PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT

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TURF AND TRACK.

The King and the Queen.

Just as the *Gazette* was going to press last week the news came from Cleveland that the eix-year-old gelding, Jay-Eye-See, whose name and fame are known the world over, had trotted a mile on the Cleveland track in 2:12—it being by far the fastest performance ever made by a trotter at this season of the year, and the fact of its having been done without en effort to get from the horse the very last atom of speed that was in him shows that the little son of Dictator aud Midnight is in better form this year than ever before, and that he will, barring accident, eclipse the 2:10¼ of Maud S. is now only a question of time, and not a long time at that. Before leaving Lonisville for Cleveland Jay-Eye-See was given a mile in 2:16, which was considered good enough for the time of yeer, bnt the following week W. H. Crawford, who is managing the Cese stable of trotters thie season, came to Chicago, and while at the trotting meeting here saw some things that set him to thinking. He saw Lynwood, that had received his preliminary work at the Lonisville track in company with the Case horses, and that could never beat 2:28 there, lap ont Maybird in the fourth heat of a fast race in 2:22½, the official time on Linwood being 2:22¾.

He also saw King Mitus, another Louisville horse, trot the Chicego track in 2:22 one morning, and Misfortune, his stable companion, do the distance in 2:23½. This was enough for Crawford, and hie return to Cleveland wae made forthwith. "I must sharpen up a little," he eaid to a friend, and the result shows that the sharpeuing has been done wisely and well, ae in addition to the mile by Jay-Eye-See in 2:12, Phallas has been giveu a move that was in every respect satisfactory, and the pacer Gnrgle has also doue what was esked of her in a manner with which no fault could be found. Exactly what was done with Phallas the *Gazette* is not at liberty to state, but no confidence will be violated when it is said that one-half of hie mile wes better than 1:06, from which it will be seen that when he comes to Chicago next week to do bettle with Robert McGregor there will be no lack of speed in either camp. McGregor's mile in 2:17 in Texas, last Winter, wae doue with snch apparent ease that it was evident 2:1fi could have been beaten if necessary, and since that time a challenge from his owner to any entire horse for from $1,000 to $5,000 a side has been unaccepted.

But hardly had the excitement over Jay-Eye-See's great mile subeided, when the news came of an equally good performance by the fastest trotter of them all, Maud S. Last Friday, between the heats of the races at the Gentlemen's Driving Park, New York city, Bair brought out the mare, at the request of Mr. Vanderbilt, and drove her in 2:13½ over a track which is confessedly two seconds slower thau Chicago or Cleveland, and ae it was the second fast move which the qneen has had this year, all donbts as to her haviug retained her speed are put at rest. And now that the two cracks of the trotting course have ehown themselves to be in such fine fettle, the question of whether or not they will come together in a race during the year is oue in which the entire public is interested. Those who have the best opportunity of knowing Mr. Vanderbilt's intentions regarding his mare say with great positivenese that she will never again appear in a race against other horses, bnt it is not at all certain that she will not engage in a contest against the watch when the proper time comes. It is an open eecret that after Jay-Eye-See trotted the Providence track in 2:10¾ last fall, the owner of Mand S. took an interest in the little black gelding that he had never before exhibited. It was abont that time that numerons people who fancied that they knew all about Jay-Eye-See, began telling ghost atories as to the condition oi his feet, it being freely asserted that they had contracted to snch an extent as to reuder his appearance ou the track another season extremely improbable. Bnt in spite of all the talk, a very intimate friend of Mr. Vanderbilt'a came to the little horse's stall one day and examined those feet very carefully, indeed. What hia opinion was can only be judged by the fact that soon after this visit Mr. Vanderbilt ahipped Mand S. to Bair, at Cincinnatti, sending word that she was to be wintered carefnlly, and put iu condition to do her beet in the way of trotting. That his intention is to once more teet her speed to its full extent in case, as now eeems almoet certain, Jay-Eye-See lowers the record, there can be little doubt, and it is therefore more than probable that the present season will witness eomething iu the way of trotting never before seen—two horses beating 2:10.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

St. Dennis, by Blue Bull, got a record of 2:27, at Kalamzoo, Mich., June 10th, making two new ones of Blue Bull's get that have already entered the 2:30 liet thia season.

Racing at Baker City, Oregon.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Please find notes of the Spring meeting of the Baker City Jockey Club, which opened June 19th and contiuned three deys. The first race was a purse of $50 for saddle horses; three-qnerters of a mile. It had five startere, and was won by a mare called Sally, after a close finish. Time—1:24.

Same day.—Purse $100; $20 entrance; half added; heats of five-eighths of a mile.

J. Gentry's ch c Echo, 3 years, by Monte Christo	2	1	1
F. T. Gleason's b g Major Anderson, 4 years, by Geo. Wilkes	3	3	2
J. W. Wisdom's cb h Othello, aged, by Monte Christo	1	2	dr

Time—1:04, 1:06, 1:07½.

Dundrum was nemed in the race, but did not start. The first heat wes won by Othello, hands down, Echo second, Major Anderson third.

After considerable scoring the word was given in the second heat to a poor start, Echo, winning after a sharp finish, Othello second, Major Auderson third.

Othello was drawn and Echo took the third and last heat, Major Anderson second.

June 20th; purse and stake $125, for two-year-olds; half a mile.

J. Gentry's Dutchman, by Monte Christo	1
J. T. Wisdom's Pat Dempsey, by Monte Christo	2

Time—50½.

June 21st; purse and Stake $175; for all ages; beats of a mile.

J. Froud's br f Repetta, 4 years, by Alarm	1	1	
J. Gentry's cb c Echo, 3 years, by Monte Christo	2	2	
F. T. Gleason's b g Major Anderson, 4 years, by Geo. Wilkes	3	3	

Time—1:49, 1:52½.

Repetta won as ehe liked.

On the secoud day's programme was a trotting pnrse for four-year-olds, that had two starters; mile heats which was won very eaeily in straight heats.

June 20—Trotting; purse, $50; for four-year-olds; mile beats.

F. Gleason's b g Henry, by Clay	1	1
J. Ferguson's blk s Tyro, by Gen. Knox	2	2

Time 3:08½, 3:10.

The meeting was a success and I understand that a ronsing Fall meeting is on foot in which our trotters will be well represented.

There is a Spring meeting at Union, commencing July 2d, that promises to be larger than ours.

Billy Leigh is here with Repetta and Othello and expecte to clean out Union.

We have not hed more than three days dry weather, at a time, since I came to the webfoot country. If it ever clears up you can look for good times here this Fall, both running and trotting.

Baker City, June 22d. LONESS.

Jim Renwick's Pedigree.

We cennot understand just why it is that the California pepers persist in calling Jim Renwick a "half-bred" horse; perhaps they would have it that Joe Hooker could bring such runners as Jim out of scrub mares. The fact is, Old George, the sire of Big Gun, Jim Renwick's mother, was a fast race-horse, and a sire of racehorsee. It is generally believed that he (Old George) was at least three-quarter thoroughbred. English Veto, sire of the mother of Big Gun, was nearly a thoroughbred, and a very fast half-miler. Jeff, the eire of Reuwick'a great-grandmother, wae a fast mile aud repeat horse, and was regarded as thoroughbred by those who knew him. Pedigree: Jim Renwick, ch g, by Joe Hooker, dam Big Gun, by Old George; 2d dam by English Veto; 3d dam by Jeff. There is uo Lummux blood in Renwick, as has been reported.—*Rural Spirit.*

I have always contended that, in due time, Smuggler's fame will be perpetnated by his colts, because his shape, gait, temper and breeding are calculated to beget speed. Already this season two young, entire sons are doing him honor, Commodore Kittson's Revenue, in the West, and Mr. Hinee' Yonng Smuggler, iu the East. The latter ia comparatively nnknown, and the following particulars have reached me conceruing him since he came to the front last week, at Washington: He ie eight years old, and was bred by L. W. Hurlburt, of Utica, N. Y., ont of the noted broodmare, Parepa Rosa, by Andrew Jackson. He is owned by John W. Hines, Chestertown, Md. A gentleman at Washington advised me that tbe horse wae given a trial there in 2:20¼. Mr. Hines will not force him during the Summer months, but if everything goes well he will be started at Hartford the last week in August. In his two races at Washington he never "lifted his nose."—*Veritas,*

Panique Was Not All.

Althongh Erdenheim, the birthplece of Parole, Iroquois, Sensation and other good horses, has changed hands since these great horses gamboled in the pretty meadowe on the banke of the Wissanickon, winners still continne to come from that beautiful earthly home where lay the remains of Leamington, the great progenitor of not only the horses named bnt of many others, as was shown by the success of Panique at Jerome Park and by the greatest euccess of Rataplan in capturing the Emporinm stakes at Sheepehead Bay, on June the 19th. When it was anuounced that Com. Kittson, had sold Panique to the Dwyers, two stories were set afloat. One was that he had something better in his stable; the other that something had been discovered in Panique which promised an early break-down. It is scarcely possible that the latter is trne. Bnt as to the former it may or may not be true. Time alone will tell. Certainly Rataplan showed himself to be a good horse, and if he can take up the regular three-year-old weight of 118 ponnds, why not only Panique but all the three-year-olds seen so far this season have a dangerons rival to contend with.

He was trained to the hour, and so well was he kept in hand that when Major Hubbard was asked, a few days after the Withers, at Jerome Park, as to what horse would win the Emporium, he promptly answered that Rataplan would. When asked how about Eolite (since renamed by his owner, Mr. Fred. Gebhardt, St. Saviour, it compliment to Mrs. Langtry, it being her birthplace or the parish over which her father rules as Dean), the Major replied: "Well, Rataplen will have four ponuds the best of the weights over Eolite, and that will make a big difference at a mile and a half." The result of the race was exactly as set forth. St. Savionr was the most dangerous horse, and although the three lengths difference between him and Rataplan at the end was greater than it should have been at four pounds difference in weight, there will certainly be great curiosity to see the two come together at even weights, for, perhaps, after all the Emporium may have brought out two "cracks" instead of one. Boths colte are well engaged, and meet at Monmouth Park for the Newark, Raritan, Barnegat, or in the Omnibus Stakes' it will be close betting betweeu the two.

A Fast Morgan Patriarch.

Mr. M. T. Grattan, of Preston, Minnesota, an enthusiast on the subject of the Morgaus, has an eighteen-year-old stallion named Herod, which lately made a remarkable performance for a horee of his years and training. Mr. Grattou is a thorough horseman, whose contributions to the current turf literature are familiar to our readers over his signature of "M. T. G.", and he feels happy over the exhibition of epeed by his stallion, a feeling which will be shared by his many friends and the admirers of the Morgaus everywhere. The following account of the trial is from a local paper published at Preston, and is misleading in one respect in as much as it conveys the impression that Herod was driveu double with ruuning mate. He was hitched singly to sulky, the runner being driven alongside to urge him along: "Pursuant to annonncemeut an exhibition race came off over the Preston track last Saturday which gave those preseut an opportunity of seeing an eighteeeu-year-old horse trot a mile wouderfully fast. It was a trial, for money, to beat 2:30, and the exhibition was to have been between M. T. Grattan's Morgan stallion, Herod, and H. Knox's fine mare, Hettie V. The latter, however, acted badly and was withdrawn and Harry Conkey's horse snbstituted as a ruuning mate. The first half-mile was a beautiful race, the runuing mate keeping well alongside of the old monarch who attended strictly to hie work and seemed to realize that he was surprising even his owner, who was in the sulky. Under the wire the horses were nearly even and ou they went to the quarter pole where the ruuner began to lag. At this point Herod showed an increase of speed and came dowu the homestretch like the wind, yet steady and majestic, and as his nose went under the wire the timer in C. P. Walter's hand regietered 2:26½. The horse was not urged by his driver, and made the mile without a break iu perfect ease. Preston track, at the pole, is 84 feet more thau a mile; when this, together with the fact that Mr. G. drove at least eix feet from the pole, is considered, there is no telling what Herod will do on a fast track. It is the fastest mile ever trotted over e half-mile track in the State, and the fastest mile ever trotted by an eighteeu-year old horse.

H. S. Woodruff, a wealthy aud well-known horse-fancier, of Janesville, Wis., has purchased Bashaw Golddu.t, the sire of Johnstou, the fasteat pacer iu the world. The price is uot made public.

The Kick in Kanakadom—Another Recalcitrant.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Being a subscriber of your valuable paper and somewhat fond of horse flesh I enclose a few notes concerning our great racing day as it took place June 11th, knowing that you would like to hear from us occasionally. The attendance was quite large, the band performed unusually well, the saddling paddock under the management of genial Jim Dodd was conducted in first-class order; the clerk of the course, Chas. Wilson, performed his duties to the satisfaction of all. The starter, Capt. Hayley, showed great patience, and that he knew his business cannot be denied by horsemen.

The most important positions to be filled in racing is the selection of judges, and I am sorry to say that I never in all my life saw such a lot of incompetent men in the judges' stand. The senior member acknowledged, after the races, that it was the first race he had ever seen, or something similar, and we are willing to take his word for it; the other two were not much better, and all three received a blessing from the crowd before the day was over. I send you the *Daily Hawaiian*, with summary of the day's races, also a copy of the *Saturday Press*, containing same also, and you can see what they think about it. The junior member made himself very officious, and put on considerable airs in ordering people around when quite uncalled for. A young gentleman who had a horse entered in the one-half mile dash presented a protest to the judges and was treated most shamefully by being talked to rather severely and ordered out of the stand and off the track. Fines were imposed without reason, decisions given before the jockeys were weighed, or before they reached the stand to enter protests for fouls, etc. Owners of horses were allowed access to the judges' stand during the pendency of a heat in which they were interested. Horses were allowed to be handled and decorated with wreaths, etc., after winning and before the rider had weighed, or reached the wire even. The most shameful and bare-faced piece of work on the part of the judges was in the two-mile race, for which there was three entries: Cornwall's Waterford, His Majesty's Telephone and Agnew's Idle Girl, the latter winning by more than eighteen inches notwithstanding a foul by the jockey on Waterforo, having crowded Idle Girl against the inside rail on the home-stretch so that he could not use his whip. The horses had hardly passed the wire when the judges gave their decision to Waterford. After the decision was given the horses reached the stand and before dismounting Clifford, a jockey imported by Mr. Agnew to ride Idle Girl, claimed foul riding by the boy on Waterford, the judges called the jockey of Telephone into the stand and he gave his testimony as to being behind, close up, and that he witnessed the foul. Not finding the hide torn off that side of Idle Girl they paid no attention to the claim of foul. A friend of one of these judges met him on the street the next day and asked him to decide a bet that had been made on which horse had the pole at the finish of the two-mile race and he answered, "I think Waterford had it, but am not sure." The senior member being told that there was a foul on the home-stretch, said that he saw no foul although he had his specs on. He evidently thought the boy meant a chicken till he was told it meant in the riding.

Gentlemen who won money on the decision given openly owned up that Agnews' Idle Girl had won the race fairly. Even the owner of Waterford, in the presence of a large crowd, said that the most he could expect would be to have it called a dead heat. In the free-for-all trotting race, the first heat was won handily by Dodd's Thomas H. with something to spare—the fools called it a dead heat. Mr. Dodd very wisely withdrew his horse after making his protest, to which no attention was paid. A well-known business man who had been asked to make an application to join this high-toned Jockey Club, withdrew the same after handing it in, and so ought all straightforward men do who wish to have horse racing done on the square.

Tho Agricultural Show holds its second meeting on the 13th inst., and I predict a good deal of squealing at the awarding of prizea, as the judges selected on horses are with but one exception better judges of anything else.

HONOLULU, June 12th. OAHU.

Entries in the Montana Colt Stakes.

The Colt Stakes, to be run and trotted for at the Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of the Montana Agricultural, Mineral, and Mechanical Association closed June 1, with the following nominations:

Helena Stakes, for two-year-olds; $50 each, half forfeit; $100 added; to the colt making the beat time under 3:00, $100 extra; mile heate.

S. E. Larabie'a ch c Critmore, by Crittenden, dam by Strathmore.

S. E. Larabie's gr f Fickle, by Herod—Flight.

S. Scott's ch c Prince Edward, by Herod—Bay Fannie.

C. Russell's b c Harry Smiley, by Milton Medium—Black Bess.

Hundley & Preuitt's b g J. M. S., by Bonny Castle—The Hiatoga Mare.

W. H. Raymond'e b c Fowler, by Com. Belmont—Gracie H.

W. H. Raymond's b f Fonda, by Com. Belmont—Charm.

D. Lawrence'e blk c Alaric, by Doncaster—Molly Adams.

N. Armstrong's b c Thorn, by Mambrino Patchen—Lady Ayers.

Running; Derby Stakes for three-year-olds; $50 each, half forfeit; $500 added; one mile and a half.

Potts & Harrison's ch f Lucy Hayes, by Balaklava—Belle Mahone.

C. E. Williams' b c Basil, by Carriboo—Reply.

D. Heyfron's b f Little Sis, by Regent—Beulah.

A. Work's ch c Glenlite, by Glenelm—Lady Humboldt.

H. R. Baker's b o Sunday, by Sun Dance—Norma.

Hundley & Preuitt's ch f Australid, by Red Bluff—Peggy Morgan.

Hundley & Preuitt's ch f Glendelia, by Gleneig--Cordelia.

Running; Pioneer Stakes, for two-year-olds; $50 each, half forfeit; $250 added; three-quarters of a mile.

Potts & Harrison's b c Post Trader, by Balaklava—Missaidie.

S. E. Larabie's ch g Vice Regent, by Regent—Christine.

C. E. Williams' b f Augerhead, by Carriboo—Reply.

A. Plummer's b c Great Joy, by Carriboo—Beulah.

A. Werk's ch f Ida Glenn, by Glenelm—Queen.

Hundley & Preuitt's ch Yogo, by Red Bluff—Lady Bassett.

Hundley & Preuitt's ch f Kalata, by Scotland—Calamity.

N. Armstrong's gr g Grey Cloud, by Hyder Ali—Interpose.

N. Armstrong's b f Evaline, by Hyder Ali—Greenback.

Montana Stakes for three-year-olds and under; $50 each, half forfeit; $150 added; to the colt making the best time under 2:50 $100 extra; mile beats.

Potts & Harrison's ch c Sam Tilden, by Clarion—Martha M.

S. E. Larabie's blk c President, by Swigert—Patsey Lee.

H. A. Amsden's ch f Drama, by Lexington Golddust—Comedy.

C. Russel's b c Metropolitan, by Echo, dam by Ten Broeck.

J. H. Nixon's b c Pointer, by Sotaway—Nancy.

J. S. Crosby's b c Northward, by Volunteer Star, dam by Pilot Duroc.

S. Scott's William L., by Alexander's Belmont—Maggie Gaines.

H. De Witt's b f Lady Fantasie, by Ranchero—Lady Kate.

E. Burke's ch f Elnora, by Com. Belmont—Lenora.

S. E. Larabie's b g Herod, Jr., by Herod—Nettie Morris.

W. H. Raimond's b f Evening Star, by Com. Belmont—Twilight.

W. H. Raymond's b c Edison, by Com. Belmont—Blossom.

W. H. Raymond's b c Fowler, two years, by Com. Belmont—Gracie H.

W. H. Raymond's b g Ebony, by Com. Belmont—Flighty.

A. A. Mott's b c Wyoming King, by Strathmore, dam by McConnell's Mambrino.

A. A. Mott's b f Villine, by Strathmore—Young Rhody.

N. Armstrong's b f. Annie Wilkes, by George Wilkes—Annie Ware.

Belle Echo's Beginning.

At the Summer meeting, at Kalamazoo, Mich., held June 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, Belle Echo made her first appearance and an indifferent one it was. The Kalamazoo track holds its reputation for being fast. In the four days ten races were given and forty-one heats trotted and paced, every heat better than 2:30. Overman took part in the race for the 2:19 class, winning the second heat in 2:23¼. He was third in the other five heats and ranked fourth in the summary. The following is the Chicago *Horseman's* report of Belle Echo'e performance:

The first on the programme was the 2:23 class. In this five came to the wire, Stranger and Rolla were drawn. Gladiator, who last year did so well in Wm. McDonald's hands, who was not himself at all, and was distanced in the first heat, by the judges.

After a long and tedious amount of scoring on account of Gladitor's continued bad action, they were sent away, with Gladiator in the lead, closely followed by Felix, Belle Echo following close. At the quarter Echo left her feet and lost all chance of the heat. Adelaide went to the front and never was headed again, winning the heat in 2:26.

Second Heat—The lot were sent away at the second attempt going 'round the turn all in a bunch. At the quarter Felix was in the lead, which he held to the three-quarters, when he was collared by Wilkes closely followed by Adelaide. A great race it was down the stretch, when near the wire they were greeted with cheers; and amid the greatest enthusiasm Turner landed Wilkes the winner by a head, in 2:23¾. Then you could hear the crowd say, "That is what we come to see, a horse race." Belle Echo, who had sold favorite before the race at 10 to 5, was last.

Third heat.—Pools were very much mixed, Wilkes, $5; Adelaide, $5; field, $3, and considerable business was done, some thinking Echo would do better in this heat, but they were sadly disappointed, as Adelaide went away on Wilke's wheel, at the quarter she had lapped him, with Felix following in close attendance. In this way they went round the upper turn, here Wilkes went well out, leaving a place for McCarty to come inside with Felix, and as they came down the stretch one could not tell whose heat it was until they were near the wire. All of the drivers were using their best endeavors to get their favorite in first, but Rood landed Adelaide a winner by a half length, in 2:22½, Wilkes second.

Fourth heat.—This heat was a repetition of the third, the drivers trying their utmost to win, but Rood, with his great, game mare, Adelaide, got there first by a half a length, in 2:21¾.

I heard each of the drivers remark that their horses were better to-day than they had been this year, with the exception of Novelty and Echo, who were clear off, and were shut out in the last heat. This race gave the best of satisfaction. The following is the summary:

Thursday, June 12th.—2:23 class. Purse, $600.

Eugene Rood's b m Adelaide, by Milwaukee	1	2	1	1
J. Turner's br s King Wilkes, by Geo. Wilkes	4	1	2	3
Peter Schatz's b g Felix, by Nutwood	2	3	3	2
M. M. Hedges' ch m Novelty, by Goodwin's Champion	5	4	5	dr
L. M. Titus' b m Belle Echo, by Echo	3	5	4	dis

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	:37	1:14	1:50	2:26
Second heat	:37	1:13	1:48	2:23¾
Third heat	:37½	1:12½	1:48	2:22½
Fourth heat	:37	1:11	1:46	2:21¾

At East Saginaw, the following week, she did better, and was evidently improving in form. The race resulted thus:

June 20th.—Purse $700, 2:23 class.

Adelaide, b m, by Milwaukee, dam by Bay Mambrino	3	1	1	1
Belle Echo, b m, by Echo, dam by Belmont, (thoroughbred)	1	4	3	3
King Wilkes, br b, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Brignoli	2	3	2	2
Felix, b g, by Nutwood, dam by Abdallah Chief	4	2	4	4
Stranger, b g, by Mambrino Hambletonian	5	5	5	5
Gladiator, b g, by Blue Bull, dam by Jim Monroe	dis.			

Time—2:23, 2:22¼, 2;23, 2:23.

Walton Returns.

Walton, the Plunger, has brought hie entire stable to New York, and to all appearances this sensational turfite has given up England for the year at least. The horses are a well-bred lot, and are catalogued as follows:

Bay colt Wagner, 2, by Prince Charlie, dam Duchese of Malfi.

Chestnut colt Harold, by Reverberation, dam Lady Blanch, by Voltigeur.

Bay colt Hambledon, 2, by Standard, dam Gisela.

Bay colt Richmond, 3, by Wild Dayrell, dam Miss Harriot.

Chestnut colt Hopeful, 3, by Uncas, dam Fair Weather.

Bay colt Deceiver, 4, by Wenlock, dam Boot and Saddle.

Bay horse Mr. Pickwick, 6, by Hermit, dam Tamato.

Bay horse Sutler, aged, by Pace or Vaucresson, dam Barbiltone (bred in France).

Seven of them carried Mr. Walton's colors at several meetings in twenty-two races, of which only Mr. Pickwick, and he won a welter handicap, at Sandown Park, ridden by Billy Donohue at 128 pounds, was successful. Two of the two-year olds are recent purchases, Mr. Walton paying 470 guineae for Wagner after it had won the Wilton Park Stakes, at Salisbury, and he paid 300 guineas for Hambledon after it had won the Palace Two-Year-Old Plate, at Alexandra Park, near London. There will be much curiosity to see Richmond run, for he certainly must have some pretentions to be a good horse, considering his prominence in the City and Suburban and the way he was backed for the Derby. He will, no doubt, have plenty of chances to show his "form" in some of the Autumn handicaps. The horses are in quarters at Jerome Park, and will be trained for the Fall meetings by Charles Miller, otherwise known as "Brock."

Will the Records be Reduced?

If present appearances go for anything there is little doubt that during the coming season the fastest recorde at both trotting and pacing in harness will be lowered, and it is possible that so material a reduction in these figures will be made that a mark will be set which shall stand for some time to come. Of course, such reduction, it is supposed, will come from Jay-Eye-See and Johnston, these horses being unquestionably the fastest at their respective gaits now on the turf. Of the former, it may be said that he was never in better condition than at the present time. Last year, at about this season, it will be remembered that he was driven a mile over the Cleveland track in 2:16¾, and that performance wae rightly deemed a wonderful one for a horse of his age. When the news of this fast mile by Jay-Eye-See went abroad, there were not wanting prophets to predict that the result of such work so early in the season would be anything but beneficial to the little black horse. But as he trotted on, week after week, and continued to improve, this fact plainly showed that the theory of overwork was a false one. The fact of the matter is, that at no time last year was Jay-Eye-See overtrained or given too much fast work; and this is evidenced by his trotting his best mile late in the year, and at a time when, according to the theorists, he ehould have been broken down. A race a week was the most ever given him, and these races never involved more than one fast mile, just enough of speeding to keep the horse at his best. Some who noticed that in his jogging exercise the little black horse nodded somewhat, were loud in their assertions that he was lame, that he would break down, and that sundry other mishaps were certain to occur if the plan of letting a 2:10 horse trot at that rate of speed when only five years of age was followed. It is hardly necessary to state that Jay-Eye-See has never been troubled with lameness. It is true that his feet were not all that could have been desired, but after the campaign of 1883 wae over, he was allowed to run all Winter without shoes, and the result has proven beneficial, his hoofs being now worn out nicely and seeming in every way perfect. The long rest and light jogging during the months of cold weather did him a world of good, and when taken to Louisville six weeks ago he was in excellent condition to begin the work of the year. No hurrying was done with him, but it was soon evident that the son of Dictator and Midnight had all his old time speed, and a few days since he was driven a mile over the Louisville track in 2:16, the last quarter being done in 32½ seconds. The stable to which he belongs has since that time been sent to the Cleveland track, and should no mishap befall him, Jay-Eye-See will be ready by the middle of next month to renew, with brilliant prospects of success, his battle against the scythe-bearer. It is the firm belief of the best posted horsemen that he will this year trot a mile in 2:10.

Gebhardt and his Groom.

An exquisitely dressed young man, on whose cheek the bloom of health mantled in glowing colors, and on whose dapper little person the latest novelty in Summer suits fitted like a glove, wandered among the crowd of horsemen who pervaded Madison-square Garden, where the sale of the American Horse Exchange was continued. All the horsey gentlemen gazed at the youth. None recognized him. He held himself aloof from the common herd. For two hours he sucked the top of his walking-stick, and seemed to derive inestimable comfort therefrom. At last, however, the fate that comes to all who endeavor to elude the questions of the curious came to the mysterious visitor to Madison-square Garden. Baffled by his silence, a sagacious horse-dealer at length announced that the gentleman was none other than Frederick Gebhardt. He had come to witness the sale of a gray mare, and wished to avoid observation. As the supposed owner of the name still continued along the even tenor of hie way, disdaining to speak, a tenacious young dude, accompanied by two boon companions approached him.

"Hallo, Gebhardt," the leader of the triumvirate exclaimed, "that gray mare of yours is a daisy. We've all been admiring her."

The youth addressed turned around and stared in amazement. "Heard you'd gone to Newport, Mr. Gebhardt," hazarded the second dude.

"Is it Gebhardt you're a-calling me?" at length came from the dazed youth. "Well you're kinder previous, ain't ye now? Don't know whether Freddie would be complimented or not. I am, though."

The dudesque triumvirate blushed simultaneously. There was a Hibernian ring in the voice which answered them, speaking of a long acquaintance with the Emerald Isle.

"I'm Mr. Gebhardt's groom," he continued proudly, "and a d—d poor man for all that, though I kinder turn out trim when it suits me," he added, straightening his immaculate coat. Then up came half a dozen men, with open mouths, and a general air of stupefaction.

"So you're only a groom?" they asked in tones of disappointment.

"Let me tell you, sirs," was the answer, "that I'm groom to the only gentleman in America. Gebhardt is the only gentleman in the United States."

"Your experience has been limited," murmured Officer Smith courageously.

"No, it hasn't," was the reply. "Don't you call it an honor to possess the finest horse in the country?"

"And to be acquainted with the prettiest lady in England," added Officer Smith wickedly."

"Never you mind the lady. That's all right. Freddie is the only gentleman in America, and I'm proud to be his groom, and don't you forget it." And "Pete" Smith walked off to the bar with a mild-looking youth and drank Fred Gebhardt's health in a bumper of ginger ale.—*New York Paper.*

The training of the greatest pacer the world has over seen, Johnston, has been carried forward very slowly, Splan being determined not to make the mistake of hurrying matters too much at the start. He was rather light in flesh when delivered to his present owner last Fall, and during the Winter was given plenty of chance to put on muscle, being jogged steadily and fed in a generous manner. The result of this plan of action is shown in his present robust condition. While not at all fat, he has an abundance of flesh that can readily be turned into hard muscle, and that none of his marvelous speed has departed is evidenced by the easy manner in which he goes a quarter at a 2:20 gait. He has been driven plenty of miles in about 2:30, but not one faster than that. That he will during the coming season beat 2:10 there can be no reasonable doubt, as it is simply a question of health. His more ardent admirers place the notch at 2:08, and this does not seem unreasonable when one remembers how easily he paced a mile in 2:10 over a track that was not particularly fast.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

The Dwyers' Second Belmont.

Thursday, 5th, was Belmont Day at Jerome Park, a day which has from the beginning of its career been one of the red-letter days of the Spring racing carnival. The Belmont was instituted in 1867, and it was intended that it should occupy to the turf a position similar to that occupied by the Epaom Derby in England. The stake has thoroughly filled its mission, for, as a rule, it has brought out the best three-year-olds of each successive season. Ruthless, who won in 1867, was far away the best of her year, and we do not think anything in the stakes was better than General Duke, (since called Judge Curtis), who won in 1868. Kingfisher won the stake in 1870, and in 1871 Harry Bassett won it from a field composed of no less famous a field than Stockwood, Monarchist, Nellie Gray, Tubman, Wanderer, etc. In 1872 Cape Race came from the South with a great certificate of character, but Joe Daniels and Meteor had the finish between them, and in 1873 Springbok defeated the crack field of Count D'Orsay, The Ill-Used, Waverley, Strachino, etc. 1874 is memorable for the heroic finish of Barbee with Saxon, beating Grinstead, and 1875 saw Calvin win with Aristides, Milner, Chesapeake, Ozark, and Rhadamanthus behind him. The finish of 1876 was a desperate one, in which the Virginia colt, Algerine, just beat Fiddlestick a head, and 1877 was sensational through Cloverbrook's rush, when Holloway had to hit him over the head with the butt end of his whip to keep him straight. In 1878 Duke of Magenta spreadeagled his field in a pouring rain, and '79 saw Spendthrift win the stakes for Mr. Keene, as '80 did Grenada for Mr. G. L. Lorillard. Then came 1881, in which Saunterer and Eole ran first and second, and 1882 was a canter for Forester, while 1883 was another for George Kinney. Thus it will be seen that the Belmont has from the outset attracted all the best colts of the country. Up to 1879 the Western owners always considered it the acme of their ambition to win it. Since then, however, racing in the West has grown to such an extent that there are less Western nominations than formerly. But the constant accessions in the East have filled the breach, and the race is still the great test of early three-year-old form, notwithstanding that many owners prefer the shorter race for the Withers.

That "Belmont Day" had lost none of its attractiveness, the large attendance at Jerome Park amply proved. It was much the largest attendance seen on the grounds since Decoration Day, and, while small compared with that magnificent outpouring, it was still extremely large and enthusiastic. Panique's grand victory in the Withers, and his sale the night before to the Dwyers, had the effect to stimulate his backers, and he was heavily supported. The Knight of Ellerslie, a very fine colt by Eolus, from Lizzie Hazlewood, by Scathelock, was also well backed. The colt had passed through the ordeal at Washington and Baltimore with an unbeaten record. He came to Jerome in the midst of a heavy storm, and caught a bad cold. He was coughing all the week, but despite this, he did his work so well as to please every critic on the grounds, and the money went on him thick and fast. Himalaya was third choice, and well supported by many who had remembered his race for the Withers. Vocalic, too, did not want followers. He had done his mile in 1:48 at home, and ran away below his private form in the Withers. Both Himalaya's and Vocalic's followers believed that their colts were capable of greater things, and the result of the Withers, therefore, had not disconraged them.

The Belmont was the second race on the card, and excitement ran high. Lee brought Panique to the post as "fit as a fiddle." The colt's coat was blooming, and he moved with great liberty and dash. Knight of Ellerslie looked a trifle light, but he is a colt of much finer action than most of the sons of his sire, a chestunt, with a white stripe and hind feet white, and, while on a smaller pattern than most of the get of Eolus, he has more quality and is not so sluggish. Himalaya, thoroughly racing-like as usual, looked well enough, albeit a trifle big, while Vocalic's followers could not complain of their colt's want of preparation. He led past the stand at the end of the first half-mile, but at "The Bluff" Knight of Ellerslie went to the front and led around the lower turn. McLaughlin, who, acting under Lee's orders, had trailed with Panique, now began urging his gallant little steed, who closed on the Knight as they wheeled into the stretch, and the stand began to cheer. The cheering broke out afresh as, half-way down, Douohue began whipping and the Knight drew away, but Panique was answering McLaughliu's call with wonderful gameness, and, closing again, passed the Knight and won a desperate race by half a length. Himalaya, several lengths away, pulled up, as was Vocalic, who was well back.

There was quite an ovation awaiting Panique when he returned to scale. The colt showed more distress than he had at the finish of the Withers, but he was less so than Knight of Ellerslie, who was clearly not in the best trim for a bruising race such as the Belmont proved. Himalaya was also quite tired; Vocalic not so much so, as he had been eased in the last quarter. As an exhibition of gameness, the finish between Panique and the Knight was unsurpassed, and stamps Panique as a worthy half brother to Harold and Iroquois. That Knight of Ellerslie is capable of better things there is reason to believe, and Appleby & Johnson seemed to share the opinion, as immediately after the race they purchased him for $10,000, which is not a dollar below his value. Himalaya's party could not explain his utter inability to keep with his horses. That a distance of ground is not his forte they have all along admitted; but he did not, at any stage of the game, show any of that electric burst of speed which enabled him to almost clutch victory out of the jaws of defeat in the Withers.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Training Racehorses.

If the diary of some old trainer could be brought to light to compare with an ordinary training report for a morning in these days, there would be changes in the character of preparations. It would be very useful, also, in deciding several questions as to the merits of modern racehorses in comparison with those of our forefathers. It is said that horses used to stay better then than they do now, and such champions as Beningborough, Hambletonian, Orville, Tramp, etc., are spoken of as altogether a hardier race than the horses of the present day. It is forgotten, however, that the preparations they necessarily received were of a kind to fit them to go over a distance of ground, though it must have been at a certain pace, as trained as our horses are at the present day, races could not be won under all the disadvantages experienced by the ancients.

If it was announced that Harvester was going to walk from Newmarket to Epsom to meet his engagement for the Derby, he would go back to an outside price, as the feat would be deemed impossible; but that would have been thought an easy journey less than fifty years ago, and the question may well arise as to how it was done from the north of England to Epsom before railway times. John Scott must have brought St. Giles down the whole way by road from Malton to win the Derby of 1832, as the lines to the north were not opened for some years later. We know the great northern trainer brought his team of horses down some little time before the meeting, and he had another place at Pigburn, near Doncaster, but there was all the same a pedestrian journey to be performed at a time thought in these days most critical in the period of a preparation. The horse van, which was subsequently utilized a great deal, was comparatively a modern invention, and it certainly did not exist during the first fifty or sixty years of the Derby, so the competitors from afar must have been walked down on the public roads. This must have been training itself of a certain description, and it doubtless left the idea for many years that a good deal of walking was necessary to get a racehorse fit. Trainers not long passed away used to consider two or three hours' walking exercise a *sine qua non*,, and this was to be twice a day.

All this has been changed. Long walking and long sweats have been dying out in favor of sharp gallops over shorter distances, and quite a revolution has taken place in the training of racehorses, greyhounds and athletes. It is argued by the modern school that the fastest runners mostly spring from shoemakers, tailors, or artisans who are pretty well confined all day, but steal time to exercise their running abilities for short spells mornings and evenings. Such men as these can always beat gamekeepers, postmen, or others of like vocations, demanding much walking, and it would be maintained that there must be a loss of speed where the duration of a muscular effort is continued. A sort of stationary condition, like a hunter, must have represented the fettle of old Derby winners, and a good pipe opener a day or two before the race was considered the most essential part of the final preparation.

There are some curious accounts of the early journeys of racehorses to meetings. *Orton's Turf Annals* gives one of the famous John Singleton, who began life in no very luxurious way, as his father was a laborer at 4d a day. Rising from a boy to clean the boots to the stable, he lived with a very needy gentleman called Read, who bred a few racehorses. As Singleton increased in importance in the eyes of his master, they entered into schemes together, and as money was badly wanted toward the end of a season young Singleton started off with a filly called Lucy, from Pocklington to Morpeth, distance 120 miles, with but ten and sixpence in his pocket. The lad was groom, trainer, and jockey. Sore beset at saddling time—by roughs and busybodies—a friendly butcher turned up to give a helping hand, and the race was run and won, and several others besides, in continuing the trip. Great trainers were wont to take expeditions of this sort at a much later date. Old John Day rode Little Red Rover from Stockbridge to Plymouth, in 1833, to win the Saltram Stakes, and another race the same day. He reached his journey's end two days before the meeting, and the next morning a sportsman, who is alive now, led him a gallop on a hunter that could race a bit round the Plymouth Course. Old John probably stopped on the road at his friend, Mr. Wreford's, but anyway Little Red Rover must have traveled close on 360 miles there and back to win two races. I wonder how he went to Epsom when he ran second in the Derby to Priam! But it was odd training to regard it from the point of view we take of such matters in these days.—*Bell's Life.*

Abe Buford.

Shortly after the assassination of Judge Elliott by Tom Buford, a relative of the Buford's told me, in Louisville, that there was a pronounced vein of insanity in the family. A sane person could hardly have wantonly killed such an upright man as Judge Elliott, and if Gen. Abe Buford, the brother of Tom, were entirely sane, he would not have deliberately taken his own life.

A dozen years ago or over, when I first set foot on a race course, General Buford was at the zenith of his popularity and success as a turfman. He was then the owner of the Bosque Bonita breeding establishment, had probably the best running stable in the South or West, and stood high socially and financially. The story of his subsequent troubles is pretty well known. From ease and affluence he was, in the course of a few years, reduced to virtual poverty. This, added to deaths in his family, and his brother's terrible crime, undoubtedly preyed on his mind to such an extent as to induce the terrible act, the taking of his own life.

I don't think the General had been engaged in any avocation of late. A couple of years since, in Louisville, he acted as agent and correspondent of a Chicago turf paper, and used to be seen soliciting subscribers. I believe he did not feel at home in the business, or could not make it pay, and dropped it after a time. His old love for the turf apparently never left him, and he could always be seen at the Louisville meetings. I saw him at the Spring meeting there a few weeks ago, and I noticed at the time that he looked abstracted and dejected, as if his mind wandered back to the heyday of his success, when he was a power on the turf.

General Buford was a man of strict integrity, and had a nice sense of honor. Nearly a generation on the turf, his name was never once associated with transactions smacking of the sharp or disreputable. He lived, however, in a State where men are too handy with the revolver, and where there is not a high estimate on the value of human life. Public opinion, indeed, and the teachings of a portion of the newspaper press, recognize a "higher law" for the redress of grievances, real or imaginary, than an appeal to the tribunals of justice. A sad and shocking illustration was afforded a few short weeks ago, when an upright, Christian Judge was publicly cowhided because of a decision adverse to a prominent client in his court. A tawdry, vicious sentimentalism, only too pronounced in his State, dictated he must kill the man who had cowhided him; the teachings of his church, the precepts of the Master, urged him in the other direction. The conflict between the promptings of duty and the clamors of a pernicious public sentiment unbalanced his mind, and he solved the cruel dilemma by putting a bullet through his brain.

The dead Buford had his inspiration and training under a civilization quasi chivalrous but semi-barbarous, for there can be no genuine civilization where the pistol and shotgun usurp the domain of law and order. This is not meant in the way of a censorious homily, with personal reference, because it does not exactly fit in connection with the deceased; but the suicide suggests a train of reflections going beyond the individual to the society in which he moved. Censure would be sadly out of place in referring to a mind diseased, clouded, harrassed—to a man who, having lost almost all he considered worth living for, found surcease of sorrow in a terrible tragedy—"the last scene of all."—*Broad Church, in New York Spirit.*

When Will Cody made his record of 2:19½, his owner made his harness, boots and shoes, and drove him in the race.

Old Volunteer.

Feeling a lively interest in the recent Horse Show, I was a frequent visitor to Madison Square Garden during show week. I found light comedy in the scenes presented by the imitators of cockneydom, and was quite amused by the efforts of some of the upper ten thousand to follow the habits and fashions of the English aristocracy. Concerning the trotters and roadsters, with all that pertains to them, I am happy to say that everything was truly American. One of the first horses which I hastened to visit was the illustrious Volunteer. In company with Judge Ingraham and Mr. Guy Miller, of Chester, I took a long look at him, and as I gazed on the grand old horse, now in his thirtieth year, I could not help wondering what son would rise up to repeat his achievements in the stud. Although he has so long ago passed the prime of his existence, he carries his years lightly, and were it not for the deep hollow in his back, he would pass for a horse ten years younger. The son of "the auld sod," his faithful attendant for years, kindly stripped the blanket from him, and I saw that his coat was still bright and cherry red, his eyes full and prominent, his legs cool and free from puff or blemish.

As I noted these things I remarked to the groom, "He looks as if he still enjoyed his meals." "Yes, sur, no mill grounds his feed yet. Dr. House fixed his teeth some years ago, and they are still good." Now a tall, lank, inquisitive down Easter darkens the door, saying, "Wal, I declar, this is old Volunteer. How old is he now?" "Thirty years," was the reply. "When did he stop serving mares?" was the next inquiry. On being told that he was still doing duty, and had served a mare a week ago, he looked incredulous and passed on. Then Mr. Guy Miller commenced to chat with me about the horse as he looked on him with pride. "There," said he, "is the greatest sire that ever lived, and the Patriot blood inherited from his dam should never be lost sight of. He shows it in his high finish and gait. I think the vitality he shows is almost remarkable, and, as a rule, it goes hand in hand with power to beget great speed. Volunteer is extremely vigorous. I bred seven mares to him in the past three years, and all produced colts. One of them, now twenty-three years old, has had four colts by him, and was only four times served." "I suppose you knew him in his early days?" "Oh, yes, and when that old Presbyterian deacon showed him as a four-year-old through the stretches on the Goshen track I think he was the grandest trotter I've ever seen."—*Veritas in New York Spirit.*

Why Trotting is Not Popular in England.

Hiram Woodruff, in his standard work on "The Trotting Horse of America," speaking about severe bits for horses, says: "If a man has a horse that can not be driven with a bar-bit or snaffle (? plain snaffle, there being eight different kinds), he may as well sell him, except in a very exceptional case." He then proceeds to inquire, "Where are these kinds of severe complicated bits most in use?" "Why in England?" This assertion is followed by some extraordinary statistics. Then follows the somewhat irrevalent question, "Where do the horses trot best?" Let us answer for argument's sake, "Why in America?" Americans pride themselves very much on their trotting horses, and justly so, for have they not developed the highest degree of speed, in that particular pace, of any nation in the world? Granted; but is it fair on this account to draw individual comparisons between the trotting horse of America and the English "hackney," (for the question practically resolves itself into this), as though people in the old country were straining every nerve to succeed their trans-Atlantic cousins in that particular line?" This, however, is not the case. To begin with, trotting horses have gone out of fashion in England. At the commencement of the present century there were ten good performers in the trot to one now. Secondly, it is scarcely likely that trotting will become popular in England without an entire alteration in the taste and habits of its people and also a decided revolution in the present system of road making, (all the pikes being academized). Under existing conditions, therefore, as regards roads, a trotter would pound his legs and feet to pieces in a week. "But," people say, "why not construct regular trotting tracks? Then the difficulty would be obviated at once." The reason is this: Racing men will not take the trouble for what they consider an inferior amusement. Running is the national sport in England, just as trotting is in America. Very few men could be found to give their minds and money to both there being such an essential difference between the two. Trotting is hardly a natural pace, and it is only by dint of constant practice on the track that perfection is attained. The idea of riding a fast trotter with anything like comfort is obviously out of question, for this reason, viz: That to give a pleasant "feel" to the rider, elastic fetlocks are a *sine qua non*, and this property in a trotting horse is of course fatal to speed.—*Kentucky Stock Farm.*

Budd Doble's Skill.

"A poor driver, or even a second-class one, would have lost that heat and the race with it," said a man at the Driving Park, Saturday, who has been identified with the trotting turf as owner, driver and trainer for fifteen years. The remark was called forth by the masterly manner in which Budd Doble rallied May Bird at the finish of the concluding heat in the 2:26 race and landed her a winner by the shortest of heads. The mare had gone three very fast heats and by reason of previous sickness was not in condition to stay out a four-heat contest where the pace was so strong. An ordinary driver would have made so much use of her speed in the first two heats as to render her unable to compete successfully for the others; but Doble made no such mistake. Winning the second and third heats with as little distance as possible between the first and second horses, he went away for the third with the mare seemingly in possession of as much speed as ever, but when half-way down the home-stretch it was evident that she was becoming leg-weary, and by the time the distance stand was reached she was ready to make a tired break, which would undoubtedly have lost her the heat. The other horses were at her wheel and coming fast. An ordinary driver would have put all his energy into a last despairing effort to make the mare carry her brush to the wire—and have lost. Doble did nothing of the kind. On the contrary, he took May Bird back until two of the others were ahead of her. Then, when everybody thought the heat was lost, he gave the mare a rallying shake of the bit at the exact instance when it was most effective and beat Lynwood by a few inches. It was as fine a bit of driving as has been seen for many a day, and when it is known that the man with whose remark this paragraph begins is not on terms of friendship with Doble, its justness will not be denied.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Californians at Chicago.

The Summer ruuning meeting at the Chicago Driving Park began June 20th. An outline of the performances of the California representatives there, the glorious victories and disestrous and unexpected defeats have been duly wired to most of our readers. From our Chicago exchanges we compile the details of the events in which California horses took part, the record covering the first four days.

The opening event was the Inaugural Rush, one mile for all ages, for which six came to the post. Finality, a full hrother to Force, who was put about as a particularly good thing, hut turned out quite a stiff, aud was at the tail eud throughout; Gano, who has grown and thickened eince his last visit, and is a cleau, powerful colt; Ascender, who, on the strength of past performances, was backed to win a good deal of money; aud Leman, Hollyrood and King Troubler were the field. Gano showed his stable to be in excellent form by coming away from his horses at the right time, winning with the greatest ease.

The Illinois Oaks introduced to the crowd the great mare of the West, Falleu Leaf, to meet whom only Mona and Europa responded. The famous daughter of a famous mother is a magnificent filly, huilt on grand lines, and, though Mona and Europa are good mares, it was simply en exercise gallop for the Californian to beat them.

Chicago Driving Park, June 20th —The Inaugural Rush; purse $250, for all ages, $50 of which to second; one mile.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, 4, by Grinstead—Santa Anita, 118 pounds ....(Holloway) 1
C. B. Long's b g Leman, 5. by Lelaps—Tallaria, 119 lbs........(Kiley) 2
P. A. Brady's blk h Fiuality, 4, by West Roxbury—Nora North, 118 pounds....(Jackson) 3
R.C. Pate's b g Ascender, 4, by Buckden—Ascension, 115 pounds. ....(Wethers) 0
W. B. Feeland's cb g King Troubler, 3, by King Ban—Heresay, 100 pounds....(Allen) 0
Cbarles Logan'e b m Hollyrood, 4, by Highlauder—Lady of tbe Lake, 113 pounds....(Saxon) 0
Time—1:43

Pools sold: Gano $70, Finality $50, Ascender $40, the field $17. Books: 6 to 5 agaiust Gano, 5 to 2 Ascender; 8 to 2 Finality; 16 to 2 Hollyrood; 30 to 2 King Troubler. At the tap of the drum Hollyrood cut out the work, King Troubler close up, Ascender third, the halance bunched; in this order they ran past the quarter; approaching the half Gano shot past his horses, and Ascender aud Leman raced neck and neck together two leugths behind, Finality next and King Troubler and Hollyrood away in the reer. Turning for home Ascender and Leman made a punishiug finish, but could not catch the Califoruiau, who lauded by two lengths ahead, Leman second, Ascender a fair third. Time, 1:43.

French mutuals paid $10.30.

Same Day—The Illinois Oaks, for three-year-old fillies, $50 entrance. $25 forfeit, with $800 added, $100 of which to second; one mile aud a quarter.
E. J. Baldwin's br f Fallen Leaf, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy, 100 lbs;....(Holloway) 1
William Cottrill's ch f Mona, by Buckden—Monomania, 100 lbs.... ....(Stovel) 2
O. H. Lefevre's cb f.Europa, by Hurrah—Sunrise, 110 lbs....(O'Hara) 3
Time 2:11¼

Pools sold: Fallen Lcaf, $160; field, $51. Books: 3 to 1 on Falleu Leaf, 2 to 1 agaiust Mona, 4 to 1 Europa. This race reqnires no description. Fallen Leaf cut out her own work, held the lead throughout, and cantered in a half a dozen lengths ahead of Mona. Time, 2:11¼. French mutuals paid, $6.60.

SECOND DAY.

The track was fast, aud the defeat of several prominent favorites was immensely popular with the fielders. The opening event of the day, the Nursery Stakes, brought five good two-year-olds together, for which Verano, a good looking chestnut colt in the lucky Californian stable, was made favorite, although Joe Cotton carried the confideuce of a large portion of the public, and was a strong second choice, wbile Tennessee was put ahout as a real good tip, and was backed accordingly. Verano won in a gallop by six lengths, cansing the army of hackers to think the "Lucky Baldwin Stable invincible," with disastrous results later ou.

The Club Purse, seven furlongs, induced ten to sport silk, and the weight of public money made Sweetbriar first choice, the reliahle Sadie McNairy taking second honors, Swinney eelling also on even terms. The hackere of the favorite only got a thorn for their pains, as Sweethriar was never formidable, McNairy winning cleverly, with the rank outsider, Ailee, second.

The Board of Trade Haudicap was conspicuous for a very emall field, a very hot favorite and a great eurprise. Shenendoah's remarkable two-year-old performances, coupled with the splendid form of the stable, and the confidence with which the party planked down the greenbacks, made it look as if the race was all over except the shouting. That shrewd horsemau, Clifton Bell, backed hie entry, Colorado, and a few of the talent followed his example. Stoval had the monnt, and after a very fast race from eud to end, the Californian tired at the fiuish, Colorado winning, Pate second, the favorite third. The pace was so hot that Aliuude, though he lived witb the party to the dietance stand, had hopelessly hroken down, and limped to the stable ou three legs.

June 21st.—The Nursery Stakes, for two-year-old colts and fillies; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $600 added, $100 of which to second. One mile. Maidens allowed 5 lhs. The winners of two or more stakes to carry 5 lbs extra.
E. J. Baldwin'e cb c Verano, by Grinstead—Jennie D., 105 lbs. ....(Holloway) 1
J. T. Williams' cb c Joe Cottou, by King Alfonso—Inverness, 110 lbs. ....(Duffy) 2
H. Monk, Mason & Co.'s b c Tennesse, by Ten Broeck—Lizzie Hoover, 105 lbs....(Allen) 3
J. N. Tbornton's b c Red Cloud, by Thunderstorm—Mattie Pendleton, 105 lbs....(Stoval) 0
R. C. Pate's b g Tenfellow. by Teu Broeck—Rebccca, 102 lbs.; ....(Withers) 0
Time—1:44¾.

Pools sold: Verano, $35; Joe Cotton, $25; Tennessee, $20, the field, $20. Book hetting: 1 to 1 against Joe Cotton, 8 to 5 Verano, 5 to 2 Tennossee, 4 to 1 Red Cloud, and 8 to 1 Teufellow. Verano was determined to make no waiting race of it, but at the tap of the drum at once cut out the work, Joe Cotton and Red Cloud being next in order, the others in close attendance. The Californian led his field at a clinking gait past the quarter, where Tennesse had forged iuto second place, aud Joe Cottou had fallen back to last. Past tbe half Red Cloud moved up to Tenuessee, the favorite still sailiug along two lengths ahead of the party. Rounding for home, Joe Cotton made his effort, and under whip aud spur passed Red Cloud and Tennesee, but was unable to catch the loader, who won eaeily by eix lengths. Time—1:44¾. French Mutuals paid, $9.60.

Same Day—Club Purse, $350, for all ages, $50 of wbich to second. Seven furlongs.
James Murpby's b m Sadie McNairy, 4, by Enquirer—Nannie McNairy 113 lbs; ....(Todd) 1
O. E. LeFevre's b f Ailee, 3, by imp. Hurrah—Wananita, 102 lbs; ....(O'Hara) 2
M. A. Walden & Co's blk m Thady, 4, by Tom Bowliug—Colleen Bawn, 113 lbs;....(Gibbs) 3
J. G. McFadden's b c Swinney, 3, by Ten Broeck—Nora Crelna, 107 lbe;....(Witbers) 0
R. Jervis' ch g Niphon, 6, by Tom Bowling—Kate Duncan, 117 lbs; ....(Murphy) 0
G. W. McDaniels & Co's b g Vennor, 4, by Vermont Belle—Demona, 115 lbs;....(J. Walker) 0
J. B. Haggins' b f Sweetbriar, 3, by Virgil—Impudence, 102 lbs; ....(Kelly) 0
Cyrus James' ch c Jaee Pbillips, 3, by Great Tom—Mohur, 107 lbs; ....(Stoval) 0
Arch 'Spring's ch b Bob Burns, 4, by Barney Williams—Queen, 118 lbs;....(T. Kiley) 0
Wiley Buckle's br c Hallway, 3, by Harkaway—Mollie Lee, 104 lbs; ....(Allen) 0
Time—1:30.

Pools sold: Sweetbriar $25, Swinney $17, Sadie McNairy $17, Thady $9; field $20. Books: 2 to 1 agaiust Sweetbriar, 3 to 1 Sadie McNairy, 4 to 1 Swinney, 5 to 1 Jase Phillips, Niphou aud Ailee, 8 to 1 Thady, 10 to 1 Bob Burus, and 20 to 1 Hallway. The delay at the post was tedious, Thady refusing to come up to her horses, but the lot got away to a good stert, with the exception of Hallway who was left at the post. Stoval sent Jase Phillips to the front, Sadie McNairy, Swinuey aud Sweethriar next, the balance of the field bunched; up the backstretch Swinney joined the front division; at the top turu the flying field closed up considerably; here Sadie McNairy shot to the front, with Ailee second, and Thady, with a splendid spurt tried to catch the leaders, but could uot get there, Sadie winning by a length. Time, 1:30. French mutuals paid, $14.60.

Same Day.—The Board of Trade Handicap: a sweepstakes for all ages; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, of whicb $10 must positively accompany the nomination, and which ie tbe only liability if declared out by May 1st; $800 added, $200 of whicb to second; weights to be published April 1st; winners of any race after publication of weights to carry 5 lbs. extra; of two or more races, 10 lbs. extra; one mile and a balf.
Clifton Bell's h g Colorado, 4, by Germantown—Coliseum, 105 lbs; ....(Stoval) 1
R. C. Pate's ch h Bob Pate, (The Cowl), 4, hy St. Martin—Sophy Badderly, 105 lbs....(Withers) 2
E. J. Baldwin's b c Sbenandoab, 3, by Shannon—Demirep, 103 lbs; ....(Holloway) 3
Gray & Co.'s ch h Aliunde, aged, hy Alarm—Lady Ricbards, 115 lbs; ....(Murpby) 0
Time—2:39½.

Poole sold: Shenaudoah, $100; field, $40. Books: 4 to 1 on Shenandoah, 4 to 1 against Colorado, 8 to 1 Aliunde, 10 to 1 Boh Pate. With the tap of the drum the Californian cut out the work in the hottest kind of a way, with Boh Pate second, Colorado last; around the upper turu Shenandoah led by two lengths, and passing the stand the positions were unchanged, hut the tremendous pace told us they went up the backstretch, and the favorite hegan to come back to his horees; on the back turn Colorado passed Aliunde and got on even terms with Pate, while it was quite evident that Shenaudoah was already receiving punishment; the finish home was a cracker, and Colorado, who had been admirably ridden, came at the right time with a splendid rush, winning by a length, Bob Pate second, the favorite third. Time—2:39½. French mutuals paid, $25.10.

Same Day—Club Purse, $250 for all ages, $50 of whicb to second; three-quarters of a mile.
Weildman & Day's b m Jocose, by Hurrab—Idaoeo, 113 lbs.; ....(Grimes) 1
Jas. Murphy's b m Sadie McNairy, 4, by Enquirer—Nanny McNairy, 113 lbs....(Todd) 2
J. B. Haggin's ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—Flying Cloud, 115 lhs. ....(Duffy) 3
Ben Howard's ch c Venture, 3, by Commerce—Belle Robinson, 107 lbs. ....(Turner) 0
T. H. Lindsley'e b g Dudley Oaks, 5, by Nathan Oaks—Carrie P., 117 lbs.;....(Dutton) 0
C. B. Long's ch f Beverta, 3, by Fellowcraft—Lou Pike, 102 lbs.; ....(Beem) 0
Tbomas Walker's sr h Tony Pastor, 3, by Billy Melburn—Nellie Bly, 107 lbs....(Richardson) 0
Jas. T. Williamson's ch f Laura Gould, 3, by Pat Malloy—Fancbon, 102 lbs....(Withers) 0
Hodge & Walker's blk g Friday, 5, by Morse—Phoehe Couzine, 117 lbs. ....(Logan) 0
Cyrus James' ch c Jase Phillips, 3, by Great Tom—Mobur, 107 lhs, ...(Stoval) 0
B. V. Martin's b m Miss Goodrich, 4, by Kingbird—Betsy Broucb, 113 lbs....(T. Kiley) 0
Time—1:15½.

Pools sold: Premium $65, Sadie McNairy $60, and the field $100. Books 2 to 1 against Premium, 3 to 1 Miss Goodrich, 3 to 1 Sadie McNairy, 5 to 1 Jocose, 7 to 1 Dudley Oaks, and 10 to 1 against each of the others.

As the flag dropped the favorite made the running, followed hy Veuture, Miss Goodrich and Dudley Oaks; up the back stretch the whole party were huuched, though Premium still held the lead; the pace was a red hot one, and turning for home the jocks freely used both whip and spur; half way home Jocose and Sadie McNairy challenged for victory, and a grand finish ensued; it seemed impossihle for either mare to get the best of it, but in the last stride Jocose got her uose in front, winning hy the short end of that useful member. Time 1:15½. French mutuals paid, $32.60.

THIRD DAY.

June 23.—Tbe Green Stakes for three-year-old colts and fillies that bave uot won a race prior to Jan. 1, 1884, $25 entrance p. p, with $500 added, $100 of which to second. One mile and an eighth:
T. J. Megihben's b g Strickland, hy Springhok—Lorena, 115 lbs; Ellis 1
E. J. Baldwin's ch f Savana, by Grinstead—Josie C, 113 lhs; Holloway 2
Ed. Weley's ch c Madison, by Hiawatha—Foster, 118 lbs....(Wetbers) 3
Ben. Howard'e ch c Venture, by Commerce—Belle Roberson, 118 lbs. 0
W. B. Feland's ch g King Troubler, by King Ban—Hearsay....(Duffy) 0
Wm. Mulkey's blk c Joquita, by Lucifer—Chiquita, 118 lbs..(Murpby) 0
G. L. LeFerre'e b g Actor, hy Trump—Little Sis, 115 lbs....(O'Hara) 0
F. M. Lilly's br f Bonita, by Kyrle Daly—Phaeton, 113 lbs.(Hawkins) 0
Wm. Cottrill's h f Cora Baker, by Bueden—On Time, 113 lbs..(Stoval) 0
Wiley Buckles' b g Hallway, hy Hallway—Mollie Lee, 115 lbs........ ....(Spaulding) 0
Time, 2:02¼.

Pools: Joquita, $27; field, $25. Books: 3 to 5 agaiust Joqnita, 4 to 1 against Savana, 8 to 1 against Cora Baker, 8 to 1 against Strickland, 10 to 1 each against Venture, Actor, Bonita and Madison, 20 to 1 against King Troubler and Hallway. When the starter tapped his drum Strickland at ouce shot to the frout, King Troubler and Veuture second, Bonita third; passing the stand Strickland increased his lead and at the quarter pole had opeued up quite a gap of daylight, King Troubler second, Venture third, Bonita leading the rear division. Along the backstretch the leader led the party a merry clip aud when the turn was made for home a desperate effort was made to close the gap, tue Californian, Savana, securiug second place, eix leugtbs behiud. Time, 2:02¼. French mutuals paid, $10.10.

Same Day—Club Purse, $400 for all ages, $50 of wbich to second: one mile aud three-quarters.
J. T. Williams' ch c Bob Miles, 3, by Pat Malloy—Dollie Morgan, 101 lbs....(Withers) 1
C. L. Hunt's cb c April Fool, 4, by Intruder—Etta Powell, 110 lbs. ....(Sayers) 2
W.C. Ma Cuvock's ch b Boulevard, aged, by Bounie Scotland—Maraposa, 123 lbs....(Murphy) 3
G. D. Wilson'e ch c Keeue, 3, by Dutch Skater—Kapanga, 101 lbs. ....(Kelley) 0
E. J. Baldwin'e b c Sheuandoah, 3, by Sbannon—Demirep, 101 lbs. ....(Holloway) 0
John Forhes' b g George L., 4, by Nigil—Zoa, 115 lbs....(Gules) 0
Time—3:15½.

Poole: April Fool, $75; Boh Miles, $40; Sheuaudoah, $36; field, $25. Books, 13 to 10 againet April Fool, 2 to 1 agaiust Shenandoah, 5 to 2 against Boh Miles, 7 to 1 against Boulevard, 10 to 1 agaiust Keene and 10 to 1 against George L. The field got a quick send-off, April Fool and Boulevard leading, at the half April Fool had a good iead and continued to cut out the work, Boulevard two lengths behind, Shenaudoah third, Boh Miles, George L. and Keene well together in the order named. After passing the head of the stretch Bob Miles moved up to second place and passing the stand Shenandoah shot by his horses, and got on even terms with Miles. The struggle iu the backstretch was pretty and exciting, Miles, April Fool aud Shenaudoah going like oue horse, while a couple of leugths behind came the balance of the party. The pace was too hot for the Califoruian, who fell hack. April Fool was egain first just paet the three-quarters, but going wide. Miles vigorously ridden got ou even terms with him in the stretch. A punishiug finish ensued, Bob getting there by a head. Time 3:15½, Freuoh mutuals paid, $21.50.

THIRD DAY.

The Ladies' Stake turued out all right, Rhadima, the favorite, a very handsome filly hy Rhadamanthus—Volante, romping home as easy winner. Iu the mile heats Leman also rewarded their confidence. These two small successes led up to the heaviest betting race of the day, the Merchante' Stakes for which Gano, John Davis, Ascender, Idle Pat and Thady put in an appearauce. The last three were considered out of all celculations, the race being looked upon as a match between Gano aud Davis; only six Paris tickets were sold on the winner, Ascender. The win was a very popular one, as the hlue and white etripes are popular colore, and the public were glad to see the Pate stable getting iuto the ancient form. No one was more surprised at the victory than Mr. Pate himeelf, who had uot a dollar on.

The Merchauts' Stakes, for all ages; $50 eutrance, $25 forfeit, witb $500 added, $100 of whicb to second; one mile and a quarter; closed January 15th, 1884, with twenty-one nominations.
R. J. Pate's h g Ascender, 4, by Buckden—Ascension, 115 lbs. ....(Withers) 1
C. H. Hunt'e ch g John Davis. aged. by Harry O'Fallon—Bettie, 119 lbs....(Savers) 2
E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, 4, by Grinstead—Santa Anita, 118 lbe. ....(Holloway) 3
M. A. Walden & Co.'s blk m Tbady, 4, by Tom Bowling—Colleen Bawn, 113 lbs....(O'Hara) 0
J. J. Connelly's ch g Idle Pat, 4, by Pat Malloy—Fanchon, 110 lhs. ....(Tbayer) 0
Time—2:12¼.

Pools sold: Gano, $100; John Davis, $65; Thady, $9; Ascender, $8; Idle Pat, $5. Books, 8 to 5 against Gano, even against John Davis, 10 to 1 each against Ascender and Thady, and 10 to 1 against Idle Pat. After several hreaks away, the cry "they are off" was heard, aud Idle Pat at once rushed to the front, with Gano second, John Davis close up, Ascender fourth, and Thady last, Passing tbe stand the positions were unchauged, but at the club house turn John Davis let out a link, going to the front, while Ascender ran into secoud place, with Gano third. The race to the half was a keen one, and the Califoruian got on even terms with Ascender, but soon lost it again, as Ascender gradually hut surely gained on the leader, who he collared at the three-quarter pole, and at the turu for home was on even turns. From here to the wire he came away with ease, while Gano and Davis fought a desperate finish for second place. Ascender came home a handsome winner by two lengths, Davis taking second honors by a head. Time—2:12¼. French mutuale paid, $180.50.

Jay-Eye-See has trotted this season a mile in 2:12, Maud S. a mile in 2:13¾ and Clingstone a mile in 2:14½, the first half in 1:06. The performances of Jay-Eye-See and Clingstone were made on the Cleveland track, which, in its present condition, is some two seconds faster than that of the New York Driving Club. The 2:13¾ of Mand S., taking everything into consideration, is the best mile shown up to this time. Trinket is reported ae going fast, aud hopes are entertained that St. Julien will do credit to his 2:11¼ reputation. Should Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Clingstone, Trinket and St. Julien come together in a race the excitement which would blaze over the country wonld dwarf iuto insignificance that of the Presidential canvass, and the man who picked the winner would pass into history as a lucky individual. There is not much prospect of a star battle. The owners of great horses are always timid ahont putting them into races which are open to all comere. They prefer to give exhibitioue, or to trot against a single competitor.—*Turf, Field amd Farm.*

At Cedar Rapide, Iowa, on the 13th inet., the race for 2:48 class was won by the bay mare Nellie L., by George Wilkes, best time, 2:29¼. This makes at least twenty-seven of the get of Wilkes which have records of 2:30 or better. On the same day and track as above the free-for-all trotting race was won by Will Cody, by Blue Bull. Thoee who are anxiously looking for instances where aged mares have produced winners can point with pride to Will Cody, whose dam, Celia, was about twenty-five years old when Cody was dropped, he beiug her second foal. Cody was foaled in 1871. His record, 2:19½, wae made at Chicago, Ill., July 23d, 1880. He has now won sixty-four heats in 2:30 or better. It is doubtful if there is another case on record where so old a mare has produced so fast and game a trotter. Cody's dam was a fleahitten gray of unknown breeding.

Butterfly obtained at the Boston meeting a record of 2:23¼. She is by Young Jim, out of a mare by George Wilkee, second dam by Dauiel Lambert, and third dam thoroughbred. Young Jim was got hy George Wilkes, out of a mare by Lear'e Sir William, son of Howard's Sir Charles. The trotting blood in Butterfly is well supported by thoroughblood, and the young mare has finish with plenty of courage.

It is a well-known fact that Panique, the winner of the Withers and Belmont, will not stand the whip. His party say that wheu Fitzpatrick hit him, in his trial before the Withers, the colt half turued his head and rolled his eye back, which, as "Fitz" says, seem to mean: "Now, dou't you try that again; if you do it will bo a case of monkey and parrot."

At Brighton Beach, on June 20th, colored jockey Stoue evinced his displeasure at being passed by superior horseflesh in hoth the third aud fourth races, by striking Spellman in the mouth duriug the progress of the third race, and Cowal with the butt end of his whip in the fourth race. For the first offense he was suspeuded for the seasou, aud for the second he wae ruled off.

The 1:04¼ of Maud S. to the half-mile pole of the New York Driving Club track struck the very notch made by Pocahontas ou the same track before it had been improved. Lucy Cuyler pulled a top road wagon to the half last Summer in 1:05.

Inbreeding.

We have always been an advocate of in and inbreeding when not so close as to constitute incestnoue crossing. In Englend tbe system hes proved a success, ae is shown in the two greet horses of the country, Stockwell and Rataplen, who ere descended on both sides from the celebrated Penelope, having no less than two direct crosses to this mare on the sire's side and one on the maternal side. We need not go so fer back as the days of the noted Highflyer to establish the success of the priuciple, as in that eerly dey there was scarcely diversity enough of good blood to avoid inbreeding. The preseut seasou so far bas developed no reelly first-class two or three-year-olds; but in those which bave shown the best the close consanguinity of blood is very apparent. We will, for example, commence with the two-yeer-olds. The best ones, so fer, in the West and East are Favor, Redstone, Triton and Wanda. The first mentioned hae won all his engagemente and is by Pet Malloy, son of Lexington, dam Favorite, hy imp. King Ernest; second dam Jersey Belle, by Australian, out of Aerolite, by Lexington. He is inbred to Lexington, and much inbred through the collateral brenches in the pedigrees of Kiug Ernest end Austrelian, and through the lerge infusion of Diomed blood in both sire and dem. Redstone, enother good one, is by Wanderer, son of Lexington and Coral, by Vandal, dem Katie Pierce, hy Leamington, out of Stamps, hy Lexington, ehe ont of Mildred, by Glencoe, so that he has a double cross of Lexington, and a double cross of Glencoe, aud traces on the side of the sire to en own sister to Glencoe, while both Glencoe and Leamington give him a very large infusion of the blood of English Eclipse. Triton, the sensational colt of tbe yeer, is acknowledged to be hy Sensetion, although credited with double paternity, dam Ocean Queen, hy Carnival. Leamington, the sire of Sensation and Cernival, ere inbred to Blacklock and Pantaloon, whilst both on the sire's end dam's sides he is closely inbred to the English Eclipse, through the Wbelebone and Tremp blood. Wande, one of the most promising two-year-old fillies in the West, is hy imported Billet, dam Wieland, by Wanderer, eon of Lexington, out of Iodide, by Lexington. Florio, one of the best two-year-olde in the East thie year, is hy Virgil, son of Vendal, hy Glencoe, dam Florence I., by Australian, out of Charlotte Buford, by Lexiugton, she ont of Kitty Clarke, by Gleucoe, doubling in Glencoe and tracing on both sire's and dam's side to the noted Cub mare imported by Gen. DeLeucey. Loftin, one of the promiuent and successful three-year-olds of the West, is by Monarchist, eon of Lexington, dam Lilly Babbitt, by Victory, son of Uucle Vic, by Lexiugton; second dam Bessie Eagle, hy Mahomet, ont of Stamps, by Lexiugton. Knight of Ellerslie, a reputeble performer, is hy Eolus, son of Leamington and Fanny Washington, hy Revenue, dem Lizzie Hezlewood, hy Scethelock, out of War Song, by War Dance; Scathelock, hy imported Eclipse ont of Fanny Washiugton, the dam of Eolus. Panique is hy Alarm, inbred to Waxy through Whalehone and Whisker, and to Sultan through Glencoe and Bay Middleton. Pemique's dam, Maggie B. B., hy Australiau, out of Madeline, by Boston, aud through her dam Magnolia, by Gleucoe to Sultan again, end throngh Australian donbled on Wexy through Whalebone and Whisker. Panique is the well-known winner of the Withers and Belmont Stakes. Rataplan, the winner of the great Emporium Stakes, is hy Alarm or Reform, generelly credited to the latter. If hy either he is a very much inbred horse. In Alarm he would get a lerge infnsion of both Waxy end Sultan blood, and through Reform e much lerger infusion of the same blood, while through his dam, Lady Lumley, by Rataplan, he traces twice to Glencoe, Rateplen being hy The Barou, out of Pocehontas, by Glencoe, and Knight of the Kars, sire of Reform's dam, is by Nutwith, out of the same noted Pocahontas, with e number of crosses of Wexy on both aides. The great three-year-old filly, Fallen Leef, ie very much inbred, being hy Grinatead, son of Gilroy, son of Lexington and Megnolia, by Glencoe, dam Mollie McCarthy, hy Monday, aon of Colton, he hy Lexington, out of Topaz, by Glencoe; second dam Hennie Ferrow, hy Shamrock, out of Ida, by Belshazzar. Shamrock wes hy St. Patrick, dam Delight, hy Reveller, out of Defiauce, by Rnbens. Topez, the dam of Colton, wes by Glencoe, out of Eliza, own sister to Defiance, and the filly is doubled in on the Blacklock blood through Tranby in Grinstead, and Belshazzar in the dam. These few facts concisely stated go far to establish the fact that inbreeding is not the hugbear that some of our iuexperienced objectors claim. In fect, there is scarcely one horse in a hundred possessing real merit which is not more or less inbred, and aome so closely that it almost emounts to incestuous breeding. It is a well established fact that meuy of the most noted racehorses end stellions which have flourished and made a name on the turf and in the stnd were bred incestuonsly.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The Racing Problem.

The running of the two and three-year-olds up to the present time has not developed e first-cless colt or filly at either age. When Hindoo came out at two years old he won seven important stakes without a skip, and when three years old lost only two races out of twenty in which he started. The same may be seid of Spendthrift; in his two-year-old form he won all his engagements, and a majority of those the seeson he waa three years old. Seusation also mede an unbroken record as a two-year-old, end wes in high form at three yeare old, until he met with the accident which cansed his retirement. In the present season Favor has won three times, his only sterts, and the other stekes in the West have been won hy different colts in very ordinery time. Triton won his only start so far, and the only other two-year-old which bes ahown any high form is the Virgil filly, Florio. She ia, douhtless, a good one, end ahould she keep well, will win a large majority of her engagements. The three-year-olds so far have developed no really first-class horse. Paniqne won the Withers and Belmont, hnt failed to show any quality iu the Tidel Stakes. Young Duke won the Tidal, hut waa easily defeated hy Greystone in the Coney Island Derhy. Rateplan won the Emporinm, eo thet our prediction that the stakes would be well distributed has been verified. The events yet to he rnn will be no sure things for any of the colts which heve yet shown. Knight of Ellerslie won four atakes in snccession, hut has gone back on his form, whether from lack of merit or condition we are not prepared to say. We helieve St. Saviour is not yet in true form, end will show himself to be a mnch better horse leter on; he has not the best of action, aud neither has his own brother, Eole, but both are good horses. Duchess is nnquestioually the best filly yet ont. She won her races in hollow style, and evidenced great speed et the finish of her racea. Lonisette, the crack filly lest year, must be amies, or ehe has gone back on the promise of her two-year-old form. Mittie B. has quality, hut ehe haa yet to meet Duchees and the California wonder, Fallen Leaf, which she will do at Saratoga. When they do meet, nnless we are deceived, there will be a fast, good race, end may the best horse win. The four-year olds heve been so heavily handicapped that one (Barnes) was stopped. He ran a good race for a part of the journey et Sheepshead, bnt tired hedly at the finish. George Kinney elso feiled to show first-class form with weight, although his mile race in 1:41⅗ is the best one of the year. Miss Woodford seems to be all right, end has won her races so far in hollow style, but she hes not yet carried any heavy impost, her races so far being with weight for age. It is clear thet the events to come are involved in mucb nncertainty, and we shall for the balance of the seeson expect to see the prominent fixed eveuts well divided up.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

What St. Simon Looks Like.

Tbe race for the Gold Cup, at Ascot, was the leading article in Thnrsday's programme, and this was correctly jndged as a foregoing conclusion for St. Simon, who hes now set the seal to his name as one of the best, if not the very best, three-yeer-old tbat the turfmen of the present generetion have had nnder their notice. Indeed, it is quite fair to suppose that Simon is the best all-rouud horse in the world, and worthy of heing termed tbe Eclipse of the nineteenth century. Whenever Archer asks him to go at a finish he shoots ont like a telescope, and wins all his races in a center, so that we never know how much he has in heud. It is, indeed, both instructive and humiliating to breeders of the racehorse for them to know that, with all their line-drewn theories end expensive practice, they are generally a long wey from attaining the eummit of equine excellence, as proved to be *possible* in the production of St. Simon. Still, it mey be seid that the champion tbree-year-old is something of e chence horse, as two of his own sisters, born in the seasons immediately previous to him, ceme to nothing on the turf. It is something strauge to me that even reputed good judges find fault with the appeerence of Simon. "He is a light and leggy horse," said one critic—a master of honnds—to me, after looking him over in the paddock on Thnrsdey. Hunters are just now decidedly "beefy," and if a geutlemau carries his eye from one of these np to abont 16 stone to St. Simon, trained to gellop all the best thorongh breds down in a race of two miles end a balf, he may be excused for his description of the letter as a "light end leggy horse." The winner of the Ascot Gold Cup hes, what is seldom seen in a racchorse, perfect shonlders, which enebles him to show such tremendous speed. He has also an extreordinary strong back eud loins, and this prevents him from tiring under weight. To etend behind him he is not remerkable for the breadth of his quarters, but he shows greet mnsculer development over his rump, that is, from his hip bones to the root of his tail. The latter is set on rather low, end he carries it in e ratber slenting direction, not "cocked" like the plume in the sheko of a light dragoon, nor close between his gaskins in the style of the dorsal appendage of a donkey, with a thistle under it. His thighs ere longer than agrees with the notions of aome critics, but they ere broad end musculer, and joined to large, well-shaped, and perfectly clean hocks. His hind shanks are very powerful, eud although both were euvel-oped in stitched cloths during his rece for the Cup, they are broad, strong, clean and well formed. His forearms are long and muscular, his knees large and cleau all round, while his cannon hones ere very strong, the back siuews and suspeusory ligameut being well defined and perfectly free from blemish—in short whet may he termed the *tout ensemble* of St. Simon is of a rather peculiar type, not so taking to the eye of the generalty of people es it is noticeable for reelly all the points essential to a recehorse of the very highest class.—*London Sportsman.*

FISH.

The Walton Fishing Club.

The first thing demanding our attention in the fish column, this week, is the monthly trip of the Walton Fishing Clnh, the last, for the present, at least, under the presidency of Clem Dixon, who, as we heve already stated, leeves next month for the land of cakes and thistlee. Under these circumstances, of course, it was made a *special* occasion to do honor to the old veteran chieftain of legitimate sport in California, and in every respect it wes a success. Among those who have known him intimately since pioneer daye, few men in San Francisco have made more sterling and sincere friends than Clem Dixon, end it speaks well both for him end the memhers of the Welton Fishing Clnh, his own clnh it may be said, that every memher and every other man who conld be present, mede it a dnty of heing ont on Sunday. Of conrse we received an invitation and a peremptory order to attend, and scared by the threats of Manager John Muller, the prince of ceterers, and Mejor Klose, the jolliest fellow out of goal, if we did not attend, we allowed our esteem for the president to outweigh our dislike to and suffering on the water, and went with the crowd. Well, we are glad now we did, for a pleasanter dey on the water, apart from the merriment of the occasion, it was impossible to enjoy. This time the large roomy Elia, one of the stannchest boats in a stiff hreeze onr bey cen boast, was chartered, and hy half-past eight in the morning, crammed with living sonls, eatables and drinkables, etc., etc., she drew out into the stream. Onr firet point of destinetion was Alcatraz Island, where we obtained a permit to fish within regulation limits off the wharf, on condition of not giving intoxicating liquors to anyone on shore. Here the fishing commenced. The nsual pool of ten centa e head was made up, and prizes of one dollar, aeventy and fifty cents offered for the lucky captors of the first, second and third fish. We considered we hed a mortgage on that dollar, hut somehow, no sooner had the whole-sonled secretery, Mr. Pitcher, given the word to drop liues, certainly hefore the sinker conld reach the bottom, that fellow Barry, of the Western Union Telegraph, who ie always np to his infernal jokes, howled out, "first fish," eud snre enough he had one. The fact conld not he disputed, bnt the fish wes never seen to flip its tail or wink its eye once efter being canght. Of course it was a put up joh between Barry and Dixon, who had a dead fish concealed on their persons eomewbere and so we were out oue dollar and ten cents right there wrongfully, for we never put on a prettier bait to ensnare e fish with if it had ever been allowed to reach the bottom. This conviction of treachery is strengthened hy the equally rapid mannor in which Al. Haven'a and Cept. McIlhinny caught second and third fish, for then not a soul hed a bite for one solid hour. Some mey think he men named are incapable of such a joh. Well, we don't, for we know them, and the significant amile that spread over the month of the genial John Muller said es plainly as words conld do "why, my friend, I know them too." However, we have faithfully chronicled the fact, and tbe pnblic may form its own opinious. Whatever those opinions may he, we only know, that if ever we go ont e-fishiug with that crowd egein, they won't get away with us eo slick aud easily as they did on Sunday.

If we don't have a dead fish for them and a two-pound sinker thet will just fly like lightning to tbe bottom, it will he becanse there are none to be had in the market. We ere bound to have that dollar and ten cents beck.

As we heve said, after the prize-fish were all caught, no one got a bite for an hour and the catch for the day was emell. We heer it wes the same all over the bay, although the tides were favorable for good sport. But, then, fisb hite at all times, just as they please or they don't, and no one can tell why it is so. Under the weter man is not boss, and has to teke things as he finds them. By this time we had moved from Alcatrez to Angel Island, where we found the fish as ohstinate or as wise, wbichever you please to call it, and we had nothing to do bnt to ring six hells, which McIlhinny, Barry, Klose, Havens or some one else took precious good care to ring every ten minntes at most, and then eight bells peeled forth, the joyful snmmons to lunch, wbich cerried delight to the etomech, for unlike the fish we ell wauted to bite now. It is no nse westing time to tell tbe pleasures and the fun of that lnnch; to speak of tbe feeling farewell speech of the president, or the epplause and hurrahs that followed. Those who know John Muller, know what tbe lnnch wes; those whose know Clem Dixon, cen well imagine wbat the others were. We, perhaps, were the only sufferer dnring that joyous hour. Knowing, that like Mrs. Wittitterly, we have too much sonl for common whisky and beer, friend Muller, had kindly provided some Celery, Beef and Iron for our special use, two bottles, we helieve, but Major Kloee got one hottle, tbe McIlhinny, Havens, Barry crowd, and the six-bells men generally got the other, and so by the time lunch was gone our tipple was gone, and we had to desceud to the commou beverage of soulless men or go without, and that generally is not our style. It is strange people will he so mean, but, though, they did ne a greet wrong in this cese, we forgive them—that is, we forgive them this time, for it will be our own fanlt if they repeat the trick hereafter. Well, the lunch is over, throats are sore with yelling, and the President, like a brave, old admiral in a sinking ship, insists upon all going before him, as he does not intend moving nntil the last men is sefe on the Elia. Then es he ceme down to the water alone some wondered what he wes trying to do, his hack seemed so weak and his lega worked so funny; swaying hackwerd and forward, then zig-zag ou one side and zig-zag on the other, now on his toes, now on his heels. Altogether it was funny, hnt not surprising, for Clem Dixon, President of the W. F. C., is one of the most inveterate jokers living. When all were ehoerd, the crowd led hy Havens, Muller, McIlhinny & Co., founda pious streak in their souls, and es the hoat flew over the water, got up a praise service that wonld have done honor to the Salvetion Army or Moody and Saukey, "Nearer My God to Thee;" "The Golden Shore;" "Sweet By-and-By;" "Glory Hallelujah;" "The Ship That Never Returued," with other emotional hymns were snng so well, with so much harmony and power, that the vest crowd in the Telegraph Hill conservetory turned out to see whet on earth was coming. For twenty years we have been considered one of the sweet singers of Israel in this city, but on that dey we were obscured, nay literally extinguished. As we passed along to Sonth San Francisco, to leave Mr. Baile, candidate for the presidency, neer home, and whose only chance of snccess is to bny np the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, the crowd saluted such ships as they know the captains of, especially eelecting the Routenheck end her commander, Ceptain Stitt. After a delightful sail with hreeze enough to make it exciting, the wherf was reached ehout seven in the evening, and thne closed one of the hepniest days this jolly clnb end their friends ever enjoyed.

It would he wrong to close without mentioning the presence of a gnest whom all were pleased to honor. This is Mr. Whitfield, one of the city fathers of Worthington, Scotland, a gentleman of ample fortune made by intelligence in business, who is now staying in this city for a short time on his second tonr ronnd the world. Mr. Whitfield is just the man for such a party, and is delighted with the charms of California and the hospitelity of her people. He is also a clever angler, and according to the eternal fitness of tbings, canght more fish than any of us on Sunday. We douht if in his tour round the world he will meet with a day in which he will make more friends, or have more enjoyment then on his trip laet Sunday with the Walton Fishing Clnh of San Feancisco. We heartily wish him *bon voyage.*

BICYCLING.

J. Lord and brother recently made the ronnd trip from Baltimore to Washington for the first time.——Lord Chief Justice Williams, of Melbourne, Australie, rides into the Assize towns npon a bicycle.——At Liecester, May 24th, Lees rode a bicycle 20 miles in the unprecedented time of 1 hour 7 min. 15 sec.——The Springfield tournament promises to be the greatest cycling event of the century.——The Cyclists Touring Clnb, of England, has over 13,000 memhers.——For the benefit of wheelmen with slim calves C. E. Dnryea recommends a daily exercise of abont hfteen minutes of raising and lowering the heels while standing in an erect position.——There are 150 bicycle manufacturers iu England.

At the Williamette Park, East Portland, yesterday, tbere was a five-mile bicycle race for a silver cup, and the amateur championsbip of Oregon. The principal contestants were Hatch and Newcastle, the former winning hy less than a lap in 16 miuutes and 45 seconds. At no time in the rece wee there a difference of a lap between them. On the last lap Newcastle made a terrific spurt, and in attempting to pass on a turn, lost control on his machine and fell.—*Oregonian, June* 23d.

We have written for full particulara regarding thie performance, and which, if correct, is the best time ever made by an amateur on the Coast.

At the Philadelphia Bicycle Tonrney, held at Jumbo Park on June 16, 17, 18, a great many of the events were won in time unprecedented in America. The time made in the events, however, will not go on record till the measuremeut of the course is authenticated as correct. At the preseut time it is generally believed to he a little short.

The contest for the bicycle championship, for [illegible] and trick riding, was held at Chicago, June 15th, be[illegible] and Canary, aud resulted as expected, in a vi[illegible] he latter.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grouse	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*											*
Trout	*											

At Bird's Point.

For some reasens which do not present themselves distinctly, there was a lull in our shooting matches this week. Whether this springs from the calmer, though not less satisfactory sport of fishing, now in full enjoyment, or in making preparations for hunting the deer in its mountain lair, we cannot say, but it is a fact, nevertheless, and we must make the best of it wo can. There seems to he the same dullness in the country districts, and perhaps from the same cause.

The event of the week in our local circles was the usual open match to all comers at Bird's Point on Sunday, which hae come to be a regular thing, and about which we have a few words to say. Seme people interested in the success of pigeon shooting think these matches cannot be continued, and they point to the small number of shooters on Sunday as an evidence of the correctness of their opinion. It would he rough to the average shooter to meet such men as Robineon, Lambert, Pearson, Hopper, and those who gather round the trap at Bird's Point, if they met on equal terms, but the matches ere always shot under handicep rules, and the handicap will equalize all sportsmen with the gun as quickly as the pistol equalizes the bully and peaceful citizen. We do not, therefore, see tbe force of the croakers' reasoning in this particular, and as we are desirous that these matches, open to the State, and which may bring the best men in the State together if they so desire, should continne, we think it is our duty to aid their continuence, and thus speak as we do. Some comment has also reached us of three of the leading contestants on Sunday re-entering after withdrawing when others left in bad made the seme number of misses which caused their withdrawal. This certainly is a more serious thing, and if established as a rule will be very dangerous, and the more so the longer it is continued. Nevertheless, the character of the gentlemen at tbe trap on Sunday assures us no hardship or wrong, or any desire to take advantage of position was intended in resnming a place in the match when voluntarily relinqnished. It could be done, if it were done only by mutual consent when all parties concerned stood on equal terms a second time. Such an arrangement, though undeeirable for many reasons, is purely a matter of mutual consent, and we are quite sure that consent was freely and unequivocably given on Sunday. If so, it is no one's business but the parties concerned, however badly it may look in the eyes of outsiders. Such reasons will not affect the continuance of the weekly matches at Bird's Point, and as we deeire their coutinuance, we hope there are no more serious ones behind.

The conditions of the match on Sunday were the same as the preceding ones, fifteen birds each, handicap distance, 80 yards boundary, ground traps, $10 entrance with $10 added, and two purses of $40 and $30. Six men entered. The day was good, but the birds, more than an average lot, proved incomers principally. Mr. Robinson twice was unusually unlucky in losing two birds which managed when cut all to pieces to get just outside the line and drop dead. Although Mr. Robinson himself does not altogether coincide with us in our arguments last week on the boundary, we could not, if we desired, furnish two stronger cases in favor of the change now generally desired. Four out of the six, Messrs. Robineon, Kerrigan, Walsh and Morgan, tied with 13 birds each, and in shooting off at 4 birds all but Mr. Kerrigan again tied, killing all their birds. On tbe second tie Mr. Walsh missed his first bird, and Messrs. Robinson and Morgan divided. The latter gentleman is from Butte county, and, as proved by his score yesterday, is a first-class shot. The score:

	Yards.														
Robinson	30—1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—13
Kerrigan	28—1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0—13
Pearson	28—1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—12
Walsh	28—1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0—13
Lambert	30—1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0		r'td—
Morgan	28—1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—13

FIRST TIES.

Robinson	30—	1	1	1	1—4
Kerrigan	28—	1	0	0	
Walsh	28—	1	1	1	1—4
Morgan	28—	1	1	1	1—4

SECOND TIES.

Robinson	30—	1	1	1	1—4
Walsh	28—	0			
Morgan	28—	1	1	1	1—4

A sweepstake, $5 each, at 6 birde, wae then shot for Messrs. Robinson, Morgar and Pearson killing all their birds Shooting off the ties at 4 birds, Messrs. Robinson and Pearson again made a clean score, and the third ties at 3 birde had the samo result. They then shot off at 26 yards, and Mr. Pearson miseing his last bird, Mr. Robinson won. Another freeze out was divided by Messrs. Morgan and Maillot, and a third was captured by Mr. Robinson.

In the freeze-ont matches, and in fact throughout tho day, Mr. Robinson made another splendid record, killing in the different matches twenty-six birde straight. Mr. Jeffcott acted as judge.

We find quite a number of gentlemen, prominent in their devotion to field sports absent this week from their usual haunts. They have etolen off quietly before we could interview them on their selection of country, but we know they have taken the deer fever with them. Mr. Orr hae several times lately seen a very fine buck on his place, and we guess the days of the animal are numbered, for he with others has gone away for a week. We wish them all a pleasant and successful hunt.

The Alameda County Club will have their regular monthly shoot for medals to-day, that is, if the festivities of the national holiday allow them to a shoot at all. We think the chances are they will not shoot.

At Sacramento.

The Forester Gun Club held its monthly pigeon-shooting contest at Agricultural Park, June 22d. The birds were a fine lot, flying swiftly, and as there was a strong southerly wind prevailing, nearly all were "tailers," and got out of range in short order. Consequently the scores made may be considered unusually good. Several birds that were hit hard died out of hounds. Mr. Eckhardt, whose score is the lowest, was very unfortunate, hitting all his birds, but only able to retrieve 5. He shot a light gun, using wood powder, which is slow, and by the time the shot reached the birds they were most of them too far away to be stopped inside the 80-yard circle. This is not the experience of our local gunners who have tried this powder.

Following is the score of the main match yesterday, John Gerber winning the first medal by a clean score:

Todd, 26 yards	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Zuver, 26 yards	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1— 8
Stevens, 21 yards	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1—10
Eckhardt, 21 yards	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0— 5
Gerber, J., 21 yards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Miller, 21 yards	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Watson, 21 yards	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Gerber, W. E., 21 yards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—11
Tibbets, 21 yards	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1— 7
McKnne, 21 yards	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0— 9

Thie was followed by a match at 31 yards, both barrels' Watson getting first money, witb a clean score, and Zuver and Nesbitt dividing second and third monies, with a ecore of four each.

Subsequently there were several matches at clay pigeons, ehot while it was raining, the following being a good sample, the entrance heing $2.50.

Tibbits	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1— 8
Watson	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Todd	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Stevens	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1— 9
McKune	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1— 9
Denny	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0— 7
Chapman	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1— 6

Clay Pigeons.

The progress made by the clay pigeon in the estimation of gunmen in general, is shown by the following extract which we clip from an Eastern contemporary. It is the resnlt of an interview with the chief member of the Ligowski Manufacturing Company:

"R—How is the demand for clay pigione now?

B—Very good, though this is our off season. We have only two weeks' production on hand to-day.

R—Do you anticipate any opposition this seeson?

B—Ne, sir, we do not. A number of parties have endeavored to infringe upon our patents, but thus far unsuccessfully. By means of our patent process we are selling clay pigeons cheaper at retail than ordinary potters could manufacture them at wholesale. True, we sank $20,000 in devising this process, and we have the same amount on hand with which to fight any party who might try to infringe our petents. Moreover, we have the good will of the sportsmen of the country who now realize thet whilst working for ourselves we, at the same time, cater to their sport—that we are doing more to foster tournaments than any set of men, have ever done—or would do, were our patents overthrown." The Messrs. Pierce, of Oakland, sole agents for the imitation hird for this coast, give us similar information. Their stock for this season was very large, reaching into tone, and they report their sales to all parts of the State correspondingly large. The amusement can be had now every week at Adams' Point, Oakland. Those wishing to havo a shoot should apply to Messrs. Pierce for information.

English Partridge.

We have recently heard several gentlemen, who have estates snitable for the purpose, express an intention of introducing this grand game bird into California. We have been acquainted with the habits and habitals of the English partridge from early boyhood, and know them to be a brave, hardy, prolific bird, that would succeed admirably in any part of California. For the information of those contemplating this grand work, we snbmit the resnlt of Eastern experiments. There would be no trouble in raising Englieh partridge on any estate in California, north or south, where the vagabond maranders are excluded:

"Enropean partridges I turned out last Spring, but the vermin must have killed them, as I could find no traces of them. A friend of mine fifty miles from me has been quite successful raising them. I shall try again this Spring with a direct importation. They can he had abroad for one dollar each. A dealer in New York charged five dollars each. This noble game hird ought to be introdnced all over the country, as it will surely thrive here well, and I would advise my readers to try them."

We hope the country districts will send some more of their dark men at the trap down to us to astonish our cracks. Two weeks ago it was Mr. Graff, of Solano, last week, Mr. Morgan, of Butte. Of course, both were sweet innocente from the country who had never before fired a gun off. Well, the way they made our fellows open their eyes was the jolliest thing of the day. There are two things in this life very jolly to the man who has the spirit of genuine fun in his natnre. One is to eee an expert on the mash, one of these miserable wretchee who think they have only to smile serenely on a woman to catch her, taken down about two feet and a half, by a saucy, dashing, everlasting widow who nnderstands herself and mankind in general. That sight is very precious. Little less so, is to see half a dozen experienced crack-shots at the trap lammed into fits by a sweet, dear little fellow hailing from the country who never saw a pigeon fly before in his life. Yes, we enjoy both very muchly.

The Red Bluff *Cause* says a squirrel has taken up its quarters in the rear of a store, where it is leading a luxuriant life. It eats from one'e hand, has made friends with the cats, and repairs to the nut and cracker boxes regularly at lnnch time. This is hut another instance of the disposition in animals, even in the wildest and most timid to be tame and confiding when man is not cruel to them. In all these cases we can learn the necessity of preservation of game birds and animals, for according to the conduct of man to them, is his exact proportion of eport afterwards. Strange that selfishness, if no higher principle, does not teach this lesson to the average man. Even fish, in large lakes, will soon come up to certain places to be fed, and trustingly eat from the hand.

This mystical life of ours,
Is not just as we take it;
It is either a bed of thorns or flowers
Just as we choose to make it.

How to Hunt.

The following, about snipe and quail shooting, from a correspondent of the *Sportsman*, is not very new or original, but it may benefit some one for all that:

"I never hunt snipe with a dog. I use the dog as a retriever. I hunt snipe down wind, because they almost always rise up wind and come to the gun. When they are wild and are hunted up wind to give a dog a chance to scent them, they will rise wild, but when they see you bearing down on them, knowing they must go toward you when they rise, they will lie, and when they do rise they rise toward you and you get your shot. In hunting quail, I never hurry after flushed birds for the reason that birds after being flushed hide. If you hurry after them they will rise in twos and threes, and sometimes most of the covey will take wing again. Let them alone for five or ten minutes, and when you go to where you have marked them they lie so close that sometimes it is a hard matter to make them rise, although you are only a foot or so away. Again, quail seem not to emit an odor immediately on aligiting. I have frequently marked them down and hurried after them and I could not find one. Calling off my dogs, I would wait ten minutes and go back and get up the whole covey one by one. And again, you give your dogs a fine lesson in staunchness by making them stand till you are ready to proceed after the birde, then "fetch," and your dogs will not trouble you in their eagerness. I imagine some of your readers saying, "but it is cruel to keep your dog in a constrained position." It is not so. Dogs soon learn to shift position. My dogs will stand for half an hour or more if I do not find them (in cover), and it is not worse to make them stand for five minutes. It may seem to be waste of time (when time ie limited), but one can fill hie bag sooner this way.

Here's another of the same kind, only as many accidents occur in not carrying properly when out shooting with others, it may be of more use:

J. D. Dougall writes that all the most expert, and yet at the same time most prudent sportsmen within his experience, carry their guns upon full-cock. Originelly trained by his father to carry rigidly on half-cock, he had great unwillingness to do otherwise, but having made it his business to associate with the most skillful shots, so as to gain practical knowledge of all shooting matters, he eventually carried always on full-cock, except while passing over or through a fence. He never had or witnessed an unintentional discharge, much less an accident. He has, on the other hand, seen many a good shot lost by sportsmen carrying on half-cock, and forgetting to full-cock before drawing the trigger. After trying various positions in carrying his gun, he found that what suited him best in going through covert, (snap-shooting), or up to dogs on the point, was to carry the gun solely by the handle, (thin part of the stock), in his right hand, and perpendicularly, keeping his left arm quite free. On firing he threw up the left hand, letting the gun quietly fall into it of its own weight, as it were, and instantaneously drawing the trigger. There was thus no straining of the muscles, and the aim was rapid and sure. Mr. Dougall suggests this mode to all desirous of becoming quick shots, the great principal being that the gun falls into the firing position, and requires no muscular effort to bring it up so.—*American Field.*

Several of our friends thought we squealed a little too much about the Marin county mosquitos, which so delightfully interviewed us at the Gun Club picnic. We have since obtained the exact description of a mosquito's instrument of torture, and as they have a peculiar delight for our blood, and select us in preference to all others, reasonable people, we are sure, will not think on reading it that we were too hasty. It is thus:

"An English scientist had an American mosquito under the microscope, and finds it to he a thoroughly equipped surgeon. In its bill there are five instruments—a lance, two meat-saws, a suction pump, and a small steam engine. It appears that when a "skeeter" settles down to his work upon a nice tender portion of the human frame the lance is first pushed into the flesh, then the two saws, placed back to back, begin to work up and down to enlarge the hole, then the pump is inserted, and the victim's blood is siphoned up to the reservoirs carried behind, and finally, to complete the cruelty of the performance, the wretch drops a quantity of poison into the wound to keep it irritated. Then the diminutive fiend takes a fly around just to digest your gore, and makes tracks for a fresh victim, or if the first one has been of unusually good quality he returne to the same happy hunting ground."

All this is bad enough in the ordinary mosquito, but the Marin county animal is extraordinary, both in size and powers of torture. When they get hold of blood unmixed with San Rafael and Petaluma whisky, they set a score of lances, circular saws, and force pumps to work and suck him dry in a jiffy, knowing they will not be poisoned in return. We were neither hasty nor unjust.

Quail on toast is conceded by all to be a "dish to set before a king," and by no one is the delicacy better relished than by the invalid just recovering from a protracted illness. Bear this in mind when, with ruddy cheeks and bounding pulse, you return from your pleasant trip, laden with the spoils of the chase, and with the timely gift of a brace or two of the beautiful birds make glad the hearts of the suffering ones, and sweeter will be your dreams and keener your enjoyment when again you take a turn among the quail.—*Forest and Stream.*

The above is well said, and ought to have a good effect. As we are likely to have a good quail season this year we desire to have it read and remembered. By the true sportsman it will be appreciated, but we have no hope of its influencing those who claim at all times to be a law unto themselves, for their soule are insensible to legal rights or human amenities. It is to be deplored we have so many of the latter class among us.

A Philadelphia paper tells a tale of rascality that may be useful to gentlemen owning fine guns. The practice might reach this innocent city of ours, so it is just as well to be on our guard:

"Some very cute thieves have been operating in our city among the owners of fine guns, and for a time their trick was carried on quite successfully. Their mode of conducting operations was to call at a residence during the day and represent to the person who responded to their call that they had been sent by the owner to secure the gun for the purpose of repairing it. Twenty or thirty sportsmen were victimized, and among the number some very fine guns were obtained. The fellowe at last fell into the hands of the authorities and are now safely put away. A number of the guns were recovered from pawnbrokers' shops, and thus ended the raid of the "gun thieves."

A tale was current during the week, that our worthy Postmaster, General Backus, was treed by a grizzly during a recent pleasure trip to the interior. Grizzlies will do this thing to those foolish enough to invade their haunts, for they are vicious brutes, and no respectors of persons; but as the General is said to have been kept in durance vile for several hours, he declines to know anything about the matter.

Lambert has not yet accepted Robinson's challenge, the terms of which we gave last week. We do not think he intends to accept or he would have done so at once on the terms offered. Mr. Robinson's shooting on Sunday is not likely to accelerate an acceptance.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The beautiful weather on Sunday and the many interesting matches that will come off in the near future drew together a large attendance at Shell Mound, though those present mainly confined themselves to practice. Among such matches as were held the most important was that between four members of the "Big Six," as they are familiarly called, of the Nationals, Company C, First Infantry—F. Cumming and L. G. Perkins against T. E. Carson and J. E. Klein. The match was strictly a private affair, to test the superiority of the gentlemen named and for a dinner, which the losers, of course, had to pay for. The distance was 200 yards with ten strings of ten shots each. The score, though not up to the record of the State under the same conditions for the individual, was nevertheless more than creditable as a whole. The aggregate possible for either two men was 1,000 points, and the total score made by the winners was 893, and by the losers 889, leaving a difference of only four points. The percentage of the winners was 89.3, and of the losers 89.1. The average of each individual string, as given below, will bear comparison with the average shooting of the Eastern men under similar conditions. In this case the record is above suspicion, no doubt being cast upon any score claimed being made. This is just as it ought to be among gentlemen, and so far as we are concerned just as it shall be. The score:

	Cummings.	Perkins.	Carson.	Klein.
String 1	44	44	45	43
String 2	44	47	45	44
String 3	46	45	46	43
String 4	46	42	42	43
String 5	44	45	44	44
String 6	45	44	45	45
String 7	43	43	44	42
String 8	46	46	47	46
String 9	47	45	46	47
String 10	44	43	42	46
Totals	449	444	446	443

The members of the Fifth Infantry Battalion were also out in force, practicing with laudable spirit for the important matches they have in view, and contending also with spirit for positions held by their comrades under the new order of things inaugurated by Col. Ranlett. Under this system some unexpected changes took place, showing, too, that the system adopted for keeping up the reputation of the corps is a most excellent one. For instance, on Sunday the following changes occurred: Pierce, No. 1, beat Kellogg, No. 8, with a total of 126 out of a 150 possible, to 123 points. MacDonald, No. 2, held his own against Nick Williams, with a total of 124—Williams being absent. Moore, No. 7, had challenged Waltham, No. 4, but was absent, and Waltham kept his place, while Carroll, No. 11, captured Moore's medal with 117 points. Col. Ranlett, No. 14, took Lieutenant Brown's, No. 6, medal with a score of 118 points, the Lieutenant not appearing to defend his property and his honor.

At the practice afterwards, with 15 shots each, and a possible 75 to the man, the following scores were made:

AT 200 YARDS.

																Total.
Waltham	4	4	4	6	4	3	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4		5—65
Kellogg	4	4	4	6	6	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4		4—64
Carroll	5	4	5	3	5	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	4		3—62
McDonald	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5		4—62
Ranlett	4	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	3		5—61
Pierce	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4		4—60

AT 500 YARDS.

																Total.
Pierce	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5		2—66
Waltham	5	4	4	5	4	5	3	5	4	5	5	4	4	3		4—64
McDonald	5	3	4	4	4	4	5	3	5	3	5	4	4	3		5—62
Kellogg	4	4	3	4	0	4	3	3	5	4	6	5	6	6		5—59
Ranlett	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	0	5	3		5—67
Carroll	3	2	5	5	4	4	4	5	3	5	2	4	3	3		3—55

In this connection we may state, Captain Whetton, of San Jose, has been kind enough to promise to furnish the scores made by his company, and we hope Captain Fairbanks, of Petaluma, and Captain Lancaster, of Vallejo, will be equally kind. In order that the records of our State Militia organizations may be properly preserved and given to the world, as the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN desires to preserve and give them, it will, in fact, be found to be the interest of all to give us the scores now asked for. It is only by mutual aid that a proper State record can be published weekly, and as we shall at all times be found ready to do our duty, we trust those who can aid us will do so.

At Harbor View.

The Swiss Rifle Club, on Sunday, met at this range for their monthly prize match and club dinner. It is unnecessary to say, we believe, that both passed off with the usual spirit and hilarity of the club. The score:

BEST CENTRES.

200 YARDS OFF-HAND.

Jno. Lemmann	9	E. Zahn	6
M. Stuber	8	A. Free	6
J. Huguenin	8	T. Wetzell	6
J. Croce	7		

The best score at same distance, 10 shots each with a possible 120.

Huguenin	94	Free	80
Croce	92	Wetzell	78
Lemmann	85	Zahn	76
Stuber	83		

At Schuetzen Park, Alameda, the attendance was very light on Sunday, and there was nothing worthy of report. The shooting done was confined principally to the Eintracht Rifles practicing with military rifles for their second match with the German Fusileers.

Matches to Come.

S. I. Kellogg, Adjutant of Fifth Infantry Battalion, is out with the following order in reference to another match for the elegant Silver Trophy, which has so long been in contention among the corps, and lately won for the third and last time by the Field and Staff. It is the latter who now put it up again. The order giving the conditions runs thus:

"The Battalion Trophy,—won recently, after a long series of matches, by the Field and Staff,—is hereby again placed in competition, to be shot for between the companies only of this command, upon the following terms:

To be won twice by any company to become its property. Each team to shoot on its own company range, and to consist of four men each, together with members of the Field and Staff, selected to shoot for said companies, in a manner to be determined at these headquarters between the captains of companies entering for competition. Competitors in each match to shoot 15 shots each at 200 and 500 yards, without sighting shots. Practice before the match not prohibited; but when the match is commenced it must be finished without intermission. All scores to be certified on honor within twenty-four hours after they are made to these headquarters, where dates of the matches will be fixed and announced, as well as all minor details.

Company commanders intending to enter teams will immediately communicate the fact, and state the method in which they desire the Field and Staff to be distributed among the companies."

For this match there will be three teams certainly, and most probably Company D, of Vallejo, under its new and spirited commander will also send a team. It is hoped so.

The most interesting match on hand, fixed for Sunday, 13th instant, is the match by teams of the same corps to reduce the State record of 100 shots at 200 yards. In reference to this match Lieutenant Kellogg's official order says:

"A match between teams of four men each, from the Staff and from the Companies of this command (each competitor firing 100 shots at 200 yards), will take place on July 13th, next. Staff and Co. A teams will shoot at Shell Mound Park, Berkeley, commencing at 11 A. M. Teams entered from Companies B, C, and D, will shoot on their own ranges at as nearly the same hour as practicable, and all scores will be certified on honor by a commissioned officer of the command to these headquarters within 24 hours after the conclusion of the match.

457 points out of a possible 500 being the highest score heretofore known to have been made, a champion medal will be awarded to the competitor making the highest score in this match, provided the same is 458 or more points. The winner must be prepared to defend such champion medal on 30 days notice from any military marksman of the Pacific Coast, who, in like manner, will be subject to a challenge for the same."

In connection with this match we may remark that Kuhnle, Kellogg, Williams, and Hovey will be selected for the Field and Staff team. Their records respectively are:

Kuhnle	457	Williams	447
Kellogg	453	Hovey	444

Making a total of 1800 out of a possible 2,000. Under favorable conditions, we have, no doubt, these distinguished sharpshooters will increase their record. Most certainly they will make every effort to do so. On Sunday last, it is interesting to note that under the same conditions. Cumming, Perkins, Carson, and Klein made 1,782 out of a possible 2,000 or in other words, 18 points less than Kuhnle, Kellogg, Williams, and Hovey. As a team, therefore, they hold first place in our State riflemen. Again, we find that on Sunday Cumming and Carson made 895 out of a possible 1,000, while Kellogg and Hovey, to say nothing of Kuhnle, had previously made 896 or one point more, so that individually as well as collectively the team selected to shoot on the 13th to reduce the record, a very tough job, is the best by performance that could be selected. This is no slight honor to the Fifth Infantry battalion, and the figures we have given show that much credit is due to Col. Ranlett for his persistent efforts to place his command in the front rank of our military riflemen. We shall always be glad, indeed, to say as much for other commanders when they merit the praise, for it is the shooting soldier that is to be depended upon in time of need. It is one thing to be brilliant on parade; it is another thing to be effective in battle.

The German Fusileers were also out in numbers practicing with their Manser rifles, with improved sights. By the new order of sights, this fine company of men, under the leadership of Captain Stettin, an able and enthusiastic officer and thorough gentleman, have lately done some excellent shooting which promises great results in a short time. This departure on the part of the Fusileers, whoever may have originated it, is of more public importance than generally supposed. The Mauser rifle is the regulation firearm of Germany, and as a military rifle for general use is held to be superior to the American regulation rifle in just so much as it is less liable to get out of order with rapid, long continued firing. For delicate and accurate shooting, however, it is inferior to the American rifle, and it is to remove this deficiency that new sights have been tried. The result may prove of great national utility, and for that reason we give Captain Stettin and his company all the credit they deserve. The result so far gives hopes, with a little more experience, of equalling the best American rifles at the target.

The columns of this paper, under no circumstances, can ever become the mouthpiece of any one man or organization to the prejudice of others, but at the same time we shall always be glad to recognize enterprise and support merit. In this spirit this week we mention the adoption of the new system of match shooting established lately in England and the Atlantic States among ourselves. This is doing away with the two preliminary "sight-shots" to test the atmosphere, range, and wind, which it is now held no rifleman, entitled to the name, ought to be allowed. No doubt this will be seriously felt at first, but by practicing regularly and keeping a proper record of all points essential to good shooting, there is no doubt the change may be adopted with advantage. As in many other cases to excite the ambition and keep up the practice of his corps, Col. Ranlett is the first to adopt the new system in our State, and has accordingly arranged a match of this sort between teams in his command at 200, 500, and 600 yards, with seven shots to the man. This match will come off right away and we shall watch the result with interest.

CRICKET.

The Trophy Game.—The Occidents Victorious.—A Hard Fight.

The second match for the Harrison Trophy was decided at the Olympic Grounds, Oakland, last Saturday afternoon, before the largest audience of the season. The Occident captain, with his usual luck, won the toss, and, of course, elected to handle the willow. J. Knox and Ben Clarke were the first to represent the Occident Cricket Club, while Banner and Miller were entrusted with the trundling. Knox was badly run out the second ball through the fault of his *vis-a-vis*, and Purdy, the new comer, was cleaned bowled in Miller's first once. Waterman now partnered Clark, and just began to look dangerous when he was splendidly dismissed by a one-handed catch by Jules Matthieu. Bristowe made three before Miller lowered his wickets. Sanderson helped the score along to the tune of five before he was caught in slips by Miller. Carr played unusually vigorous for 7, the second top score of his side. Francis sent a high one into the willing hands of De Golia, and Cookson came in to see Ben Clarke bowled by Banner. Clarke's innings of 22 was the salvation of his team, and the value of the contribution can be gathered from the fact that notwithstanding the many good batsmen on his side none other reached double figures. The innings were characterized by patience and sound defense. Campbell joined Cookson, but after breaking his egg sent an easy catch to Ben Benjamin. Richardson carried out his bat for one, as he was not long at the creases, when his partner was bowled by Banner, and the innings closed for the total of 58, which included ten extras owing to the non-appearance of the Merions long stop. After the usual rest the Merions defended the *sticks*, J. Mathieu and Miller opening the innings to the bowling of Waterman and Cookson. Miller was soon *hors de combat*, and F. Mathieu, the next man, was soon in a like predicament, Waterman claiming both wickets. With three to his credit Matthieu fell a victim to one of Cookson's insidious deliveries, and a little later Cookson got one by the defense of Theobald, but not before the Merion wicket keeper conclusively demonstrated that he was a runner of no ordinary ability. Ben Benjamin was cleaned bowled by Cookson for nothing, while Barney Benjamin hit well for 5 before he was caught at cover point by Campbell—a magnificent catch. Hill, Creighton and Banner fell before the onslaught of the left-handed bowler. De Golia and Goewey, the last men, made the best stand of the day, and ran the score from 21 to 48 before Clarke lowered De Golia's wicket. Both batsmen deserve a considerable amount of credit for the manner in which they played an uphill game. Goewey played with a great amount of confidence and stopped many a ball that would have proved fatal to more experienced players. De Golia has only played cricket for a month, and when this is taken in consideration, his score of 15 against the undeniably good bowling of the Occidents is simply astounding. De Golia hit both Clarke and Cookson clean out of the grounds well on the way to Brooklyn. The Merions held on to every chance, and the catches made by Matthieu, Miller and De Golia were excellent; their fielding, however, was not as good as usual. The Occidents played up well in the field, and the catch made by Campbell was one of the best ever seen on the ground. Banner did not bowl as effectually as usual. Miller, a late addition to the Merions, proved himself a valuable acquisition to the bowling department of the M. C. C. The victory of the Occidents must certainly be ascribed to the batting of Clarke, and the irresistible bowling of Cookson. It was generally conceded that the Occident team of last Saturday was the best that ever represented the pioneer club. The Merions will have to strengthen their batting department if they desire to wrest a victory from the O. C. C. The score:

OCCIDENTS.

Ben Clarke, b Banner	22	F. Francis, c De Golia, b Barney	
J. Knox, run out	0	Benjamin	0
J. S. Purdy, b Miller	1	H. H. Cookson, b Banner	6
A. Waterman, c J. Mathieu, b Miller	2	F. C. Campbell, c Ben Benjamin b Barney Benjamin	1
H. O. Bristowe, b Miller	3	W. H. Richardson, not out	1
J. Sanderson, c Miller, b Banner	5	Byes 6; Leg Byes 4	10
W. J. Carr, b Banner	7		
Total			58

MERIONS.

J. Mathieu, b Cookson	3	C. B. Hill, b Cookson	3
J. Miller, b Waterman	0	C. Creighton, b Cookson	1
F. Mathieu, b Waterman	0	G. De Golia, b Clarke	5
G. Theobald, b Cookson	2	C. Banner, b Cookson	0
Ben Benjamin, b Cookson	0	C. H. Goewey, not out	2
Barney Benjamin, c Campbell, b Waterman	6	Byes, 14; Wides, 2	16
Total			47

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

OCCIDENTS.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	MERIONS.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.
C. Banner	94	28	4	A. Waterman	55	12	3
J. Miller	60	12	3	H. H. Cookson	55	12	6
Barney Benjamin	40	8	2	B. Clarke	8	6	1
				J. S. Purdy	10	1	0

Clarke and Cookson each bowled a wide. Umpires—J. Phipps and T. Hood.—Scorer, J. Samuel.

The Staten Island cricketers defeated the Baltimoreans by an innings and 51 runs.——Cambridge University has just beaten a very strong team of the Gentlemen of England.——On Wednesday, June 18th, at Hoboken, N. J. the St. Georges defeated Columbia College by an inning and 102 rung. A. M. Cox and J. S. Cox, Jr., formerly of San Francisco, played with Columbia College.——H. Dawson, the Captain of the Swiftsure Team of cricketers, passed through the city in the early part of the week en route to England to join another ship.——The largest gathering of spectators that ever assembled on the college park grounds were present to witness the match of the Philadelphians against the Dublin University.——Of the American team, Scott's style of balling impressed the Irish critics most.——The Philadelphian cricketers were present at the Ascot races.

Cheshire vs. Philadelphia.

This match was played at Stockport, June 21st. The Philadelphians compiled the magnificent total of 520, Scott, 64; Thayer, 63; Newhall, 126; Brewster, 38; Stoever, 106; Newhall, 55; Fox (not out), 22; being the principal contributors. The Cheshire contingent made 83 and 145, consequently the Philadelphians won in an innings and 292 runs. A glorious victory.

Australians vs. Yorkshire.

The Yorkshire Team were out for 55 runs and the Australians for 60. The Yorkshire men did little better in the second innings, being all disposed of for 72 runs. The Australians lost 6 wickets before they compiled the runs necessary for a victory.

On June 7th, the Australians made 174, while the Lancashire Team responded with 195. The Australians made 315, with the loss of 8 wickets in their second attempt. Match drawn.

London, June 20th.—The cricket match between the North of England Team and the Australians resulted in a victory for the former team, by an innings and 22 runs.

The Honolulu Cricket Club were announced to [illegible] inclusions with H. M. S. Swiftsure, on June 14th.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - - Saturday, July 5, 1884.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District, San Francisco (Fall Meeting), August 2d, 5th, 7th, and 9th.
Santa Cruz Fair Association, Santa Cruz, August 12th to 16th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.
Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
Ninth District Fair Association, Robnerville, Sept, 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

No. 1—Vol. V.

Again we start in another heat and come to the score with a good deal of confidence, our readers having generally conceded that we have kept the promise of the initial number. The aim has been to do all in our power to elevate outdoor sports, to aid in putting them on a plane that would secure the support of those whose support is worthy of laboring for, and to eliminate objectionable features wherever they were found. Not that these recreations are so utterly bad as many people think, as after many years' active participancy and in a position to see and become fully cognizant of everything pertaining to the sports of the turf, we write with confidence that at the present time there is a great deal of good to a trifle of evil. The organization of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association was a potent factor in relieving the California turf of incumbrances that had brought racing in disrepute, and now the swindles that prevailed in former days are practically unknown. Trotting as it now stands gives little chance for unfavorable comments. This is partially due to the more stringent enforcement of the rules and the punishment for violation of the laws being more effective through the agency of the National Trotting Association, but the major cause is the resolve of those who are engaged in the business to go straight, convinced that honesty is the best policy.

In correcting those who are not guided by the good old rule, we are entirely influenced by the desire to relieve the sports of the odium which crooked actions bring. There is far more pleasure to us to praise than blame, and when necessary to condemn it is with sorrow. That hereafter there will be still less necessity for castigation is so evident that we anticipate little trouble in that direction, while there will be great doings to chronicle. Therefore in that department of the *Breeder and Sportsman*, there are good causes to anticipate plain sailing with few headwinds or contrary currents to encounter. Our aim is to present a paper that will be instructive, and while giving the sunny spots of life due prominence, every effort will be continued to make this journal profitable to the farmer, breeder and owner of domestic animals. There is wonderful progression in breeding, rearing and training horses, and to keep up with advanced ideas will be the constant desire. With an exchange list that includes nearly all the prominent journals which pay particular attention to the topics that are treated in in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, we have the benefit of the teachings of hundreds of men of great capacity in all of the departments, and among our correspondents are those which will rank with the best of any country. For thirty years we have studied assiduously to acquire knowledge about horses, their breeding, rearing and training. The study has been accompanied by practice, and theories that appeared plausible have been tested as thoroughly as came within our power, before indorsement. The practical application has been of vast service in determining the value, and the results corroborated theories in some cases, in others, proved that the most plausible in appearance were wrong when put in operation. There is a fascination in breeding that is mainly due to uncertainty. Could animals be produced with the exactness of mechanical construction the charm would be destroyed. There is the "pleasure of hope" to keep up the excitement, the gratification resulting from success stimulates to renewed exertion. Failures are valuable lessons, and to persons who have a real fondness for the pursuit, defeat is a token of future victories. While there is almost an unlimited range in breeding, and from the productions of song birds up, attractions that never pall, the various duties to which the horse is reared for, give a wide interest and offer a series of rewards. To breed those that are to figure on the turf and track and the road there is the chance to demonstrate how successful the venture has been. It is not sufficient that the form be of the most approved model, the pedigree beyond question, and the beauty faultless; the former to lead in hotly contested fields is the supreme test and failing in this the efforts of years are naught. In all pertaining to this branch nothing will be spared to obtain information and impart what is worthy of consideration to our readers. The experiments in relation to shoeing and the proper care of the feet of horses are still continued. In our opinion the experimental stage has been passed so far as to convince us that the prevailing treatment of the feet is wrong, and from which faulty treatment a large proportion of ailments are due.

For more than eight years we have followed the system advocated, with occasional changes to determine the value of so radical a departure from received opinions, and every month adds to the conviction that the method is correct. When the articles are resumed there will be further data to present, and we confidently anticipate presenting such an array of facts as will go a long way towards removing the absurd dogmas that depend on the malpractice of centuries to sustain them. When the departure was made notwithstanding that the theory seemed founded on a logical ground, it was not anticipated that it would be received with the attention awarded.

So radical a change as the removal of incumbrances from horses' feet, and only protecting the portion that needed protection was sufficient to awaken the antagonism of those who imagined their business was threatened, and this corp was strengthened by the addition of objectors, the objections being unsupported otherwise than by iterations of denial of any merit in the plan.

While the horse is given the prominence that is due, all things pertaining to breeding will be allotted a full share of space. In fact every department of the paper will be strengthened, and as intimated last week, the chances are favorable for an enlargement in a short time, and this will afford the opportunity for extension in all directions.

The field is large, and to cover the ground a great deal of work has to be done, a big expense entailed. Rather than make promises of what will be done in the future, we refer to the past four volumes, agreeing however, that as additional support is obtained there will be corresponding outlay to make the *Breeder and Sportsman* still more satisfactory to our readers.

Purchase of the Oakland Trotting Park.

There has not been the progress made in securing subscriptions to the stock for the purchase of the Oakland Trotting Park that was anticipated. There have been several drawbacks, among them the absence of men who are likely to subscribe liberally, and whose example will induce others to favor the project. Although the bond which Mr. Wiard executed expired on the 1st inst., in response to urgent solicitation, he has extended the time until the 1st of August, provided there is a reasonable show of getting the required number of subscribers. In order to determine whether this can be accomplished or not, a meeting is called at the office of the Home Insurance Co., 924 Broadway, Oakland, next Monday, at 8 P. M. Should that afford grounds for the belief that the stock will be taken, Mr. Wiard will grant the extension; if not, immediate steps will be taken to throw the property into market, either in lots or subdivisions. There is a singular feature in connection with this business. Were the property entirely bare, not a fence, post or building upon it, the price it is offered at would induce investment. A real estate association with such a scheme in view, an assured chance whereby there could not be a risk of loss, and a probable appreciation of two hundred per cent. advance in ten years, would have no difficulty in marketing the stock. There could not be a return in such a case. Taxes and interest on the money would figure, and until the property came into the market there would be liabilities. The name of *racetrack* is the bugbear. Property of that kind is held to be unproductive, and very many associate the idea with land restricted to a brown oval a few rods in width, and stabling and sheds. The advantages of these etceteras are overlooked. There is what represents an outlay of at least $30,000 in addition to the land, and this is the productive portion. Twenty thousand dollars added to the expense already incurred, and there is a property which will rent for interest and taxes at once, and with a prospect of an increase for further improvements. There is no hazard in making the statement that every share of stock will double in value in five years, and at the expiration of ten years will be worth four times as much as the cost.

From the view-point of a safe and profitable investment it is sound; from the advantages that will follow to the stock-breeding interests of the coast, it is manifestly to the interest of every one engaged in the pursuit to lend a hand in carrying it through. Every person in San Francisco who has a fondness for the sports of the turf and track, has a direct connection with the matter. Every hotel proprietor in the metropolis is more or less interested. Quite a large proportion of those who attend the fairs and races stop in San Francisco, and when the fairs and meetings are on a scale that is sure to follow the contemplated improvements, the attendance of people outside of San Francisco and Oakland will be numbered by thousands.

While San Francisco has an interest in whatever will bring people in the vicinity, the benefits to Oakland will be more direct. A pleasure ground such as will follow the consummation of the project, will be one of the greatest attractions to induce permanent residency. There is a growing desire on the part of wealthy men to own good road horses. No matter how good the roads are, without a track to test their abilities with the watch, the pleasure of owning harness flyers is curtailed to small proportions.

This class of people when looking for a home will take this into consideration, and it is not a fanciful estimate which places a high valuation on that which influences the desire to gratify the propensity. With such a fair ground as will follow the Oakland Park becoming the property of an association that will make the contemplated improvements, it will not be long until the annual exhibition will be the great fair of the coast. With grounds, buildings, etc., in accordance with the plan marked out, there will be a corresponding effort on the part of the managers, and a grand exposition rivalling those of St. Louis and Chicago be the result. There is population enough within a circuit of sixty miles to justify a premium list that estimates an average attendance of twenty thousand spectators each day, and with suitable adjuncts it will be done. But apart from what is sure to follow should this project be carried through, there is the reliable basis of real estate to build upon. We trust that the meeting on Monday will be well attended.

Bay District Association—Fall Trotting Meeting.

The programme for the Trotting Meeting of the Bay District Association appears in the advertising column, and from which the classes and conditions can be obtained. As this is the initiatory meeting of the circuit, and commencing after the others close, there is a certainty of large numbers making engagements in all the classes.

It is nearly certain that horses which take part in the first meetings will be in better order than those which delay, as it is generally conceded that there is nothing like actual and fierce contests to put on the finishing touches of the grand preparation. Then there is another advantage in commencing at home, so that the prophesy of large fields and exciting races is based on good ground.

In the advertising department will be found the card of Mr. M. J. O'Leary, of San Buena Ventura, maker of racing plates and training shoes. Samples of his work on plates may be seen at this office, and they show Mr. O'Leary to be master of the art. We never saw finer plates from any maker's hands.

The annual fair of the Monterey Agricultural Association will be held at Salinas City, commencing on Oct. 7th and ending on the 11th.

Fancy Farming.

Elsewhere will be found an editorial from the S. F. *Evening Bulletin*, in regard to the good that has followed the efforts of amateur farmers. Those who remember the state of rural affairs half a century back will readily appreciate the great improvements which have been wrought, and which are largely due to those who engaged in it for pleasure, and welcome recreation from pursuits that had engrossed their attention. To this class and the inventors of labor saving machinery the farmers of the present are indebted for a large proportion of the benefits they now enjoy, and still more to the press that has given the result of experiments, and made knowledge general that was confined to districts. We can remember when "book farming" was a term of reproach, and in the region in which we spent our boyhood the hooks in most of the farm houses were confined to the Bible, an almanac and a few elementary schoolhooks. To these might be added, in some families, Pilgrim's Progress and Fox's Book of Martyrs, though anything in the shape of "light reading" was held to be worse than frivolous, and sure to lead astray those who wasted their time in perusing even standard works of poetry and romance.

It was a rough country in which the hardy pioneer had a constant and arduous battle to hew out farms. The soil was poor after it was cleared of the forest, and the struggle to obtain a livelihood entailed hard work for every day in the year. Paradoxical as it may appear to make the statement, they were an intelligent race when intelligence is measured by natural ability, if in a measure illiterate, and when succeeding generations took the place of the old folks the value of the blood was shown. Once in a while a hook farmer would introduce innovations. It might be a merchant from the larger towns who desired a rural home; it might be a lawyer, doctor or storekeeper in the county seat, who had acquired a surplus that he could use to gratify his fancy in trying his hand at farming. Many of them never realized anything from large investments in a pecuniary sense; as educators they were worth untold sums to the country. Scrub stock surrendered to improved breeds introduced by them. The sickle gave way to the cradle when the stumps had rotted away so as to permit the blade being swung, and then came the mowing machine and the reaper. In these boyhood days the measured beat of the flail came clear and distinct through the frosty air of Northern winters from every barn, to be replaced by the hum of the thresher, and the huge scoop-shaped winnowing fan was driven out by the fanning mill. There was fully as great a change in house affairs. The woodpile was moved to the rear of the house, and the unsightly logs split and neatly "corded" under shelter, and in place of the chip yard in front, shrubbery and flowers. Musical instruments, hooks, periodicals, newspapers, pictures in pleasant rooms, and though grandfather's old flint-lock rifle still hung in the sapling fork nailed against the wall, the red deer and the wolf, the bear and the panther live only in tradition.

The transformation was largely due to the example of the fancy farmer. The ornamental grounds, which were thought so anomalous at first, gained a place in the affections, and after a time the efforts of the "wimmin folk" were rewarded by a grass plat, bordered by hollyhocks, with rosebushes and lilacs, sweetbriars and it might be honeysuckles and woodbines trailing over a homemade trellis. The beautifyings came after the useful had gained disciples. The Shorthorn, the Devon, and the Ayrshire were found to be a vast improvement on the natives, and Berkshires smooth away the angles of the swine, and gave early maturity and predisposition to take on flesh in place of running to legs and snout. On every farm in those days were small flocks of sheep. Two or three pounds of wool was a fair clip from each, and sixty pounds above the ordinary for a carcass of mutton. Leceisters and Cotswolds gave size, though the wool was coarse and long, but then the Southdown remedied that, while the flavor of the mutton was so much improved that the old prejudices were done away. It would take a volume to recount a portion of the advantages that have followed fancy farming, and to give the young agriculturists of the present an idea of the wonderful changes since Jackson was President. A complete revolution in nearly every branch, and from book-farmers being an exception, it is rare nowadays to find a successful tiller of the soil, who does not bring brains as well as muscle into the service.

The Auction Sales of Stock.

The time is drawing near for the auction sales advertised in this paper; Rancho del Rio, at Sacramento, on the 17th inst., at which time and place will also be offered Major Beck's Jerseys; on the 19th the Newland and Pumyea sale at the Oakland Trotting Park, and on the 24th of July the sale of S. J. Tennent, at Pinole Station.

The Running at Chicago.

On another page of this issue will be found the details of the races at the Chicago Driving Park in which California horses were engaged, the record including the first four days. Rain made racing impossible on the fifth day and mail advices are therefore not at hand for the concluding days. The meagre accounts of the telegraph, giving only the placed horses, do not tell the whole story, and leave us in the dark as to whether or not we were represented in many of the events. On Thursday Lucky B. fought a gallant fight for the Garden City Cup over a muddy track, being beaten a length by April Fool. Time—4:12. It is described as a punishing run, and in such a race the time shows the track to have been in better shape for a postponement than a race.

Saturday was the first day of the Washington Park Club. In the Lakeside Stakes there were no Pacific Coast starters. Mr. Baldwin had two nominations, but the fillies were not taken East with the stable. Mr. Winters also had two nominations in the stake, but they were canceled early in the year. The American Derby was run on that day and the feeling of disappointment was general among Western horsemen that no California colt faced the starter. Mr. Baldwin had three nominations, Mr. Haggin four, Palo Alto four, and Mr. Winters one, but not one of these twelve chances weighed in for the race. Palo Alto had scratched. The Santa Anita Stable was not in a position to make a start. Marie Stuart and Savanna had not shown a form equal to some other colts that figured in the Mississippi Valley meetings, mainly because they had had no early Spring work on account of the rains and floods that made 1884 a year long to be remembered in Los Angeles county. Fallen Leaf, whose performances have shown her to be the jewel of the stable this year, was heavily penalized for previous winning, and as the track was new and heavy she could hardly have beaten the winner, Ed. Corrigan's Modesty, in at lighter weights. On a better track Mollie McCarty's daughter would undoubtedly have been in the company. Mr. Haggins' stable has also been under the cloud. Of his four nominations in the Derby Hirondelle did not go East at all, Winnemucca was amiss, Marc Daly went lame and was sent home, and Sweetbriar, though not declared out had not shown winning form and stood little show for a place. She was not among the starters. Mr. Winters' colt, Prince of Norfolk, was scratched as he did not leave home. The stake amounted to a trifle over $11,000, the largest Western plum of the year, and we should have felt in a pleasurable frame of mind for the national anniversary if Holloway or Patsy Duffy had placed those greenbacks to the credit of California.

On Monday the Driving Park closed their meeting, the only Pacific Coaster in at the death being Premium. The old mare won a half-mile dash in 48½, the first performance since she went East that shows anything near her home form. She has been beaten several times three-quarters of a mile in 1:15 and 1:15½, figures that cannot throw her in the rear when she is anywhere near fit. Possibly the climate of Chicago agrees with her better. If she recovers her spirit and speed, there is likely to be some fast short races before the season closes.

Wednesday was the second day of the Washington Park Club's meeting, and one of Mr. Baldwin's secured place in the Kenwood Stakes for two-year-old colts, five furlongs. Verano finished second, the race being won by Corrigan's Isaac Murphy. The winner was known earlier in the season by the name of Harry White, and is the colt Corrigan was so anxious to match against Mr. Haggin's Tyrant.

The telegraph is silent as to any racing on Thursday, and we infer that rain has again necessitated postponement. Mr. Baldwin has reason to feel satisfied with the brackets won by his colts so far, and at the Fall meetings further East, with settled tracks and full condition we expect to see them add to the record.

Santa Cruz Fair.

On August 9th, the Bay District comes to an end, and on the 12th Santa Cruz opens. Thus there are two clear days to make and recover from the trip, which is ample for the short distance intervening. In the paper of next week we will describe fully the meetings and fairs which are to be held in August, and in the following numbers those of later date. In the mean time, the advertisements will give the particulars so that owners can be cogitating over the matter. That this is to be a very busy season in the turf and track annals of California is evident, and from the 2d of August until well along in November there will be no cessation in the sport.

The clay covering of the Sacramento track promises o make a perfect course.

"Fixed Events," 1885-6.

The following are the fixed events of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association that close on the 1st of August next. At the meeting of the Trustees to be held next Monday the rest of the programme for the Fall meeting will be arranged, and the date fixed.

We publish this much now, in order that breeders may be in readiness, as all but the Baldwin Stake are for foals of 1883, the stakes to be run when they are two and three years old.

Spring meeting, first day:

Winters' Stake—For three-year-olds, to be run the first day of the Spring meeting; dash of one and a half miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Nominations in above to be made for 1886.

Same Day—California Stake; for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; to be run on the first day of the Spring meeting; second to save stake; dash of half a mile. Nominations in above to be made for 1885.

Second day:

Pacific Cup—Handicap of $100 each, $50 forfeit, $20 declaration, $000 added; second to receive $300, third to save stake; two and a quarter miles; to be run on the second day of the Spring meeting. Will close the first of March, 1885.

Third day:

"Spirit of the Times" Stake—Dash of one and three-quarters miles for all three-year-olds; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; $150 to second, third to save stake. Nominations in above to be made for 1886.

Same Day—Gano Stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; second horse to save stake. When any California two-year-old beats the time of Gano, 1:15 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to be named after the colt which beats it. Nominations to be made for 1885.

Fall meeting, first day;

Ladies' Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $200 added; three-quarters of a mile; second to save entrance. Nominations to be made for 1885.

Same Day—The Vestal Stake; for three-year-old fillies; one and a quarter miles; $25, p. p., $300 added; second to receive $100, third to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1886.

Second day:

Stallion Stake—Conditions: Only those three-year-olds are eligible which are the get of stallions owned in this State. The stallions have to subscribe the amount charged for their services to the fund; private stallions at the price of their last season, and those which have not made a public season, to pay $50, that sum being the minimum price. The owner of the get of a stallion is competent to name. The stake for the colts shall be $100 each, $25 forfeit; plate or money added at the discretion of the committee; distance one and three-quarters miles. To close for 1884 on the 1st of August next, at which time both stallions and colts (progeny) must be named.

Third day:

Finigan Stake—For two-year-olds; dash of a mile; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; second to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1885.

Same Day—Fame Stake—for three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1886.

The Association reserves the right to change the day of running stakes.

All of these stakes close on the first day of August next, the colts rating now as yearlings, foals of 1883.

The attempt of Counsel Crawford, in behalf of Mr. Case and Jay-Eye-See, to make a match with W. H. Vanderhilt and Maud S., has resulted in failure. The owner of Maud S. declines to engage in any races, preferring to drive the queen to the road, and roll the best record like a sweet morsel under his tongue, taking no risks of a beating, and consequent loss of glory. That the little black horse is going well there is no manner of doubt, and if a race cannot be got on with Maud S. the only way to lift the laurel from her handsome head is to break her record in an exhibition. This once done, and Mr. Vanderhilt will most likely overcome his scruples and consent to a race, for a queen dethroned is no longer a ruler, and nothing could restore the lost prestige but an emphatic "downing" of the adversary. Then will come the tug of war. An hundred thousand people would crowd to see it, and it would mark an epoch in the annals of driving races. The records of the last four years are so replete with sensations that they have palled upon the popular sense, and nothing less than 2:10 or better will cause a considerable ripple this season. Mr. Case evidently has confidence in his horse and means business. If the railroad magnate would avoid further annoyance by caricaturists and graceless wags he had best show some gameness in his composition, and defend the claims of his great mare against all comers by the gage of battle.

We send the paper to press this week one day earlier than usual on account of the Fourth. Such a proceeding is common with weekly papers, and we did not announce the intention so to do last week, because we did not think it necessary. Some matters of interest have reached us too late and their non-appearance this week will be explained to the friends concerned by this statement.

Pete Fitzgerald's pacing stallion, Killarney, is showing fast quarters and is reported to be moving at a 2.20 gait very easily. He has been making a season in the stud, but it is expected that he will appear in the circuit this Fall.

The Chico Fair Association has extended the date of closing entries to August 1st, thus making the closing day uniform all round. A proviso has also been inserted in the conditions saving stakes to the second horse in all running races.

The death of Walter Welch left Buchanan al[illegible] management of Jim Renwick, and Levi Knott to New York to attend to the business.

ATHLETICS.

Seward's Speed.

"Atalanta," in *Afloat and Ashore*, gives the following interesting particulars regarding the wonderful speed of the champion runner, George Seward:—"It may not be generally known that some twenty-five years back Seward and Gale, the wonderful endurance pedestrian, bought a large canvas booth, which they turned into a hippodrome, and traveled the country in partnership as circus proprietors. Seward, being almost as good an equestrian as he was a pedestrian, undertook to do the horsemanship, while Gale used to amuse the company with some feat of walking. During their travels the topic of conversation at the inn where they used to make headquarters frequently turned upon running, and Gale, who always had an eye to the main chance, often made a match for his partner to run the local champions. Seward, who was a man of very retiring disposition, and spent nearly all his spare time in reading, would sometimes decline to run, and even when he did consent it was only by dint of a considerable amount of persuasion, although the business always proved more profitable than that of the circus. Of course, in these off-hand matches Seward ran entirely untrained, and generally had to meet the fastest man in the district. In spite of this Gale has told me that he never lost, and frequently would let his opponent get several yards' start before he would leave his mark, but would be at his shoulder before running fifty yards, and win as he liked. In one of these affairs Seward met an opponent who was said to be a sound half-second man. The local champion was very unsteady in toeing the mark, and frequently got over before the pistol was fired. At length Seward, to the consternation of Gale, went down on his knees, and told the starter to fire. Away went the local celebrity, but Seward was up like a cat, and ere 60 of the 100 yards they were running had been covered was on level terms, and, shooting out like a flash of lightning in the last 30, won by fully four yards. The above are but a few of the many instances of Seward's remarkable speed that Gale related to me, and if space permitted I could enumerate many others equally astonishing. Now, if Seward could (and I have not the slightest doubt he did) perform like this out of condition, there is some reason to believe that when fit he was even capable of having run as fast as he was credited with in the records in *Bell's Life*.

Farewell to a Champion.

On Wednesday last, just previous to the departure of the steamship Anrania with the representative team of American athletes, an interesting scene was enacted on the pier, in which Frank Murray, the champion walker, figured conspicuously.

It was close upon the hour for sailing, and the first bell warning visitors to leave the vessel had been rung, and Murray had not as yet put in an appearance. Various rumors were flying about, the substance of which were that he had decided at the last moment not to go. Murmurs of dissatisfaction were plentiful, and the two hundred or more Williamsburg boys who were assembled on the dock to give their champion a rousing send off, felt sorely disappointed. Presently a club cry was heard from the entrance to the pier, and all eyes were turned in that direction, only to behold "Cinders" coming down the dock, arm in arm with Frank Price, the Vice-President of the W. A. C. A perfect ovation awaited him, cheers and shouts filled the air, and a crowd of his club-mates rushed towards him with outstretched hands for a farewell shake with the departing champion. No greater evidence of Murray's popularity could be given, as his friends gathered around him and began to whisper words of encouragement and congratulation. "Cinders" became visibly affected, tears came into his eyes, and turning to a friend, he said, with a voice full of emotion: "Well, S., I shall never forget this day. I am glad to know that I have the approval of the 'boys,' and they can depend upon it, that wherever I wear the blue and gold it shall be done with credit to myself and the club which I have the honor to represent." Soon after Murray went on board and the gangways were hoisted on board. The crowd rushed to the end of the dock to catch a parting glimpse of the "old man." As the huge vessel swung slowly into the stream, a preconcerted signal was given by Gil Badeau, and the "Rah, Rah, Rah, W. A. C.—Wac—Rah" was given with a will, and a moment after an answering cry came faintly from the steamer, in Murray's well-known voice, "Weigates, Chestnuts.—*N. Y. Sportsman*.

At the Caledonian games, held at Dublin, June 2d, J. Purcell cleared 46 ft. 7½ in. in a running hop, step and jump. ——Our English exchangee conceder H. A. Fife the coming sprinter.——The American Lacrosse Team were beaten for the first time, at Belfast, Ireland, by the United Kingdom Team by 5 goals to 3, June 14th.——There were 225 entries at the late games of the American A. C., of New York.——C. B. Wheelright won the fifty mile roller-skating championship of England, at the Mosely skating rink, Birmingham, May 31st. Time, 4 hours.——Cummings, the professional champion runner, is to visit Australia at an early date. He offers O'Brien, the Australian champion, 50 yards start in a mile.

An American Record Lowered.

At the Warrensburg Athletic Club Games, held at Glen's Fall, June 14th, T. F. Delaney, of the Williamsburg Athletic Club, ran two miles in 9m. 48⅘s., beating the best previous American record—10m. 1⅘s., made by W. C. Davies, Sept. 17, 1880.

In a letter dated Atlanta, Ga., June 9, H. M. Johnson says: "I have given up the athletic business and will hereafter recognize no challenges, but will some time at a New York athletic meeting try and beat 'evens' for 75, 100, 110, 125 and 150 yards; also, will beat the standing-long, standing-high and three standing-jumps records, without weights. I will train especially for the occasion, and will bet 100 to 30 that I succeed."

Messrs. Myers, Waldron, Fredericks, and Murray, the American athletes, who have just arrived in England, were banqueted by the South London Harriers, at Holborn Restaurant, on the night of June 14th. Nearly all the leading members of the English athletic clubs were present, excepting W. G. George.

At the Banker Athletic Association, of Toronto, J. T. Belcher, formerly of this city, won the 220-440 yard race.

The Mile Record Broken.

By cablegram, we learn that the Annual Championship meeting of the English Amateur Athletic Association took place at Birmingham, June 21st, and was attended by over 5,000 spectators. Messrs. Myers and Murray, the New York athletes, were among the audience, which also contained a large number of other Americans. The weather was perfect, the athletes in excellent form, and the various events were won in fine style. George defeated Snook in the mile race, making the distance in 4m. 18 2-5 s., and beating his own best on record of 4m. 19 3-5s., made June 3, 1882. Meek, of the Westside Athletic Club of New York, made lots of friends by winning the seven-mile championship walk in splendid style in 54m. 27s., and finishing 100 yards ahead of Whyatt, of Nottingham, the former champion.

At the games of the Blackheath Harriers, on May 24th, George won the half-mile in 2 minutes, the mile in 4 min. 32 sec, 4 miles in 21 min. 2-5 sec, and a one and a half-mile Steeplechase in 7 min. 23 2-5 sec. This is a rather good afternoon's work for the champion.

YACHTING.

The following has been taken from the *Forest and Stream*, which has always been a strong advocate of deep boats of the cutter type, while the *N. Y. Herald*, from which it quotes, in turn, for a long time opposed that kind of a model, and the article explains itself.

A Candid Admission.—"As the imported cutter Madge is again to make her appearance this season with a fighting crew on board," said a yachting expert yesterday, "it may be well to reflect a moment on what has occurred in the American yachting world since her victories in New York and Eastern waters in 1881. Up to that time few men were so bold as to say that a deep boat could sail with the world renowned skimming dishes, but the manner in which the stranger disposed of her antagonists, though the measurement for time allowance was very favorable to her, caused experts to conclude that, after all, Americans, perhaps, did not know everything about the principles of speed. Since that memorable yachting year a great many changes in type and ballast have taken place among us in the designing and construction of pleasure vessels. Nowadays very few yachtsmen will have a shallow boat, except that local causes compel the selection of the type. On the contrary the majority make it imperative that they shall have good draft of water, and once pronounced advocates of light draft and light weight have made a complete aquatic somersault by building deep boats with heavy weights, so that the fastest vessels of the present day in smooth water are those carrying a great weight of ballast. The feeling of the yachting public in this matter became so strong a number of cutters were built until now 'the real Simon Pure' housing bowsprit 'and a' that' is frequently seen in American waters. And, really, you must allow me to say that the cutter rig is the more beautiful to the eye, while it is the best fitted to fight old Neptune yet devised. Almost all our sloops have taken to the double-headed rig, so that long topmasts, backstays, runners, etc., are so common, critics make no remarks, except at the absence of them. All these things show that Americans have taken advantage of an example set them, and not allowed prejudice to blind them. They have adopted what seemed to be good for our waters, and as experiments are yet being made, time alone will show what will be the final result. Boston yachtsmen have taken to a type evolved from the wide sloop, and the result is a heavy draft sloop—in fact, more draft than that of a cutter of the same length and almost the beam of the sloop. The type carries as much, if not more, weight than the cutter, is as costly to build, and requires an enormous sail area to obtain speed.

Length measurement, however, combined with canvas, restricts this type to very small boats, and though great internal room is obtained, the principle is carried far enough to develop fatal errors. That is to say, large boats cannot be made to carry such sails, and even if they could, the first time they were caught outside with a big sea and no wind spare would be thrashed out of them or gear so worn or strained that owners would hesitate long before repeating the experiment. For these reasons Boston practice cannot be taken as a guide, except for very small boats. In New York the results of the trials with the Madge and other cutters have been to induce builders to timidly add more depth and slightly reduce the beam, and, while the centerboard is retained, the forestay has been put out on the bowsprit in order to obtain a better shape forestaysail. The measurement system adopted by the prominent sloop clubs has no doubt had much to do with this, though the inability of many yachtsmen for want of time to make extended cruises, and the shallowness of the water in numerous harbors are also causes which have their effect. Depend upon it, we are on the eve of a great change. The tendency is to restrict the beam and increase the depth. Once well started in this path, there is no telling where the stopping point will be, as it will soon be found that the ballast on the keel is worth more than the beam. The season of yachting now at hand may dispel much of the doubt surrounding the all important subject, and to this end the results of the many races arranged will be anxiously looked forward to by all thoughtful yachtsmen."—*N. Y. Herald*.

A look at the fleet of yachts that will assemble three times this week on New York Bay will give convincing evidence of the victory of *Forest and Steam* in the long fight for honest boats. The presence of a fine fleet of thoroughbred cutters, while important in itself, is no more so than the changes to be noted in the sloops of to-day compared with the same vessels of a few years ago, but besides such indisputable evidence, we quote the above as an index of the feeling among a large majority of yachtsmen, who have burst the shell of habit, prejudice, ancient dogmas, and so-called patriotism that has so long retarded our yachting, and are willing to examine fairly and intelligently all that is placed before them and to accept or reject on merit only.

The self-satisfaction, over confidence and unwillingness to examine or adopt anything new or unknown has virtually disappeared among the great body of American yachtsmen, while at the same time the sport has advanced proportionately. Such truths as were proven so conclusively by Madge, and were then only accepted unwillingly because they were beyond dispute, are now received readily, weighed carefully and impartially, and adopted or condemned only after a fair hearing.

The work of the last four years has made possible a fair and thorough test of the questions in dispute, many of them have already been decided conclusively, and the contests of this week open a season that promises to end the controversy finally.

A Model Cutter.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The following particulars of Wm. Dixon Kemp's new yacht, recently built in England, may interest some of your readers. She is a true "plank on edge" style, as you will see:

Length over all	60 ft.	Meta centre above centre of buoyancy	0.11 ft.
Length L. W. L.	38.5 ft.		
Beam extreme	3 ft.	Meta centre above center of gravity M. G.	3.6 ft.
Draft of water	11 ft.		
Least freeboard	4 ft.	Area of wet surface	616 sq. ft.
Area of L. W. L.	105 sq. ft.	Sail area wet surface	243 sq. ft.
Area of midship section	32 sq. ft.	Area lower sails	1,500 sq. ft.
Displacement	19.8 tons	Area whole sails	1,870 sq. ft.
Ballast on keel	15 tons	Mast deck to hounds	28 ft.
Surplus buoyancy	13 tons	Main boom	38 ft.
Center of buoyancy below L. W. L.	2.9 ft.	Main gaff	25 ft.
		Tonnage, Thames Rule	1.7 tons
Center of lateral resistance L. W. L.	4 ft.	Tonnage Y. R. A.	3 tons

In short you have a 3-ton yacht 60 feet long, 3 feet beam, carrying 1,870 square feet of canvas on a mast of 28 feet, boom 38, gaff 25 feet, with 11 ton of lead ballast on the keel.

Yours, E.

The Eastern sporting papers have come to hand, giving us particulars of the recent races on their side of the continent. None of them are particularly interesting to readers on this Coast, except as to demonstrating the superiority of the cutters over the beamy sloops in heavy weather and the reverse in going down with the wind after again getting into the harbor. The New York Yacht Club pitched on the 12th inst. for their general regatta, but were compelled to sail it over again the next day, as the yachts from lack of wind were unable to finish inside the prescribed time the first day. Calm weather on the days appointed in Autumn on this Coast for annual regattas, is a thing heretofore unknown, thanks to our steady westerly wind. It must be excessively irritating to the leading yacht, when only a short distance from the winning line, to hear the signal announcing "no race," and, of course, correspondingly agreeable to the hindmost one.

It is a pity that the yachts towed to sea, instead of sailing from Meiggs' wharf, as originally intended, as this gave the larger yachts, more especially the keel boats, an advantage over the smaller ones, who have, of course, more chance to keep up with the van in the comparatively narrow waters in the channel, than they have on the ocean, as, under the system of time allowance adopted for this cruise, the time allowance is reckoned on the actual mileage, and not a specific amount of time for the run. For instance, should a small boat manage to keep even with a larger one from Meigge' wharf to Point Bonita, she would then start at the same time from that point, as when towing, and would have the advantage of time allowance gained in the distance sailed.

A novel craft was seen on the bay last Sunday. It consisted of two *bidakas* or Esquimaux canoes lashed together and roughly boarded over, with a fore and aft sail, about the size usually carried by whitehall's, but instead of a sprit it had a regular gaff. Two young men made the run in this craft, from Saucelito to Alameda, in the remarkably quick time of two hours and thirty-five minutes.

We desire to express our thanks, through this column, to Mr. Melville, Secretary of the Pacific Yacht Club, for the promptness he has shown in sending us sailing orders and informing the office of any important action that his club has taken. Such courtesy is very appreciable, and we may state in this matter, that he is the only one of the Secretaries that does so.

The Chispa went up to Turners again last Saturday, and only made to the windward of Angel Island on Sunday afternoon, from where her passengers were compelled to row to Saucelito, in order to catch the last boat.

The Annie bent on a longer gaff last Sunday, in order to carry more canvas on the Santa Cruz trip.

HERD AND SWINE.

Should Cows Have any Rest.

A writer in one of our leading exchanges gives utterance to the following, and the attention of those who believe in crowding everything is called to the points in the article. Those who study the character, constitution and nature of their cows will learn that it is not best to crowd them when young, either in breeding or forcing their milk supply. After a heifer has dropped her second calf the crowding may be commenced. The writer says:

"Many breeders, eager to secure the earliest possible returns from their stock, breed their cattle, sheep, swine and other animals long before they have got their growth. Many heifers drop their first calf before they have themselves reached the age of two years, and several instances in which heifers very little more than a year old have given birth to calves have recently been reported in these columns. From the time of the birth of her first calf many a valuable cow is required to support three lives during a large part of her existence. She must work to supply her own bodily needs, those of the calf she bears, and, to some degree, the wants of the calf by her side. If she is a butter producing cow, like the Jerseys for example, she may not be called upon to suckle a calf, but she will be required to give a large quantity of milk rich in butter. If such a tremendous task is to be imposed upon a cow from the time she drops her first calf until she shall have ceased breeding, will it not be well to prepare her for her life-work by permitting her to reach maturity, or to at least make a growth of two years or even more before setting her at work?

The charge is made that the Jersey cattle are little rats, which are of no use as beeves; that they have little or no constitutional vigor; that deaths from milk fever are becoming alarmingly frequent among them, and that the race is not gaining in size and vigor as all other breeds gain, under the influence of American climate and treatment. This may be true of some Jerseys; it certainly is not true of all, for the breed has improved greatly in butter-making capacity under American management, and there are reasons for believing that under proper methods it will gain in vigor and hardiness; but prematurely breeding and constantly taxing to the utmost the powers of the cows, cannot be the best way for reaching the best and most lasting development of which the breed is capable.

The extremely fine bone, the almost entire absence of fat, the smallness and seeming weakness of the calves of Jerseys, are cited as proof that breeders make a serious error in taxing their cows so severely as they do. And, in-

deed, it appears mora reasonabla to believe that this is true than that those faults result from inbreeding, for, if like produces like, then by tha selection of animals having exceptionable size, even though thay be closaly related, there is apparently no reason for supposing their vigor and size would not appear in their offspring intansified and increased, as the butter power of the Jerseys hae been developed to a wonderful extent by a judicious use of thet two-edged sword, inbreeding.

Would it not he well to prevent the coupling of cattle until the male and the famala shall have reached the age of twn years, and to give breeding cows a rest of three months after calving befora reqniring tham to begin supporting another life? Not a few cows of the better class are almost continuous milkers; some never go dry, and so never get a reet. By keeping them from the bull for three months after ealving, the strain npon them would be considerably lessened and the vigor of the calves increased."

Black Cattle.

The Galloway Polled, or hornless cattle, which are attracting so much attention from stock growers at the present time, ara among the oldest families and certainly from practical experience entitled to a position in the front rank of beef animals.

Whila the origin of the breed is not definable thair earliest mention is with favor. Ortelius, who wrote as early as 573, saye: "In Carrick (part of Galloway, Scotland, from whence the breed originated), ara oxen of larga size, whose flesh is tender and sweet and juicy."

Immediately after the union of England and Scotlend the graziere and farmers of Norfolk and other southeastern counties of England became extensiva purchasers of these Scotch Polled cettle. The aetive demand at good prices induced the breeders of Galloway to do their utmost to produce excellent beasts.

Toward the end of the last centnry in the neighborhood of thirty thonsand head were sent from Galloway to these English counties.

The principal recommendation of the Galloway in this country is admirabla rustling qualities, added to which is his propensity for heavy and delicious beef growth. They have from time immemorial been compelled to shift entirely for themselves, and in all the improvements made upon them the retention of their exceptionably hardy character has ever been kept in view. The newly dropped Galloway calves are well covered with hair and can staud extreme cold at a very early period.

Mr. H. H. Metcalf, Director of the American Galloway Braeders' Association, and one of the most prominent stock growers of Colorado, whosa ranch is near River Bend, became impressed with the valne of this breed some time since, and purchased by selection from the choicest herds of thoroughbred Polled cattle of England a nnmber of the finest bulls and cows. From this stock he has bred a herd of seventy thoroughbred and graded Polled cattle, which are well worthy the admiration of all lovers of fine stock.

Mr. Metcalf has devoted considerable attention to the crossing of Black Galloways witb Durhams, Herefords and Shorthorns, and with flattering success.

The remarkable impressivaness of the Gallowaya when crossed with other hreeds is well known. It is said that hreeders of cross-bred Galloways never have less than 95 per cent. of Polled offshoots. In fact, it is fairly safe to predict that if a cross-grade black Polled bull be bred and sold at a price within tbe reach of stock-growers it will at once come into general favor, as they seem to combine more nearly than any other breed the desirable qnalities to meet the wants of this country. Here, unless the grower has bnt a small nnmber of cattle, it is practically impossible to provide feed for the winter months.

The writer, from a persoual observation of a nnmber of these black cattle compared with a like nnmber of Durhams and Herefords just off from tbe Winter range, is enabled to state positively that the "negroes" wintered at least 25 per cent. better than their consins, the Durhams and Herefords.

The good qualities of the Polled Galloways is no longer a matter of snrmise, and it now rests with Americau breeders to rednce the expense of placing them on our ranges so as to maka their general adoption feasible.—*Denver News.*

Prize Essay on Cheese Making.

Last year the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association offered $15 for the best essay, containing not more than 250 words, on cheese making. The prize was wou by Mr. T. D. Curtis, of Syracuse, N. Y. Of conrse it is a model of brevity, and, in the estimation of the awarding committee, which was composed of eminent dairymen, its teachings are worthy the attention of all cheese-makers.

Pure, whole milk from healthy cows, in luxnriant pastnres or fed dnly balanced rations in stall, is requisita. The more directly it goes to the vat, tha better. If kept over night, rednce the milk to sixty-five degrees Fahr. An agitator, to keep the cream from rising, is desirable. Mix night's and morning's milk when ready to work. If cream is mixed in, warm it and pass it through a wire strainer. Heat the milk slowly to eighty-four or eighty-six degrees. Add your coloring matter and rennet enough to begin coagulation in ten to twenty minntes, as desired. Cnt the curd as soon as it can be done without waste, as fine as beechnnts. Slowly raise tha temperature, gently stirring all tha while, to ninety-eight degreas. Hold it there to the end. Draw the whey as soon as thera is the leaet sign of acid, or a little before. Get sufficient rannet action to expel the whey before the acid develops. Thia prevents the phosphates from washing ont and insures a digestible cheese, when properly cured. If you cheddar and grind or not, thoroughly stir and air the curd, to get rid of bad odors and develop flavor. Put to press not above eighty degrees, and place in an even tempered curing room at sixty-five to seventy degrees. Avoid direct draughts of air, and carefnlly turn and rub the cheese, which will be prime.

Indian Stock Raisers.

Cattle raising seems to be the only legitimate business in which tha Indians of the plains will take any interest, and at which they are at all apt. In agriculture they always fail, but they have been uniformly snccessful when they were given cattle, and some attention to their manner of handling them paid by the agants who had them in charge. The Mescalero Apaches began eeveral years ago with a bunch of 1,200 cattla, and they now possess about 8,000, through the ordinary increase and further purchases for them by tha Government, ae it was seen that thay were snccessful in their stock growing.

The San Carlos Apaches, in Arizona, own eeveral thousand head of cattle. The Utes, formerly in Colorado, but new in Utah, have some stock. Several of the tribes in the Indian Tarritory are rich and their cattla prosperous.

The Navajos, of New Mexico, who are tbe richest tribe of Indians in the United Stetes, count their wealth entiraly in their cattle, sheep and horses, having ovar a million sheep, six or seven thousand head of cattle, and about fiva thonsand head of horses. Their reservation is an immense one and generally isolated, and good weather prevailing on it the increase of their flocks and herds have been rapid. None of the stock-owning Indians can be counted hostile to the whites, and it is probable that the solution of the Indian problem will hava for its most important factor, cattle raising.—*Republican.*

The Advantage of Spaying.

Some of onr ranchmen have struck a chord which could hava been sounded long sinca to their greet advantage and independance It is simply the spaying of heifers and old cows. It is just as easy to send off to market a full grown fat animal, which will bring more than a staer, as to sell as surplns of the range a sorry yearling to some other fellow who makes all the porfits of the growth. And it is just as easy to have an old cow go fat to market as to dia poor in the prairie or hog. To some extent this expedient was resorted to last year on those rangas whose prolific stock had outgrown the hounds, and with results entirely satisfactory and happy. Ona of onr Panhandla ranches spayed last year 2,000 heifers, and this year the little expariment will he followed by the same ranch as well as others. Mr. J. Willis, veterinary surgeon, an acknowledged adept at tbis art, is now here en ronte to tha Palo Dnro ranch, where a number of heifers and ealves of lesser promise and objectioneble colors will be nndone as to adding their fruitage to the herds. In those ranges where the selling mania of recent times have caused an enhencement in valne of heifers, this may be regarded as cleer waste, but to those with prospective overstock it is a means of eaving grace and profit most apparent.—*Texas Panhandle.*

The first cattle that were bronght into the American colonies, wera landed at tha James plantation in Virginia about the year 1608 or 1609, and are supposed to have come from the West Indies, having descended from the cattle brought hy Columbns on his second voyage in 1493. In 1710 several cows were landed, and 100 were bronght to the plantation in 1611, and here was the begiuning of cattle production in America. In order to encourage the production of cattla to the fullest possihle extent, an order was passed forbidding the slanghter of any animal of the kind under penalty of death.

Fools Who Make the World Wise.

[Evening Bulletin.]

Heury Ward Beechar recently made an off-handed address before the Storrs Agricultnral School, in Manslield, Conn., in which ha defended fancy farming: "A gentleman mnst have two stores in tha city to snpport ona farm in the country. Ha has fancy barns, fancy stock, fancy ponltry, faucy stone-walls. I am one of 'em. It takes six months of lecturing to pay for six months of farming. Plain farmers laugh at all this. But, after all, it is a good thing, for men with money may thns show farmers without money how snch things can be done. Since I came to Peekskill every farm around that neighborhood has increased in market value 25 par cent. Tbey have hettar farms, hetter stock. The fancy farmer is the fool that makes all the neighborhood wise. Let ns speak kindly of the fancy farmer." In the one remark that the fancy farmar is the fool who makes all men wise in his neighhorhood, ha hit the nail on the head. What ie wanted at present, is more "fools," of this sort. There are now a considerahle nnmber in this State. It is donbtful if they ever get credit for the good they do. The pioneers in every calling ara those who run before the multitude and herald hetter things to come. The wealthy and prosperons denizens of tha larger cities of the Atlantic States have redeemed many a wasta place in the old and half-deserted towns. They have taken some of their money to the country and hava expended it in "improvements." Now the majority of business men in large cities hava been brought up in the country. They never forget their early associates. No merchant who, when a boy, drova cows to pasture harefoot, will ever forget his country life. He will dream ahont it sleeping and waking. He will go back if ha ever has an opportnuity to have another "bout with natnre." This tima, very likely, he will go full-handed. He will huy a farm somewhere in the country, and will perhaps spend a great deal of money on it. Some of his neighbors may secretly think him a fool. He will, of conrsa, be classed as a "fancy farmer."

When Nicholas Longworth spent something like a hnndred thousand dollars in experiments to find out what grapes wara the best to grow in Southern Ohio, and what was the best strawberry for the market gardeners in that vicinity to produce, no donbt there were a great many who considered him little better than a fool. But he went on with his experiments, and added many hundreds of thousands of dollars to the wealth of his State. The fruit-growers profited by his "faucy farming." Thay could not afford to make such costly experiments. But here was a wealthy and public-spirited man who could do it. He consented to be a fool in order that he might make others wise.

Now the "fools" in thie sense are continnally teaching wisdom. A wealthy citizen buys a place in the country. He can afford, in most instancea, to make costly experiments. He does not need an immediata profit on his investment. His public spirit suggests improvements. He makes fences, roads, bridges, builds houses and barns, plants orchards and vineyards, sets out shade trees, brings down water, it may ba from the neighboring hills, or bores for it a thousand feet, more or less. After a while the dull and uninviting place which ha bought has been radically changed. Its natural resonrces have been developed. The "fancy farmar" has not mada much money. Perhaps he has made bis city business contribnte to his country improvements. Bnt he has got a great deal of satisfaction ont of his work. He hae made one spot in the world, which might have been dreary and repulsiva, to become a delight to the eye and a solid satisfaction. In his fight with nature ha has trinmphed. It may have involved a larger axpanditnre than any neighboring farmer could etand. But all his country neighbore will profit by it. They will in their own way undertake improvements on a smaller scale, and will probahly make them with mnch graater economy. It is the "faucy farmer" who inoculates the whola country with tha epirit of improvement.

He consents to ba coneidered a fool that he may teach wisdom. When he has converted his bald and bleak country eetate into an attractive landscape—has planted vineyards and orchards, erected good farm buildings, hronght his land up by the nsa of fertilizers into the hest possible condition, and is making it produce the largest crop, then his country neighbors cease to epeak derisively of hie operations. It ie none of their business as to how much money he has expended. He has redeemed a waste place and made a rural picture of it. If they can do the same thing hy an expenditnre of a small per cent. of the money, so much the better. It was something to have a "fool" taach by example. In many New England towns wealthy man from the large cities have doubled the valua of real estate. They have made communities rich in that way—not that they have done everything in the way of improvements, but they led off and inspired others to follow.

Tha same changes, in a smaller way, are going on in California. And, by the way, there never was a State in which the "fools" were more needed to teach by example. They have already doubled tha valne of land in many districts. Tbey have ascertained by experiments what are the hest varieties of grapes for different soils, what are the most profitabla varieties of emall frnits, and large stone frnits—they hava brought seeds and cuttings from remota places of the world. Some of these men have visited vineyards and orchards in foreign countries, and hava given all the information they have gathered up to their neighbors. The "fancy farmer" is continually doing something new. If ten experiments fail and tha next one is a success, ha is content. New varieties of fruit, new breeds of cattle, new methods of enltnre are among tha mora tangible results. The farmer with a small capital, dependent on the annnal proceeds of hie crops for a snpport, cannot embark in costly experiments. Bnt men who have created capital in the prosecntion of bnsiness in cities undertake experimeuts without a thonght of immediate profit. A great deal of capital goes from the city to the country every year for snch nurposes.

The ideal country life, which has been the dream of eo many years, mey not be wholly realized. The world for the boy can never be the same world for the man. Yet, probably in no other expenditnre does one get more satisfaction than in what is called "fancy farming." The gain or loss in dollars and ceuts ie not the most important consideration. There is satisfaction in an honest triumph—a series of snecessful experiments in which others will derive an indirect benefit. One can hardly go amiss of snch instances. It is not worth whila to inqnire minntaly as to immediate dividends. The "fool" is everywhere in the country teaching by example. He has already enriched California by many millions, and he has only just hegun his experiments.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Weaning Colts.

It is important that the foal shonld be full fed from birth, and in case the dam does not yield milk enough to give a strong and steady growth, this shonld he supplemented with cow's milk. The foal can easily be taught to take warm cow'e milk. The foal shonld ha handled from the first, and learn to regard man as its friend. It can usually be taught to drink warm milk from a pail. Some, however, think it easier to teach to snck from a bottle. It will not be necessary to give it new milk mora than a few days, when sweet, warm, skim milk, with occasionally a little boiled flax-seed in it, will prodnce just as good a result.

When it becomes necessary to wean snch a foal, it is only required to increase the amount of cow's milk, and also teach it to eat a few oats. And when the foal has had sufficient milk from the dam, it will only be necessary to teach it to drink milk and eat oats some two weeks before weaning. Skim milk is perhaps the very best food to wean a colt on, because, having lost of its cream, or oil, it still retains its casein, or cheese principle, its whey, or sugar, and its phoephate of lime, being well adaptad to give a strong growth to the muscles and hones. After the colt gets used to taking milk, it may be given moderately sour without any injurious effects. A few oats or qnarts of bran or middlings shonld also be given the colt at weaning. Tha object is to keep the colt growing eteadily, without losing anything, at weaning.

Lien Law for Horsemen.

For the protection and benefit of stallion owners in the State of Ohio, the following act was passed hy the General Assembly, March 13th. There is no question hut that it will meet with the approval of those who are trying to raise the standard of the horse interests in that Stata, by keeping good stallions, and will not be objected to hy honest men who will patronize them:

Sec. 1. That the keepor of any stallion shall have a lien npon the get of any snch stallion for a period of one year after birth of same for the payment of the service of any such stallion.

Sec. 2. Such keeper or owner of any stallion, in order to obtaiu and perfect such lien, sball, within ninety days from the time of the rendition of snch service by any stallion, file with the Recorder of the connty where the servica has been rendered, an affidavit of the amount dne snch keeper or owner for the said service, and for filing or making any copy of such affidavit, or the certificate of the date of such filing, the Recorder shall be entitled to the same fees as are provided by law for like services in regard to chattel mortgages.

The smell of blood will sometimes canse mares to lose their colts. This has been observed by many horsemen without knowing just why it should so affect them. The reason is that the nervous syatem is excited, the nterus, which is abundantly supplied with nerves, is contracted, and the fo-tus is expelled. Abortion is much more easily prevented at the first than cured afterward, when it has appeared in a stable, and the greateet care ehould be exercised in the treatment of preguant animals; more especially to avoid contact with dead matter, of which they have a strong instinctive dislike.

It will be but little axpanse and no tronble to give the stables a coat of whitewash. Keep the walls clear of cobwebs and tha floore clean. Make tha stahle such a place that you can go into it with your best clothes and not get them soiled. A few pictures on the wall will add greatly to tha appearance, eveu if they have to be tacked np without frames. Make the stable the cosiest place ou the farm, except the house, and you will find that tha boye and hirad hands will find more pleasure keeping it so than they will in trying to shirk the work that is required to keep it in only ordinary or halt-kept condition.

Are your stahles arranged so that the horses [illegible] the benefit of all the fresh air that ie atirring during th[illegible] hour?

Color of Horses.

Some weeks ago I saw an article in your journal in which the writer argued that Hill's Vermont Black Hawk could not have been a son of Sherman Morgan, because the latter was a chestnut while the former was black, and also because there was so little similarity in the general character of their get. He also uses the same argument to show that Black Hawk could not have been the sire of Ethan Allen, tha latter being a bay. By the same argument he might have shown that the chestnut stallion, Daniel Lambert, could not have been a son of Ethan Allen. He might also have proved that Comee, Jim and Jubilee Lambert could not heve been sons of Daniel Lambert, because the first named was bay, the second roan and the third brown. If some mischievous stable boy should come forward and say he, unknown to any other person, bred the grey mare Midnight to some little black horse after she was bred to the brown stallion Dictator, the season before Jay-Eye-See was produced, what an argument could he made to prove the story of the boy, especially if it could be shown that some one owning a black stallion went fishing down in the Blue Grass region that season. How easy it would be to prove that Director, from the bay mare Dolly, ought not to be black, hence could not have been by the brown stallion Dictator, full brother to Dexter. McCurdy's Hambletonian was the tenth foal of the bay mere Belle. All her previous produce had been bay with the exception of one brown, by Woodford Mambrino, yet McCurdy's Hambletonian was a chestnut. He was by the bay stellion Harold, as were her three previous foels, all of which were bays. The Charles Kent mare was brown. Her sire, imported Bellfounder, is described as a "beautiful bright bay." In 1846 this mere was bred to the bay stallion Abdallah, whose sire was the bay stallion Mambrino, and in due season produced a chestnut filly. She was bred back to Abdallah in 1847, and in 1848 produced a brown colt, and again bred back, the produce being the world-renowned bay stallion Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Such instances are common, as every man of close observation must know, even though he has had no experience as a breeder. Not only in color, but in disposition, gait and conformation do horses out of the same mare and by the same horse differ.

In a work entitled "The Perfect Horse," by W. H. H. Murray, Dr. George B. Loring, who has been breeding horses for years, gives a leaf from his experience, which has a bearing on this question, and is in substance as follows: From an Abdallah mare standing 15½ hands high and weighing 1,050 pounds, of a bay color, he bred five foels by Trotting Childers, son of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk. The first was a shrewd, sagacious, but tempestuous, little black horse, 14¼ hands high, but possessing the endurance of a locomotive, black as a coal, twice as big moving as when standing, and could trot in 2:38." The second was a black mare which, when matured, stood about fifteen hands high, a little dull in her temperament but very kind, not quite so large when moving as when standing, and capable of trotting a mile in about three minutes. The next was a delicate, incapable, fine drawn, light-limbed mare, which at maturity stood about 14½ hands, and was practically of no value.

The fourth was a solid, inactive chunk of a bay horse, homely and slow, that would not go unless whipped, and then would make for the nearest stone wall. The last was an airy-gaited, elastic, vigorous bay excellent in all his points, capable of roading seventy-five miles in a day, and trotting a mile always, when asked, in 2:40. This is one family, three of which were good, the other two poor, no two alike in respect to speed, shape, size, temperament or appearance. Yet they were all by the same horse and from the same dam. He mentions another family quite as remarkable. From a large white Messenger made standing 15¾ hands high and weighing 1,100, he bred a very valuable, intelligent animal, standing 14½ hands, described him as a perfect bundle of well-balanced bone and muscle, with a stride equal to that of a sixteen-hand horse, the best animal he ever drove, and known as the "White Mare." She was by Doncaster, a son of Trotting Childers. This mare was bred five seasons to a young stallion, also by Doncaster out of a long, low, strong, rapid Eastern mare.

From animals so closely related, the doctor felt confident of securing uniformity of size, color, gait and temperament in the offspring. The first was a light sorrel or chestnut with a lighter mane and tail, and stood about fourteen hands high at maturity. He was a very intelligent, courageous speedy little horse. The second was an unattractive gray mare, not worthy of her ancestry; the third a gray horse no better than the mare; the fourth a bay horse with immense strength, great, even gait, an abundance of calm determination, steady courage and a personal pride which will not be trifled with. His experience is, doubtless, the same as that of a majority of breeders. How can the writer who attempts to prove that Black Hawk was not by Sherman, account for the color of the first colt in the last family? Both sire and dam were by a grandson of Vermont Black Hawk, yet this colt threw back to something, possibly Sherman, Black Hawk's sire.

The noted brood mare Kate, dam of Bruno, Young Bruno and Breeze, was black. She was bred ten times to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and in every case the produce was brown or bay. Her second foal was by Vergennes' Black Hawk, he by Hill's Vermont Black Hawk. Vergennes' Black Hawk was black, Kate was black, yet the produce was a chestnut filly. Where did she get her color unless from Sherman, sire of Hill's Black Hawk? There is one fact which those who try to disprove the breeding of Black Hawk and Ethan Allen will find difficult to handle. It has been proved and is a matter of history that the dam of Black Hawk was bred to Sherman, and the dam of Ethan Allen to Black Hawk, the seasons before these horses were foaled. This fact no one attempts to deny. Now a stable boy or any one else who would breed either of those mares to a different horse, without the knowledge of the owner of the mare, must be so destitute of honor that he certainly would not scruple to lie to such an extent that a statement from him under oath would have no weight before an intelligent jury.

The watering-trough for the horse is too often neglected. It is not an uncommon thing to find troughs filled with green moss and litter which has fallen into them. It requires but a few moments each day to remove all this, and it should not be counted as a duty, but a pleasure, to attend to it regularly at least once a day, or oftener, if necessary. Your horse enjoy drinking from a clean trough as much as you do from a clean glass, and they detest a filthy one as much as you do a filthy glass; the only difference is that they cannot express themselves concerning it, and you can.

An Australian has invented a saddle pad which is inflated with air. It is easily adjusted to the horse's back and will certainly be more pleasant for the animal than those which are commonly in use.

THE KENNEL.

Cocker Spaniels.

We are informed that E. Leavesley, of Gilroy, has imported from the kennel of H. P. McKoon, Franklin, New York, a black and tan Cocker spaniel bitch of pure breed and pedigree. She arrived, after being boxed up ten days, in the finest condition. This breed of dogs is very rare in California, only one party being in possession of them, and one could not be bought for love or money. They were imported here by the late Mr. Gilmore, a wealthy Englishman, of Solano county. Cocker spaniels are said to be the best dogs for hunting California quail, and far ahead of the pointer or setter, as they will dart into any kind of brush, and make the quail "git up and git." Gilroy is fortunate in having obtained this valuable breed of dogs, which are as beautiful as they are useful for hunting, as well as for house dogs and ladies' pets. Their weight varies from 20 to 25 pounds, and they possess all the docility and affectionate dispositions for which the spaniel is proverbial. They are mostly used in England for hunting the English pheasants, which live in the woods, and are fond of running before the dog, much like our quail. The Cocker possesses very fine scent, and on coming on the track of a pheasant gives tongue, thus notifying the sportsman to be on the alert, and then rushes the bird up with amazing rapidity. They also make fine retrievers, and to see one bringing in a cock pheasant, half as large as himself, is a sight delightful to the sportsman. When properly broke they are allowed to range about thirty yards from the gun, and to drop to shot. They are generally hunted in braces or leashes of three, and on a fine day in November, with the many varied colors which adorn the woods of England, the sportsman with his leash of cockers and a man to carry the game, birds in plenty with the crimson and golden plumage of the cocks, (for they never shoot the hens), as they dart through the trees, enjoys a pleasure not easily surpassed by any other kind of shooting. There is a peculiar and inexpressible pleasure in hunting in woods, whether it be an undefined poetical feeling, like that which Wadsworth could not help expressing in verse, and which to some extent is natural to mankind, or whether it be the stillness of everything around, except the humming of bees or insects, or the caution and skill required to find the game, which in those quietudes are ever on the alert. It is difficult to say, but all sportsmen who have hunted much in the woods find in it a fascination that lasts with life. Where do you find any hunting more pleasant than that of the still hunter for deer. His eye ever on the alert, his ear strained to catch the slightest sound, his cautious tread, fearing to break a twig under his feet, his sudden eagerness when he sees the indistinct glimmer of a pair of horns shining through a bush, his uncertainty whether it is certainly a buck looking at him and trying to make out who and what he is, his mind at last made up and his palpitation allowed to quiet down, when up goes the rifle with careful aim and inward determination to shoot *low*, and at the sound of the gun, the animal looking at him through the brush, makes a sudden spring in the air and falls lifeless to the ground. His happiness for that day is consummated, and a pleasure laid by to be reproduced while "memory holds its seat."

A Few Words to "W. Bradford."

It appears to me that a little less talk through the columns of a sportsman's paper, until you have more knowledge about dogs and tha handling of the same, will not only save "X," but others also the trouble of noticing your communications. In regard to yours in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, of June 14th last, entitled "natural and acquired qualities," I have a few words to say which I will preface by saying that I have hunted and broken dogs in all of the New England States, New York, North Carolina, Virginia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and Indiana, working on partridge, quail, woodcock, snipe and prairie chicken, and have had my dog placed wherever run in a field trial. A dog that will not point at his first trials, and do it staunchly after a few trials is not worth handling. The "point" has got to be *born* in them, and no amount of training can ever bring it forth if it be not congenital. I have had pups that, when on their first point, I could take by the tail, bringing it to the nose without a movement of the head, and I have one to-day, a nine months old, that I think will fill the bill. But if she should break I will take old Dorr, charactarized by you, I believe, "as a cross-bred colley," by the tail, and lay him on his back without his breaking point. When you get a little practical experience (which from your letters you evidently never have had) it will be a better time for you to attempt to instruct "X" and other readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Truckee, June 23d, 1884. "DORR."

Capt. A. J. Hutchinson, of Los Angeles, who imported from England, last Spring, a pure bred deerhound bitch, has quite a kennel of the stock, ten living puppies having been added. These pups were sired by E. de la Pole's Hector, erstwhile the champion dog of England, and a famous sire of prize winners. The Captain hopes to see an interest in these dogs grow up in this country, and as he will make the circuit of the fairs this Fall, with a herd of Devon cattle, he will probably bring up some of his hounds for exhibition and sale.

A. E. Brown's bitch, Queen, has visited Fred. A. Taft's Gordon setter, Dorr.

Answers to Correspondents.

Question answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

L. J. A., Tuscon, Arizona.

Director went through the circuit in 1882, trotting at Santa Rosa, Oakland, Sacramento, Stockton and San Jose. His best performance was 2:23¾, made at Stockton.

Reader, Oakland.

The race was run on April 27th, 1882. Jim Renwick, 115 pounds, finished first. Atlanta, 101 pounds, second; Nighthawk, 115 pounds, third. Won by three lengths. Time—1:15.

F. L. R., Canterville, Oregon.

The rules of base ball are published in book form, and sold by most news dealers. We do not keep them.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Jim Renwick's Defeats and Victories—Great Racing at Jerome Park and Coney Island—Baldwin's Stable in the West—General Sporting Notes, etc., etc.

Last week, at Jerome Park, your noted campaigner, Jim Renwick, made his second and third appearance in this vicinity, and it is safe to say that from this time out, no matter in what company he starts, the big chestnut will be well supported by the public. The wires have doubtless informed you that at Jerome, with 119 pounds, he beat Rica and three others a mile in 1:47, Donohue, his rider, waiting in the rear until nearly seven furlongs had been run, when he cut loose and won in a big gallop, making the second fastest mile of the meeting. Two days afterwards, however, he was beaten nine furlongs by Strathspey, Sandoval and Buckstone, and most persons now consider him only a miler. That they will alter their opinion of the gelding's capabilities before the season is much older is certain. To-day, at the opening day of the Coney Island Jockey Club, he won the first race of the meeting, five furlongs in 1:02, with 117 pounds up. He was ridden by McLaughlin, and defeated a large and fast field of sprinters. This makes two victories for the horse out of four starts, and when he meets the cracks at Monmouth Park in his next stake engagements Jim is likely to do himself and his party credit. Welch has been sick of late. He was not at Jerome to see the horse win there, and Buchanan, the trainer, was fairly inundated with interviewers, amateur and professional. The Jerome Park meeting ended on Saturday last, with very hot, dusty weather, and a fast track. Mr. Withers' Mimi colt, three years, winning the mile dash in 1:45½, the fastest time of the meeting. The seven days' racing brought out some superior two-year-olds, G. L. Lorillard's Triton by Sensation or Tom Ochiltree winning the Juvenile in great style, the half mile being run in 49¾s. The winner is a fine big colt, but none too sound unfortunately, and there is doubt as to his filling all of his numerous engagements. Triton is by Sensation beyond a doubt, as the mare was stinted to that stallion last, and foaled the colt just eleven months afterwards. Detective by Virgil beat all but Triton in the Juvenile and the Dwyers have in him a very promising youngster, in looks a second edition of old Parole. Richmond and Elemendorf by Virgil, also in the Dwyers' stable, both won their maiden essays at Jerome in good style, beating good fields. Of the three-year-olds Panique, the Withers and Belmont winner, bears off the palm, and his sale to the Dwyers for $10,000, the night before the Belmont, was followed by the sale after the race of the Knight of Ellerslie who gave him such a hard race in the latter event. Appleby & Johnston, the new owners of the Knight for whom they gave $10,000, and 60 per cent of his winnings for 1884, are leading book-makers here, and as there is great rivalry between them and the Dwyers the public will be treated to some great struggles between these two fine colts. Panique only beat the Virginia colt a short half length in the Belmont, and as the latter had been coughing before the race he was clearly not at his best. Since the sale of Panique the Kittson party have broadly hinted that they have a better three-year-old yet left. Issaquena is ailing in her right fore foot and opinion points to Rataplan by Alarm or Reform out of Lady Lumly as the one meant. He is not likely to be seen ont before the 19th when he is engaged in the rich Emporium stakes, worth nearly $10,000, to be run at the Sheepshead Bay meeting.

Of the older horses that ran at Jerome, General Monroe bears off the highest honors, beyond question. Few persons thought four years ago that the doubted two-year-old Tom Bowling colt, who was wintered by being ridden through the snows of Westchester, would ever become the first-class race-horse he is now. Last year Monroe was a good one, but this season he has come out a giant, reposted and filled out into as grand a looking horse as one would wish to see anywhere. And that his performances are on a par with his looks his recent races at Jerome, where he gave away weight to large fields, and beat them easily, show clearly. George Kinney and Miss Woodford were in against him in these handicaps, but as the disparity in weight was considerably in Monroe's favor, the Dwyers did not start either of their cracks against him. To-day, however, Monroe set the seal on his already great reputation, by winning in grand style and under the adverse circumstances of a poor beginning, the great race for the Suburban Handicap, at Coney Island, defeating the largest field of race-horses that ever started in America. The nineteen against him included the pick of the Dwyer, Rancocos, Maryland, Islip, Brookdale, Virginia, Preakness and Brighton Beach stables, and were weighted at from 132 down to 85 pounds. General Monroe, with 124 pounds and Donohue in the saddle, got off nearly last of the twenty, and passing the stand at the end of the odd quarter of a mile, he was about fifteenth. His rider said afterwards that he had no hopes whatever of making up the gap between him and the leaders, but when he got safely round the first turn, which, at the new track is rather an abrupt one, he called on Monroe to do his best, and the horse responded with such speed and gameness that in running the nearly straight backstretch he passed nine or ten of those in front of him, and before reaching the homestretch was a good third to War Eagle and Pizarro. How he won the race in the last furlong's run is now a matter of history, and suffice it to say that there is no more popular horse in America than this best son of Tom Bowling. The Coney Island cup run next Saturday is at his mercy in the absence of Eole and Mouitor, and after filling that engagement he will be shipped to Chicago, where the Washington Park cup, worth about $8,000, will claim his attention. In this race he will meet John Davis, April Fool, Mary Gilmore and perhaps Lucky B., but is apt to down every one of them in spite of his penalties. The Baldwin stable is, however, doing so well at Latonia that there is no telling what they may do at Chicago. The good form of Fallen Leaf, Savanna, Marie Stuart, Rapido, etc., is apt to be followed by more surprises when Gano, Shenandoah, Varuo and Freda make their appearances on the track. This stable's appearance in this vicinity is awaited with great interest, for it is undoubtedly a formidable one under the management of Albert Cooper and Cyrus Holloway. Walton, the Plunger, is expected here daily, and his whole stable of English-bred horses is also an route for these shores. The betting has thus far been rather lukewarm, but as soon as these new factors make their appearance it will improve beyond a doubt. The owners of Monroe had on to-day's race the neat bet, made three months ago, of $10,000 to $400.

Yours, PACIFIC.

New York, June 10th, 1884.

The Farmer's Liability for th Acts of His Beasts.

[Cor. American Agriculturist.]

General Rule as to Trespasses.—It is the duty of every one to keep his domestic animals upon his own premises. This duty extends to his own animals, and those that are entrusted to his keeping. If he fails to perform this duty, and the animals escape and go npon other persons' lands, and there do injury, it is a trespass for which an action will lie, and damage may be recovered.

Exceptious to General Rule.—This general statement is modified by the fact that where the owner of lands trespassed upon is nuder obligation to keep them fenced against these particular animals, and be fails to do it, then no damages can be recovered. Such an obligation may arise by agreement between the owner of the land, and the owner of the trespassiug animals; or it may be imposed by law, as, for example, the statutes requiring adjoining owners of improved lands to maintain the division fence between them in equal shares; or it may come about by custom, as is possibly the case in some of the newer States, where the universal custom of allowiug domestic animals to ruu at large upon unenclosed lands, may have created an implied license for such animals to enter lands that are not enclosed with fences. But where fence regulations have been complied with, and domestic animals trespass notwithstanding, then their owners are clearly liable for the usual injuries resulting from such trespasses, like grazing off and trampling dowu grass, grain, and other crops.

Injuries by Vicious Auimals.—For the vicious acts of unruly domestic animals, like kicking, hooking or biting, the owner is generally liable. If a mau owns au ugly beast, prone to do harm, it is his duty to prevent it from doing injury, both on his own premises and everywhere else, so that people may not suffer from its dangerous disposition. He must use due care to prevent any harm resulting from its evil propensity and his liability will depend upon some negligence on his part, some failnre of his duty to exercise due care. Of course, if he does not know that the beast is dangerous, he cannot be expected or required to take extra precautions; if he has not had what in law amounts to notice of the evil disposition, he cannot be held liable for not guarding against it. Consequently, where a horse or au ox snddenly, and without any previous exhibition of bad temper, does a vicious act, like kicking or hooking a bystander, its owner is not, and in reason should not be held liable. As to what amonnts to notice of a vicious temper, the rule is that it should be sufficient to put a prudent man on his guard. It is not necessary that the animal should bave already done harmful and vicious acts; if it has manifested a disposition to do such things, that is sufficieut to notify the owner of the danger (25 Conn., 92). The notice however, in order to lay the duty of precaution upon the owner, must be notice of a propensity to do the particular miscbief that has been done. Notice that a dog will worry sbeep, is not a notice that he will attack a person (66 Ill., 309), or is notice that a horse will run away, notice that he will bite (11 Ind., 269), thongh it has been held that notice that a bull will attack and gore other cattle is sufficieut uotice that he would attack persons, (27 P. A., St. 331). And there are certain kinds of mischief, which certain animals—for example, stallions—are prone by nature to do at a certain time of the year, and tbese must be gnarded agaiust by the owner, without any previous warning, (26 Ind., 333).

It is no defense to a vicious injury by a domestic animal that it was committed on the owuer's own premises, and that the persou injured was at the time a trespasser, (17 Wend., 496). A man cannot defend his premises by auch meane ae a ferocious beast, any more than by setting man-traps, or apring-guns (37 Iowa, 613). So, therefore, if the farmer keeps a savage dog, allows him to go unrestrained about the farm, and he attacke and injures a person who is casually croesing the land, the farmer will be liable; uay more, if the person be at the time a trespaseer, hunting in the farmer's woods on Sunday, the farmer will have to pay for hie lacerated legs, although he did not set on the dog (17 Wend., 497). Likewise, if the farmer has an ugly and ferocious bull, which he allows to traverse through his fielde, and the animal pitches upon strolling fiehermen, trespassers though they be, the farmer will have to pay for their broken ribs, or broken necks, as the case may be (3 C. & P., 133; 124 Mass., 49). One may doubtless defend his house against burglars by a savage dog, but if it bites and injures anyone coming to the house on any innocent purpose, he will have to pay for the damage (41 Cal., 138). Some sort of negligeuce however, on the part of the owner of the nnruly beast is necessary to create a liability. If one's horse breaks loose from him and rune away in the street, and there injures some one, or smashes a carriage, he is not liable merely because the horse got away. Some uegligence must be shown, as that he left the horse unhitched, or his harness or wagon was known by him to be ont of order, or unroadworthy, etc. (3 Allen, 565.

Contributory Negligence Excuses.—As the right to damages depends upon negligence on the part of the owner, any contributory negligence on the part of the person injured excuses the owner and relieves him from liability. It would be obviously unjnst to allow a mau to recover damages for an injury which he himself helped to bring about. Consequently, if I go into my neighbor's pasture and begin teasing his mad bull, I cannot complain if the bull tossea me over the fence, and injures me in so doing. Undoubtedly it was uegligence for my neighbor to keep such a savage animal nnconfined, but it was also uegligent for me to place myself needlessly in its way. But if my little children, not yet old enough to know the harm of going near, or teasing a fierce bull, went there in play and were injured, without any fault on my part, then the principle would not apply (4 Allen, 431; 10 Cox, 102).

As to the liabilities of owners of dogs, for injuries doue by them the statntes of nearly, if not all of the States, have made provision. It would require too much space to give even an analysis of these statutes. Generally they removed the necessity of proving a scienter, that is, that the owner had knowledge of the dog's vicious disposition. The effect of them is generally to presume all dogs ugly, and to make the owner liable, irrespective of their knowledge on that point.

Kickers.

It is astonishing how men who follow a pursuit for pleasure and profit continually try to lower and degrade its standard by their own action and conduct. We were in hopes under the new rules of raciug, which are very stringent, the *genus homo*, known as "kickers," would die out, but it seems we were mistaken. We bave been particularly struck by the "bad form" shown by some parties during the recent racing circuit in the Southwest. Wheu they lose they are ever ready to impute bad motives to others. Judges and Jockeys do not escape, and charges of horses being pulled, dosed, etc., are commou. These insidions attacks made uot only onracing, but on all kinds of sport are hard to grapple. On the slightest and flimmiest pretence the public as a class are inclined to accept as true every insinnation or charge made against the integrity of sport. It is very easy to start from a little foundation a rumor of fraud, which not uucommonly becomes magnibed until it assumes immense proportions.

Many of these false charges are stated by that class known as "kickers," who having lost a pitiful sum cannot excuse for their failure to win, except to saddle the fault on the jockey, judges, or horse being pulled, stuffed, etc. Under the new rules, which provide against this class, it is to be regretted tbat the rules are not enforced which would rid the track of their presence. It is the duty of judges, so far as lies in their power, to protect the public and root out any fraudulent practices on the turf, but while they are doing this it is equally as binding tbat they take steps to rid the turf of those "kickers," who are ever ready to charge fraud and disbonesty on others whenever they lose a few dollars. Whenever they make such charges they should be made either to prove them or be expelled from the turf. They are as a class nearly as much detriment to the well being of the turf as the actnal promotors and concocters of fraud, for they bring the good name of high toned and honorable gentlemen and the turf into discredit by their nnfounded and malicious charges. The first association or club that will make an example of this class of chronic kickers will do much to elevate sport and relieve gentlemen of these wanton, unfounded and malicious insinuations.—*Live Stock Record.*

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Garden.

The return of the Gypsy Band to the Vienna Garden during the week has been a source of pleasure and delight to the lovers of good music, and the audieuces showed emphatically the estimation in which they hold these wonderful musicians, by their extent and enthusiasm. Their performance during the week added to their reputation, if such a thing is possible. The band will soon leave, either for Australia or the Atlantic States, but during their stay here they may rest assnred of due appreciation. Miss Davenport, formerly a member of the Abbott Company, which at once establishes her reputation as an artist, has given much satisfaction during the week. She is undoubtedly a lady of ability as well as judgment in ber selections. Her ballads, for sweetness and sympathy, were well worth hearing. Her rendition of "The Old Folks at Home" and "Home, Sweet Home," did her great credit. Miss Violette, of this city, made her debut at the Garden this week with fair success. She has a fine personal appearance, is lady-like in manners, with faultless taste in dress. She has evidently, however, not had the best instruction, and whatever deficiencies ehe ahowed spraug from this misfortune more than from a want of natural ability. On the glorious Fourth, and on the following Saturday and Sunday, the Gypsy Band will give afternoon concerts at Telegraph Hill, where on the eveniug of the national holiday the compauy will have a grand display of fireworks, the best place in the city for such a purpose. The Couservatory was opened on last Sunday, with the success we have all along predicted. We still think, from its many attractiona, it will become the most popular resort in the city. Tbere will be no trouble with tbe cable from this time forward.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

—OF THE—

SANT CRUZ COUNTY Agricultural Fair Association.

At Santa Cruz.

—COMMENCING—

Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1884,

—AND ENDING—

Saturday, August 16th, 1884.

SPEED PROGRAMME

FIRST DAY, Tuesday, August 12th.

No. 1—Trotting race; three-minnte class; Purse, $400.

No. 2—Trotting race; 2:40 class; Purse, $200. Free for all horses owned in the district.

SECOND DAY, Wednesday, August 13th.

No. 3—Trotting race; 2:27 class; Purse, $500.

No. 4—Trotting race; Purse, $150; three-minute class. Free for all horses owned in the district.

THIRD DAY, Thursday, August 14th.

No. 5—Pacing race; 2:20 class; Purse, $400.

No. 6—Trotting race; 2:50 class; Purse, $150; for all horses owned in the district.

FOURTH DAY, Friday, August 15th.

No. 7—Trotting race; 2:40 class; Purse, $400.

No. 8—Running race; Purse $150. Free for all; half mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY, Saturday, August 16th.

No. 9—Trotting race; 2:22 class; Purse, $500.

No. 10—Trotting race; Purse, $250; for all horses owned in the district.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on all purses, to accompany nomination.

In all races five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats with any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish a day's racing, or to trot a race between heats.

No money will be paid for a walk-over.

Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of the Judges.

Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horse; also name and residence of owner, and, in running races, colors to be worn by rider.

All purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third. A horse distancing the field shall be entitled to only first and third money.

Entries to all the above races will close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

R. C. KIRBY, President,

JAMES O. WANZER, Secretary.

Bay District ASSOCIATION Fall Meeting, 1884.

....ENTRIES FOR....

TROTTING SEASON,

SATURDAY, Aug. 2d, 2:27 Class.

Purse, $750. Divided, $450, $225, and $75 to first, second and third horses.

Wednesday, Aug. 6th—2:40 class; purse of $500. Divided, $350, $100, and $50 to first, second and third horses.

Thursday, Aug 7th—2:20 pacing; purse $500 Divided, $350, $100, and $50 to first, second and third horses.

Friday, Aug. 8th—Four-year-olds; purse $600. Divided, $100, $125, and $75 to first, second and third horses.

Saturday, Aug. 9th—Free for all. Director to wagon; purse $750; $450, $225, $75 to first, second and third horses.

All the above to be mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness. National Rules to govern. Entrance 10 per cent. of purses.

☞ In every race five or more to enter and three or more to start. Entries close with the Secretary, Monday, July 21st, 1884.

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IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers FOR RACE HORSES.

Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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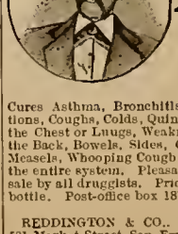

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THE

Thirty-first Annual

STATE FAIR

—AT—

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Commencing Monday, Sept. 8th,

—AND—

CLOSING SATURDAY, SEPT. 20th, 1884.

TWO WEEKS.

Speed Programme.

First Day, Thursday, Sept. 11th.

TROTTING.

No. 1—THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1882 with thirty nominations.
No. 2—PACING PURSE, $1,000. 2:25 Clase.
No. 3—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 Class.

Second Day, Friday, Sept. 12th.

RUNNING.

No. 4—THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 5—THE CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For three-year olds. Closed in 1882 with sixteen nominations. One mile and a half.
No. 6—THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; third saves stake. three-quarter mile heats.
No. 7—SELLING PURSE, $200—Entrance free. Second horse, $50. Fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

Third Day, Saturday, Sept. 13th.

TROTTING.

No. 8—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—For four-year olds Closed March 10th, 1884, with ten entries.
No. 9—THE ANNUAL TWO-YEAR OLD TROTTING STAKE—Closed January 1st, with twenty-one nominations.
No. 10—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:27 Clase.

Fourth Day, Monday, Sept. 15th.

RUNNING.

No. 11—THE MATURITY STAKE—Closed in 1883, with nominations. Three miles.
No. 12—THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; of which $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 13—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For two-year olds. Closed in 1883 with nineteen nominations. One mile.
No. 14—FREE HANDICAP STAKE. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $850 added. $75 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 5th; declaration September 8th, by 8 P. M. Two and one-quarter miles.
No. 15—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages. $50 to second; $25 to third. One mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Tuesday, Sept. 16th.

TROTTING.

No. 16—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—For three-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with thirteen entries.
No. 17—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. Three-minute Class.

Sixth Day, Wednesday, Sept. 17th.

RUNNING.

No. 18—THE ORANGE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile.
No. 19—THE BREEDERS' STAKE—For three-year olds. Closed in 1883 with seventeen nomination. One mile and a half.
No. 20—SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free. $50 to second; fixed valuation $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One and three-eighths miles.
No. 21—FREE PURSE, $400—For all ages. $100 to second; $50 to third. One mile and a half, and repeat.

Seventh Day, Thursday, Sept. 18th.

TROTTING.

No. 22—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:22 Clase.
No. 23—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:40 Class.

Eighth Day, Friday, Sept. 19th.

RUNNING.

No. 24—THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year olds. $50 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added. $75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of Introduction Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of California Annual Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile.
No. 25—THE SHENANDOAH STAKE—For three-year olds. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; Third to save stake. Winner of Derby Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of Breeders' Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile and a quarter.
No. 26—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added. Second, $75; third, $50; $200 additional, if beat time (1:41½) in the State is beaten. Stake to be named after winner, if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten. One mile.
No. 27—THE PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP—For all ages. $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $20 declaration; $400 added. $150 to second; $100 to third. Weights announced September 16th; declaration September 17th, by 8 P. M. Three miles.

Ninth Day, Saturday, Sept. 20th.

TROTTING.

No. 28—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—For two-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with five entries.
No. 29—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:30 Class.
No. 30—TROTTING PURSE, $1,500—Free for all. "Director" to wagon.

Entries for the following running events for 1885-6, were ordered to be closed with the above races:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $50 entrance p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.
No. 2—MATURITY STAKE—For four-year olds in 1885, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second horse, $100; third $50. Three miles.
No. 3—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third, $50. One mile.
No. 4—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1886. $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; second horse $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year old trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66 2-3 to the first, and 33 1-3 to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six p. m. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

P. A. FINIGAN,
President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

Speed Programme

—OF—

THIRD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE—For two-year-old colt owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a puree of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $800. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, beet 3 in 5, for a purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second $45, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, Aug. 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

N. B. In all running races the second horse saves entrance. The time of closing entries extends to August 1st, at 10 o'clock P. M.

C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT,
ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.

Dissolution Sale of

Trotting Stallions,

BROOD MARES,

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In Consequence of the Dissolution of Co-partnership of Messrs NEWLAND & PUMYEA, we will offer for sale on

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The horses, with the exception of brood mares, will be at stables of Newland & Pumyea, Seventh street, near Broadway, Oakland, until July 17th, after that date all may be seen at Oakland Park.

The sale will be absolute. Terms Cash. Catalogues will be issued in a few days.

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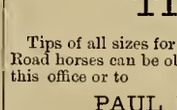

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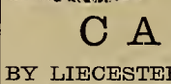

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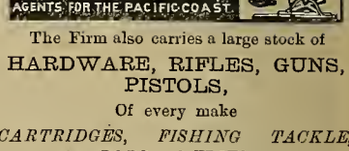

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—OF THE—

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SPEED PROGRAMME:

Tuesday, August 19—First Day.

No. 1—Running, three-quarter-mile dash for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2—Trotting, three-minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second horse, $50 to third horse.

Wednesday, August 20—Second Day.

No. 3—Running, one-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 4—Trotting, 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse.

No. 5—Pacing, 2:20 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse.

Thursday, August 21—Third Day.

No. 6—Running, one-and-a-half-mile dash for three-year-olds; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 7. Running, half mile and repeat, free for all; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 8. Trotting, 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second and $75 to third horse.

Friday, Aug. 22—Fourth Day.

No. 9. Running, selling race one-and-one-eighth mile dash; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

No. 10 Trotting, 2:27 class. purse, $600; $360 to first horse, $180 to second, and $60 to third horse.

No. 11. Trotting, purse of $500; free for all horses owned in the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Yolo, Solano, Lake and Mendocino, on the first day of June, 1884, that have never beaten 2:45; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, and $50 to third horse.

Saturday, Aug. 23—Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running, two and one-fourth mile dash, free for all; $30 entrance, $15 forfeit, $250 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 13. Trotting, free for all; purse $800; $480 to first horse, $240 to second, and $80 to third horse. Director to wagon.

STOCKHOLDERS' RACE.

No. 14. Trotting, stockholders' purse $250, entrance fee $25. This race to be trotted during the Fair with at least one day's notice before race. Free for all horses owned by stockholders of this association on the first day of June, 1884. The horse winning the first heat to take $125 and go to the stable, the horse winning second heat to take $100 and go to stable, the horse winning third heat to take $25 and close the race.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six P. M of the day preceding the race, shall be require to start. When there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6. P. M. of the day preceding the race No added money paid for a walk over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will he required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races, (except fixed events), to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 2, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

I. DeTURK, President.

C. H. BANE, Secretary.
WILL ACTON, Asst. Sec'y

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The California Powder Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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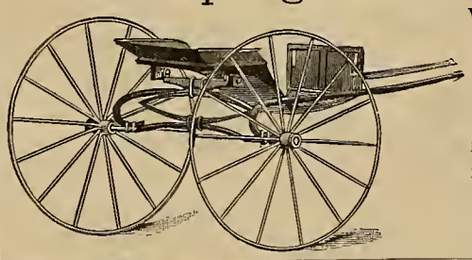

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FAIRLAWN, 1884.

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Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

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Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

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Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

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By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

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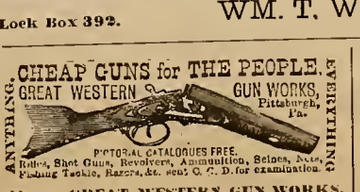
Lock Box 392.



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Including an $8.00 set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years. Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. We will send one anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. Save $15 to $35 by addressing GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

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Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

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HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will he pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will he made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

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Important Sale of Thoroughbred Horses.

BY DIRECTION OF

THEODORE WINTERS, ESQ.

We will Offer for Sale

Thursday, July 17th, 1884.

At the Stables of C. H. SHEAR, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento,

Seventeen Head of Thoroughbred Horses

COMPRISING

All his two-year olds and yearlings, together with the crack three-year-old Prince of Norfolk and the famous hurdle mare Hattie B.

It is Mr. Winters positive intention to retire from the turf and confine himself strictly to breeding. Hence his entire string will he offered without reserve. The colts in training will be galloped until day of sale, that they may he kept in order for racing purposes. The horses may be seen previous to sale at the Winters' Ranch, Riverside Road, near Sacramento. A competent Veterinary will be in attendance, to make all examinations desired by purchasers. Killip & Co. will execute commissions for intending buyers who cannot he present.

Catalogues giving full pedigrees, etc., will shortly he issued. For information apply to

KILLIP & CO.,
Live Stock Auctioneers,
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AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Pure Bred Jersey Cattle,

THE PROPERTY OF

ROBERT BECK, ESQ.,

—TO TAKE PLACE—

Thursday, July 17, 1884.

IMMEDIATELY UPON THE CONCLUSION OF THE sale of Mr. Winters' horses, we will offer twenty head of THOROUGHBRED JERSEY BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS, all registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club, and in Pacific Coast Jersey Cattle Club Registers. These cattle are of the choicest milk strains, being chiefly descended from Touchstone, the most famous Jersey bull imported into California. Several high grade cows and heifers will also he offered.

The sale will take place at stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

Catalogues giving pedigree and full information will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO.,

Live Stock Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St., SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208, Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARNOCH CHIEF, No 1700. Dam KITTIE BURNIE 2D, No. 4179.

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Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
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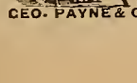

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I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

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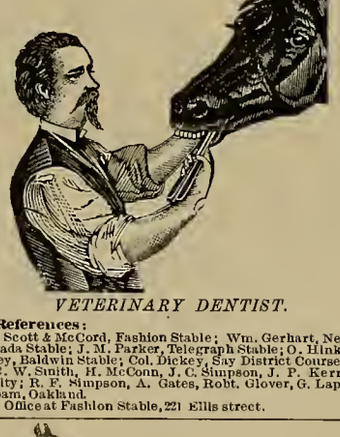
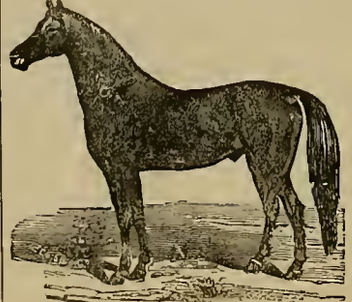


VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



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Palo Alto Stock Farm

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		‡4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		†7:50 P M
		‡8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		‡8:15 P M
10:40 A M, *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M, 6:00 P M
10:40 A M, *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M, 6:00 P M
10:40 A M, *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M, 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	‡8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

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Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

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ARE UNSURPASSED,

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SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ.

IS VIA THE

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The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Gunstaken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

TUESDAY, JULY 1st, 1884

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	*6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*3:00 P M	" " "	8:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	7:40 A M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso & Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	and East & Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera,	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	and East Emig'nt	8:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	8:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	7:40 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	11:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	8:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	8:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	7:40 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 7:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Oakland Pier; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.
¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—8:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*5:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—8:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:16—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:08—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—8:62—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:62—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:62—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:53—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*8:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:16—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:46—6:15—8:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:15.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*8:15—8:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*8:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*8:15—8:15—10:15—12:16—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. V. No. 2
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

TURF AND TRACK.

Events at Chicago.

The inaugural meeting of the Washington Park Club began on June 28th, and from the telegraphic reports it was inferred that no Pacific Coast colors were seen on the track that day, but from the following detailed account it appears that Freda was in the field in the inaugural dash, hnt to little purpose. The races in which Californians figured are thns reported in the Chicago *Horseman:*

WASHINGTON PARK, June 28, 1884.—Tbe Inaugural Dasb; purse, $500, of which $100 to the second borse; for all ages. Maidens allowed, if 3 years old, 5 lbs; if 4 years, 10 lbs; if 5 years, or upwards, 15 lbs. One mile.

Clay & Woodward's br c Tbe Admiral, 3, by Vidette—Regatta, 103 lbs; ..... (Taylor) 1
Gustave Cook's b c Ferg Kyle, 4, by Rebel—Anna McKinney, 118 lbs; ..... (O'Neil) 2
R. R. Owing's b g Mammonist, 6, by Buckden—Monomania, 119 lbs; ..... (Conkling) 3
F. Water's gr g Vanguard, 4, by Foster—Victress, 116 lbs..... (Todd) 0
A. L. Brock's cb m Eulalie, 6, by Pilgrim—Virginia, 102 lbs..... (Jos. Butler) 0
W. L. Cassidy s cb g Saunterer, 6, by Leamington—Lemonade, 119 lbs ..... (Holloway) 0
J. W. Reagan's cb g Athlone, 6, by Vauxhall or Narragansett—Elizabetb, 119 lbs..... (Quantrell) 0
F. Harrison's cb c Banqno, 4, by Barney Williams—Sangamona, 118 lbs..... (Harrington) 0
J. W. & R. H. Loud's cb f Lady Loud, 3, by Monarcbist—Lady Hardaway, 98 lbs..... (Rivers) 0
J. E. McDonald's b c Rotbscbild, 4, by General Rosseau—Barbary, 108 lbs..... (Jones) 0
Young & Crowley's cb f Heliantbus, 3, by Hyder Ali—Kitty, 92 lbs... ..... (Covington) 0
S. Farrell's cb g Revoke, 6, by Harry O'Fallon—Sally Doswell, 119 lbs ..... (Swiney) 0
McCloy & Co.'s b g Transitman, 3, by Hunter's Lexington—Mollie A., 95 lbs..... 0
E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, 3, by Wildidle—Frolic, 98 lbs... (Casey) 0
Time, 1:45.

Pools sold: Mammonist, $60; Admiral, $21; Ferg Kyle, $17; the field, $75. Books: 2 to 1 against Mammonist, 3 to 1 againet Freda and Lady Loud, 5 to 1 againet Sannterer, Ferg Kyle and The Admiral, and from 15 to 20 to 1 against any other. Starter Sheridan had considerahle tronble with his field, bnt after a dozen false starte the flag dropped with Saunterer in the lead, Eulalie second, Rothschild third, the balance of the field strung out. At the club honse turn Sannterer led by two lengths with Revoke second, Admiral third. On the backstretch Admiral fell back to fonrth and Mammoniet went np to secoud place, and at the turn Ferg was third; turning for home Mammonist was lapped on Sannterer, Ferg Kyle a good third, with The Admiral in close attendance; the pace was too bot for the favorite and the little Admiral came away, winning very cleverly by over a length, Ferg Kyle second, Mammonist third. Time, 1:45. French mutnals paid, $66.40.

Jnly 1st, 1884—Purse $500, of wbicb $100 to tbe second horse. For all ages. Winner of any race of tbe value of $1,000, to carry 5 pounds; of $2,000, 7 pounds; of $3,000, 10 pounds extra. Winner of tbe first race the first day of tbe meeting to carry 5 pounds additional. Maidens allowed, if tbree years, 6 pounds; if four years or npward, 10 pounds. One mile and balf a furlong.

Clay & Woodford's br c The Admiral, 3, by Vidette—Imp. Regatta, 110 lbs..... (Taylor) 1
S. Bryant's cb c General Harding, 3, by Great Tom—Liza Davis, 112 lbs..... (Bryant) 2
Ed. Corrigan's b c Templebof 3, by Ten Broeck—Ida Kinney, 100 lbs. ..... (West) 3
J. G. Greener's ch f Easter, 3, by Engineer—Mollie W., 100 lbs. ..... (Harris) 0
Gustav Cook's b c Ferg Kyle, 4, by Rebel—Anna McKinney, 118 lbs. ..... (O'Neil) 0
H. R. Jervis' cb g Nipbon, 6, by Tom Bowling—Kate Duncan, 117 lbs. ..... (Marlin) 0
R. A. Johnson & Co.'s b c Powbattan III, 3, by Glenelg—Florence, 110 lbs..... (Williams) 0
E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, 3, by Wildidle—Frolic, 105 lbs..(Witbers) 0
E. Harrison's cb c Banquo, 4, by Barney Williams—Sangamona, 118 lbs..... (Henderson) 0
D. E. Le Fevre's b g Actor, 3, by Trumps—Little Sis, 97 lbs...(O'Hare) 0
Time, 1:52.

Pools: Field, $100; Ferg Kyle, $55; The Admiral, $40: Freda, $20; General Harding, $10. Books: 2½ to 4 against The Admiral, 4 to 1 against Ferg Kyle, 6 to 1 against General Harding, 3½ to 1 against Freda, 10 to 1 against Niphon, and from 25 to 30 to 1 against any other. The field got the flag to a capital start, passing the stand General Harding led, Actor eecond, Admiral third, Templehof fourth, Ferg Kyle fifth. The lot closed np a little as they passed tbe quarter, bnt at the half Admiral moved up to second place with Ferg Kyle third; here Freda and Actor fell ont of the race, aronnd the turn Harding came back to hie horses, and at the three-quarter pole the little Admiral went to the front, Templehof also came with a rush bnt could not catch the leaders. Admiral winning by a length, Harding eecond a length in front of Templehof. Time, 1:52. French mntuale paid, $19.90.

Same Day—The Kenwood Stake, a sweepstakes for colts 2-year-old (foals of 1882), $50 entrance, p. p.; or only $10 if declared out on or before Feb. 1, 1884; or $15 by April 1, 1884; or $20 if on May 15, 1884. All declarations void unless accompanied with tbe money, with $1,200 added, tbe second to receive $200, and tbe third $100 out of tbe stakes. Winners of any stake race of tbe value of $760 to carry 2 pounds; of $1,200, 5 pounds; of $1,500, 7 pounds; of three or more stakes of any value, 10 pounds extra. Five furlongs.

Ed. Corrigan's Isaac Murphy, by Virgil—Mary Howard, 110 lbs. ..... (Murpby) 1
E. J. Baldwin's cb c Verano by Lexingtor—Mollie McCarthy, 110 lbs. ..... (Holloway) 2
Milton Young's b c Troubadour, by Lisbon—Glenluine, 112 lbs. ..... (Taylor) 3
G. D. Wilson's br c Favor, by Pat Malloy—Favorite, 115 lbs....(Duffy) 0
Ed. Corrigan's b g Court Ban, by King Ban—Herzegovina, 102 lbs. ..... (West) 0
J. R. Swiney's cb c Redstone, by Wanderer—Katie Pearce, 112 lbs. ..... (Ellis) 0
MCoullough and Savage's b c Middlesex, by Harkaway—Altitude, 105 lbs..... (Kelly) 0
J. T. Williams' cb c Joe Cotton, by King Alfonso—Imp. Inverness, 102 lbs..... (Conkling) 0
W. Cottrill's b g Jim Guest, by Buckden—Mrs. Grigsby, 102 lbs. ..... (Stoval) 0
Time, 1:04½.

Pools: Favor, $100; Isaac Mnrphy, $50; Redstone, $30; Verano, $25; Tronbadonr, $10, and the field, $17. Books: even money against Favor, 3½ to 1 against Verano, 4 to 1 against Redetone, 8 to 1 against Tronbadonr, and from 12 to 25 to 1 against any other. Isaac Mnrphy jumped to the front at the start, Redstone second, Favor third, the balance well hnnched, the green colors of Murphy showed in the van all the way ronnd, bnt at the top of the turn Verano and Tronbadonr made a good race for second place, the Californian finished two lengths behind Mnrphy, and the same distance in front of Tronbadour. Time, 1:04½. French mntuals paid, $24.30.

Same day—The Oakwood Handicap. A sweepstakes for all ages; $50 eacb b f, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1, 1884, with $1,000 added, tbe second to receive $200, and tbe tbird $100 out of tbe stakes. Weigbts to be announced April 1, 1884. A winner of any race, after tbe publication of weigbts, of tbe valne of $1,000, to carry five pounds extra. One mile and a furlong.

Louisiana Stables, b g Fosteral, 6, by Goster—Minnie T. Morgan, 95 ponnds;..... (Arnold) 1
Ed. Corrigan's cb m Ada Glenn, 6, by Glenelg—Catina, 108 pounds; ..... (Murphy) 2
Rosebud Stables, b m Mattie Rapture, 6, by Bapture—Lizzie Belfield, 107 pounds;..... (Duffy) 3
H. L. Cassidy's cb g Saunterer, 6, by Leamington—Lemonade, 112 pounds;..... (Walker) 0
Milton Young's cb g Cardinal McCloskey, 4, by Ten Broeck—Waterwitcb, 107 pounds;..... (Taylor) 0
L. Curran's b g Sovereign Pat, 4, by Pat Malloy—Nora, 105 pounds; ..... (Todd) 0
P. A. Brady's blk c Finality, 4, by West Rokbury—Nora Wortb, 106 pounds;..... (Jones) 0
T. M. Berry's br b John Henry, 5, by Saunterer—Lida Gaines, 114½ ponnds;..... (Conkling) 0
J. B. Haggin's ch m Nellie Peyton, 5, by Hurrab—Emily Peyton, 104 pounds;..... (Kelly) 0
O. E. Le Fevre's b f Ailee, 3, by Hurrab—Wananita, 96 pounds; ..... (O'Hara) 0
T. J. Megibbin's b g Strickland, 3, by Springbok—Lorena. 101 pounds ..... (Wethers) 0
Louisiana Stables, b b Wallensee, 5, by Waverly—Peasma, 116 pounds; ..... (Stoval) 0
D. H. Mosbier's b g Cbantilly, aged, by Tipperary—Agnes Donovan, 106 pounds;..... (Thayer) 0
S. Powers & Son's b c Aretino, 4, by Aramis—Sprigbtly, 113 pounds; ..... (Ellis) 0
Wildwood Stable's b g Boreas, 3, by Billet—Maggie Morgan, 92 pounds;..... (Tompkins) 0
Time, 1:58¼.

Pools: Field, $100; John Henry, $60, and Ada Glenu, $24. Books: 2 to 1 against John Henry, 6 to 1 each against Finality and Ada Glenn, 4 to 1 against Sovereign Pat, 5 to 1 eacb against Nellie Peyton and Wallensee, and 12½ to 25 to 1 against any other.

The large field were sent away evenly, Ailee cutting out the work, Strickland second, Finality third. Passing the stand Ailee still led, Chantilly close up, Strickland third, Nelly Peyton, Ada Glenn and John Henry close up, the rest straggling. The first two went past the quarter together, with John Henry fourth, here Foeteral began to move through his field and joined the first divieion, turning for home, the finish became very exciting, Ada Glenu making a grand finish with Fosteral, while Mattie Rapture made a big run for a eituation. Steel and whip were freely plied, but Fosteral won by a neck, a leugth between second and third. Time, 1:58¼. Frencb mutuals paid, $30.30.

At the Driving Park the rain which brougbt about a postponement, made the track sticky and it was not in condition when racing was resnmed on the 26th.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK, June 26th.—Tbe Garden City Cup, for all ages, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, witb $1,000 added, $150 of wbich to second, $100 to third. Two miles and a quarter.

C. L. Hnnt's cb c April Fool, 4, by Intruder—Etta Powell, 118 lbs. ..... (Ellis) 1
E. J. Baldwin's br c Lncky B., by Rutberford—Maggie Emerson, 118 lbs..... (Holloway) 2
C. L. Hunt's cb g John Davis, aged, by Harry O'Fallon—Bellie, 121 lbs..... (Sayers) 3
R. C. Pate's cb c Bob Pate, 4, by St. Martin—Sophy Badderly, 114 lbs. ..... (Mrrpby) 0
Time—4:12.

Poole: Hunt's pair, $150; Lucky B., $92; Bob Pate, $30. Books: Even money against John Davis, 3 to 2 against Lncky B., 3 to 1 against April Fool, and 5 to 1 against Bob Pate. With the drop of the flag April Fool made the runniug, and soon had a big gap of daylight between him and John Davis. Pate and Lncky B. lapped on each other a length behind. At the qnarter the party moved np a little on April Fool, who still led by three lengths. At the half Lncky B. moved into second place, bnt the leader still went galloping on four lengths in front, Davis a length behind Lncky B., Pate last, in which poeition they passed the stand the second time. From here to the half Lncky B. improved his position, bnt Davis, who was expected here to make his rnn, was already beaten, Lncky B. was sent for all he was worth, and in the stretch Mnrphy had to nse the persnader on April Fool, who won a grand game race from end to end by a length, Lncky B. second, Davis a poor third. Time, 4:12. French mntnals, $9.90.

June 30th—Club Purse, $200, for all ages, $50 of wbicb to second. One-half mile.

J. B. Haggin's cb m Premium, aged, by Castor—Flying Cloud, 115 lbs; ..... (Dnffy) 1
Marvin & Douglas' gr m Bluebird, 6, nnknown—unknown, 115 lbs; ..... (Spalding) 2
D. De Camp's cb m P. D. Q., aged, by Marion—Humming Bird, 115 lbs;..... (J. Keley) 3
..... (O'Hara) 0
James Todd's cb g Sorrel Dan, aged, by Jeff—unknown, 117 lbs; ..... (Tbayer) 0
P. McKeller's b m Lucy Walker, aged, by Tipperary—Lucy Fowler, 116 lbs;..... (Yetman) 0
G. W. McDonald's b g Verner, 4, by Vermont—Belle Demona, 115 lbs; ..... (Richardson) 0
Tbomas Watkins' s b Tony Pastor, 3, by Billy Gilmour—Nellie Bly, 107 lbs;..... (Sedgely) 0
Peter Holdridge's b g Jim Fisk, 6, by Gold Stone—Spotted Fawn, 117 lbs;..... (Beam) 0
Charles Logan's b m Holyrood, 4, by imp. Higblander—Lady of tbe Lake, 118 lbs;..... (Logan) 0
Time, 0:48½.

Pools: Premium, $100; field, $100. Books: Even money against Preminm, 3 to 1 against Bluebird, 5 to 1 each against P. D. Q., Verner and Leonardo, and from 7½ to 15 to 1 against each of the othere.

Another poor start with Lncy Walker in the lead, with Verner, Sorrel Dan. Preminm and P. D. Q. in close attendance, the balance in the rear. At the top of the stretch Preminm went to the front, followed by Blnebird and P. D. Q., who finiehed in the order named, Preminm wiuning by a length. Time, 0:48½. French mutuals paid, $9.20.

Same day—Club Purse, $250 for all ages, $50 of wbicb to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

Alexander Stables' cb g Lloyd Daly, 3, by Kyrle Daly—Leveret, 104 lbs;..... (Martin) 1
Eugene Leigb's br m La Belle N., 6, by Reform—Megara, 100 lbs; ..... (J. Kiley) 2
Marvin & Douglas' b b Lycurgus, 4, by Billet—Easter Monday, 118 lbs;..... (Spalding) 3
Ed. Corrigan's cb m Gilt, 4, by Tom Sawyer—Agnes, 113 lbs; (Witbers) 0
John Forbes' ch b Disturbance, aged, by Terror—Lucy. 120 lbs; ..... (Giles) 0
J. B. Haggins' cb m Premium, aged, by Castor—Flying Cloud, 115 lbs; ..... (Duffy) 0
John Mason & Son's b m Eva K., aged, by John Morgan—Lottie Daswell, 115 lbs; ..... (Turner) 0
Time, 1:15.

Pools: Gilt, $175; Disturbance, $100; Premium, $65; La Belle N., $40; Eva K., $13; field, $20. Books: 4 to 5 against Gilt, 2 to 1 against Disturbance, 3 to 1 against Premium, 4 to 1 against Eva K., 5 to 1 against La Belle N., and from 7½ to 10 to 1 against each of the others.

At the drop of the flag Eva K. went to the front, Lloyd Daly second. Premium third. At the half, Gilt was fourth, Disturbance fifth. At the half Eva K., Lloyd Daly, Gilt and Disturbance were all bunched, but in the stretch Daly came away like a race horse, winning by a length, La Belle N. second, Lycurgus third. Time, 1:15. French mutuals paid, $155.50.

Dalauey & Ayer's chestnut gelding Harry Rose, while being led around the Sacrsmento track one day last week, broke away and attempted to jump the fence separating the two tracks. He broke the fence down, badly lacerating one of his flanks with the splinters. The wound was dressed by a veterinary and the horse will probably recover.

Matt Storns, the well known trainer of racehor[illegible] present nnengaged. He may be addressed at this o[illegible]

Trotting Necrology.

[Turf, Field and Farm.]

Below we giva a record of the more prominent trotting-bred animale that died dnriug tbe year 1883:

Ahdallah West, ch h 1877, by Allie West; dam Miss Coont (dam of Wilson, 2:16¼) by Clark Chief.

Almont Pilot, b h 1874, hy Almont; dam Lucille by Alexander's Abdallab.

Bazar, b m 1869, by Kentucky Chief; dam by Bellfounder. Sbe was tba dam of Fanny Wilkes, record 2:27½.

Belle of Toronto, b m 1863, by Toronto Cbief. Record of 2:30 in 1871.

Bonnie Wood, h f 1879, by Nntwood; dam by Belmout. Four-yeer-old record of 2:32 in 1883.

Betsy Trotwood, b m 1868, by Clark Chief; dam by Ericsson. Sba was tha dam of Phallas, record 2:15½.

Billy Ray, rn g 1865, by Wood's Hamblatonian. Record of 2:23¾ in 1876.

Columhia Chief, blk h by Mamhrino Black Hawk; dam Lady Jackson hy Kemhle Jackson. Record of 2:29½ iu 1876.

Colonel Moulton, ch h 186-, by Dauiel Lambert; dam Jeuny, hy tbe Bigelow horse. Record of 2:28½ in 1873, aud sire of the dam of H. B. Winship, 2:20½.

Chosroes, h h 1865, by Hemhletonian; dam hy a son of Mambrino Messeuger. He was the sire of Lady Mills, 2:24¾, and of the dam of Clingstoue, 2:14.

Castla Boy, b g by Gooding's Champion. Record of 2:21 in 1874.

Dolly h m 1861, hy Mambriuo Chief; dam by a son of Potomac. She was the dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼. John F. Payne. Onward, 2:25¼, Director, 2:17, etc.

Daisy Burns, h m, (ahout 1857), hy Shenandoah; dam hy the Harden horsa. Record of 2:29½ in 1867.

Flatbush Maid, b m 1852. She was driven douhla with Lady Palmer, hy Rohert Bonner, two miles to road wagou, in 5:01¾. She was tha dam of New York Ledgeer.

Fred Golddust, ch h 1876, by Faucy Golddust. Record of 2:27½ in 1882.

Goveruor Sprague, blk h, 1871, by Rhode Islend; dam Bella Braudon, (dam of Amy, 2:20¼), by Hamhletouiau. Record of 2:20½ in 1876, and sira of Kate Sprague, 2:18, Geo. Sprague, (trial 2:21), Dixia Sprague, 2:25¼, Gilhird Sprague, 2:29¼, etc.

Happy Traveler, h h 1873, hy Hamhletouian Prince; dam Lady Larkin by Little Jack. Record of 2:27½ in 1881.

Idol (Akers' formerly Peck's, b h 1855, by Mambrino Chief; dam hy American Eclipsa. Four-yaar-old record of 2:41¾, and sira of Don, 2:22, Johu R., 2:23, Barbara Patchen, 2:24½, etc.

Keno, b g (pacer). Record of 2:30.

Lady Bowman, h m 1879, by Bourhon Chief; dam by Collossus. She was the dam of Pickard, record 2:18¼.

Lady Martin, h m by Dowuiug Abdellah. Record of 2:23 in 1883.

Lady McNair, gr m (ahont 1860). She wes the dam of Rose of Washington, record 2:21¾.

Majolica Maid, b m 1878, by Startle: dam Jessie Kirk by Clark Chief. She was a full sister to Majolica 2:17, and very promising.

Mamie B., h m 1868, hy Edward Everett; dam St. Lawrence Maid, (Commodore Vanderhilt's favorite road mare). Beiug ownad hy Mr. Rohert Bonner she was never on the turf, but freqnently showed trials in 2:29.

Maud R., b m 1876, hy Gooding's Champion; dem Lady Ross. Record of 2:34¼, hut could beat 2:30. Bnrned to death at the Pittsbnrg Fair Grouuds, September 23.

Pemherton, br b 1873, hy Fearnaught, Jr.; dam hy Dirigo. Record of 2:29¾ in 1879.

Polke Dot, ch m 1878, by Pocahontas Boy; dam hy Blue Bull. Record of 2:28 in 1883. Bnrned to death at the Pittsbnrg Fair Gronnds, September 23.

Pride, h f 1880, by Buccanear; dem Lightfoot by Flextail. Yearling record of 2:44½ and a two-year-old record of 2:33.

Slow Go, rn g (about 1865), by Sharatack, Jr. Record of 2:18½ in 1877.

Sem H., gr g 1876, by Swigert; dam by son of Ethan Allen. Record of 2:32 in 1882.

Sue Dudley, b m 1858, by Alexander's Edwin Forrest; dam Madama Dudley, by a Bashaw horse. She was the dam of Hambrino Dudley; record of 2:22.

Tom Walter, ch g, by Gray Messenger. Record of 2:29 in 1873.

Geo. Kinney's Fast Mile.

As to the card of tha day it was excellent. The opening event was a spin of a mile, for which seven came out. Georga Kinney, with 7 lbs. off, was favorite, of conrse, and Breeza, 17 lbs. off, was at first second choice, but Donohue's party hacked Strathspey so determinedly that he was soon aelling close up to Kinuey, as well as he might, his form at Jerome Park on tha 6th, beiug acknowledged high. Duplex was strongly supported. The fact is, that while Kinuey was a good favorite, the others were backed with a greater amonnt of money than would seem proper to lay agaiust e horsa of Kinney's ackuowledged marit. The public feeling iu regard to tha race was a queer kind. While they looked for Kinuey to win, the fact that the phenomenal luck of the Dwyers bad seemed to heve desarted them, led them to think that Kinuey's defeat was not altogether an improhability. Tha horse had not shown out quite as brilliantly in public as he might have, aud the helief seemed to haunt many that the tide which bad seemed to set in against tha Dwyers would reach its ebb with the graud *coup*, which should lay the Withers, Belmout, and Kenner wiuuer of 1883 low.

How they were mistakan in this, the resnlt of the race proved. Kinney was slow to join bis horses, and was standing when they got away, and before they had gone a furlong he was fully eight leugths bahind the leader, whila the flyers, Breeze aud Marklund, cut out tha work from the very outset. The paca was now fast. At the end of half a mile Markland led, with Breeza at his heels, iu 49 seconds, Kinney having workad into third place. Making the turn the paca became killing, Marklaud leading, hut at "Tha Woods" Kinney shot to the front aud led, hut Donohue was working like a beaver ou Strathspey, aud, beading Kiuney as they swung into tha straight, passed him, and the whola stand rose and began to shout. There was ouly a furloug to go, and Stratbspey was in front. It was a case of do or die, but McLaughlin wae equal to the emergency, and, rising in his stirrups, began flogging Kinuey. Talk of his baing a quittar? Ha fairly rose out of the ground, and, witb a bull dog courage, forged past and baat Stratbspey tbree leugths, amid considcrahla applause.

When the time was huug out, ahowiug 1:41¾, it took the crowd like an inspiration, and there was a rattla of applausa all along the stand, and a rush was mada for tha paddock, whare Kinney recaived a popular outburst as he returued, a trifle blown, but out otherwise as good as gold.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

The Plunger's Stable.

Mr. Walton bronght over eight, viz.: Girofle, Sutler, Mr. Pickwick, Deceiver, Hopaful, Richmoud, Wagner, and Herold. His two year-old, Hambledon, was claimed in a race previous to leaviug England.

Richmond is ona of tbe finest race-horses we ever saw. He is a three-year-old chestuut, somewhat the shade of Rataplan, the Emporium winner, whom he greatly resemhles, only tbat he is a heavier-muscled horse, aud of a darker sbade. He has a larga star and snip, right fore end laft hind pasterne white. His head is a model, and his neck is as deep as a board, with grend shoulders, tha points of the scapula and humerus stauding well out, and ha hes a great brisket, with ampla depth in the haart. His back is perfect, and his barrel one of tha best ever seen, coupled closely, and with great full flanks. His only defect is that ha cuts off rather short behind, but hia hips and quarters are euormons, aud he is as wide as a barn-door when you lift his tail. His stifle development is wonderful, and he has tremendous gaskins. His kneea and hocks are large and well formed. He shows marks of a cnrb on his off hock. Ha is a son of Bold Dayrell (son of Wild Dayrell), from Miss Harriot, by Kettledrum; 2d dam Tha Doe, by Turnus; 3d dem The Fawu, by Venison. Hence, as will ba sean, he is a horse of tha most royal breeding. Last season he won three ont of eight races, the Anglesey Plate, at Four Oaks; tha Stanley Stakes, at Epsom, and the Herdwick, at Stockton, beating St. Medard and others. Ha was a good fourth in the City and Suburban the past Spring, but was unplaced in tha Derby. Richmond is one of the highest type of the modern racer, as he joins to a bloodlike outline the most heroic mould of bone and muscle, and his importation will he of lasting henefit to the blood of tha country.

Girofle looks badly. She does not look lika a mare that has eaten well, and is in sad contrast to the flyer of '82, whom race-goers rememher, as she came out, huoyaut in health and spirit, to cut dowu Eole, Barrett and Monitor with that stride, as elsstic as the English bows ou the field of Cressy. Thera she stood, hack in her old home once more, after a lapse of fourteen months, among a people who worship her as fondly as ever the Northumbrians did old Beeswing of yore, and it seemed that the distant vesper bell of the villege church, as it rang out on tha evening air, was glad agaiu that Fordham, which had cherishad her since the day sha was playing at Ratan's foot, had reclaimed its darling.

Of the horses in Mr. Walton's string it may he said they are a decidedly good lot, with more hone than we are accustomed to see in English horses, and seem to have been carefully selected. Mr. Pickwick, six years, is a bay horse, by Harmit, from Tomato, hy King Tom. Tomato, won the Ona Thousand of 1864, and her dam, Mincemeat, the Oaks of 1854. Hence, iu addition to his Hermit blood, Mr. Pickwick is a monstrously high-bred one. He is a plain looking bay, of tha Glenelg stamp, and a most nsefnl-looking horse. Hopeful is a chestnnt colt, three years, by Uncas—Fairweather, by Master Richard. He is a big, lengthy, angular fellow, with a blaza and left hind heel white, aud has a speedy look. Sutler, by Pace or Vancresson—Barbillone, is a nine-yesr-old hrown horse, with a star. He is a horse wbich would remind old race-goers of Climax, hut is an animal of excellent parts, a fine hack aud hig arms, with great width across the hips. Deceiver, by Wenlock (winner of the St. Leger and son of Lord Clifden), from Boot-and-Saddle, hy Trumpeter; 2d dam Rinderpest, by Alarm; 3d dam Adine, by Slave, is not only splendidly bred, but is exceedingly raciuglike. He is a yellow hay, with black poiuts, and is a horse of great length, with excellent hack ribs. Waguer is a son of Prince Charlie—Duchess of Malfi, by Elland; 2d dam Dnchess, by St. Albans. He is a two-year-old, a black, with star and snip, and is a colt of great size, but is rather leggy, besides being sway-backed. Harold is a two-year-old, hy Reverheration—Lady Blanche, by Voltiguer. He is a chestnut, with a hlaze, very neat looking and lengthy, but has not dona well.

Mr. Welton's horsas will remain at Jerome Park for some time. They will be trained hy "Top" McAdam, formerly with Snedeker's stahle, and will then he taken to Monmouth Park, and will no doubt he seen there in Angust. They have certainly stood the trip across the ocean well, and, with the axception of Girofla and Harold, are ready to go to work at once. It is quite likely that Eph. Snedekar will taka Girofle and prepare her for her Autumn campaign, as she is a hard mare for one who does not know her, and Eph's long experieuce with her hera will no doubt hring her out agaiu if sha has not lost all form.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Walter Welch.

With peculiar teuderness and regret I note tha death of Mr. Walter J. Welch, on Saturday last, at his residence in this city, for I have pessed meny pleasant hours in his compeny, and will forever miss his exuberant kindness, his enthusiastic bnsinass talk, and his antertaining raminiscences. Although an Eastern man, he weut to California in the early days of the gold fever. Only a few weeks ago he was telling me of a heirbreedth escape he had in recoveriug his horses from a corral iu which they had been driven by a Mexican and an Indian. He meda and lost two or three fortnnes, and ahortly before leaviug California was proprietor of the Oakland Trotting Park. On arriving in New York he plunged into the tnrbulent sea of speculation with varying success, and shortly before his death was actively angaged in forming a company to supply San Francisco with water, and he assured ma "there was millions in it," also in promoting tha Hathaway Printing, Telegraph, aud Telephone Co., which he was confidant will supercede tha preseut telephone system. Like many men of speculative miud, he took to horses, aud at tha time of his death had Jim Renwick angaged at Sheepshead Bay, and owned tho very promising youug trotting stallion Income, hy Inheritor. But the struggles and toils, tha weariness of brain, uerve, and head which a man of his orgauization undorgoes, broke up a constitution by no meaus strong, and hia spirit took flight to a better land. Peace to his ashas.—*Veritas in N. Y. Spirit.*

The juvanile appearance of tha driver of Boston Davis in the 2:30 trot at tha Iudianapolis races last Tuesday attracted tha atteutiou of every oue, especially the ladies iu the grand staud, who made compliinentary remarks about the gentlemanly demeanor of the straight figure dressed in a tidy suit of Navy hlue. A few old-time habitues of the turf recognized in the pilot of Boaton Davis, tha well-kuown knight of the ribbous, O. Dimick, the most aged liviug driver of American trottera and pacers, having paesed his 74th year. Temperate habits and an iron constitution have served him well, and tbe skill, judgment and life ha exhibits hehind a trotter gives him the appearanca of a well preservad mau of forty or less. As ha belongs to the honest school of Hiram Woodruff, a clear conacieuce has enablad him to slaap soundly, and this, too, has added to his lease on life.—*Western Sportsman.*

The Get of Grinstead.

[Tom. Merry, in Oregonian.]

From Chicago comes the unwelcome rumor that bad lnck has overtaken both Mr. Baldwin's and Mr. Haggin'a stables; tbat Lucky B. has a quarter crack and Marc Daly some other ailment of the foot, and that Fallen Leaf, believed by the best judges to be tha best tbree-year-old filly in America, has strained barself at exercise so badly that she will not be able to start for the Derby to-day, (this is written on Saturday), but will be obliged to pay forfeit and leeve the race to ba contested by Audrian and Venture, with Modesty not far off. I sincerely hope this is untrue, as the mare has had abont ten days to round to since my informant wrote. If Fallen Leaf can win the Illinois Darby, with a penalty of five pounds for winning tbe Glidelia stake et Latonia, it is worth $20,000 to California, outside of whataver her owner may win, the etake or his outside bets. In Kentucky and Tennessee the averaga price of tboroughhred yearlings, at anction, is over $350, while in California it is a difficult matter to average $250 for large and well-grown two-year-olds. Mr. Baldwin's stallion Grinstead was brackated as a winning sire twice in one day at Chicego, this week—Gano and Fallan Leaf heing his representatives; and this is an honor that has never before fallen to any California stallion. Grinstead was a great racehorse, and looked more like pictures of English racere than any horse I ever saw. Of his ability to go fonr milee I naver had a donbt, notwithstanding hia defeat hy Wildidle, in the Wise Plate. Ha had a good lead of half a length at the head of the stretch, and was apparently winning easily from the big horse who had cut out all the work. All of a sudden he fell back, and Wildidle crossed tha wire three lengthe ahead.

I have no hesitancy in saying that for the nnmber of his colts that have appeared on the turf, Grinstead haa dona ee well as any grandson of Lexingtou through the male line that has yat heen kept for service iu America. And should his get prove victorions elsewhera through the Eastern campaign, it will have the effect of selling untried eons and daughters of Grinstead to go East. Just now Mr. Theoüore Winters is offering for sale at anction some eighteen or twenty head of thoroughbreds, of which seven are yearlings, while three of the older ones are already bracketed as winners; and one of them is, in my belief, the best hnrdle mara in America. Now it is a good bet that Mr. Winters does not average $250 per head for the lot, whereas if he were to take them hack East and sell them at Saratoga during race week, he would probably get enongh over twice that figure to pey the railroad freight. The truth is that Californie has such mild Winters that horses keep ou growing all through December and Jannary, whereas iu New York and New Jersey they have all they cau do to keep a horse alive during those mouths, and his growth is entirely suspended. In Californie, on the contrary, a two-year-old will attain 15½ hande easily in the Spring if properly wintered as a yearling. Whan Gauo won the rich Ecliptic Stakes at Baltimore iu 1882, Governor Bowie filed a protest to the effect that the colt was being run uuder his true age, and called for an axaminetion. Veterinary snrgeons were snmmoned, who decided that Gano was a foal of 1880, and no more. The old Governor, being President of the Club, then ordered the stakes to be paid over to Mr. Baldwin, who told his groom to bring ont Lucky B. who was of the sama aga as Gano, and over an inch taller. The Goveruor walked off with his hat pulled down over his eyes, while Bill Bird's melodious voice was heard to sing:

"De elephant walks de rope—
Flewy Andy John!"

Stock Exhibition.

The horsa breeders of San Luis Obispo made a very creditahle exhibition of their equine stock in front of the court house in this city on Tnesday last, the 1st inst. The exhibition was in competition for medal premiums offered for thoroughbreds, dranght animals and roadsters. Stock was present from all parts of the conntry and the contignous regiona of Santa Barbara. Following is the list of medals given: Best thoroughbred, Sir Edgerton, Edmund Watkins; bast trotting stallion, Altoona, Geo. Steela; best draft stallion, Fullon, James Guthrie; second best draft stallion, Normon, T. Salsbury; best draft mare J. L. Oiler's; second hest draft mare, John Price's; best span roadsters, Geo. Steele; second best span roadsters, R. S. Brown; best sncking colt, J. Penniugton; hest work horses, C. H. Jesperson; hest yearling colt, Wm. Ryau; best two-year-old, R. Elliott; best mara and colt, C. L. Woods; second best two-year-old, V. Hansen; best trotting colt, Phil Ready's Parnell, a magnificent animal. The medals are uow heing engraved by Mr. Geyer of this city.

In an examination of the stock we were particnlarly pleased with the young stallion, Sir Edgerton, which looks like a racer of speed and endnrance; also a mare hy Belmont and colt by Silver Duke belouging to John L. Oiler. The mare is ona of tha last of the direct descandants of famons old Belmont, the sire of some of the hest racers of California, and the colt, although bnt a few months old, looks as if he could already haul a drayload. The prsncing and handsome steeds were admired by all, hnt a little incident occurred that thraatened to mar the pleasnres of tbe exhibition. Ona impatient colt threw out its heels while flonrishing in the crowd, and they cama in contact with tha breast of Mr. C. H. Jesperson, kuocking tha breath from his hody and stretching Mr. J. npon the gronnd. He was taken into the Eagle Hotel whera restoratives were applied and the gentleman aoon racovered. We hope the exhibitiou will lead to others and to a complete Agricnltural Fair. Mr. A. Penuington, Secretary of the Agricultural Society, will give orders for medals to those entitled to them.—*Tribune.*

"Broadchurch," the Western commissioner of the New York *Spirit*, in his report of the racing at the Chicago Driving Park, has this to say about Fallan Leaf: "The noteworthy events of tha opening day were the aasy victories of the two California cracks, Falleu Leaf aud Gano. They simply ran away from their company, tha parformanca of the danghter of Mollie McCarthy pretty clearly demonstrated that sha is tha best three-year-old of the year, regardless of sex or section. The company was nothing extra, it is true, but Mona had easily vanquished nearly all tha availahle threa-year-old fillies of tha West, and it was thought, hy some shrewd judges, would be able to give the California filly a race in the Illinois Oaks. Just imagiue how Luke Blackburn used to disposa of infarior company, and you can tell how Fallen Leaf ran away from Mona. She actually passed under the string in an easy gallop, I might almost say cantar, and that, too, iu tha fast tima of 2:11¼, with stake weights up. Mollie McCarthy, in her palmiest days, never saw the time she conld hold her own witb her sensational daughter. The latter is simply an aqnine wonder. Her performance on Friday was the more remarkahle when it is borne in mind that she had heen a trifle off after her Covingtou races, and had not eutirely ronnded to.

Smuggler as a Sire.

Ever since Smuggler made his unequaled stallion record o 2:15¼, at Utica, in 1876, he hss been doing service in the harem. He was then only ten years old, and sound in every respect, with the single exception of the anchylosis of his off fore ankle. It was, therefore, expected, that he would give to his progeny not only the inheritance of his great speed, but his physical soundness, his enormous great constitutional stamina, and the exnberant vitality of his matured horsehood. Eight years have passed. Smuggler is now eighteen years old, and many record hunters have been confidently predicting that, as a sire, the greatest performer on the turf is a failure. Like all over-confident predictions, this wail promises to be sadly out of tune. Previous to last season there was a somewhat heggarly showing. Only his sou Humboldt had made a record of 2:38, and a mare by him, in her four-year-old form, had won her race in 2:30¼. But lsst year his promises as a sire began to be realized. The beautiful mare Smuggler's Daughter, out of a Mambrino Chief mare, made an easy record of 2:29¼. While thns early in this season his handsome son Revenne won his maiden race at Columhns, Ind., making a record of 2:32½, and the 3:00 race at Chicago, best time 2:34½, and scored, at the same place, withiu a few days thereafter, his best record of 2:28¼.

The week previous, his equally promising son, Young Smuggler, gained a record of 2:29¼, at Washington. When lsst season had well nigh passed, Smuggler had no son or daughter within the standard list. Now he has placed three there, with many more promising ones, to prove the possession of great speed. This is certainly coming on with great rapidity for a sire that has been pronounced a failnre. Like their sire, his entire sons seem to be gifted with phenomenal speed. Revenue was not trotted in his class last year, simply because Phallas, Duquesne, Majolica, and others had shown so much speed as green horses, that he was not forced to compete with them. Bnt he was a looker on in Venice. While traveling with his stable throughout the circuit, he made an exhibition trot last year, at Cleveland, of a half mile in 1:07½, and had then trotted full mile trials in better time than Flora Temple's best record. Moreover, his action was marked with the same earnest, powerful stroke that distinguished his sire.

Young Smuggler has done almost as well this Spring. After his successfnl race, he trotted over the Ivy City course a public trial iu 2:20¼. These are wonderful trial miles for untried horses, and revive the recollection of the sensational trisls their sire Smuggler made when Col. H. S. Russell gave forty thousand dollars for him Young Smuggler is eight years old, while Revenue is his junior only a single year. It seems highly probable that not only will the trotting seusation of this season prove to be two entire sons of Smuggler, making records better than 2:20 during the first year of their debut on the turf, but that either one or both will endanger the champion stallion record of their sire.

It will be noted that these three performers are of diverse lineage on the side of their dams. Smuggler's daughter, it is thought, has the most royal breeding, as her dam came from the loins of Mamhrino Chief, aud his daughters have dropped snch performers as Director and Thorndale. Revenne is out of May Day, by Daniel Lambert. She could trot helow 2:30, but her repeats were not praised as very creditable. The dam of young Smuggler is Parepa Rosa, by the Canadian Andrew Johuson. Their size is commanding, approsching to sixteen hauds, aud their action strongly resembles the powerful stroke of their sire, while their earnest resolution and great ambition to forge ahead reminds one of the peculiar ambition of their great sire in his famous contests with the kings anü queens of the trotting turf. Smuggler was so richly endowed with speed and eudurance, in addition to being an inbred pacer, that great predictions of his success in the harem were expressed hy many turf writers, on the principle that, like the inbred pacer Blue Bull, he would send to the turf a great many trotters. Other authorities, who believed in trotting prepotency as the result of a long trotting lineage, claimed that Smuggler's gift of trotting was simply an accident—a freak of Nature—that would not be transmitted. Both of these predictions will doubtless prove to be extreme. Inbred pacing sires may occasionally produce great trotters, but not with the remarkable frequency of Blue Bull, who was not only exceptionally great among the pacing, hut in the long lists of richly bred trotting sires But Smuggler'a capacity to trot fast was not an accident. His sire, Blanco, was the son of Iron's Cadmus, who not only produced, in Sonthern Ohio, a race of elegant road horses, but many superh track horses, like the model, John Paul, who trotted a full mile in 2:31, over the Buckeye Course, while his daughter, the superbly crested Pocahontas, not only produced Mr. Bonner's Pocahontas, that has shown a full mile in 2:17, hnt she is the dam of Tom Rolfe, that sired Lady Rolfe, whose six-year-old trotting record is 2:22, and of many others of receut turf renown.

The fact is apparent to any student of the best representatives of the Cadmus family that, like the Clays, their fame does not reat so much npon the great nnmbers of their performers, as upon the great excellence of their lesser number of turf celebrities. Now and then, only occasionly, does a descendant of Cadmus, like the great Pocahontas, and then the great Blind Tom, and then the great Smuggler, and then the great Buffalo Girl, appear ou the turf; but their individual greatness is always sufficient to electrify the turf community. We would not have been disappointed if Smuggler had thus followed the peculiarity of the Cadmus family; yet he bids fair to eclipse any descendant of that elegant thoronghbred horse in the frequency of his great performers on the turf. When Phallas and Director, during the same year, trotted in 2:15½ and 2:17, respectively, the turf jonrnals raug with all hails to the great sire Dictator. If Smuggler'a two sons accomplish the same feat this year, it will certainly redound more to his credit, because he is simply pacing-bred and has not the reinforcement of a grand trotting lineage as an heritage to his offspring. The showing would be largely in favor of Smnggler, also, in respect to age, for Dictator was twenty when his great sons appeared, while Smuggler is only eigbteen. Then, it must be remembered, that Smuggler did not enter the harem till after he was ten years old, while Ryadyk's Hambletonian was a sire at three years of age, and many others of his sons, including Dictator, began their careers at equally early years of their colthood. The sons and daughters begotten by Smuggler during the first two or three years of his career as a sire, are just now making their appearance on the turf. If these introductory performances are an earnest of their future snccess, then Smuggler will certainly, in the course of a few years, rank among the greatest of trotting sires in turf history.

The trotting journals occasionally mention others of his produce that evince fine promise. If they result in successful fruition, then it will demonstrate not only that the acquired habit of trotting can he as certainly transmitted as the inherited predisposition, but that thorough, yea, extreme development of physical capacity, which results from exhaustive campaigns of trotting races, does not impare the procreative vitality to reproduce both speed and endurance, provided the developed sire is retired hefore old age has brought upon him the decrepitude of natural decay. In many points of view, therefore, the stud career of Smuggler is an interesting study, and will be followed by careful students of the trottiug problem with great eagerness. If it terminates with anything like the success of George Wilkes, then development of speed, eveu in the exhaustive contests of public races, will he deemed in no wise injurious, for two such illnstrious exsmples cannot be regarded as exceptions. On the contrary, they will he cited ss proofs that the sire of trotters should he developed to the extreme limit of his capacity in order to reproduce to the greatest extent both his speed and endurance.—*S. T. H., in Live Stock Journal.*

The Grand Prix.

[Correspondence N. Y. Spirit.]

Now, the first hell rings, and handsomely dressed jockeys hurry into scales. Their top boots are brightly polished; their silken breeches and satin jackets are without spot or stain; their eyes are hright and their faces aglow with eager expectation. Some old in years and experience, like Tom Cannon, who has already won four Grand Prix races, and is to mount the favorite in this one; others young, hut already great in their calling; one or two mere boys, fresh from the stables, to whom their masters are giving a realization of their life's dream—a chance to win the Grand Prix. In the paddock impatient steeds being saddled; three-yesr-olds so nervous and restive that it is about all the men can do to get them prepared; others take the matter more quietly, and patiently submit to the lsst details of their toilette. Now jocks are legged into pigskin, and the glossy thoroughbreds are cantered in front of the stands. Proudly the riders sit in their seats, looking ueither to the right nor to the left, only intent on the movements of their mounts. They canter up for a furlong, and the slowly return towards the starting point. This is the all-important moment, and a feverish love of sport animates the whole crowd. People who know not the difference between a thoroughbred and a Percheron become all of a sudden vastly learned on size, style, form, symmetry, and make free and unrestrained comments ou the going of this or the action of that animal. The ladies pay more attentiou to the colors of the riders, and make np their minds according to the shades and combinstions of their silken attire. The starter lets the flag fall, and, as one horse, the satin-coated racers spring forward, while a mighty shont goes up from the vast multitude. Past the old windmill, crowded with people who love to take their pleasures picturesqnely; pass the cascade, where crowds of people are continuously coming and going; behind the bnshes and up the hill towards the village of Boulogne; around the bend hy the Saint Cloud end, and headed now towards the hay ricks, towards the omnibuses, the "ring," the graud stands, the private trihnne of the President of the Republic, our coach and all the rest of the world, Little Duck—little darling for me, as I have drawn his name in two sweeps—leading the lot a hundred feet and more; and it could have heen a hnndred yards if Tom Cannon had been minded to let the favorite *'ave 'is 'ed*, as a bold Britisher said in my hearing. Of course, there was great cheering, and Cannon came iu for quite a reception on his return to weigh in after the race was over. As soon as I could I asked him if anything had occurred during the run worth talking ahout. "Nothing in the world," he replied, "except that *I* took the lead when I wanted it, and I kept it to the finish. As soon as ever we got past the windmill, I knew I 'ad 'em; and so I did." The Duke de Castries made Cannon a present of $800, aud now to tbe uames of Ceylon, Treut, Thurio, and Frontin he can add that of Little Duck, fifth of the lot, which, between his legs, has won the Grand Prix de Paris.

This result gives the French a good lead in the international contests now going on these twenty odd years. I have told you, more than once, I think, of how the Grand Prix originated; hut did yon ever hear of the rather curious quarrel which the French and English had, back yonder in 1862, over this same race? There was a difference of opinion as to the day on whicb the race should be run. Sunday was picked out hy the French as being most in accordance with national habits; but the idea of allowing their horses to run on the Lord's day so shocked Englishmen that their Jockey Club opened a correspondence with the French iustitution of the same name, hegging that the race might be chauged to a week day, As the French firmly declined to yield, the English accused them of seeking to keep their promise to the ear and break it to the understanding, by making it impossible for the Sabbath-keeping English to compete for the $20,000. The French declined to be hullied into changing the day, aud they had the satisfaction of being able to console themselves over the defeat of their champion, La Tocques, by the English crack, The Ranger, by sneering at the hypocrisy of the English, for out of the twelve starters on Sunday, May 31, 1863, no fewer thau five belonged to the God-fearing islanders.

I am quite sure that if La Tocques had won, the English would have declared that their defeat was a judgment of the Lord; as the race went in their favor, they pocketed the money, and came to tbe conclusion that Snnday horse-racing in France was one of those venial sins at which the Almighty winked out of charity for a people that did not know any better. Ever since that day not a Grand Prix has been run without there being oue or more English horses in the race, and eight times in twenty-one they have won it. Including to-day's race the French have won eleven Grand Prix; once a Hungarian horse came in first, and, in 1881, the famous American colt Foxhall added it to his other laurels. A few years ago another dispnte arose between English and French sportsmeu. The former claimed that the French Jockey Clnh ought to amend their rules so as to allow English horses to run in all important French races. Tbe French couldn't see it in that light, and theu a certain set of Englishmen made a howl for reciprocity, and threatened to make reprisals. In 1876, Lord Falmouth gave notice of a motion, to come before the Jockey Club the following year, to exclude foreign horses from all "weight for age" races, and an active controversy ensued. In April, 1877, Falmouth's motion was adjourned to the Houghton Meeting, and, eventually, it was allowed to drop. Perhaps his successes in 1877, which placed him at the head of winning owners with more than $170,000 to his credit, had something to do with Falmouth's willingness to let his motion slide, and, at all events, the French had some grounds for their assertions that the victories of their horses on the Eoglish turf had a great deal to do with the sudden desire exhibited hy some Englishmen to warn them off. The controversy also demonstrated that the noblemen and gentlemen of Englaud no louger regarded horse racing as a "sport of kings," to be carried on *en grand seigneur*, but, to quote Falmouth's own words, as a matter of hard business in which British interests are involved. This "Reciprocity Qnestion," therefore, marks an important era in the history of French horse racing, for, if it showed that the French did not relish the idea of heing excluded from the English turf, it also proved that they had reached a period when their thoroughhred stock was able to compete on equal terms with that of England. A few years later a French sire, Flageolet, was able to command the highest price ever paid for the services of a stallion, the $1,000 demanded for the peerless Stockwell when at his best uot excepted.

A Queer Race.

The 2:28 race at Narragansett Park, Providence, R. I., on June 30th, wss a rather remarkable one. There were seven horses to start, hut after six heats had heeu trotted, the third heat of which was made in 2:22½ and declared "no heat," Lizzie M. was found to be the only legitimate starter in the race, and therefore had a walk-over for the final heat. The balance of the horses were either distanced or ruled out under the rules, which state that a horse not winning a heat in five retires to the stable. R. F. C. showed up in his usual fast form in the first two heats hy capturing hoth very cleverly, Breeze Medium being second. In the third heat Lizzie M. and R. F. C. made a close finish, with John Love iu no better than fifth place in a field of six, one of the horses being drswn after the first heat. By some mistake the judges took John Love for Lizzie M. and announced a dead heat between Love and R. F. C. The driver of John Love ran up excitedly in the stand and claimed that he was no better thau fourth or fifth. After talking the matter over the judges came to the conclusion that there was a mistake and announced a dead heat hetween R. F. C. and Lizzie M., and then Scattergood, the driver of the latter, strongly protested. This placed the judges in a fearful quandary. They apneared to be like fish out of water. As a last resort they called all the drivers iuto the stand. All hands talked the matter over, and at last the judges decided it "no heat." This appeared to take with the drivers better than a dead heat, for the 2:22½ in that event would have been declared a record.

In the next heat R. F. C. held a winning advantage to the distance post, when he stopped and staggered and the blood poured out of his nostrils. He came down to a walk, and Lizzie M. passed to the front and won. The fourth heat was awarded to John Love, after a sharp finish with Lizzie M. and Breeze Medium. In the fifth heat, which proved to be the deciding heat, Haight, the driver of Black Prince was adjudged guilty of foul driving ou the stretch and was distanced, much to the disgust of those who backed him. It appeared there was a side bet betweeu the drivers of Bonuie L. snd John Love, and at the conclusion of the last heat the former stopped his horse below the wire, near where Mahoney, the driver of Johu Love, was "rubbing dowu" between rests. When the latter came up a shout was heard, and one of Love'a "rnhhers" was seen trying to tuck his weight, wrapped np in a blanket under Mahoney. Accordingly the jndge distanced the horse and expelled him and his driver. Subsequently the judges announced that they had changed their decision on the John Love affair and reiustated the horse, but distanced him and fined his driver $100. Lizzie M. won the heat, and as Bonnie L. and Breeze Medium had not won a heat in five, Lizzie M. was the only horse allowed to start in the next heat, and she was declared winner of the race.

Lake District Fair.

The fair of the twelfth district will be held at Lakeport, September 23d to 26th inclusive. The following is the speed programme:

First day—No. 1. Ruuning Race—Purse, $50—half mile dash for 2-year-olds.

No. 2. Running Race—Purse, $100—three-quarter mile dash. Free for all iu tbe district.

No. 3. Running Race—Purse, $100—mile aud repeat for untried horses.

No. 4. Running Race—Purse, $100—mile heats, 3 in 5. Free to all in the district.

Second day—No. 5. Running Race—Purse, $100—half mile and repeat, for 3-year-olds.

No. 6. Trotting Race—Purse, $100—mile and repeat, for 3-year-olds.

No. 7. Trotting Race—Purse, $100—mile heats, 3 iu 5; 3 minute class.

Third day—No. 8. Running Race—Purse, $200—quarter mile dash. Free for all in the State.

No. 9. Trotting Race—Purse, $200—mile heats, 3 in 5. Free for all in the district.

No. 10. Trotting Race—Purse, $100—mile heats, 3 iu 5; for four-year-olds.

Fourth day—No. 11. Ladies Riding—best lady rider, $5; most graceful lady rider, $5; best lady hare back rider, $5; fine ladies' ridiug whip to each lady rider.

No. 12. Trotting Race—Purse, $50—mile and repeat, double team to road wagon.

No. 13. Saddle Race—Purse, $50—Free for all saddle horses in district, one-half mile.

Entrance 10 per cent; 5 to enter, 3 to start. Races to close at 7 o'clock the evening before the race, with Jno. R. Cook, Secretary, Lakeport.

A Contract Terminated by Death.

The Portland *Oregonian* of June 29th, gives the following particulars of the business arrangements connected with Jim Renwick's journey East:

Levi Knott and wife left here for New York on Thursday's train, intending to put in a month at Saratoga and Long Branch before they return. The cause of his sudden departure for the opposite side of the continent is the death of Walter J. Welch in New York some time last week. Welch had leased the racing qualities of Jim Renwick for $2,500 a year, and was to advance the moneys for transportation of the big horse across the continent, which he did. As soon as he won a race with him he was to remit Mr. Knott the entire amount due for rent of the horse, which he did not do. The horse having won two or three races while Welch was too ill to win anything on him, and Buchanan, the trainer, had no money at his command with which to back the animal the outsiders were winning all the money. Hence Mr. Knott thought, as he was getting nothing for the use of his horse and his trainer could not even win his expenses, that he would go on and either bring the horse back or sell him in New York, or else lease him to some parties who would he willing to pay their rent in advance. Jim Renwick is a handy horse in almost any sort of company. Under a mile he can heat seven horses out of ten, on a good [illegible] and up to a mile and a half he can win all the [illegible] Winter in the out-of-the-way tracks in the [illegible] Knott should have no difficulty in selling his h[illegible] East.

Major Beck's Jerseys.

The following is the catalogue of the Jersey cattle to be sold at auction, at Sacramento, on the 17th:

BULLS.

No. 1—Hamlet. No. 20 Pacific Coast Jersey Cattle Club Register. Dropped March 13, 1882. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Grandsire Keystone, No. 3191 American Jersey Cattle Club Register. Great grandsire Touchstone, No. 315 A. J. C. C. R. Dam Pauline, (by Touchstone), No. 15, P. C. J. C. C. R. Grand-dam Dinah 5th, No. 10 P. C. J. C. C. Description—Solid dark mahogany brown, black points.

No. 2—Iago. No. 21 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped July 24, 1882. Sire Buffallo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Murdock Heifer, No. 1. Description—Solid derk mahogany brown, black points.

No. 3—Cortez. No. 22 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped October 14, 1882. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Murdock Cow, No. 13 P. C. J. C. C. R., imported by Messrs. Orcutt & Beck. Description—Solid dark mahogany brown, black points.

No. 4—McGregor. No. 23 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped April 6, 1882. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Norah, No. 489 P. C. J. C. C. Description—Fawn; some white spots.

No. 5—Pluto. No. 24 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped December 1, 1882. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Ida C., No. 22, P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Solid brown, full black points.

No. 6—Arthur L. No. 205 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped December 25, 1882. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Young Beauty, No. 18, P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Fawn, very little white.

No. 7—Juno's Son. No. 206 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped March 1, 1883. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R Dam Diana, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Solid very dark brown.

No. 8—Joe Little. No. 207 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped April 24th, 1883. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Ida 4th, No. 9 P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Solid brown, black points.

No. 9—Prince Charlie. No. 208 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped May 2d, 1883. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Jersey Doll 2d, No. 19 P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Solid fawn.

No. 10—Toodles. No. 209 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped July 16th, 1883. Sire Othello, No. 19 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Chiquita, No. 491 P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Solid dark brown, black points.

No. 11—Rupert. No. 210 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped August 12th, 1883. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Murdoch Cow, No. 13 P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Solid bronze, black points.

No 12—Pet. No. 211 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped January 4th, 1884. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. Dam Beauty 2, No. 12 P. C. J. C. C. Description—Fawn and a little white.

No. 13—Gen. Scott. No. 212 P. C J. C. C. R. Dropped February 27th, 1884. Sire Buffalo Bill No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. Dam Pauline, No. 15 P. C. J. C. C. Description—Fawn and a little white.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

No. 14—Murdoch Heifer No. 1. No. 16 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped June 1, 1879. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Murdoch Cow, No. 13 P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Light fawn. Served by Jersey Duke, April, 1884, Jersey Duke, No. 18 P. C. J. C. C. R. Sire Monarch; dam Duchess, imported direct from the Isle of Jersey upon the clipper Glory of the Seas. Monarch by the Hayward bull, out of Mr. Hayward's cow. Both imported from the Isle of Jersey.

No. 15—Diane. No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped June, 1879. Sire Touchstone, No. 315 A. J. C. C. R. Dam Pauline, No. 15 P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Solid fawn, black points. Served by Jersey Duke, No. 18, Nov. 2, 1883.

No. 16—Ida H. No. 21 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped July 19th, 1880. Sire Dana Perkins. Grandsire Buffalo Bill No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Ida 3d, No. 3 P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Solid fawn; no white. Served by Jersey Duke, March 1st, 1884.

No. 17—Ida C. No. 22 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped July 19th, 1880. Sire Dana Perkins. Grandsire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Ida 4th, No. 9 P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Solid fawn, no white. Served by Jersey Duke October 10th, 1883.

No. 18—Chiquita. No. 491 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped January, 1881. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Murdoch Cow, No. 13 P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Dark brown, white spots.

No. 19—Maid of Lorne. No. 20 P. C. J. C. C. Dropped 1880. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Murdoch Cow, No. 13 P. C. J. C. C. R. Decription—Fawn, marked with white spots. Served by Jersey Duke September, 1883.

No. 20—Murdoch Cow. No. 13 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped 1877. Sire Jarndyce, No. 65 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Murdoch.

No. 21—Lida H. No. 492 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped January, 1882. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Ida C., No. 22 P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Fawn, with white. Served by Hamlet, No. 20 P. C. J. C. C. R.

No. 22—Julia H. No. 495 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped May 27, 1882. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Boston Beauty 2d, No. 490 P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Solid fawn. Served by Hamlet, No. 20 P. C. J. C. C. R.

No. 23—Grade Cow. Three-fourths bred. Dropped June 1, 1881. Description—Reddish fawn and white. Served by Jersey Duke.

No. 24—Grade Cow. Seven-eighths bred. Dropped March 17, 1883. Description—Solid light fawn. Served by Hamlet.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Death of W. J. Welch—Jim Renwick's Fast Race at Brighton—Great Sport at Sheepshead Bay—The California Stables in the West—General Sporting News, etc.

Your townsman, W. J. Welch, who has been ailing here for some time, died to-day of consumption. His mining interests have made him quite well known in financial circles, and as the lessee of Jim Renwick, he was equally prominent in sporting circles here. G. R. Buchanan will now run the big chestnut in his own name, and judged by the horse's race, at Brighton, this week, he will win more honors for the Pacific Coast before the season is over. With 110 pounds up, ridden by Jimmy McLaughlin, he made a show of such fast horses as Little Fred, Hilarity, and others, winning the nine furlongs in 1:56½. Renwick was ridden a waiting race until the last quarter when McLaughlin cut him lose and won easily. Nine-tenths of the race goers here had made up their minds from the horse's running at Sheepshead, that he could not stay out a full mile, hence it was about 5 to 1 against him in the race at Brighton. Walton, the Plunger, has brought all his English horses along with Girofle back to this country, and they arrived on Wednesday, by the Wyoming. Suedeker has them in charge at Jerome Park, and they are a fine looking lot, Richmond, the Derby horse, in particular. They will run at Monmouth Park, sometimes in August probably, and are likely to acquit themselves with credit. Girofle is only the shadow of her former self, having lost much flesh.

Since my last letter the Sheepshead Bay course has seen some notable gatherings and many great races, at various distances. Gen. Monroe won the Coney Island Cup, in the mud, from Blue Grass Belle, and the next day was shipped to Chicago, where he will meet the pick of the Western horses, including your Lucky B, Gano, etc., in the Washington Park Cup, and other stakes to be run at the inaugural meeting of the New Washington Park Jockey Club. The Driving Park, at Chicago, began the first Summer meeting yesterday, and both Gano and Fallen Leaf were winners in fast time. To-day, however, Shenandoah was pulled out in the Board of Trade handicap only to suffer defeat at the hands of the Denver horse, Colorado. Fallen Leaf will be hard to beat in the American Derby on Saturday next. In that race she will meet Harding, Bob Miles, Modesty, Kosciusko, and a number of dark ones. If she wins she will be accepted as the best of her age in America. If the two-year-olds that have run at Coney Island, Florio, by Virgil, Richmond, by Virgil, and Wanda, by Mortemer are the best that have shown. A number of others, however, have not yet run and Triton, the Jerome Park winner, is suffering from bad feet which may prevent his running again this season. The Islip stables has been very unfortunate thus far, and with Triton, Monitor and others amiss, the outlook for this great stable is rather a gloomy one. Mr. Wither's Brookdale stable is in equally hard luck. Two purse races, at Jerome, are all that have been credited to the "all black." But its a "long lane," etc.

The Tidal Stakes, one mile, on Thursday, was captured by the dark Rancocas colt, Young Duke, by the Duke of Magenta. A fine big bay, he ran through a heavy track better than any of his competitors, who included the Withers and Belmont winner, Panique. Two days afterward however, Young Duke was again pulled out in the Coney Island Derby, half a mile further, and was beaten with ease by the Erie colt Greystone. The latter, though a light-built grey, plunged away through a stiff, soggy track in game style, and won a hollow victory. His owner, Mr. W. L. Scott, of Erie, Pa., by the aid of Florio, Greystone and Blue Grass Belle, has done well so far this meeting, securing a lion's share of the prizes. Betting has so far been rather light. Since last Fall the bookmakers' quarters have been removed from the south to the north end of the stand, and they now vociferate the odds in a mammoth betting booth, about 200x100 feet in dimension, over fifty bookmakers having stands this year. North of this yet is the mutual stand, and off to one side the auction stand. When it is said that all this betting paraphernalia is in constant use on a majority of the days, some idea may be formed of the amount of business done. Very frequently $500,000 changes hands on a single day's racing, but as said before, the speculation is rather limited as yet. Women are fast becoming great speculators, some of them attending the races day after day, rain or shine, having all the horses' records at their fingers' ends, the same as the oldest sports on the ground.

But as the French proverb says, "a woman can never win with dignity, or lose with equanimity," a trite adage judged by the daily scenes at Sheepshead and Brighton. At the latter course the other day, two loud-looking feminines who were evidently of the *demi monde*, were engaged in an animated colloquy before a race about to be run, and one of them asked the other within hearing of the persons around, what she thought would win? The one addressed mentioned a horse that was selling in the field, and the questioner straightway hailed one of the uniformed messengers, and sent him for a $5.00 ticket on the animal spoken of. The race was run and the woman's selection got badly beaten, the horses no sooner passing under the wire than the buyer of the ticket created a sensation by furiously belaboring the other woman over the head with her parasol, the unlucky tip being the cause of her fury. Another woman, who goes regularly with her husband to the sport, was the cause one day last week of her liege lord losing a neat sum. Going over on the boat, the pair were with some friends and all were discussing the day's card. The man of family declared that as he left his house that morning, he met a girl wearing a dress of "blue and polka dots." "Now," says he, "if there is a horse carries those colors to-day, he carries my shekels." Looking at the card Markland in the first race was found to have the colors to an identical dot. The lady now spoke up, "Now John, don't throw away your money on that horse. You know you had the nose bleed to-day and that signifies loss of money. Besides the horse is of no account." The husband like a dutiful spouse deferred to the superior wisdom, and did not touch the race. But when Markland won, with odds of 15 to 1 against him, that couple were at loggerheads all the rest of the day.

Yours,

PACIFIC.

June 31, 1884.

Belle Echo and Overman.

At Detroit, Michigan, on June 26th, Belle Echo started in the race for the 2:23 class, and although she did well at the outset she was not keyed up to the requirements of such a bruising battle as the race proved to be. Following is the summary:

DETROIT, June 26, 1884.--2:24 class; purse; $700.

P. Schatz's b Felix, by Nutwood	3	2	3	1	1	1
L. M. Titus' ch m Belle Echo	1	1	2	3	2	2
J. E. Turner's br s King Wilkes	7	6	1	5	3	3
G. I. Fuller's b m Algath	2	3	5	2	ro	
E. Rood's b m Adelaide	4	4	6	4	4	ro
W. H. Saunders' b g Index	9	5	4	7	dr	
F. L. Noble's b g Gladiator	5	6	7	6	dr	

Time, 2:23½, 2:26, 2:27, 2:27, 2:27, 2:30¼.

The next day, the 27th, Overman won the purse for the 2:19 class, after one of the hardest fought and gamest races ever seen on that track.

June 27th.—2:19 class; purse $800.

J. C. Turner's ch g Overman	3	2	5	1	4	1	1
G. W. Saunders' ch g George V	5	1	1	2	5	2	3
J. B. McCarthy's b m Zoe B	1	4	4	5	1	3	2
M. M. Hedge's b g Tony Newell	4	5	3	3	3	ro	
Andy Coleman's b g Deck Wright	2	3	2	4	2	ro	

Time, 2:24, 2:23½, 2:23, 2:27, 2:27¼, 2:25¼, 2:25½.

A half-mile track is being built at Ione, Amador county, and two days racing will be given on the 18th and 19th insts., under the auspices of the Ione Racing Club.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

W. H. P., Cedarville, Cal.

Please decide the following *bona fide* bets giving dates, names and places. 1. A bets B $10 against $90 that the time of 1:43 for a mile running, has not been *beaten* by three different horses (or mares) in a race or races run on the Pacific Coast previous to 1884. 2. A bets B $100 against $50 that the time of 1:42½ has not been beaten by any horse (or mare) in a race run on the Pacific Coast previous to 1884.

Answer.—A loses in both instances. The following, while not all the cases on record, are sufficient to decide these bets. 1. Red Boy, Oakland, Sept. 4, 1882, 1:42½; Nighthawk, Sacramento, Sept. 13, 1882, 1:42¼; Joe Howell, Oakland, April 25, 1883, 1:42; Jim Renwick, Oakland, Aug. 18, 1883, 1:41¾; Freda (2 years), Oakland, Aug. 18, 1883, 1:42¾; Lucky B., Stockton, Sept. 19, 1883, 1:42 (second heat); Shenandoah, (2 years), San Jose, Sept. 26, 1883, 1:42¾. 2. See Joe Howell, Jim Renwick and Lucky B. in answer to No. 1.

Oregonian, Astoria, Or.

Who ran the fastest 100-yard foot race, and what is the time? Has Kittlemen and Harmon ever beaten 10 seconds in public? If so, name their time.

Answer.—Several sprinters have run in 10 seconds, which is the fastest authentic time. Kittleman and Harmon have been credited with ability to run in 9¾s, but have no technical record of that kind. In the race between these men at the Recreation Grounds in this city last Spring, several watches were held on the run and there is scarcely a doubt but that Kittleman ran in less than even time, but there were no official timers; consequently no record.

G. H. B., Fresno, Cal.

Please inform me, through your paper, the pedigree of Black Ralph; also of G. Valensin's mare, Humming Bird, (pacer).

Answer.—1. Black Ralph by David Hill, dam by Major Winfield, (now called Edward Everett), son of Rysdyk's Hambletonien. 2. We have no knowledge of Humming Bird's breeding except as it is given in Mr. Valensin's catalogue, viz.: by Tecumseh, dam by St. Clair. We have no reason to doubt its correctness.

Constant Reader, Santa Rose, Cal.

What is the market value of a greyhound? What is their fastest time? What are the points of a greyhound? What prizes do they generally offer at coursing races? What counts a point? In what part of the State are coursing races generally held?

Answer—1. The market value of greyhounds varies with the breeding and quality of the dogs. An average good dog for coursing purposes is worth about $100. Some can be bought for less, and some command a great deal more. 2. Dogs are never timed in coursing races, as they do not follow any regularly defined or measured track, but good judges estimate their speed to be about that of the race horse, or about 50 feet per second. 3. The points of a greyhound are: Head wide between ears, flat at top, with powerful jaws, but which must not be thick or coarse, but depend for their strength on the muscles at the side of the head. Eyes dark and bright. Ears small and fine. Shoulders sloping and muscular. Chest deep and rather wide. Back square and rather long. Loins powerful and muscular, with outline from coupling to root of tail curved in a true arc of a circle. Forelegs straight and set well under the body. Hindlegs well bent at hocks and muscular. Tail fine, long and curled. 4. The prizes offered are generally sweepstakes, the entrance money being divided into first, second and third premiums. 5. The points of a race are numerous, and it will occupy too much space to give them here. If you will forward a five cent stamp we will mail you a book of coursing rules, with the points enumerated and described. 6. The San Francisco clubs hold their meetings in Merced county.

BILLIARDS.

Pool Tournament.

In regard to attendance and financial success, the fifteen-ball pool tournament at the Saylor Brothers came to a brilliant termination. As it is usual in all tourneys, the weaker players were played in first, leaving an open field for the stronger ones, who in this case came in ball and ball at the finish.

Until the very last evenings Saylor was expected to come out ahead, he having won six consecutive games out of eight that he was to play. However, the other two against Lowry and Anderson proved dangerous issues. The former was first to enter against the favorite, and succeeded in catching him in off play. The initial frame was broken by Lowry, who left Saylor a good opening to begin with, and he pocketed ten balls, the remaining five being held by Kentucky, in his usual neat style. It looked very much as if Saylor was about to treat his adversary as he had already done the others, and the betting was $20 to $10 in his favor. The second frame was broken again by Lowry, one ball being out a couple of inches from the rest, admitting of a desperate cut shot and general scattering of the balls. Saylor attempted it and failed to hold the sphere, which stopped in the jaw of the pocket. Lowry downed it, and as he was about to play again he fouled, but the claim was not allowed by the referee, whose attention seemed centered any place else but on the point in question. Lowry continued to play and pocketed thirteen successive balls, his opponent getting the remaining two. Had not this oversight occurred on the part of the referee, the result of the tournament would have been greatly changed. Saylor was slightly in the rear, but caught up on the sixth frame, the score standing then 45 balls for each.

Lowry dropped behind after this and on the 11th frame, when Saylor broke the balls, the score stood, Lowry 68, Saylor 82. The former had somewhat of a similar and desperate cut shot left, that Saylor failed on in the beginning of the play. The successful execution of that one shot won the game for "Kentucky," who pocketed 14 straight, followed in the next two frames with 6 and 12.

Summary: Saylor—10, 2, 7, 9, 8, 9, 11, 5, 10, 11, 1, 9, 1. Total 93; lost balls 3.

Lowry—5, 13, 8, 6, 7, 6, 4, 10, 5, 4, 14, 6, 12. Total 100.

Lowry had already been beaten by Anderson, who had defeated in turn each of his opponents. The consequence was that the stranger's stock went up as it was necessary that Saylor should beat him twice to capture the laurels. In the meantime Schmeckel met Lowry and defeated him, which placed both those players on an equality and a tie for the 4th, 3d and 2d monies, or 4th and 3d monies according to the result of the Anderson-Saylor play.

On the night when they crossed cues the cosy rooms of the brothers were crowded to their utmost. Both Saylor and Anderson were reported to be in excellent play, and as they went through the preliminaries of "chalking up" before the game, they were critically examined by the interested spectators, much as trotters are eyed on the track. From the break Saylor managed to lead his opponent who seemed to have completely lost that accuracy of play for which his game was generally noted. His very correct combinations would fail him, and although every few trials he would prove successful with some unlooked for, and by the audience, totally unexpected play, he gradually went to the rear. Saylor seemed slightly "rattled" but all in all, did very well, considering that he won the issue.

Summary: Anderson—3, 5, 4, 12, 11, 4, 7, 6, 7, 7, 4. Total 70; lost balls, 1.

Saylor—12, 10, 11, 3, 4, 11, 8, 9, 8, 8, 11, 5. Total 100; loat balls, 2.

Thirty-six games, the entire number, had been played, which resulted, as the following summary will show, in a tie between Anderson and Saylor for 1st and 2d, and between Lowry and Schmeckel for 3d and 4th.

	Lowry	Schmeckel	Anderson	Saylor	Kleser	Brown	Hunt	Holman	O'Neill	Games won	Games lost
Lowry	—	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	2
Schmekel	1	—	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6	2
Anderson	1	1	—	0	1	1	1	1	1	7	1
Saylor	0	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	7	1
Kleser	0	0	0	0	—	1	1	1	0	2	6
Brown	0	0	0	0	1	—	0	1	0	2	6
Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	0	2	6
Holman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	8
O'Neill	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	—	4	4

Anderson was very much put out at losing the final game on account of what he termed his "bad luck," and he was so much more vexed that he had backed himself very heavily. The proposition was made and accepted, the saw-off game should take place there and then. Saylor opened the play with a poor showing, while his opponent played brilliantly; on the third frame Anderson had captured 30 balls to 15. After this, caution was in order, and each played seldom except for safety. This manœuvre benefited Saylor so that on the sixth frame he stood only 2 balls behind. On the eighth, he went ahead 4 points, and on the tenth the score stood: Anderson 65, Saylor 85.

The issue was getting desperate, and each successful shot was warmly applauded. Anderson played one of his combinations from the bunch, and pocketed fourteen straight. Saylor held the last ball and broke the next frame, leaving a fair opening. Anderson profitted by it, held the ball and eleven others, sending his score to 91, against 86. The next frame was almost a repetition of the last, Saylor succeeding in holding but three balls, while his opponent pocketed the necessary nine with comparative ease. Summary:

Saylor—4, 6, 5, 6, 10, 13, 5, 13, 14, 9, 1, 3. Total, 89. Lost balls, 2.

Anderson—11, 9, 10, 9, 5, 2, 10, 2, 1, 6, 14, 12, 9. Total, 100. Lost balls, 5.

Schmeckel and Lowry met to play off their tie, which resulted in a victory for "Dutchy."

Anderson and Schmechel are to leave in a coup'e of days for Los Angeles and way stations, in search of Dame Fortune. It is probable that when they return Saylor's challenge to play fifteen-ball pool will be accepted. Hank Saylor is ready, he says, to back his brother against Anderson for $250 against $200; and he is satisfied to have the game take place on a 5x10 table.

The raid which was made a few days ago on the billiard rooms of G. W. Jones, has brought to the public's notice probably the only prosperous resort of the kind open during the Summer months. The institution in question is a novel one, where billiards and pool may be played gratis, providing the player invests in a cup of coffee, this second establishment being attached to the first. The result of this new departure is that eleven tables are in constant use, the players being mostly telegraph boys and others. Gambling, drinking or profanity are strictly prohibited, and it is easily understood that the young ones in many instances are better off there than on the streets. The raid which took place was for selling liquor in a place frequented by minors, and to sustain the charge, Mr. Jones' private stock, consisting of three bottles of beer, was brought against him. The whole thing was a ridiculous affair, prompted by professional jealousy.

Sol Honigsberg, the one-armed young gentleman who so easily defeated the fifteen-ball pool amateurs for the prizes offered by the Exchange some months ago, has gone back to his home in the East.

William Roach is complaining that certain dailies have given accounts of games in which he is supposed to have played and in which he was defeated. He says that he must have "done it in his sleep."

"Texas" Jack, the old-timer who showed up for a couple of days last week, probably thought that the boys were too strong, and has taken to the interior towns.

ATHLETICS.

The Stockton Pilgrimage.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—I have no doubt but that your Athletic Editor will have an exceedingly accurate and concise report this week of the Merion Cricket Club Athletic Sports, at Stockton, on the glorious Fourth, including the precise records by his trusty "flyback," with various commentaries on form, style, etc. But the hard, dry pen of a statistical reporter cannot do justice to a description of a trip like that we all had, and I venture to send you a short account of the excursion, which was not only an innovation for this Coast, but one which proved so enjoyable to all as to ensure a certain repetition before long. I will leave to your reporter the unpleasant duty of describing the sad failure of the venture in a financial sense, merely pausing to drop a tear for their treasurer, when it comes to settling up.

The party, (a full list of whom is given below), left on the 5 P. M. boat, Tuesday, July 3d, for the city on the slough. It comprised members of the Merion, Olympic, and Nemean Athletic Clubs, principally of the first named, and a large contingent from the Hazel Club, whose members have shown a very praiseworthy interest in all amateur athletic matters, also friends and "outsiders." Nearly all of the party were more or less decorated with medals, and these together with the crimson and white of the Merion, the red and blue of the Hazel, and the (abem!), imposing appearance of all the athletes, fully distinguished them. No one expected that the trip was to partake of the character of an excursion, but no sooner had the more serious matter of dinner been disposed of than the fun commenced. The Captain of the Mary Garratt, with an indulgence which his colleague might have well imitated on the return, permitted the use of the upper deck, (or rather roof), and chairs having been hauled up, and pipes and cigars ignited, all enjoyed the beautiful moonlight night to the fullest extent. Presently the Hazel boys started in with some of their college songs, and the example was infectious. A break was made for the cabin, and the fine piano therein taken possession of, and choruses with vocal and instrumental solos furnished enjoyment during the evening for all except those vainly endeavoring to get their "forty winks" in the staterooms. A return was made to the upper deck, and more singing indulged in. At each landing a few of the boys would rush off for — ? and in several instances only succeeded in catching the boat "by the skin of their teeth."

Early the next morning the boat arrived at Stockton, after having stuck in the mud and bumped against the bank so often that the sleeping athletes fancied themselves in the midst of a *tug-of-war*, with the endeavors to stick in their berths. The sports came off and were a great success (artistically speaking), and then in the evening, with ranks somewhat thinned by the afternoon boats and trains, the boys proceeded to help Stockton "celebrate"—and right nobly did they do it! Coats and eyebrows suffered from "Roman candle" sparks, the ear was deafened with "double headers," and the streets of Stockton resounded with numerous "Ts-s-s-s boom! Ah-h-h-hs!" from city throats. Later, some of the boys "took in" the K. of P. ball at the Temple and got badly taken in by a woeful lack of partners. But the singing of the Stockton girls, both at the exercises in the square and by the Cecelia Choral at the hall, was grand enough to atone for their timidity in the dancing line. And talking of the Stockton girls, the sight of so many lively and energetic damsels out in pure white dresses was truly refreshing; their sashes and jaunty hats were quite captivating, but when it comes to beauty, San Francisco carries off the palm.

The next morning many were up betimes and out boating and swimming; and the only other event to chronicle before the return was the visit to the asylum. And here was the formation of the "Fan and Parasol Brigade," a suggestion by Stewart (who, it might be mentioned, formed with Chase the life and soul of the party). The beat throughout had been most oppressive and so each one was provided with Japanese fan and parasol, and thus accontered the expedition to that most extensive caravansary of lunatics was made. The keeper must have thought us a fresh batch of arrivals, especially when the effect of a huge sunflower on each (Stewart, again) is further considered. When it came to the return, Capt. Benjamin was missed; search was made and he was discovered attempting to organize a *cricket team* from among the inmates. The march was concluded by a halt at Bert Moore's for a "shaking lemonade," without a reference to which this account would be very incomplete.

The return on the boat formed a fitting conclusion. Everybody and everything was cheered as the steamer scraped along amid the bushes, straggling citizens and suburbans, passing rings and all. The singing in the cabin this time took the form of an impromptu concert by all the passengers. One young lady especially sang so sweetly that nothing less than three encores would satisfy her friendly audience. Then there was a precocious boy who could play everything, the piano, the cornet, the violin—and the dickens generally, and wasn't slow to do it. A quartette of gentlemen aboard gave some fine selections, and the Hazel choruses and Frank Day's good voice were in great demand. The "Fan and Parasol" brigade paraded, and Flynn, whom we unanimously voted the best combination of good looks and cheek in the party, was set to work to get up a dance. He succeeded—partly. In short all returned, feeling that they had had a grand time, but unanimous in the opinion that Stockton not only furnished the slimmest attendance for athletic meetings, but could also boast of the hottest weather, the worst grub and the homeliest girls of any place they were ever in.

The excursionists included: Capt. Cummings, Mr. Cummings, Jr., C. J. Robertson, C. H. Goewey, J. B. Benjamin, B. S. Benjamin, B. A. Benjamin, L. G. Barnett, R. P. Chase, V. C. Driffield, H. Tenney, F. R. Cook, J. W. Flynn, F. M. Day, W. R. Stewart, C. Creighton, E. Freese, R. D. Bristol, C. U. Brewster, Horace Coffin, W. G. Mugan, H. M. Whitely, Chas. B. Hill, Geo. Jones, R. B. Jones, A. B. Tennent, A. W. Brown, M. McIlwaine, A. M. Brown, R. Gibson, T. Jennings, R. Luttinger, J. Masterson, P. J. Curtic, — Holt, W. Randolph, Geo. Day. Arcturus.

The Merion Club Games at Stockton.

Referee—George Jones. Starter—B. S Benjamin.
Judges—Bert Moore, R. D. Bristol, Geo. B. Sperry.
Timers—V. C. Driffield, J. Masterson, C. U. Brewster.
Clerk of the Course—C. H. Goewey.
Athletic Committee—Geo. Clark, Bert Moore, W. Clifford.

The athletic meeting held by the Merion Cricket Club of this city, at the Agricultural Grounds, Stockton, on the 4th of July, was poorly attended notwithstanding the fact that the games were well advertised. The management was fairly good. Mr. Briggs, the urbane superintendent of the track, worked hard with the limited material at hand to get the track in good condition, but nevertheless it was slow, particularly for the bicyclists. The weather was frightfully hot and the strong wind, blowing against the runners and which varied considerably, will in a great measure account for the diversity of the time in the trial heats and final of the one hundred yard race. There were only three absentees from the long list of competitors, which speaks volumes for the satisfactory adjustment of the handicaps. The events were all keenly contested, especially the foot racing, and they afforded so much pleasure to the limited number of spectators, (the majority of whom were ladies), that they contentedly endured the suffocating atmosphere. The most meritorious performance of the day was the splendid running of Jennings in the mile race. Starting from scratch he won the mile in 4 minutes 45 seconds, which is the best amateur time ever made on the Coast. We are sure the same race on the Olympic Grounds would be better than 4:40. Jennings is to be congratulated upon his magnificent effort and the ovation he received at the finish was well earned. It was certainly the grandest mile race ever seen on the Pacific Slope. Gibson ran with great pluck and finished very strong. The mile walk was also very interesting—the fight for second position between Hill and Coffin was very severe and resulted in the bare victory for the Philadelphian. Coffin is a walker of more than ordinary ability and will prove a valuable addition to the ranks of the very moderate number of walkers in this city. Great interest was centered in the quarter-mile race and properly, for it was a hard race from start to finish, but the Nemean representative secured the coveted position though Tennent and Benjamin pressed him very closely. The time, 54 3-5 seconds, seems a little fast when the many disadvantages the runners had to contend with are taken into consideration. This is the first gold medal won by Flynn who, for the short time he has been running, has secured seven silver medals, having been beaten on every occasion for the gold medal by the shortest possible distance. Cook worked hard in the bicycle races, and if the conditions had been favorable, the coast record in both events would have been lowered a great many seconds. The excursion was thoroughly enjoyed and the greatest amount of good feeling prevailed throughout. The result follows:

One Hundred Yard Race (novices)—H. Tenney, 1st; R. P. Chase, 2d; V. C. Driffield, 3d; C. B. Hill, 0; L. G. Barnett, 0. Won after an exciting race. All close up at the finish. Time, 12 seconds.

One Half Mile Scratch Bicycle Race (open)—F. R. Cook, S. F. B. C., 1st; H. Tenney, M. C. C., 2d. Cook assumed the lead at the start and won easily. Time, 1 minute, 41 3-5 seconds. The wind was against the riders at least 7-8 of the distance.

One Hundred Yard Race Handicap (open)—The first and second in each heat to start in the final. First heat—Barney Benjamin, M. C. C., 4 yards, 1st; J. W. Flynn, N. A. C., scratch, 2d; J. Bargmann, 5 yards, 0; F. M. Day, M. C. C., 7 yards, 0. Benjamin beat the pistol about 2½ yards. Time, 10 2-5 seconds. Second heat—C. Creighton, M. C. C., 4 yards, 1st; W. R. Stewart, O. A. C., 1 yard, 2d; E. Freese, 5 yards, 0; C. J. Robertson, N. A. C., 9 yards, 0. Time, 11 seconds. Third beat—A. B. Tennent, M. C. C, 4½ yards, 1st; R. B. Jones, M. C. C., 1½ yards, 2d; A. W. Brown, C. A. C., 6 yards, 0. Time 11 seconds. Final heat—A. B. Tennent, 1st; J. W. Flynn, 2d; W. R. Stewart, 0; Barney Benjamin, 0; C. Creighton, 0; R. B. Jones, 0. A splendid start was effected. The whole distance was desperately fought, towards the end Benjamin looked like the winner, but the whole field closed right up and from the struggling sprinters Tennent and Flynn gained the honors by the shortest of distances. The balance were so close up it was impossible to separate them. There could not have been 5 feet between the six starters at the finish. The winners of the heats were so well handicapped that should the final race be run on three different occasions, we believe that the winners would be different every time. A strong wind was blowing right against the runners. Time, 11 seconds.

One Mile Handicap Walk (open)—J. B. Benjamin, O. A. C., scratch, 1st; C. B. Hill, M. C. C., 60 yards, 2d; H. Coffin, 150 yards, 3d; M. MacIlwaine, 150 yards, 0; L. G. Barnett, M. C. C., 150 yards, 0; A. M. Brown, M. C. C., 175 yards, 0; R. P. Chase, M. C. C., 200 yards, 0. A well contested event, the struggle between Hill and Coffin for second position being particularly worthy of record.

Running High Jump (open)—Barney Benjamin, and R. B. Jones, 1st; M. MacIlwaine, 0; F. M. Day, 0.

Benjamin and Jones both cleared the beam at 4 ft. 10 in. They will jump off on some later date.

One Mile Handicap Bicycle Race (open)—F. R. Cook, S. F. B. C., scratch, 1st; H. Tenney, M. C. C., 35 yds., 2d. This was another easy victory for Cook. Time, 3 minutes 24 seconds.

440 Yards Race Handicap (open)—J. Flynn, N. A. C., scratch, 1st; A. B. Tennent, M. C. C., 7½ yds. 2d; Barney Benjamin, M. C. C., scratch, 3d.; F. M. Day, M. C. C., 20 yds., 0; M. McIlwaine, 20 yds., 0. The course was a straight one and against the wind. This race was another splendid contest and was secured by the Nemean representative in fine style, though both Tennent and Benjamin pressed him very hard at the finish. All were completely run out at the end. Time, 54 3-5 seconds.

One Mile Handicap Run (open)—T. Jennings, O. A. C., scratch, 1st; R. Gibson, 80 yds., 2d; M. MacIlwaine, 100 yds., 3d; R. Luttinger, 90 yds., 0; A. M. Brown, M. C. C., 175 yds., 0; C. Creighton, N. C. C., 100 yds., 0. The prevailing opinion among athletes is that this race was the grandest mile race ever seen on the Coast. Jennings gained on his men very rapidly, and was on even terms with the leader 400 yards from home. The plucky Gibson, however, made a splendid struggle with Jennings, and was only beaten by a few yards. When the weather and the track are taken into consideration, this is a great performance.

The Fourth at Skaggs' Springs.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—Fourth of July was duly celebrated by a number of amateurs who had gathered at Skaggs' Springs. There being quite a number of young men among the guests at the hotel who have taken an active interest in athletics, it was thought wise to give an outdoor entertainment in the cool of the morning. The track was the level lawn in front of the hotel. The following officers of the day had charge of the sport: Referee, Col. R. G. Horn; Starter, Webster Jones. Judges, A. Viguer and M. H. Livingston. Promptly at 9 o'clock the games commenced. Foot race for boys under ten was won by Charles Zevisler, who also won the race for boys under thirteen. Irving Lunborg won the race for boys under eighteen. An interesting race with five starters was won by R. P. Doolan, Thomas W. Church a close second. Three-legged race was won by H. Schroth and Frank E. Harris. Standing jump won by Thomas W. Church, who cleared nine feet and ten inches, and also won the running long jump, nineteenth feet four inches. Ladies' spoon and egg race; first, Miss Emma Westerfield; second, Miss Libbie Henry. Running race for ladies; first, Miss Lucy Schroth; second, Miss Emma Westerfield. Sack race for boys; first, Willie Westerfield; second, P. Martin. Novelty race; first, Col. Horn; second, Webster Jones. Thereabouts.

At the Caledonian Games at Portland on the Fourth of July, the quarter-mile race open to all amateurs was won by J. S. Dunbar, with W. Sprague second. Time, 1 minute. The 150 yards was won by F. Lewis in the time, 15½ seconds. D. A. McMillan, of this city, won a great many of the contests, particularly the weight putting. J. W. Geogan won the hop-step-and-jump with 40 feet 5½ inches.

At the Birchfield Harriers' Sports, held on June 14th at Aston Lower Grounds, Birmingham, England, W. Snook defeated W. G. George in a 1,500 yard run in 3 min., 38 2-5 seconds. This time is only 1-5 of a second slower than the best amateur time ever made.

F. R. Cook, the bicyclist, has joined the Nemean Athletic Club. The Nemeans have two good men in J. W. Flynn and F. R. Cook.

There will be a ten-mile foot race at the race [illegible] ing of the Ione Racing Club. The amount of purse [illegible] be announced.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail					*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge					*	*	*	*	*			
Rail					*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse					*	*	*	*	*			
Doves					*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer					*	*	*	*	*			
Female Deer					*	*	*	*	*			
Spotted Fawn					*	*	*	*	*			
Antelope					*	*	*	*	*			
Elk					*	*	*	*	*			
Salmon					*	*	*	*	*			
Trout					*	*	*	*	*			

Hunting in the Coast Range—The First Deer for 1884.

DEAR EDITOR: —To fulfill my promise that you should hear from me, I will endeavor to give you a slight sketch of our first deer hunt of the season, at our old camp ground near Highland Springs, Lake county. We spent one dey in arranging our camp, and making things as comfortable as possible, our larder being well stocked with good things to eat and drink, which was supplied by Bowen & Co. of Oakland. Our location for our camp ground is a beautiful spot, situated on the bank of a creek of fine cool water, the grounds being well sheltered and shaded with oaks, buckeyes, alders and willows, and interwoven with wild grape vines, which seems to be the favorite resort of numerous mountain songsters. The weather is not oppressively warm, but a balmy atmospbere, which is refreshing as well as invigorating. We are also favored with cool soda and Iron Spring water for drinking. On the morning of the 2d of July, at 4 A. M., we might have been seen marching in single file, well mounted on good mountain horses, with rifles in good order and hounds fresh with a season's rest, taking the trail that leads from camp to High Valley. Our steward gave us a good send off with a fine breakfast well served of ham and eggs, broiled bacon, hot biscuit, and a cup of coffee, that seemed never to have tasted better, and a lunch put up with care and placed upon each saddle. We wound our way, crossing streams, ridges and gulches till nearly half way up the mountain, when suddenly one of our young hounds made a break. He had taken the track of a deer that had crossed apparently but a short time ahead of us. One of the old hounds following suit before we could check him, away they went making the canyon echo. The balance of the peck we managed to keep back, but a difficult job it was, for they were all eager for the chase. A spirited and beautiful sight it was, for we could see the hounds for a long distance running at a rapid pace. Soon the deer was raised from his hiding place, and made a break for the opposite ridge and came in full view, although a little too far for our open sights; fortunately for two of our party they bed lagged back, and the deer was in good range for them to shoot. They were not long in availing themselves of the opportunity, for one, two, three, four, five shots was fired in rapid succession, when they both sang out, "I have got him." The hounds soon closed upon him, and had him by the neck. It was not long before the hunters were on the spot and preparing the deer for packing on the horse. On examination it was seen that but one ball had hit the deer and that one broke his hind leg. The question now arose who had fired the shot that hit the deer. They both claimed the shot, but as the reports of their rifles were almost simultaneous, this was a hard question to decide, and will ever remain so. The deer proved to be a fine spike buck. This called for us all to regale ourselves from our flasks over the death of the first deer of the season, which was heartily done, and when the corks were replaced there was a vacancy that appears as though a whole day's hunt had been made. We were soon on our way winding up the grade, and at five A. M. reached the summit. Now our course was changed, for we took the trail that leads due south. We had scarcely gone one-half mile from the valley, when raising a small ridge and glancing across a gulch not over seventy-five yards, I saw a fine large buck standing in the edge of a clump of scrub oaks. He evidently saw us for he looked amazed at seeing us so suddenly appear before him. I was not long in dismounting, and the balance of the party followed suit; I had the first shot. The buck was standing head on and slightly quartering. My shot was well aimed and hit him just back of the shoulder ranging back. The deer made a bound in the brush and several shots were fired in rapid succession. In a moment another buck jumped up from his hiding place and several shots were fired at him. He fell, but quick as a flash jumped up and made a bound over the ridge. We supposed we had one laying in the brush, but on prospecting we found that he had dodged up and we had not seen him leave. The hounds were now in full run and partly separated, but running in the same course. Soon one gang came to the dead buck, the others running fiercely down a deep gorge to a creek. Their course was not to be accurately discerned. They returned in about an hour, and we supposed they must have caught the deer, but the underbrush being so dense it was impossible for us to leave the ridge, and, much to our regret, had to abandon the idea of following him. The buck found was a very large one, extremely fat and fine. On examination, two balls had hit him, either one of which was fatal, although he had made a long run after being shot.

This most certainly called for the uncorking of our flasks, which was dessert to our feast. A short rest now for our hounds and we continued our course, but had not gone one half mile before the hounds raised two more deer. As they were in a dense cover, but two shots were made at them, one of which hit the mark as the deer fell, but was up and making over the ridge the hounds close up. Three of the party followed, and after a long tramp over chaparral and brush the chase was abandoned, although blood was plainly seen in their course. Fifteen minutes might have elapsed when I espied the captain, who was sitting down near me, reach for his rifle and placing himself on firm footing raised his gun to his shoulder. I said, "Cap., what do you see?" but not a word; he evidently anticipated having this all to himself. He no sooner pointed his rifle before I had the course, and looking on the side hill in the brush I espied a deer running. The second shot was mine, the third his, and the fourth mine. I sang out, "Cap., the deer is hit!" but not a word from him. He however ceased firing and the two young hounds seeing the course we were shooting, made a run and were soon on the deer, which now jumped up and started down the side hill. Captain starts down the grade and sings out, "I killed him." The captain made good time for a short distance, but he found the deer gaining on him and he abandoned the chase and had some difficulty in again reaching the top of the ridge. He was well fagged out and evidently came to the conclusion that he could not outrun a deer down hill, if it had only three legs. The deer and the hounds were making rapid time, but the hounds were gaining on him, and a moment more had him by the throat. A tussle and the deer breaks away, as the side hill was steep and rocky. Again the deer is caught and a struggle takes place. The hounds could not hold him; as they roll down the steep side-hill the deer becomes loosened. I anticipate their course, and starting down the spur of the ridge, soon reach the bottom, the hounds having the deer again. This time my favorite hound, Prize, had him by the throat; Dan had him by the ham. Down they came to the very spot where I was standing. I made for the deer, and getting him by the horns, with knife in hand, dispatched him in double quick. In a short time two of the party came to my rescue and assisted me in bringing the game to the top of the ridge, where the Captain lay fanning himself and feeling happy over his imaginary success of having no one to dispute his killing this deer alone. He was evidently astonished when I told him that I had fired three shots and "Van" had fired one. He says: "You don't tell me so! I did not know that any one shot but myself." Captain meant what he said for he started outright to have it all to himself. He was easily reconciled to what is correct, and said: "Well, I know I shot, by gosh." The party now came together, and a repetition of uncorking to Captain's success and chase down the grade. We now continued our course, following the trail, and finally gain the extreme point of the ridge which divides Lake valley from Russian river. We divide—two of us with the hounds take a course below the ridge, the balance following the top. We had not gone far when the hounds raise a young buck. He makes a good run, but his course was north and the party had gone in a southerly direction; two of us had several shots but at a long range. Although our shots were made as he was running at a rapid rate, yet the balls could be seen to strike direct on him, but failed to bring him down. He was soon out of range and after a short run the dogs returned evidently well fagged and tired. We now had to rest for a short time, finally continuing in our course slowly. A short distance had been made when a deer was seen jumping over the brush about 100 yards ahead of us. We all dismount and run to a point, anticipating a shot as the deer would raise on the opposite ridge. He came in sight, and Mack fired. He made a fine shot, as it struck him on the hind leg. The hounds were now closing up and down he went for the gulch again, the dogs running for dear life. Three of the party starting down the steep grade were soon out of sight. Presently we heard a shot, then another, and so continue until fifteen shots had been fired. Then a cessation for five minutes, and fire then commenced in good earnest as twenty-one shots were fired in rapid succession. We now became anxious, and spurring up came in sight of them and found that they had killed two deer, as the dogs in their course had raised three more. We had now five deer—one each—and as the day was far gone, the hounds worn out and a long way from home, we closed our day's hunt and arrived in camp at five P. M., well pleased with our first day's sport of the season.

A. C. D.

HIGHLAND SPRINGS, July 4.

At San Bruno.

The leading event occurring at the trap since our last issue, and they were very few in this neighborhood or in the interior so far as we learn, was the fourth shoot of the season of the California Wing Club at San Bruno. As we have stated, the custom of this distinguished club is to vary its method of shooting at each club-medal meeting, and it is a very wise custom as it keeps the members up in each variety of shooting upon which his success on the field must necessarily in a great measure depend. So far, the results of each club meeting are as follows, which we give in collected form for reference when needed: The first match of the season was at twelve birds, twenty-one yards rise, ground traps. It was won by P. Walsh, one of our coming champions, with a clean score, Lauernstein second. The next shoot was at six pairs of double birds, and was won hy F. H. Putzman with eleven. T. Jellett tied, and the ownership of the medals was decided by a toss up. The third match was at thirty yards, ground traps, and was won hy Crittenden Robinson with twelve straight, Mr. Fay being second with eleven. Up to to-day Robinson and Walsh were close together for the first aggregate score of the club, Robinson being one ahead. Sunday's shoot made them even. The conditions, on Sunday, were twelve birds each, plunge traps, twenty-one yards rise, single barrel. Owing to the time the attendance was very small, only eight out of the long list of members appearing. The day was all that could be desired save the wind, and the positive gale that blew from the west made reliable shooting entirely out of the question. The birds were supplied by Murphy, and like his birds in general, were a grand lot, which it would have been hard to kill at any time. In Sunday's gale they went off like lightning on greased wires, and Mr. Slade said he never was so much at fault how to hold his gun or in what direction to shoot. Under these circumstances the scores may be considered remarkably good, for in such a gale one eleven, two tens, and five nines, out of eight men, in our opinion is most excellent shooting, better indeed than we had any right to expect. We must again compliment Walsh, who is one of the coming champions and who always shoots in a quick, clean, effective style. An analysis of the score shows that although Mr. Robinson's record is not up to his average yet it is still good, as it gives thirty-five birds killed out of forty-four. Considering he had not his thirty yard gun along and that he shot with a strange one, his score on Sunday may be considered an exhibition worthy his fame. Mr. Fay did still better, killing twenty-nine out of thirty-eight, a feat, with such birds and such wind, that sets at rest the question about his nerve and ability with the gun forever. Of course Walsh's eleven, taking first medal, were all well and cleanly killed. Golcher, Sr., with his traditional ten, tied Robinson for second medal, and on tossing up a quarter for ownership fate favored Golcher. We have no better or truer sportsman among us than Mr. Golcher, and we are only surprised that the champion, from his well-known polite and genial nature, did not give it up gracefully without a further contest. Such a compliment would have done both men credit. Of the others, killing nine birds each, Lachman shot best, Slade, Putzman and Thompson showing anything but their usual form, especially Slade. The score:

Walsh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—11
Golcher	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1—10
Robinson	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—10
Fay	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1— 9
Lachman	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0— 9
Thompson	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1— 9
Putzman	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0— 9
Slade	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0— 9

After the match of the day was over the usual pool shooting commenced, opening with a sweepstakes, at twenty-one yards, eight birds each, $5 entrance. Five entered, Robinson, Walsh, Fay, Lachman, and Bulkley. Robinson won with a clean score.

The plunge traps were now removed for ground traps, and the handicap contest following was brilliant, Fay shooting very accurately all through, and beating the champion. The conditions were ten birds each, thirty yards rise. Robinson missed his second, third, and ninth bird, presumably from not having his gun, which generally, at that distance, does such terrible execution. Fay, with nine birds to his credit, won the pool. The score:

Fay, 30 yards	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1— 9
Bulkley, 24 yards	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1— 8
Robinson, 30 yards	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1— 7
Slade, 30 yards	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1— 7
Thompson, 24 yards	0	0	1	0	0	w				

Dissatisfied with his defeat, Robinson got up a second handicap under the same conditions, except that 8 birds only were used. For this four entered. Fay tied Robinson on five birds each, and in the final shoot-off, at six birds, beat him by one. In this match Mr. Fay did some grand shooting, killing several birds with his second barrel that seemed altogether beyond reach. The honor was well earned and is another feather in Mr. Fay's cap. The score:

Robinson, 30 yards	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0—5
Fay, 30 yards	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0—5
Slade, 30 yards	0	1	1	0	0	0	w'n	
Bulkley, 26 yards	1	0	1	0	0	0	w'n	

TIES.

Fay	1	1	0	1	1	1—5
Robinson	1	0	1	1	1	0—4

The day was pleasantly spent. On such a day, with a gale blowing, San Bruno all agreed was the place to try a man's ability at the trap. So it may be, but at the same time it destroys the pleasure of the members and spectators and keeps many of both away. There is about as much pleasure at a San Bruno pigeon match in one of the galea that so often sweep across the ground, as in playing cricket in a drenching rain.

The Deer Season.

The week's news from our deer hunters is meagre, and in some degree unpleasant as regards the animals. We have for some time past heard much about the abundance of deer in all parts of the State, which led us to hope great results from the perpetual protection of does and fawns. The public market supply, the best evidence we can have of the abundance of bucks, does not support this statement, for although the supply in the market is generally good in quality it shows a great falling off in quantity even for the opening week of the season. For the last few days we have been regularly through the markets to satisfy ourselves on this point. Mr. Mowry, of the California Market, and one of the most responsible men in the business, is really despondent on the existence of our deer, and places their entire extermination in about five years. He says that the supply of late has not averaged for the *whole* season what he formerly received in *one* week. He is very anxious for reform in regard to illegal destruction and desires to give the State Sportsman's Association all the aid he can. The first buck he received on the 2d inst., was really decomposed and must have been killed several days before the 1st. Benton & Co., of the same market, speak much the same, though a little more favorably of the present market supply. Lemoine, Turel & Co., a prominent and responsible firm in the old Washington Market, have had the largest and best supply during the week we have seen, and Anzadon & Co., of the same market, the next. Such bucks as we saw were large and in prime condition, but they will be much fatter in about a month. The meat sells readily at wholesale from ten to twelve and a half cents a pound. Taking the evidence of the supply in general, for all it suggests, we feel certain that if we desire to perpetuate our deer in the public domain, the legislature must next session stop all market hunting for at least *five* years. The same policy was adopted by Pennsylvania to save her quail and she has now abundance of that bird. We have to come to it sooner or later, and it is the best wisdom to commence while we have some stock to work upon. The does and fawns may not be marauded so much as in former years, but the bucks, in all quarters and at all times from January to December, are mercilessly slaughtered, and by those, too, who ought to know better and act better.

The glorious Fourth, the day of all others in the calendar, that gave America birth and freedom in its purest form to the world, for the progress of men in all that relates to human happiness, brought to ourselves and others responsibilities which none desired to ignore; but the celebration, cheering as it was to the lover of freedom, checked in no small way those events we have to chronicle each week in our gun department. If, therefore, we are less copious or interesting than usual in giving the events of the week, the true sportsman, who is always a true patriot we are sure, will not unduly censure us because we threw aside our duties to sport for the higher duties to country. Still we hope even in spite of the festivities of our national holiday, to find something to say worthy the attention of the American gentleman sportsman.

The most successful parties we have heard of were two on the Shafter estate, one killing four fine bucks, and the other three. Mr. Chas. Kaeding was in Mr. Willie Shafter's party and brought three down, which were generously distributed among friends. By Mr. Orr's party only one was killed up to the 3d, when he returned to spend the 4th with his family. Harry Babcock was in this party, and killed one of the largest male coyotes seen for many years. It was well the brute had no chance to fasten on any of the dogs for his principal teeth were nearly an inch long. Babcock did good work by the shot, which was long and well made.

The Napa *Reporter* says Pope Valley is a great hunting ground and a favorite place for Nimrods. Deer are plentiful farther up the valley towards the Berryessa hills, and small game is abundant.

Mr. Wm. McIntosh, formerly a prominent member of the Gun Club, is in town on a visit. It is the intention of the Club to give this gentleman a complimentary shoot and dinner.

Pigeon Shooting in England.

It has been stated in onr local press that another bill, more prohibitiva in principle than the former, will be immediately introduced into the Honse of Lords seeking the abolition of pigeon shooting. We think there mnst be some mistaka on this point, as by reference to our London papers, we find the last debate on the subject we can trace np took place as far back as May 23d last, and which in ite general features was anything but favorable to the prohibitive doctrine. We think it will interest our readers if we give the details. On the occasion referred to, the Earl of Wemyss, an opponent of abolition, addressed tha Government in the following sensible manner, asking "whether, having regard to the cruelties stated to be practised, with a view of frand, at pigeon-shooting matches, tbe Home office will endeavor to ascertain how far thesa statements are trua; and whather, if fonnd to be so, steps will be takan for the prevention of the said crnelties. He was one of those who voted the other night against the bill on this snbject, which practically was to pnt a stop to all pigeon shooting. It appeared to him that pigeon shooting was not more cruel than any other mode of taking life. In the butchers' and poulterers' shops there was more cruelty exhibited than in pigeon matches. A right Rev. prelate, who epoke in fevor of the bill, stated that not only were there acts of cruelty practiced at pigeon matches, but cruelty was practiced for fraudulent purposes. If there were special crnelties for special purposes, it was not a questiou of legislation for stopping pigeon shooting, bnt it was a qnestion of legislation against special cruelty under exceptional circumstances inflicted on tbese animals. (Hear, hear.) He wished to know whether these cruelties were or were not practiced."

In reply to the solid language of Lord Wemyss, Lord Dalhonsie for the Government, said the Secretary of State bad no meaus at his disposal of reaching the truth and that tha Government had no intention whatever of making the inquiries suggested.

Lord Redesdale, who moved the rejection of tho bill, then explained the nature of the lies gotten np by the Exeter Hall fools, headed by the bishops, against pigeon shooting and how such lies were manufactured. He denied shooting a bird was cruelty and tersely added, "The object aimed at was to put an end to sport altogether. If it were lawful to shoot a partridge or a pheasant it were lawfnl to shoot a pigeon." He might have added still more tersely, it were lawful according to caste. It is quite right in England for the aristocrats and even the bishops themselves to shoot pheasants and partridges by the ton weight, but quite wrong in the messes to shoot pigeons which they *purchase* and *pay* for. After ewhile this oppressive insolence will abolish the Honse of Lords, bnt pigeon shooting will remain. Later in the debate Lord Granville said there was an old story of a man who, after a battle, boasted of having cut off an enemy's leg, and who, on being asked why he had not cnt off his head, replied, "That was done already." (Laughter.) The great majority who had rejected the bill seemad now to have come forward to apologisa for the vote they had given. (Laughter.) And the rebnka of Granville, whose tongue is always bitter in exposing imposture, was well deserved. Lord Fortescue, the bead of another sensible noble family, enggested that the existing laws should be put in force before the time of the Legislature was wasted in attempts to proceed further; and the Lord Chancellor said there conld be no donbt the existing law waa able to deal with these matters. The difficulty was in finding them ont aud getting evidence.

Lord Redesdale added that he should taka into consideration the *propriety* of introducing another bill and there the matter ended. We do not know if the English Exeter Hall idea of abolition wonld have any influence in this country outside of a similar class. We are inclined to think not until the proper distinction is made between tha idea of cruelty for fraud in pigeon matches and the idea of cruelty in principle, or in other words, the cruelty of taking a bird's life in any form. If the former proves tbe case, no legislation can reach it, for it exists everywhere where evil in the human mind exists. If the latter proves to be the case, no legislation is needed, for it cannot be less cruel for a nobleman or bishop to kill or wound a pheasant in a wood, than for a common citizen to kill or wonnd a pigeon at the trap. The Exeter Hall idea simply means that no bird must be killed either domestic or wild, for food or pleasure. No nation can legislate falsehood into truth, or truth into falsehood, and this is what the English fools are trying to do just now in this matter. If pigeon shooting is cruel in principle it is cruel and should be stopped, but with it all bird shooting or killing must be stopped also. In fact, all sport must be etopped. Pigeon shooting, however, is not cruel; not so cruel, indeed, as field shooting, for the wounded birds falling at tha trap are immediately picked np and killed. There is no unnecessary suffering with them as with birds and animals shot in the woods. Let these numsknlls who seak the prohibition of pigeon shooting attend a match in California, and they will soon see the nonsense of talking about their cruelty in principle. What they are in California they are in England and elsewhere, and it is criminal in principle to waste the time of any legislature with any such arrant nonsensa.

Julian R. Brandon killed a grizzly bear, weighing 1,100 pounds, in the mountains near Sheep Ranch, Calaveras conuty, a few days ago. We were once in at the death of a 1,200 ponnd grizzly, bnt only once, for we were then satisfied with that styla of thing. When all was nicely over, and the huge monster lay dead at onr feet, we went down on our knees, thanked the Lord for His mercifnl protection and registered a vow in Heaven to liva in peace with 1,200 pound grizzles and all others of lesser growth for the balance of our natnral life. We hava kept that oath sacredly. If Mr. Julian Braudon ba wisa he will do tha same, or aome fine day he may lia down a very dilapidated institution. Twelve hundred ponnd grizzles must be killad dead the first shot or things get exceedingly animated and hot ronnd about. On the occasion referred to, it aeemed to us tha tharmometer mnst at least have been 150 degreaa in the shade of tha woods.

Speaking of tha illegal destruction of deer, wa learn it is most diegracefully carried on, all the year ronnd, in tbe locality of Highland Springs, Lake County. It is the same, wa are told, throughont the mountain range of Santa Cruz county, only here the *gentlemen* pouchers, many of whom hold good eocial positiona, add quail and trout to deer. Of course thera ara no law officers in either of the counties mentioned or such violations of tbe law would not be allowed. It is no nse talking, we must either stop all market hunting and fishing for a given number of years, or we mnat have game wardens for every conuty.

A cable special to New York tbis week, says, the greatest novelty in tbe way of sport is the organization by certain rich noblemen of a select nnmber for hunting elk and other big game in the Rocky Mountains next Autumn. Tha party consists of seven members only, and all of them ara Earls, and will leave London attended by a small army of servants and provided with every portable luxury known to English sportsmen, tbe latter part of next month and etart for the West early in September.

If these English ewells behave themselves, we trust they will be well treated and enjoy themselves. But if they come for indiscriminate slaughter, we hope they will be arrested and punished. They could not do such things at home—why should they here? A noble poacher in the prisoners' box in England, does not count much more than any other poacher. Why shonld he not be equally punished in America?

At Gilroy.

Our readers are aware that the Gilroy Rod and Gun Clnb have recently been contending for a handsome rifle presented by Mr. Wm. Curtis. Although we did not get the scores of the final shoot last week, the match is over, ending as the following letter shows in favor of Herry Frutig, a popular and energetic member of the clnb:

N. P. Curtis: This is to certify that Mr. Harry Frutig is entitled to the Winchester rifle offered by yon as a special prize to be contested for by the members of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Clnb "under such rules as it should see fit to adopt." Mr. Frutig has snceeded in winning the gun three times, in accordance with the clnb rules. In behalf of the clnb permit me to again thank you for the valueble gift.

Gilroy, Jnne 27th. J. A. Payne, Sect'y.

Messrs. Bennett and Briggs had a pleasant shoot with the Bassford fsmily. They did not hunt deer, but they killed about sixty doves among them. The dove, we hear, is quite plentifnl in the southern conntries. When they want water there they will come to us. We shall have good dove shooting yet.

The Alameda County Sportsmen's Clnb will have its fifth monthly medal shoot to-day at Bird's Point, Alameda. Members are reqnested to be on the ground at 1:30 sharp.

Those prefering clay pigeon shooting can have it every Sunday, at Adam's Point, Oakland. Apply on Satnrday to the Messrs. Pierce & Co., Broadway, Oakland.

We cannot ascertain whether thera will be a shoot at San Bruno, and at Bird's Point to-morrow. At the time of writing neither seemed likely.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The same as in gun matters the celebration of the Fourth materially interfered with the rifle practice, and with the exception of Shell Mound, all the bnts were pretty nearly deserted. Even here tha attendance was limited. Among those doing the best work were members of the Fifth Battalion practicing for the big one hundred shot match which we described last week and which comes off to-morrow at Shell Mound. Four members of the Fifth Battalion, Messrs. Waltham and Robertson egainst Moore and Hovey, had a severe contest. The shooting was done at 200 yards, 10 shots each, with a possible 200. After four ties Waltham and Moore beat their opponents in the fifth anu final shoots. We can only give the totals of the last shoot.

				Total.
Hovey	45	44	45	44—178
Waltham	43	44	45	42—174
Robertson	44	43	40	41—168
Moore	40	40	43	41—164
				684

By this it will be seen Hovey kept up his reputation as an able man at the 200 range. His total of 178 out of a possible 200 leaves a very high percentaga. Afterwards in a trial shoot under the conditions of the match to-morrow, he did a little better, making 446 ont of a possible 500, the percentage of which will be 89 1-5. The the total score of the ten strings was 45, 45, 44, 44, 46, 47, 44, 42, 44, 45. Total 446.

It is to ba regretted that in the match to-morrow Lieut. Fred. Knhnle cannot be present. His business on his ranch will not admit of his absence at the present time. Had it been possible we should have suggested a postponement on this account.

The *Forest and Stream* recently gave the scores at the opening of the new range at Thomaston, Conn., the leading onea of which are worthy the notice of onr readers for their excellence. The paper says:

The shooting tournament of the Empire Rifle Clnb, at tha opening of their new range here on the 21st and 22d, was the biggest kind of a success. The weather was perfect, and a large delegation of visiting riflemen were preeent and expressed themselves as highly pleased with the range, saying that it was one of tha best in location and appointments in New England. Some of the most notable shots present were G. W. Ellsworth, of the Gerdner, Mass., Clnb; W. Charles, of the Walnut Hill Clnb, Bostou; G. H. Hubbard, D. E. Marsh and W. H. Beardsley, of Bridgeport, Conn.; O. B. Hull, of Collinsville, and H. Andrus, of Hartford. The conditiona of tha shoot were: Distance, 200 yds.; off-hand; Massachusetts ring target; rifles limited to 3 lbs. trigger-pull; strings of 5 shots each, possible 60, tbree highest to count for prize, making a possible 180; re-entries unlimited. Tbe following are tha priza-winners, the three highest tieing with a score of 170:

G. W. Ellsworth.

First score	11	12	12	12	11—58
Second score	11	10	12	11	12—56
Third score	10	12	11	11	12—56—170

Prize, $40.

W. Charles.

First score	12	10	12	11	12--57
Second score	10	12	12	12	11--57
Third score	12	10	11	11	12—66--170

Prize, $20.

O. B. Hull.

First score	11	12	12	10	12- 57
Second score	12	12	9	12	12--57
Third score	12	10	11	12	11—56--170

The other competitors mada all tha way from 168 to 125. G. W. Ellsworth took a special priza of $10 for the largest number of bull's-eyes, 102. We have some good men for making bull's-eyes, but so far Ellsworth beats them. Here is sometbing for tbe ambition of onr best men to equal or surpass. Here's work for Jacobi, Utschig, Stanton, Stamer, and Fred Knhle.

An official paper on woods and forest states that there was killed last season "in Anstria proper, as distinguished from Hnngary, 6,550 stags, 2,224 hinds, 44,485 roebucks, 6,116 chamois, 2,372 wild boar, 1,025,808 hares, 9,103 wood hens, 4,075 varatelles, 89,209 pheasants, 789,885 partridges, 80,032 quail, 23,683 woodcock, 17,065 snipe, 760 wild geese and 43,908 wild ducks." Included in the general report are also nnmerous other animals, such as bear, lynxes, foxes, polecats, otters, badgers, wolves, etc.

Every train coming from the monntains has brought with it the carcasses of many deer. Venison is upon all the restanrant bills of fere and the open season is generally taken full advantage of.

Apart from tbe interest of the figures given, this statement is otherwise important. It shows two things well worth the notice of the American people—the commercial and domestic valne of national game birds and animals, and that abnndance can only come from strict preservation. We neither admire nor advocate tha Europeau system of preservation which inures only to the benefit and pleasure of the rich, but we insist npon a system which will be of advantage to the whole American nation. The nifference can eesily be established with us.

Tbe new kind of gunpowder lately introdnced by M. Himley is superior to all others now in usa in the ease and rapidity of its production and the entire absence o f danger in the process of manufacture. Its freedom from any hygroscopic qualities is also evident from the fact that 100 grains of the article, exposed to damp weather for some four days in an open window, showed no gain of weight with a delicate balance. It is two and one-half times more powerful than common powder and there is bnt a very slight residue. Another advantage is the slight amonnt of smoke given off, and this, as contrasted with that from nitro-explosives, is totally innocuous.

This may be all true, but those who, like onrselves, have been throngh powder mills at work, will not be able to see readily how any powder can be made without some danger in its mannfacture. If the statement ba true that powder will not do to be nsed against our crack shots at the trap. It will ba too slow.

While on the subject of the Nevada Riflemen, we may ask what has been done in reference to selecting a California team to do them battle, or whether it is the intention to select on this year? If sufficient practice is to be had, or the convanience or success of the men selected are to be consulted, the season will admit of no further delay. Like last season, perhaps it is still everybody's business, and consequently nothing is done, as usual under such circumstances. It seems to us that as tha team is drawn from the National Gnard, the selection of the men forming it is the province of the Inspectors of Rifle Practice end no one else's. Last year every one of the State rifle organization had a finger in the pie, and consequently onr men were beaten. The Nevada men are too able at the target to be trifled with, and we hope if California meets them again this year, the same mistake that cost her defeat last year will ba scrupnlonsly avoided. Who will make the final move in the matter?

A few weeks ago there was a second match between the crack Boston Walnut Hill team and the crack Springfield Armory team. It may interest our readers to see the highest and lowest scores. A better average is always attained in California. Tbe score:

Massachusetts Rifle Association.		Springfield Armory Club.	
E.F. Richardson	4 5 5 3 5 5 5 4 5 5—48	F. R. Bull	49
H. Seaverns	5 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5—46	R. J. Hare	46
J. B. Fellows	5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 4—46	J. B. Wilson	46
J. Francis	4 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4—45	S. S. Bumsted	46
W. Charles	5 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4—45	J. A. Kimball	44
O. M. Jewell	4 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 6 4—43	L. H. Mayott	43
H. G. Bixby	4 6 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4—43	F. W. Bull	40
	316		314

The *Carson Tribune* says: "Last Snnday week wes a field day among the rifle shootars. A team of eleven men, picked from tbe different rifle organizations of the Comstock, came down to contest in a friendly match with a like nnmber from the Carson Gnard. The shooting us a whole was excellent, twenty-two men averaging 84 7-11 per cent. The match resulted in a tie, each team making 931 points, but as the local team made the greatest nnmber of points at the long range, they ara the winners according to Creedmoor rules.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—Will not some one of yonr many riflemen readers be so kind as to giva in your next issne's correspondents' column, what he considers the best ingredienta for and how to mix a good lubricant for grooved bullets? Some one of the 100-shot match fieuds ought to know. B. F.

San Francisco, July 8, 1884.

On acconnt of sickness Miss Lilian Smith, the champion female shot of the State, did not leave for Chicago last month and now will not make tbe trip until September. We hope she will regain her health thoroughly to astonish the people of tbe older States. Her shooting for rapidity and accuracy is very wonderful.

The State Rifle Association had a meetng dnring the week, but as a majority of the directors was not present, nothing definite was reached as to the new range which it contamplates starting. It is likely the directors will go to Tiburon Point, to-morrow, on a trip of inspection.

A lad of 16 years, named Otie Evans, shot a deer jnst outside the door of tha Skaggs' Springs Hotel on Tneaday last.

This is a fair evidence that the deer ara not hunted with hounds or otherwise abused by the people round the naighborhood mentioned.

Captain Stettin had qnite a delegation from tha German Fusileer Guard ont on Sunday, to improve the marksmanship of his corps. If persistence and industry can accomplish anything, Captain Stattin will soon have a first-class team.

Tha contemplatad second match between the Eintrachts and the San Francisco Fusileers, which shonld have taken place at the later part of the month, at Schnetzen Park, is off by mutual agreemant, as the time fixed does not suit

Tha Eintracht Rifle Clnb will have their regular medal shoot at Schnatzen Park, to-morrow.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, July 12, 1884.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District, San Francisco (Fall Meeting), August 2d, 5th, 7th, and 9th.
Santa Cruz Fair Association, Santa Cruz, August 12th to 16th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.
Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
Ninth District Fair Association, Rohnerville, Sept. 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

The August Fairs.

Bay District course, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, Petaluma and Marysville take the golden month of August to celebrate the harvest-home of the year. The first is rather on the urban order, and the district which is immediately tributary does not lay claims to fruit or cereals. But there are many famous horses within a circuit of a few miles, and there is no better course in the whole domain for them to prove their mettle and show paces to enthuse the spectators.

As this is the first meeting after the closing of entries for the circuit, there will be a great deal of anxiety to see how the horses perform which are likely to meet every week for some time thereafter. It has been the case in former years that such a palpable superiority was shown as to weaken the interest after a few races had been trotted, but at present there are indications that in nearly every class there will be close contests all through. This is partly due to the large number of horses in training, and also to the fact that in all sections of the State there has been an opportunity to select the best strains of blood to breed from. Neither are the crack animals confined to those owned in San Francisco and vicinity, and the country will put in claims for consideration that will compel recognition.

The meeting on the Bay District course is entirely for trotting, and on the first day, August 2d, is the 2:22 class purse of $600. August 5th is the second day of the series, when a $500 purse is offered for four-year-olds. On the 6th of August a purse of $500 for the 2:40 class. On the 7th of August there is $500 for pacers that have not beaten 2:20, and on Friday, the 8th, the 2:27 class is tempted with a purse of $750. The meeting closes on Saturday, August 9th, with a free-for-all, Director being penalized with four wheels to haul, the amount being $750. In all of these purses there is a division into "three moneys," and the entries close on July 21st.

The second on the list is the fair of the Santa Cruz Association, the opening day being Tuesday, August 12th. It is almost supererogatory to say anything in relation to the beauty of Santa Cruz and its environs. To describe them in anything like deserving terms would require a volume. What is of more importance to the owners of horses than beauty of scenery, and even personal comfort, is the track on which they will perform, and in this respect there is no break in the harmony. The shape is after the most approved pattern, the soil is first-rate, and very little work is required to keep it in admirable condition. The situation could not be improved. It is built on a terrace which is near the shore of the bay, the ground nearly level, and with the valuable adjunct of fine roads. The ocean drive is particularly fine, and as the distance is short between the course and the centre of the town there is no trouble in reaching it. There are five days included in the programme from August 12th to 16th, and on each of these is a race in which horses from any section can participate, and also one for horses owned in the district. In the "open" there are three-minute class, purse $400; 2:27 class, purse $500; pacing 2:20 class, purse $400; 2:40 class, purse $400, and 2:22 class, purse $500. The district races are 2:40, purse $200; three-minute class, purse $150; 2:50 class, purse $150, and a purse of $250 for all horses owned in the district. There is also a running race heats of half a mile, and as there are a good many fleet short horses in that section it is likely to be a merry spin. The Santa Rosa Fair commences on Tuesday, August 19th. This will give plenty of time for the horses to reach there from Santa Cruz, and the purses are so arranged that the participants in analagous classes at Santa Cruz will have plenty of time to recover. We can safely say that the Santa Rosa track is as good as there is in any country. Furthermore the appointments are complete, and nothing is lacking for the comfort and well-doing of horses and men. That is also convenient to the hotels, and only a short trip from the depot where the horses will be unloaded from the cars. There are fourteen races on the card, the time embraced covering five days. On the first day there is a running stake of $25 each, $150 added; dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds, and No. 2, is trotting three-minute class, for a purse of $500. The second day, Wednesday, August 20th, there are three races. The first is running, stake of $25 each, $200; dash of a mile; the second is the 2:40 class, purse $500, and the third pacing 2:20 class, purse $500. The third day, Thursday, has also three races, viz., running, 1½ mile for three-year-olds, a stake of $25 each, $200 added, and the second race, No. 7, on the programme, is running heats of half a mile. The finishing race for that day is the 2:22 class, purse $750, so that there are four intervening days from the same class at Santa Cruz. On Friday there are three races, first being a "selling race" for a purse of $200; entrance free with the usual allowance and penalties rated by the valuation. The 2:27 class comes next for a purse of $600, and then there is a purse of $500, for the horses of the district which are eligible for the 2:45 class. Saturday can be called the Cup Day, as on that there is running stake of $30 each, $250 added, 2¼ miles. Then comes the free-for-all for a purse of $800. Director being complimented by having to pull a wagon which is a flattering testimonial to his merit, as shown in races. The winding up is the stockholders' race, there being the somewhat novel condition of the winner of the first heat getting $125, after which he retires and the winner of the second heat is recompensed with $100, and the winner of the third heat, not having to contend with former winners, is paid $25. This programme is certainly well worthy the attention of owners, the purses being liberal and the classification judicious.

Sonoma county can show what no other shire in the United States can parallel. Without any large towns, with a population scarcely exceeding that of the city of Oakland, within its boundaries are two fair grounds on which are tracks of a mile in circuit with stands, stabling and all the accessories of first-class places for agricultural exhibitions. While some may associate this to jealousy between the two thriving towns of Santa Rosa and Petaluma, no one will deny that whatever was the motive the result has been happy. There may have been some of that feeling at first, but if there were, all that can be averred now is that the main feeling is a friendly rivalry that is of great benefit. The exhibitions, coming as they do in consecutive weeks, is a double inducement for people to make entries both in speed departments and exhibition rings. The aggregate of the premiums offered is a large amount, and when the fair closes at Santa Rosa on the 23d, that of Petaluma opens on the 25th. A short walk, if the preference is given to that method of overcoming the few intervening miles, or an hour's journey on the rail and the transfer in either case is not more arduous than that from Oakland to the Bay District.

It must be a hypercritical "cuss" who finds fault with the arrangements at either of the places. The new course at Petaluma has been put in admirable order, and in respect of good management these Sonoma county exhibitions cannot be excelled. There are, emphatically, the right men in the right place, and the machinery moves with as little jar as is possible. The following is the programme at Petaluma:

First Day. No. 1—Running, free for all, dash of one mile. Purse $300.
No. 2—Trotting, 2:40 class. Purse $800.
No. 3—Trotting, district, for three-year-olds. Purse $300.
Second Day. No. 4—Running, district. $25 entrance, $10 forfeit. $100 added. $25 to second horse. One mile dash.
No. 5—Trotting, 2:22 class. Purse $1,000.
No. 6—Trotting, district, 2:40 class. Purse $400.
Third Day. No. 7—Running, for two-year-olds. $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added. $50 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile dash.
No. 8—Running, free for all, purse $500. Mile and repeat.
No. 9.—Pacing, 2:20 class. Purse $600.
Fourth Day. No 10—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; to carry entitled weight, two ponnds off for each $100 below fixed valuation, and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One and one-fourth mile dash.
No. 11—Trotting, district, for yearlings, purse $150. Mile dash.
No. 12—Trotting, 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.
Fifth Day. No. 13—Running, free for all, purse $600. Two mile dash.
No. 14—Running, consolation purse, $150. $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times 15 lbs., from their entitled weight. One mile dash.
No. 15—Trotting, free for all, Director to wagon. Purse $1,000.
No. 16—Trotting, district, for gentlemen's roadsters; purse $150; owners to drive; to road wagons or carts weighing not less than 150 pounds.

While Marysville occupies the same week as Petaluma the clash in dates will not be as serious a drawback to the prosperity of both as many imagine. The places are so far apart that there will be no reduction of attendance to speak of, and with the large number of horses in training, there can be a division of forces and leave enough to make fine sport. A few would attend both places if it were not for clashing, a large number will choose the "handiest" location for them to reach, and thus keep up the interest, notwithstanding the unison in the point of dates.

The bill for the Marysville fair shows the following classification:

First day—No. 1. Trotting—Purse $300; 3:00 class.
No. 2. Trotting—Purse $50; novelty contest, the horse trotting the nearest to four minutes to be declared the winner.
Second day—No. 3. Trotting—Purse $300; for three-year-olds.
No. 4. Walking contest—Purse $50; for double teams, and $30 for single horses; to go in harness.
No. 5. Trotting—Purse $300; for four-year-olds owned in that and the third district.
Third day—No. 6. Trotting—Purse $300; for horses owned in the district that have not beaten 2:40.
No. 7. Trotting—Consolation purse; $250 for beaten horses.
No. 8. Trotting—Purse $200; for yearlings owned in the district; dash of one mile.
Fourth day—No. 9. Trotting—Purse $800; 2:22 class.
No. 10. Trotting—Purse $200; for two-year-olds owned in this and the third district.
Fifth day—No. 11. Trotting—Purse $400; 2:30 class.
No. 12. Pacing—Purse $250; free for all.
On the fourth day of the fair there will be a ladies' tournament, free for all in the district; entrance free.

It must be admitted that the showing for the August exhibition is capital, and that the month, which has been usually regarded as one of the dullest in the calendar, will be very lively this year. The September series is still more engrossing and will require full space to outline.

Death of Haddington.

The accident which caused the death of Haddington, at Grass Valley, a week ago, is one of the most singular in the history of the turf. The circumstances can be briefly stated so as to give an idea of how it occurred, but the catastrophe can only be explained by inference. The course is half a mile in circuit, and all who attended concede that it is as good as they ever saw. There were three horses engaged—Rondo, Billy the Kid, and Haddington. The manager of Haddington felt that the race laid between his horse and Billy the Kid, and instructed his rider to pay the greatest attention to that horse. Rondo was leading, Haddington a short distance in front of Billy, and when making the last turn preparatory to the run home, Haddington was pulled away from the pole. The rider of Billy shaped his course for the inside, and according to the testimony of the jockey of Haddington and others caromed against him. Immediately the rider felt him give way and stopped him as soon as he could. On dismounting he discovered that both hind legs were broken, the fractures being between the ankles and feet. Both were completely shattered, and yet the horse did not fall. It was a merciful act to put him out of his misery with a pistol bullet, as it was evident that he could not recover. There was no cut or abrasion of the part which proved that the injury was not due to a direct blow, and the cause of the trouble was hidden to the observers.

It must have resulted from the blow which the horse in the rear inflicted, but that result following without a wound was the inexplicable part of the conundrum. Heretofore the explanation would have been unsatisfactory; now that the instantaneous photographs have depicted every phase in the action, it is easily understood. After the bound through the air the whole weight of horse and rider is thrown on one hind leg, which

sustains it until the body is carried so far forward as to bring the other hind leg to aid in supporting the weight. At this point, the first contact of the foot with the ground, the shock was given, and the blow on the hip was like striking the long end of the lever. The foot was firmly pressed to the ground by the weight of more than one thousand pounds, and the strength of the bone being inadequate to sustain the combined force it was broken. There was also the centrifugal force of going aroud the turn to add to the power of the concussion, and when the other leg came into position it had also to succumb. In rounding a curve the feet are thrown outside of the centre of gravity in order to overcome the centrifugal force, and had the shock come from the opposite side the animal would have been thrown down. Even the breaking of the bones did not effect this, and the horse was sustained by the bearing on the ankles. In a conversation with a gentleman we met at Colonel Thornton's he propounded the question whether the breaking of a hind or foreleg would be most likely to stop an animal when galloping? The query came after the statement that the last great impulse to throw the body through the air was given by the foreleg. Answering from the data given by the Palo Alto photographs our reply was that the breaking of the hindleg would be the most effectual stoppage. He admitted that such was the case as shown by his experience in shooting, as in cases where the foreleg of a deer had been broken by the bullet the animal had run long distances. When a hindleg was broken very little distance was covered, and, in some instances, the limb uninjured by the bullet was also found fractured. He appeared to think that this sustained the old notion that the final impulse to propel the body through the air was correct in ascribing to the hindlegs the main agency. Hereafter we will show by a publication of the cuts that this ancient idea is not sustained by the illustration he presented, and that an anatomist would come to a contrary conclusion from a study of the pictures.

The untimely end of Haddington was a serious loss to California as well as his owner. He was the only entire son of imported Haddington that we know of, and the blood was valuable. He was an honest and "useful" racehorse, and seemed to grow better as he increased in years. He never showed so much speed as he did this season, and besides his fast mile at Fresno, 1:43, his work marked improvement on his previous form. Notwithstanding the many races he had run he was sound in every respect, and one of the handsomest horses on the turf. The people of Grass Valley awarded fitting honors to his remains. He was buried within the track enclosure with due ceremonies, and the pluck he exhibited will be the theme of many tales in after gatherings among the pines. He was bred and owned by James McM. Shafter, though Lee Shaner had his racing qualities for this season. Both Lee and the jockey who rode him, Fred Ross, have moisture in their eyes and huskiness of voice when recounting the incidents preceding his death, and though the money loss to the stable is serious that is not felt at all in comparison with his sad and untimely end.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES.

Winters, Newland & Pumyea, Tennent.

A short time ago we gave a full description of the colts that will be offered for sale by Mr. Winters, at Sacramento next Thursday, and now having received the catalogues of the other sales that will follow, we are enabled to write more definitely. The Newland & Pumyea sale will take place at the Oakland Trotting Park, on Saturday, July 19th, commencing at 11 a. m. There are forty-two animals catalogued at the head of which is Grand Moor. In the *Breeder and Sportsman*, of January 27, 1883, appeared a capital likeness of Grand Moor, and from the accompanying description the following is copied:

> The subject of this sketch can also show a rich inheritance on the side of his dam, and when Mr. Newland purchased him from Mr. Rose he was guided in his choice and made the selection on this account. He visited Sunny Slope with the intention of buying the best, the price being a secondary consideration, and the form of The Grand Moor being satisfactory, the blood of his dam Vashti settled the question, and he selected the son in preference to anything he saw. Her sire, Mambrino Patchen, a "full brother" to Lady Thorne, and combining Mambrino Chief, American Eclipse and Sir Archy blood, was a token that the offspring must be all right in this important point. The get of Mambrino Patchen had achieved distinction on the tracks, and his daughters take high rank in the stud. He has several representatives in the 2:30 list, and among others of his daughters there is Thornleaf, the dam of Cleora, who trotted last Summer in 2:18¾, her first season in public.
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> The dam of Vashti was Kate Taber, by the Dunkin Horse, an animal that figures quite frequently in the trotting pedigrees of Kentucky.
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> In form The Grand Moor is a capital representation of the family. It is seldom that more "bloodlike" trotters are seen than are shown by the descendants of The Moor. Nearly all of them are of fine size and highly finished. As the illustration exemplifies, this horse is of very fine shape; his color is a glossy black, in height sixteen hands, and of fine length of body. His legs are capital, thighs and arms muscular, and the lower portion showing plenty of bone and tendon. The hocks and knees are broad, and all the angles from the croup and withers to feet are right. That he would have trotted fast if given the opportunity is beyond question. We have seen him haul the heaviest kind of a breaking cart with a driver of 200 pounds in 2:50, and as there must have been over 500 pounds behind him it was a proof of speed and weight-pulling combined. Hitched to the same big cart but with a lighter driver, N. D. Pumyea, he trotted the mile in 2:42, and went through the backstretch in 37½ seconds.
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> Owing to the injury to Mr. Newland, that left him totally blind, little was done with his trotters after the accident, and hence it cannot be said that The Grand Moor has had the opportunity in this line to show his family characteristics.
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> Had that chance been granted, there are good reasons for the belief that he, too, would have excelled and made a name which it must now rest with his offspring to perpetuate. As we have oftentimes stated, California has a greater variety of trotting strains than any State in the Union. All of the Eastern blood that have obtained celebrity and others which have gained distinction in the land of their birth to add to the numbers. That the blood of The Moor will continue to figure prominently in the calendar is as certain as anything in the future can be foretold, and if we are not greatly mistaken there will be an addition to those who have achieved renown before the close of this year.

No. 2, in the catalogue, is a bay colt, foaled 1882 by Newland's Hambletonian, his dam Phaceola by Silver Thread, and she from Minnehaha, the dam of Beautiful Bells, Sweetheart, Eva, etc., this is a "royally-bred" youngster combining the blood which produced Hinda Rose, or at least that portion of it embraced in Hambletonian, the Moor and Minnehaha. It may be considered a rash prediction, and yet we are tempted to prophesy that Hinda Rose will yet reach, and, perhaps beat the figures which are at the head of the record. From what we saw on our last visit to Palo Alto, we feel the utmost confidence that she will be able to reduce the four-year-old record so many seconds as to leave it below 2:15, and then she is as fine looking a mare as can be found in any country. The dam of the colt offered, Phaceola, was very fast ranking with the best ever bred at Sunny Slope when Mr. Newland purchased her.

There are some finely bred animals among the broodmares and the colts from them are promising. California Abdallah, Whipple's Hambletonian, Belmont, Norfolk, Echo, and Newland's Hambletonian are among the sires of the dams, and the foals, yearlings and two-year-olds are by Grand Moor, Steinway and Poscora Hayward. Beside the trotting stock there is a valuable collection of matched pairs, roadsters and workhorses. Catalogues can be obtained of Newland & Pumyea, Oakland, or Killip & Co., 116 Montgomery street.

The sale of S. J. Tennent is set for Thursday, July 24th, at his Pinole Stock Farm, Pinole Station, near Port Costa, on C. P. R. R. The farm is close by the depot so that there is no trouble to reach it, and the run is made from San Francisco in an hour. By taking the 8 A. M. boat from the foot of Market street there will be time to look over the stock before the sale commences, and that which leaves at 9:30 A.M., will also land passengers in time. There are eighty-three animals in the catalogue, embracing nearly all the fashionable strains of trotting blood, and some large horses that are well fitted for heavy work. Several of those included in the sale catalogue are now in exercise at the Oakland Trotting Park, and of these we can write from personal observation. The four-year-old filly Twinkle can scarcely fail to make a fast trotter. Her gait is perfect and she is very highly formed. Alert is a fine colt in every respect, and as nearly as can be foretold from present indications will go fast, and his size, form, color, and breeding will give him high value in the stud. Sobraute also moves like a trotter, and so does Pinole, Jr. To obtain full information catalogues should be got, and which Killip & Co. will supply.

Second Payments.

It must be borne in mind by those interested that the second payments on the trotting colt purses at Sacramento and Stockton fall due on the 15th inst. Although duly notified by the Secretaries, there is a proneness to forget, and, therefore, reminders are not out of place. From all that we can learn, it is not likely that there are any very wonderful colts to be in dread of this season, and though there are more than the usual number of promising youngsters, there is not, so far as we can learn, one of overshadowing phenomenal powers. Failure to post the second five per cent. entails the loss of that already paid in, and assuredly it is worth the further investment to retain a chance in the rich prizes. As there is an interval of two months before the races will be trotted, there is plenty of time for improvement, and these sixty days may add wonderfully to the capacity of those which are a trifle behindhand now.

Closing of Entries.

Though nearly all of the fairs advertised close the entries on the 1st of August for the purses offered by the Bay District Association, the time expires on the 21st of July. That is close at hand, and it will not answer to get it mixed up with the dates which come later. As the trotting commences on the 2d of August, it was necessary to have a little space for advertising. We feel confident that there will be a general response, and with plenty of horses to take part the circuit will open auspiciously.

Auction Sale of Jerseys.

On the same day as the sale of the Rancho del Rio colts, and immediately after that is concluded, a choice draft from the herd of Major Robert Beck, will be offered. In another column will be found a list of the animals, and to those who are familiar with the displays that Major Beck has made at the State Fairs there is no necessity for other intelligence than that they are to be sold. The owner has pursued the breeding of this popular race with enthusiasm, and from the opportunities he had of obtaining the best stock for a foundation that most important part was secured. Intelligent mating was followed by an improvement on the parent stock, so that at the present time it is within bounds to assert that they are as good as there is in the country. This is the general decision of those who have seen the animals, and have an acquaintance with their milking properties, and which opinion has been endorsed by the many premiums awarded at the fairs. The young bulls will be valuable to those who desire to increase the milk-giving characteristics of their cattle. Jersey grades are only slightly inferior to those of full blood, and in many of the part breeds there is an increase in milk and only a slight diminution in the amount of butter for the quantity. There is convincing proof that the Channel Island cattle are at the head for amount and quality of butter, and it is useless to take up space with arguments to prove that which nearly all are convinced of. The sale is to be held at the same place, Charles Shears, opposite the entrance to the fairgrounds.

Endorsement of Tips.

We were much gratified to learn from James McCord that after a test of tips on a horse which he drives daily, and others, that he is convinced of the adaptability, and also that the claim we have made of them being a cure for corns is well founded. The animal had become nearly useless from the pain occasioned by corns, the inflammation extending to his ankles and legs, and since the change in shoeing he has gone comparatively sound. We have not the least fear of the results when an intelligent man and one with the large experience which Mr. McCord has had when tips are granted a fair trial. The trouble is to get them properly put on, the smiths being determined in their opposition. Mr. McCord also informs us that he intends to use tips on over a hundred horses under his charge the coming winter, and this will be a trial which will show the applicability to horses that have to labor many hours daily.

Death of Bill Bird.

Bill Bird, one of the greatest of the old school of colored trainers, of which there are few now left, died at Chicago, on the 27th ult., of consumption. The following sketch of his career is from the pen of "Vigilant" of the New York *Spirit:*

> Few trainers have played a more conspicuous part in turf affairs, and his name was a household word wherever in America the merits of racehorses are discussed. Bird was born in Tennessee, some sixty years ago. He was brought up in the Carter family, and rode with some success while a boy. He trained for the Carters and for the late Hon. Baillie Peyton. In 1856 he accompanied Mr. Ten Broeck's horses to England, and upon his return was with Gen. Harding. Subsequently he was with Gen. Woolfalk and Mr. Campbell, of Baltimore. He was also attached for a short time with Captain Moore, who at the time had the noted Idlewild. When Judge Bryan purchased Lodi of Mr. Clay, Bill Bird took him to California. He was subsequently with Dr. Weldon and Abner Turner. But the present generation of turf lovers know him best as trainer for Gov. Bowie, of Maryland, for whom he trained the famous gelding Crickmore, also Compensation, Belle, and Oriole in 1880 and 1881. In 1882 he returned to his home in Tennessee; but Gov. Bowie was so persistent, that he returned in 1883, and succeeded in pulling off all the great things at Baltimore and Washington with Crickmore, and with Empress beat Miss Woodford at Saratoga. Mr. Bathgate tried to get him for Mr. J. R. Keene the present season, but he had signed with Captain Cottrill.
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> It may be said that Bird never had a more successful year than the present, as he won the Kentucky Derby and Clark stakes with Buchanan and other races with Monu. As a cocker Bill Bird was not less famous than as a trainer. Like Sam Chifney, Frank Butler, the late "Tiny" Wells and other famous horsemen, he delighted in the sports of the pit, and his strain of fowls were celebrated throughout the South, and the old man has often declared to us that he "never felt at home" around the stable without the presence of his noted brown-reds. He was an examplary man, as guileless as a child, and his character for honesty to his employer we have never heard questioned. Like all the old school of trainers, he trained his horses very "fine," and disliked bringing them to the post unless thoroughly fit, and a horse that ran best in fleeh was a puzzle to him. Unlike Snedeker or Sutcliffe, he lacked the fine art of handling a bad-legged one, but in the details of ordinary preparation was without a peer. His death removes a landmark of the old turf, and his example is a wholesome one to the present generation of trainers, of one who, despite the temptations which beset men of their profession,
>
> "Went forward undefiled."

Bay Frank Sold.

The estate of H. Eldred has sold the bay gelding Bay Frank to B. M. Richmond, of Sacramento, and the horse has gone into the stable of H. S. Hogoboom at Agricultural Park to be trained. The price paid was $5,000. Frank, if not famous is at least notorious, and possesses all the essential points of a great trotter except reliability. He is now seven years old, and if age brings sense Frank ought to be a better horse than he has been heretofore. We hope Mr. Hogoboom will find it so, and bring this speedy fellow to the front this year.

HERD AND SWINE.

Grooming Cattle.

[Western Rural.]

To a Nebraske correspondent who asks if there is any advantage in grooming cattle, we reply that there is. Under some circumstences, as for instence when cattle from any cause are exposed to much filth which may adhere to the skin, grooming would prove very valnable, and perhepe under all circumstances would be of marked benefit. The skin is an important excretory organ, of so much importance indeed that hut few have a full conception of it. With regard to cattle some strangely entertein the idea thet their skins are somehow different from those of other animals, and that they do not excrete. The fallacy probahly arises from a notion thet the skiu is too thick to contain conveyances for the effete matters withiu the hody. It is sufficient to sey that the ekin oi every live thing is excretory. Strictly speaking it ie an expiratory apparatns, and is constantly, if in proper condition, exhaling vaporons or gaseous matters which ere the resnlt of chemicel changes going on withiu the system. There have been many careful experiments made to show the importance of the skin as a trausmitter of the invisible perspiration. It has been shown that such inferior animale as toeds, fish and frogs give off a waste through the skin that amounts to but slightly less then half the weight of the body every twenty-four hours. But the most conclnsive experiments have heen in the form of covering the surface of the skin with varnish, tar, paste, glue, pitch and other plastic material. This wes tried in France a few yeers ago with the most marked results. In some ceses the entire eurface was covered, and in others spots, but in every case the health of the animal was impaired and its life endangered. These same fects will he established if we will observe the resnlt of checking perspiration in human beings in whom some of the internel organs are weak. Take, for instance, a men with debiliteted liver or kidneye. If he perspires freely he often gets along very well and feels comparatively well. Bnt let the weather change and the perspiration stop, and the weak internal organs are nuable to do the increesed work thet ie thrown npon them. If all the organs are healthy and strong, such results under such circumstances may not he observable, hut the effecte in the case of weak organs ehow plainly whet the effects even with etrong internal organs ere, whether we see them or not. We are all very familiar with the fact that cetaarh, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, and severe congestions often result from a sudden checking of perspiration. It is cleer, therefore, that the freer the poree of the skiu ere kept, the hetter condition the system is in to throw off the poisonous matters that are within it, and the question then arises, how can these pores be etopped and how can they be opened?

We know how the pores of the human skin are plugged, and though it is true thet the skin of cattle is not liahle to be affected in precisely the same way, it is in a somewhat similar way. Iu a word the dirt by various meens gets into the pores and clogs them. No doubt an occasional hath wonld do cattle good, but the resnlts of a bath are in eome measure attained by scretching the skin. By that process the dirt that has accumulated upon the surface of the skin at leeet is dislodged and the opening of the orifices of the skin are more or lese freed. The thing, therefore, looke well in theory, but whet is hetter, it hes proved good in practice. Some of our most practical writers upon live stock have said that it pays as well to groom cattle as it does to groom horses; and they have said that oxen thet are groomed will eet less, look better, do more work aud do it more easily. It wonld often be of benefit in more ways than one to groom cowe. A cow ought to be kept in a very cleanly condition, hut ehe is not always. The advice is frequently given to the milker to hrnsh off the udder. Well, he or ehe ought always to do that. That is good as far as it goee. But of how much use is it, when the cow is dirty everywhere else? The parts of the animel that are over the milk pail certainly ought to he hrushed off, and while we are at that, it will not he much additional trouble to brush her all off. It is true that what brushing would he necessary for the purpose in view in snch a case would not he very much grooming, hnt it wonld he in that direction. We can he as thorough as we like.

Perheps some of ne may think that these are new fangled notione thet will do well enough for kid gloved farmers, hut are not practical. All there ie to that ie this: if the kid gloved fellows are makiug by any method more from their cowe than are we who do not wear kid gloves from ours, we are not wise to let the kid glove stand hetween us and the adoption of the method. We are quite willing to milk in kid gloves, if it will pay. But ae a matter of fact it is not a new fangled idea at all. It is a very old fangled idea.

Dutch Dairiee.

At a recent meeting of the Vermont Dairymen'e Association one of the members gave a very interesting deecription of the dairies he had eeen in Holland dnring a visit there. Such absolnte, eystematic cleenliness and paine taking are what are needed to make our American butter worth more in the merkets. Mr. Burnett said he was much impreesed with the thrift of the Dutch dairyman, who cultivates land that lies from eix to twenty feet below the level of the sea. A Dutch dairy is the moet interesting and remarkeble place he had ever visited; everything is eo wonderfully clean and bright; wooden uteneile with brass hoops and trimminge polished until they shine like mirrors; milk vessele of porcelain; attendants with the whitest of slippers, and the etahlee so clean from washing aud ecrnbbing that they are eweet enough for the storage of dairy goode.

He saw quantities of cheese curing upon the cool, eanded, stone floors of apartments nsed in Winter for cattle. The only odor perceivable anywhere was that of soap and water. The butter made by these exquisitely nice Dutchmen ie sold in Amsterdam at sixty cents per pound, while ordinary hutter brings only forty cents. The carriages used upon theee soft, rich meadows have wheel tires from five to eight inchee wide, and the land is so level that no hold back etraps are required npon the teams that draw them.

He thought much of the success of the Hollander was due to the rich herbage which grows upon the reclaimed meadowe, and believed that Americans would do well to grow much more clover than they do for their dairy cows. The Darlington butter of Pennsylvania, which stande eo nigh in our markets, doubtless owes much of its fine quality to the eweet clover grown in the pastures there.

One of the grand eecrets in feeding calves, as in feeding all live stock, is to change to any new food gradnally, and to give no more than will be eaten with a good appetite. Young animale, too, need to be fed more frequently than older ones.

A Titled Cowboy.

[New York World.]

One of the most interesting yonng men in the West just now is the Marquis de Mores, eon-in-law of the New York hanker Von Hoffman. Two yeare ago this Summer vague little paragraphs hegan to be seeu in the Bismarck and other Western papers about a handsome young Frenchman who wae buying vast acreagee of grazing land out on the Little Missouri river and offering in a Quixotic way to furnish anybody who came along a hundred sheep to keep on shares. Everybody thonght another Count Joannes had arisen and wandered out here. It took the hest part of a year to convince pcople that De Mores was a saue man with money and a purpoee. This now neede no argument to prove. The young Frenchman hes laid the foundatione of a fortune which will rival that of Vou Hoffman himself. At first it was his intention simply to raise cattle. He then discovered that there was no systematic shipment of Montana heef to the Eestern market. Hotels in Fargo and Bismarck, with the fine young Montana cettle right at their doors, were paying 35 and 40 cents a pound for Chicego steaks. The reason for this absurdity wae that no one could buy cattle in either of these towns in less than car-loed lots. Montana steers were ehipped on to Chicago, there slaughtered and the dressed meat shipped back. De Mores decided to remedy this by establiehing abattoirs along the Northern Pacific Railroad at pointe where stockmen could drive their cettle in easily from the ranches. To complete the system he would erect refrigcrating storehouses in every town where the heef demand warranted it. With refrigerator cars plying hetween slanghter-housee and distributing points, fresh meat could he furniehed coneumers regnlarly at prices 50 per cent. lower than by the old way.

De Mores hae carried out this plan. He owne a dozen ranches, and has built abattoirs at Medora, Billings, Miles City and Helena. These houses are in full operation. Refrigerators have been built at St. Paul, Duluth and Fargo, and others are heing put up at Granger, Mandan and Winuipeg. Incidentally to the scheme the pretty little town of Medora has beeu built up at the Northern Pacific crossing of the Little Missouri. When De Mores etepped off the train at Comba, the town that had heen started at the crossing, hie welcome was not a cordial one. The cowhoys had the idea that he had come to drive them all off their ranchee. The hunters said he would huy up their buffalo grounds. The young man really did act ae if he were going to buy the earth. It was not long before words came to shots. Three cowhoys undertook to drive the Marqnis off a ranch he had bonght jnst across the river. But De Mores wes brought up in the French army, and was fresh from service in Algiers. The cowhoye drove him to his hut, but their shots missed and his hit. One man, Reily, was killed and two others were badly wonnded. The Marquis has had a fair field ever since. Medora has grown into one of the thriftiest towne on the Northern Pacific. The railroad station is a gem of architectnral beanty. The hotel which De Mores huilt is as hig ae any on the line and as fine in every appiontment. A freight line to the Black Hills hae been established, which is always a source of rapid growth in these frontier trading posts.

Medora was named after the wife of De Mores, Medora Hoffman, who ie the namesake of her aunt, the famously beautifnl Medora Grimee. Her memory ie freshened by the reminiscences of the late Sam Ward, who won her for his second wife when she was already the betrothed of a rich yonng Frenchman. The Marquise de Moree delights in sharing the wild life of her husband. Iu St. Paul she is the most rich and tastefully dressed woman you will see. On the plains she rides and shoots faultlessly. Galloping over the prairie, an eagle plume in her hat and a rifle slung from her saddle, she is the picture of wild heeuty. De Mores on the frontier dresses in fringed buckskin shirts, top-hoots and a cowhoy hat. In St. Paul he ie a polished French gentleman, open-hearted, witty, hospitable. The Marquise has an income of $90,000 a year from a fortune which has heen secured by her father beyond all possibility of loss. De Mores has 48,000 acres of farmiug lands along the Northern Pacific, besidee vast estates in France and Italy.

Chewing the Cud.

[Scientific American.]

Every child living in the country has stood and watched thie curioue operation, and wondered what the lump wae which he eaw come up in the cow'e throat, and then go down again after she had chewed it for a certain lenght of time. And perhaps he may have seen the anxiety and tnrmoil produced on the farm hy the report that eome one of the cowe had "lost her cud" and as the result of this excitement he may have seen the aheurd attempt to "make a new cud," in the hope that the cow wonld hy such meane be restored to good conditiou. There ie in the minds of a large proportion of the readers of the *Scientific American* (which simply means the community) so little correct understanding of the true nature of "chewing the cnd," that a few worde concerning it may not be amiss.

A very large trihe of animals, of which sheep and cowe are only familier examplee, are called in worke of natural history *Ruminantia* because they all *ruminate*, they chew the cud. They do so hecause their peculiar organe of digeetion require it; they can get their nourishment in no other way. They have, it ie said in the books, four stomachs, hut the etatement ie not strictly correct, for the entire digestion is done in a single one, that which is called the fourth, the other three being only places for preparatory work. Their food is swallowed without being chewed; the chewing is to come later. When thie unchewed food is swallowed it paeses directly into the first stomach, to nse the common term; but drink which the animal takes goes straight past the entrance of the first into the eecond. Theee two eerve only to soak and eoften the coarse food. When the first has done what it can, the food passee ont of it into the second, and then the cow or sheep is ready to "chew the cnd."

The eecond stomach, while busy at work in soaking the food, keeps it in motion, and gradually rolls it up into maeses, so that in the emall upper part there is formed an ohlong eolid lump of the size that we recognize ae the "cnd." Thie the animal throws up into the mouth, and chewe with evidently as much eatisfaction ae the eame act of mastication gives us when we put the most delicate morsele hetween our teeth. When it is sufficiently chewed, the mass is swallowed and its place taken by another which had been rolled up in the mean time.

But the "cnd" thus masticated does not return to the second etomach, from which it had come. It paeses emoothly into the third, a place for additional lubrication, and then into the fourth, where the true digestion hegine and ends.

Don't Corner Youreelf.

The hreeder who is always ready and anxions to sell the best he has to the firet buyer who comee along can never for any great length of time hold his position at the front in his business. If he permits his flock or herd to be culled over hy visiting purchasers, keeping for himself only what they see fit to leave him, the fame of hie stock will be short-lived indeed. The moment his best breeders are parted with that moment does he remove the incentive for the eame buyer to come to him again. His prestige and leadership leave him, in company with the animals on whose superiority his reputation is based. In view of this it is easily understood why hreeders of experience and sagacity very often have something on which no price is set and for which no bid will be entertained. It may be an old and well-proven sire or dam, or it may be a young thing whose value is yet only a matter of promiee. It is in either case in a measure pricelees, and in giving it up the owner feels that, no metter what it may bring, to sell it would be a sacrifice. This idea may of couree be carried too far—but it ie difficnlt to say just how far it may be legitimately followed. This is a point for the proper decision of which no fixed principle may be laid down, and it must he left wholly to judgment and circnmstancee. We believe, however, that a man is often warranted in holding an animal at a price which no one else could pay for it, and which he himself could hardly pay for another of equal merit. There are many nice points centering jnst here, which can be much more cleerly appreciated by the thoughtful breeder than explained on the printed page, and in them much of the succees of the breeding business lies. One thing is certein—one cannot afford to build up and increase his stock on culls. He should always reserve a sufficient number of animals of nnquestionable merit to insnre the next seaeon's produce to be fully up to hie recognized standard. A high sale ie a dear one indeed if it carry away with it the elements which establish local reputation and character.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

Desirable Hogs.

The different breeds of hogs have their fast friends, and no doubt they each have what their friends admire in them, but the average feeder who does not care to raise pigs to eell for breeding purposee, should strive to a get a hog that will make him the moet money for the feed put into it. In the first place a hog shonld have a good coat of hair; not bristlee, hut hair. A black hog will not get scurvy on his beck; the sun will not blister him. A hog shonld have a good conetitution, with round sprung rib and good girth aronnd the heart, short neck and head well put on, ehort face and nose, tail put on not way up on his back nor yet too low down, hams ronnd and well filled, not too sluggish disposition nor yet too wild. By the purchese of the right kind of a male pig, the feeder can raise just euch pigs as he wants to feed, and have much more profitable and healthy animale than he can buy.

The brood sows can be run on clover pastnre in Summer at very little expense, and if provided with some good clover hay in Winter it will reduce their feed hille. Not enough attention is paid to providing good pasture for the pigs; they are generally kept in a harren lot with a generous sized mud hole in it, in which the water is so foul that just the smell of it is sickening let alone having to drink it. As for a change of pasture it is never thought of on account of the trouble of fencing it. The sensible wey to provide for them is to have enough land devoted to their use so the pigs can have a good sweet pasture of clover all the time. Do not keep them on the eame old poisoned ground for ten years, bnt when the grass gets run out plow it, and take off a couple of crops; then reseed to clover, and then let their hogships take fresh comfort, health aud fat from the new, fresh ground and grass. This ground will then snpply the living for the pigs, while in the other way of doing the pig lot is full of weeds, hare of grass and the bare ground covered with mud and hog wallows.—*Breeder's Journal.*

An Iowa man says in the *Country Gentleman:* "I have for two years raised all the young calves I could get in the Fall at a low price. I take them away from the cow at once, teach them to drink, then scald one part of oil meal, one part of corn meal, aud eight parts of bran; wet enough to drink at first, but ae soon as possible I feed them the same dry, ae they are apt to sour on mash in cold weather. I have yearlings taken from the cow at three days old, which never tasted milk again. They weigh 750 pounds each, and are worth $20 apiece. I consider that they cost me $6."

The hutter record secured by H. E. Alvord, of New York, from his Jersey cows, is certainly remarkahle. In a test of 10 cowe he secnred an average for a year of 6 pounde 7½ ounces of merchantable hutter for every 100 pounds of milk, and at times as much as 7 pounds 12 ounces of bntter were made from 100 pouuds of milk. The 10 cows averaged 398 pounds 10 ounces for the year; 12 cows 387 pounds, and 15 cows 377 pounds, or over a pound a day.

SHEEP.

A Century's Fluctuations in the Englieh Wool Market.

A hundred years ago English lustre wool of fair average quelity was, reducing the English currency to Americe equivalents, about 12½ cents per pound. Wools of the qnality mentioned rose steadily until 1791, when an average price of 17 cents a pound was reached. In the next year thie rose to 20½ cente, hut in 1797 the price had fallen to 16 shillinge 6 peuce, or about 14 cents per pound. In the following yeare the markets fluctuated, until in 1802 a strong upward movement carried prices up to 62½ cente, "which must at that time," saye the article from which these figures are obtained, "have seemed a very excessive price." A shrinkage in pricee followed, hut the market rallied, and quotations ranged from 24 to 28¾ cents up to tbe year 1814, when a strong hull movement carried the figuree up to the extravagant point of 37¾ ceuts. The upward movement did not stop there, however, for in 1815 the average price reached 43 cente. The reverse which followed in 1816 hrought good wools tumbling from 43 down to 27½ cents, a decline of 15½ cents per pound, or about 35 per cent.

"After these fluctuations," says *Home News*, "a period of calm attended the prices of wool, and from this time up to 1842 the value was hut little altered, the range being from 24 to 27½ cents; hut in the autumn of 1834 another upward hound was experienced, when wool jumped up suddenly to 46 shillings per tod (39½ cente per pound) and the value re-

mained above 40 shillings for a considerable time. In 1843 a great decline was seen, and in midsummer of that year only 22 cents could be obtained for excellent wool. The next three years prices jumped a level of 25½ to 27¼, but they fell back in 1847 and 1848 to 23 cents, and in 1849 brought them to the remarkably low limit of 19 cents. The next year a little of the lost ground was recovered, 22½ cents having been secured and in the year following 26 cents was got, and this rose in 1852 to 32 cents. In 1863, when the civil war in the United States caused so great a demand for wool, prices rose suddenly to 44½ cents, and in 1864 the highest point reached in England during the century was gained, 56 cents having been paid. From that time there was a decline, year by year, till 1870, when 31 cents was the average price. In 1871 the market rallied, and 46 cents was reached, while in 1872 a still further advance took quotations to 48¾ cents.

From 1872 the general course of the wool market has been downward. This was checked in 1879 and 1880, when prices rose from 23¼ to 32 cents, but in 1881 the value of fine-grown English wool was about 22¼ cents per pound; and from this low figure 1883 brought a still further decline to 19 cents per pound, the lowest point on record since 1849. *Home News* says the decline of last year was, "with the exception of the single depression of 1849, which lasted only for one year, the most remarkable decline in values which has been experienced in the present century. From the highest point of 56 shillings per tod in 1864 to that of 22 shillings at the present moment, there is represented a startling decline, and the difference in the value of the clip of English wool at these varying figures is something enormous. It may be interesting to point out that, taking the wool product of England at 15,400,000 pounds per annum, the value of the product in the year 1864 was £17,554,166, whereas the same quantity at the present would represent a value of £6,104,427—that is, taking the mean average of wool in 1874 at 63 shillings, 10 pence per tod (about 54¾ cents per pound), and at the present moment at 22 shillings 2⅝ cents per tod, or about 22½ cents per pound. The difference in value between the produce of these two years is thus no less than £11,449,730—a sum which indicates how enormous has been the shrinkage in the value of this portion of agricultural produce in the course of nineteen years."

Here is in brief the record of a century of fluctuations in prices of wool which 100 years ago stood at a figure 10 cents per pound below that of last year, In the century the price has reached a point 44 cents above that of the beginning of the century.

The *U. S. Economist* is of the opinion that wool is as good an article of merchandise to hold to-day as any commodity in market, simply because the available supply procurable will be found below the wants of the mills, and it is to the demand we must look for the establishment of prices, regardless of other considerations.

A flock-master expresses the opinion that for spring lamb a Merino ewe crossed with a pure South Down, will give the tenderest, sweetest, juiciest flesh that the most exacting epicure could desire.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Glanders in California.

That glanders is to a certain extent prevalent among the horses in some parts of the State, there can be no doubt. Reports and rumors are much more plentiful than affected animals, but well developed and carefully diagnosed cases have been found, and in four or five counties the authorities have appointed veterinarians to examine the stock of their jurisdiction and have taken measures to enforce the law regarding the destruction of such diseased horses. It is a contagious disease that has no remedy known to veterinary science. It can only be stayed by heroic treatment; the destruction of infected animals and the sequestration of suspicious cases until the actual presence of the disease is known or disproved. The experience of the Illinois State Veterinarian with glanders last Summer shows that this horrible disease can be only by the greatest watchfulness prevented from spreading from farm to farm and from town to town. There are but few cases of glanders in this country, and every trace of this incurable disease could be eradicated in a few months by prompt and thorough measures. But those whose horses are exposed to the deadly poison, or even show signs of the presence of the malady, are slow to confess its existence and ready to deny the correctness of the opinion of educated veterinarians who declare the animals to be suffering from glanders.

Those who should be most ready to make the existence of maladies of a serious nature known, and first to help in putting an effectual stop to their spread, are unfortunately disposed to shut their eyes to the facts, and refuse to listen to the reasons for at once ending all danger of their continued existence, when that can be done, as it can be in the case of the fatal contagious diseases which have closed the doors of England against American cattle.

That anything but harm can come from temporizing; that any half-way halting measures will save the live stock interests of the country from heavy losses, no one who is acquainted with the truth will claim. Those who have studied the history of plagues, aware of the enormous losses which have been caused by those scourges, join in the declaration that the only safe course to take is that which will in the most speedy manner utterly eradicate the germs of contagious disease whenever they may be found. The interests of any individual or of any class of dealers should not be permitted to hinder the work of such importance to the general public.

Castration.

The effect of castration, in reference to its action as a modifier of the character, is so well known and admitted, that no further consideration is needful, but the influence it exerts upon conformation is not equally well understood.

Many persons advocate the operation for foals of six to nine months old, some defer it until the colts are one year, while others prefer the age of two years. It is not wise, however, to fix the period by a prescribed rule, for the results of castration vary according to the age of the animal upon which it is practiced. Its influence upon the form of those operated on in early life conduces to increased growth of body, and of those parts of the frame which are by nature more extensively developed in the mare than in the entire horse. The inference to be drawn from a knowledge of this result is, that the time selected for the operation should be subordinate to the physical features of the colt. If possessing, as a foal, a grand forehead, and comparatively mean hindquarters, castration can not be performed too early; if, on the other hand, there is ample development of the rear, associated with an imperfect forehand, the colt will profit by a postponement of the operation until he is two years old.—*Reynolds on Draught Horses.*

To Make a Mare Allow Her Foal to Suck

Hitch the mare securely to a strong ring or timber in a corner of a large box-stall, pen or barn floor so that her right side may come against the partition on one side of the pen. This will bring another wall of the partition directly in front of her, so that she cannot go forward. Take a strong leather strap with a buckle on one end, a pole strap to double harness or a strong hold back of single harness will answer. Take up the left fore foot, bending the knee so as to bring the foot well up to the back of her fore arm, just below the body, pass the strap twice around both fore arm and cannon bone and buckle tightly. After she finds she cannot free herself she will probably stand quietly on three legs, when, with the assistance of one or two other parties, the foal can be placed so that he will soon be helping himself.

Be as gentle as possible, for her refusal to nurse the foal is probably due as much to nervousness as anything. After a few lessons she will probably allow the youngster to take his milk without having her foot strapped up, and in a day or two will, in most cases, take proper care of it without assistance or care from any one. In very severe cases it may be necessary to put down posts to which strong planks can be nailed at the proper height, and two strong, short bars be arranged one in front of her breast, the other about the height of the breeching strap behind her. One plank on each side will be sufficient. The posts can be set firmly into the ground, selecting a smooth, level spot. Lead her between the planks, put the bars in front and behind her, and then strap her foot up, and in a short time the foal, with a little assistance, will have his fill.—*American Cultivator.*

The majority of overworked horses are found in teams that are not evenly mated, and not, as is generally supposed, where too heavy loads are imposed or when too long journeys are made. But very little attention is paid by many of our farmers and teamsters to the equal distribution of their working animals. We find too often a small horse hitched beside a large one, or a weak horse mated with a robust horse of perhaps double his strength. Such positions are much more tiresome and wearing on a horse than is generally supposed. Another thing is not frequently taken into consideration—that is, the condition of the roads over which loads have to be drawn. Light loads and quick trips are not taken advantage of as they might be, greatly to the benefit of the team. It is too often the case that so many hundred pounds are considered a load regardless of where it has to be hauled. A team may be able to haul an extraordinary load, but the question is, can it do it without injury? The old man who, when handling shingles, thought that if his team could haul as many as he already had on his wagon it could haul one more, and so kept on until he had an over-load, illustrates pretty well the theory upon which a great many of our teamsters act. It is a pretty nice matter to know just how much a team can pull, but it is a much nicer matter to know how to properly adjust the loads to the roads over which they have to be drawn. It is a very easy matter to permanently injure a horse by straining it, and in no other way is a horse more likely to be strained and injured than by being compelled to draw too heavy a load.

Men who would complain if they would be compelled to labor eight or ten hours per day think but little of compelling their horses to work from twelve to fifteen hours out of every twenty-four, and think nothing of it. Driving horses are generally the class of horses that suffer the most from long hours, on account, perhaps, of the light labor of those who handle them.

Iowa horsemen are certainly reaping a reward for the enterprise they have displayed, and the money they have invested in this line of live stock. The breeders of Mahaska county, of that State, alone claim to have disposed of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars worth of horses in 1883.

A good remedy for lice on horses is to take soft soap 2 lbs., palm oil 1 lb., crude carbolic acid 1 lb., potash 4 oz.; melt and mix, then add four gallons of boiling water. When cool enough not to scald, wash the horse all over with the solution. Keep them from getting cold.

For worms in horses, feed a bran mash with plenty of salt, then give spigelia tincture in one dram doses. Syringe the rectum with two teaspoonfuls of turpentine and aqua ammonia, equal parts, in a strong solution of soap water quite warm.

The lighter the harness during the Summer season the better will it be for the horse. Superfluous harness is not only injurious and unpleasant for the horses, but it is also expensive.

Anything that would assist your horses in avoiding the flies should not be neglected. Rest does a horse but little good if he is continually annoyed by these pests.

One of the easiest things to do during this hot weather is to injure your horses by overheating them.

POULTRY.

When to Sell Chickens for Profit.

The complaint is often heard that there is no money to be made in rearing Spring chickens and selling them at the prices that generally prevail during the Summer months.

Likely this is the case with some, but the fault is with the producer and not with the chickens.

There is a good profit to the farmer in rearing several hundred Spring chickens each year, if properly managed and sold at the right time. Some may desire to know when is the proper time to sell for profit; to such my reply is, just as soon as they become of marketable size.

A chick eight to ten weeks old, if properly cared for from the time it was hatched, will be of fair frying size, and will, the first of May, sell at the stores of almost any railroad town for $3 to $4 per dozen, and at such an age has scarcely consumed one-fifth that value in food. Three bushels of meal will keep ten hens and one hundred and fifty chicks until the chicks are a month old; four bushels more will keep them the second month, at the end of which time most of the hens will have laid another litter of eggs and are ready to sit again; so three bushels will keep them two weeks longer, when they will be of good marketable size, sell for good prices and ought to be sold, for after this age they will consume about as much food as grown fowls. It costs but little more to keep chicks the first ten weeks of their lives, then it does per month, after that age; therefore, the great profit to be derived from them, is in selling before they have consumed any considerable amount of food.

So you see the ten hens and one hundred and fifty chickens, until they are ten weeks old, have consumed only ten bushels of meal, which we will estimate at fifty cents per bushel, or $5. To be on the safe side we will say that only one hundred of the chickens lived to be of marketable size, and they sell for only $3 per dozen, which is a very low price, if the chicks are hatched out during February and March and to be sold in May. At $3 per dozen they sell for $25; or $20 over and above the cost of feed.

During the months of April and May, three hundred more may be hatched out and as the early hatched ones are sold off as soon as they become of marketable size, the second lot will be more healthy and thrifty, and ready for the market earlier than if the first lot had been kept. As the second lot becomes of marketable size they should be sold off also, and a third lot reared, which, if the producer wishes, may be kept for the Winter market.

By selling them off this way, just as soon as they become of marketable size, anyone may rear three times as many during the season as they would be likely to by keeping all of them for the Winter market. By so doing they would also realize at least five, and probably, ten times the profits from their sales of poultry that they would if they kept all until Winter; besides when they are sold as soon as they are of marketable size, there is no more risk of losing them by disease, or by accidents, hawk, owls, etc.

Almost anyone knows that a chicken during the first month of its age cannot consume much food, or any considerable amount during its second month, but after it becomes two and a half months old it will then consume nearly as much as a full grown fowl.

So if it requires ten bushels of meal to produce one hundred chickens to the age of two and a half months, how many bushels will be required to produce them to the age of nine or ten months—say until Thanksgiving or Christmas? And how much more, if any, will chickens hatched in February or March sell for during the Winter following, than they would have sold for the first of May, or as soon as they became of marketable size? These are important questions to be considered by the farmer or those who produce poultry for the market. But if it is desired to keep hens through the Winter for laying purposes, I would by no means advise the selling of all the early hatched pullets, for it is the very early hatched pullets that produce the most eggs during the Winter, and pullets hatched as late as the first of June, unless of the early maturing varieties, such as Leghorns, seldom begin to lay before the last of Winter or Spring; but I would say most emphatically, sell all that are intended for the market, as soon as they are of marketable size.—*Farming World.*

THE KENNEL.

The Pointing Quality in Dogs.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I have noticed the communications in your paper from "X" and "Dorr," in reply to Mr. Bradford. I think Mr. Bradford is right, and that the pointing quality or faculty in pointers and setters is the result of tuition and heriditary transmission, the same as the trotting faculty in horses. 'Tis true there is a natural tendency to point in dogs, as well as to trot in horses, but what I contend for is, that the constant developement of this one particular faculty has become so prominent that in all thoroughbred animals that faculty may be looked for to exist with considerable certainty. I quote from Stonehenge, a modern authority: "The setter is, without doubt, either descended from the spaniel, or both are offshoots from the same parent stock. Originally it is believed, that he was merely a spaniel taught to *stop* or *set*, as soon as he came upon the scent of a partridge, when a net was drawn over the covey by two men. But when shooting flying came into vogue, breakers made the attempt to assimilate the attitude of the setting spaniel or *setter* as he is now called, to that of the pointer; and in *process of time*, and possibly also by crossing with that dog, they succeeded, *though, even after the lapse of more than a century*, the cataleptic condition is not so fully displayed by the setter as by the pointer." Again in crossing the pointer, he says: "In the endeavor to increase the speed and stamina of the pointer, the foxhound has been used as a cross by Col. Thornton and others. I have seen several pointers more or less crossed with foxhounds, and most of them have been very fast and stout, but in every instance there was unsteadiness behind, however carefully the dog was broken, and great difficulty has been experienced in getting *any back whatever*."

Gervase Markham, an ancient authority, whose quaint style reminds one of "honest Isaac," in his "Art of Fowling," says: I know that in divers places in this kingdom the *setting* dogs are to be taught; yet, likewise I know they are sold at such great rate and prices, that no industrious man whatever, (which either loves the sport, or would be partaker of the benefit), but will be glad to learn how to make a dog himself, and so both save his purse and make his pleasure and profit more sure and delicate. The first thing, therefore, you must learn in this art, is to make a true selection of your dog, which you *intend to apply to this purpose of setting*; and, in this selection, you shall observe that, although any dog which is perfect and of good scent, and naturally addicted to the hunting of feathers, as whether it be the land spaniel, water spaniel, or else the mongrels between either or both of these kinds, or the mongrels of either of these kinds, crossed either with the shallow-flewed hound, the tumbler, the lurcher, or indeed the small bastard mastiff, may be *brought to this perfection in setting* (as I have seen by daily experience, both in this and in other nations); yet there is none so excellent indeed as the true bred land spaniel, being of a nimble and good size, rather small than gross, and of couregeous and fiery metal, evermore loving and desiring toil when toil seems most irksome and weary, which although you cannot know in a whelp so young, as it is intended he must be, when you first begin to train him to this purpose, yet you may have a strong speculation therein if you choose him from a right litter or breed, wherein *by succession* you have known that the *whole generation* have been endowed with all these qualities, or namely, that he is a strong, lusty and nimble ranger, both of active foot, wanton tail and busy nostril, etc. I confess, I have seen excellent *rare setting dogs made* in the low countries which have been of bastard tumbler's kind, and indeed I have found in them, (if I may so term it), a greater wisdom (which, indeed, is but a greater fear), than in our land spaniels, etc." The italics are mine.

Without quoting from more authorities, which I could if I had certain works that I have read within reach, I think it must be evident to any sportsman who will take the trouble to reflect upon the matter that the fine pointer faculty in setters and pointers is not born in them, but is due to training and what Markham calls "succession for whole generations."

E. LEAV[illegible]

GILROY, July, 7th.

YACHTING.

The Ocean Cruise of the Pacific Yacht Club.

By fer tbe most succeesful end enjoyable yacht cruise ever sailed on the Pecific Coast, was the one of the Pacific Yacht Club the lest holidays. The sailing orders as erranged by the Regatta Committee, were not carried out to the letter, which is to be regretted, es it gave rise to some controversy es to what the resnlts might heve been otherwise.

On Wednesday the 2dinst., the Aggie, sailed hy ex-Commodore Macdonough; the Halcyon, Capt. Bruce of the Coesting Service; the Lnrline, Capt. Matthew Turner, end the Ledy Mine, Capt. Ott, got under way from Front St. wharf, et about 7:45, A. M., the former in tow of the Transit, the latter in tow of the Rescue, end the two others behind the Ætne. At Meiggs' wherf the Rescue waited to pick up the following: Casco, Capt. Shelly; Nellie, Capt. Murphy; Ariel, Capt. Miller, elso from the coest; Fleur de Lis, Capt. White, end Annie, Commodore Caduc. As this took some time, and es Aggie, Lnrline end Halcyon did not weit for the others the vessels crossed the sterting line, en imaginary one, from Point Lobos signal stetion to mid channel buoy, some time in edvence of the balence of the fleet.

A sixteen knot breeze wes blowing when the vessels cast off from the tugs and light canvas came immediately into requisition, and soon the three leeders were jammed on the wind with fore end main gaff topsaile, steyeeils, jib topseils end weter sails, in addition to their working saile. Thie soon ahoved them to windwerd at e rapid rate, end in about en hour they were ebreest of Point Pedro and ebout six miles off ehore, when the fog breakiug eomewhat, the belance of the fleet wes seen hull down, looking like so mauy snow white sea birds hovering over the blue weter. The Lurline wes the furthest in shore end the Halcyon the furthest to windward while the Aggie which crossed the liue eome thirteen minntes estern of these two occupied e position between them and slightly behind. The wind here fell very light for about three-querters of an hour, when it freshened with e little more northerly tendency uutil it blew twenty-five knots, but as the vessels were then euabled to squere awey it was not necessary to take in auy of the kites.

The vessels soon afterwards came together, when the Aggie repidly begen to close the gap between her and the Halcyon when the latter hoisted an immense steysail which ran from the eud of the jibboom to the end of the mein boom, aud was made fast up aloft to the maiu topmast. This caught ell the wind that escaped between the other sails end the effects were soon perceptible, es she gredually pulled away from the Aggie and agaiu stood out to sea in order to avoid the lee made by the latter's seils. Between Pigeon Point end Point Ano Neuvo the yachts were again bnnched, when it wes fouud that the Aggie led both the otbers by ebout 500 yerds, while the Lurline was slightly ahead of Halcyon. The latter uow endeevored to take Lurline's wind, but Turner pnt his tiller down end shot ahead of Halcyon, thus going ehorewards, as all the vessels had sometime before jibed their mainsails.

Now ensued one of the most glorious and magnificent merine spectecles ever witnessed anywhere neer these latitudes. The three hendsome schooners of our yacht fleet, witb all the wiud they could stagger uuder, with every aveilable stitch of eenvas pulling like a team of horses, teering over the blue expense of ocean, striving for first place. The vessels would riee on a huge blue billow crested with white, plunge into the next one only to rise agein with the hewee holes streeming with white water, appeering like the dileted uostrils of eome wild beest; the weather rigging eang like fiddle strings with the terrible strain upon them, and the topmasts, in spite of the tautened backsteys bent like fish polee, still not a halyard was touched end the crews of eech yecht kept their eyes rivetted es though fescinated upon their opponents. Lurline having the weather gauge eeemed to have a little more wind then the othere, and slowly but surely gained on Aggie, both these vessels leaving Helcyon gredueliy estern. Lurline eoon renged elongeide of and forged slightly aheed of Aggie, when the letter jibed her foreeail eud hoisted her staysail flying, thet is to eay, with the halyards about fifteen feet from being home. Here it eeemed like a white cloud entirely distinct from the yacht, every inch of it beiug full of wiud, which had not been the case before.

The two leadere now ran neck end neck the halance of the way to Santa Cruz, each vessel as she ruehed down a sea forging slightly ahead of the other, euly to be overtaken as she met the next one. About eight milee off Santa Cruz the Lurline, in epite of the herculean efforts of her helmeman, broached to aud was knocked down very heevily, ceusing e great scramoling to windward but doing no damage, but she lost thereby some of her way end Aggio ranged e full length ahead and maintaiued thie poeition to the finieh off Santa Cruz light house.

The reet of the fleet got scettered over such a long course, the only other exacting teet of speed being between Nellie and Fleur de Lis, the former carrying off the honor.

The subjoined table is official aud givee the times with the exceptiou of the Ariel, which failed to arrive uutil loug after nightfall, end does not give eny correct time for the Lady Mine, which was not in the race. Of course her correct time would be the same ae her actual time she being the longest vessel, but as the time ellowance was figured on the Helcyon's weter liue this would change ell the corrected time.

YACHTS.	Start, A. M.	Finish P. M.	Actual sailing tim	Corrected time
Aggie	9.01.22	4.25.40	7.24.18	7.01.16
Casco.....	9.3?.50	5.32.00	7.58.10	7.53.10
Lurline.....	8.48.35	4.26.45	7.38.10	7.18.28
Halcyon.....	8.48.00	4.34.00	7.46.00	7.26.18
Nellie..... ...	9.38.20	5.34.30	7.54.10	7.12.09
Fleur-de-Lis...	9.39.30	5.40.35	8.01.25	7.21.58
Annie	9.40.40	6.38.00	8.57.20	7.54.24
Ariel.....	9.41.20	.....	.....	.....
Lady Mine. ...	9.36.40	5.27.20	7.50.40	.....

As will be seen the Aggie made the best actual time over her lerger competitore end sufficiently so over the smaller ones to give her the rece and the prize, e fleg of white bunting with e red geme cock in the centre, end the letters P. Y. C. end the yeer 1884 on it.

It was emusing to e disinterested ohserver to heer the varioue "ifs" edvanced by the losers and which ren somewhat es follows:

Lurline—"If we had hed enough wind we would have beaten you out of eight."

Helcyon—"If Captain Bruce end the crew hed not been new to the vessel thet fleg would now heet our mast heed."

Ledy Mine—"We were not in the rece and therefore did not try very herd."

Casco—"If our bottom was clean we wonld heve showed you."

Nellie—"If we had not torn our staysail end come neer losing a man you would never heve hed a ehow."

Fleur de Lie—"We kept too fer to see or we would heve 'knocked you out.'"

Annie—"If the wind had continued light we would heve won the race with time allowance."

Ariel—"By gad, sir! If Jeck had not misteken a barn for the Light Houee we would have beeten the fleet, sir. Yes, eir, the whole fleet."

Iu respouse to all this the Aggie calmly responded, "Let those laugh who win."

The next day yechtsmen were kept busy enterteining the people of Santa Cruz who visited the yachts in great uumbers, ell the ladies receiving as a eouvenir, a hendsome ribbon with the name of the yacht on it.

Parties innumerable were gotten up in honor of the meriners, end the Fourth wes spent as wes the preceding day, "only much more so."

In response to a request of the Meyor of Senta Cruz, the rece ecross Monterey Bay was postponed one day in order thet there should be no possibility of any of the yechts failing to return in time to display their fireworks on the night of the Fourth.

This wes e glorious sight; all the vessele with the exception of the Lurline were decorated with innumerable Chiuese lenterns, end the fireworks were unique in character and very large in quantity. The Nellie mede the best showing, while the Lurline, Cesco, and Aggie were next with ebout the eame exhibit. The Helcyon had gone to Monterey end had not returned.

The 5th sew all the yechtsmen with their working togs on and at ten o'clock the preperatory guu was fired, when the yechts got under wey end jockeycd considerably for the the windward position and for leet plece. The wind was light from E. S. E. aud the veesels crossed es follows: Annie, 10:17:43, Nellie, 10:22:04. Lurline, 10:25:48. Fleur de Lis, 10:26:43, and Aggie et 10:28:00, the tbree latter being well to the eestwerd, and consequently to the windwerd with the wind as it then was. The Lady Mine, Clare, and Nautilus (x Josephine x Mist x Reven x Lotus) started with the fleet while the Cesco declined to race and eterted ebout an hour later. About three miles off shore the fleet ran into a celm streak, and lay rolling and tossing in a heavy cross sea, without a breeth of wiud for some minutes, when the Annie ceught the see breeze end bending gracefully before it started off like e scared deer with sheets started and everything drawiug. She was soon followed by the Ledy Mine and Nellie in the order named, end then Lurline to leewerd of the Aggie and ebout on a line with Fleur de Lis, ceught the welcome breeze end scooted off leaving the two letter to keep each other company. Finally Aggie'e sails bellied gracefully out leeving Fleur de Lis elone. All that could be seen of the rest of the fleet wae their kitee, but Aggie soon afterwerds hove up their hulle aud pessed little Annie, cerrying spinnaker and geff topseils making magnificent weather for a small boet in the heavy eee then running. Lurline rounded the Monterey etakeboat at 1 P. M., followed four minutes leter by Nellie, six minleter by Lady Mine, twelve minutes leter by Aggie, sixteenth miuutes later by Annie, and thirty-seven minutes leter by Fleur de Lis, whoee eeiliug master showed a great deal of determination in not going beck to Sante Cruz after getting out of the calm etreek. On rounding the etakeboat all the vessele took in light ceuvas, end got under workiug sails with the exception of Lurline which carried etaysail and Aggie which cerried mein gaff topseil.

The leadere after rounding the etakeboat, kept away witb a good full, and were followed by Anuie, while Aggie sheeted home end ratched to windward; Fleur de Lie adopting similar tactics.

About six miles off shore the wind again fell ligbt and Aggie made a leg on starboard tack well to wiudward of Poiut Piuos. Soou after going about agaiu, ehe parted her bobetay and started the bolts in her jib stay. This was not eo much the result of the wind, but wes mostly occasioned by the belloon jib, which wes furled elong the bowsprit, holding so much weter when ehe plnnged into the head sea. For fear of loeing her bowsprit, and consequeutly her foretop mest es well, ehe was compelled to square eway for Monterey to repair demeges. This is to be regretted ee from her position to windwerd she hed e eplendid chance to win the race, es wes demonstreted by the Fleur de Lis taking second prize when et the time of the accident to Aggie ehe was fully eight miles to leewerd end estern of her. One of the morning pepers unjustly scored Mecdonough for turning beck, end as the erticle in question contained many mis-etatements, we desire to call ettention to some of them here. Iu the firet plece it seye that, "Fleur de Lie caught Aggie, hend over fist, and thet on catching up with her, etc." These are not the facte, end the mereet tyro in yachting matters on thie Coest is well ewere thet Aggie cen beet Fleur de Lie under ell circumstences, more eepecielly when on the wind in a heevy see way, such as wee then running. Agein it says thet nothing could be seeu dameged on Aggie. This shows that the truth was purposely distorted or thet the writer of the erticle is not sufficiently informed on neutical mettere to observe a hobstey hanging in coils from the end of the jib boom.

To show that the Aggie was correct in sqnaring away we have to say thet Capt. Sayer, Agent of the P. C. S. S. Co., at Sante Cruz, who wes on boerd, who is a men of meny yeere experience on the water, counselled a return, in spite of the fact that it was necessary for him to be at Sante Cruz that night. So anxious in fect was he, that Aggie was hove to in the middle of the bay end he wes traneferred et considerable risk on boerd the steemer San Vincente which heppened to pase at that time.

It is to he regretted thet a journelist, representing a large daily, ehould allow his private enimosities to so warp his judgment ae to descend to personel vituperetion in e matter of this kind.

About half-wey over the yachte met a very very heavy blow. Nellie which hed taken out some ballest previoue to the stert, (which by the way we believe ie contrary to the rules of the Pecific Yacht Club), wes compelled to reef down and teke the bonnet off her jib.

Annie, which was holding up well, carried awey her jib and wes compelled to run wey to leeward before pointing her course again. Halcyon also carried ewey her jib but being a large boat was enable to stay in the seaway. The boets arrived in tho following order: Lnrrine, Ledy Miue, Halcyon, Fleur de Lis, Nellie end Aunie.

Halcyon had not gone over the course bnt had joiued the fleet et Monterey, consequently she wae not entitled to a prize, so the prizes go to Lurline, Fleur de Lis, Nellie and Annie, as the subjoined table will show.

YACHTS.	Start.	Monterey.	Home	Actu'l time.	Cor'ct time.
Lurline.....	10.25.48	1.00.05	5.03.20	6.37.32	6.37.32
Fleur-de-Lis.....	10.26.43	1.37.00	6.03.58	7.36.50	7.22.48
Nellie.....	10.22.04	1.04.05	6.05.34	7.43.30	7.26.00
Annie	10.17.43	1.16.00	7.02.05	8.44.32	8.14.34
Aggie.....	1.28.00	1.12.00	Failed to finish.		

For some reasons we are glad Aggie did not finish, es it gives the Commodore and hie gallent little eloop a place in the race.

On reaching Santa Cruz the fleet was no longer controlled by seiling orders, aud no other concerted action was taken during the cruise.

The race demonstretes one thing, which is that Monterey bey is no plece for yacht racing, with its calms, heavy seas and theu gales, a fact thet even the victors ere glad to edmit.

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508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Annual Fair

——OF THE——

SONOMA and MARIN DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

(DISTRICT NO. 4,)

——AT——

Petaluma,

August 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1884.

The District comprises the counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano and Lake.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Tuesday, August 26, 1884.

No. 1—Running, free for all, dash of one mile. Purse $800.
No. 2—Trotting, 2:40 class. Purse $800.
No. 3—Trotting, district, for three-year-olds. Purse $300.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 27.

No. 4—Running, district, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit $100 added. $25 to second horse. One mile dash.
No. 5—Trotting, 2:22 class. Purse $1,000.
No. 6—Trotting, district, 2:40 class. Purse $100.

Third Day—Thursday, August 28.

No. 7—Running, for two-year-olds. $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added. $50 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile dash.
No. 8—Running, free for all, purse $500. Mile and repeat.
No. 9—Pacing, 2:20 class. Purse $600.

Fourth Day—Friday, August 29.

No. 10—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below fixed valuation, and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One-and-one-fourth mile dash.
No. 11—Trotting, district, for yearlings, purse $150. Mile dash.
No. 12—Trotting, 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.

Fifth Day—Saturday, August 30.

No. 13—Running, free for all, purse $600. Two mile dash.
No. 14—Running, consolation purse, $150. $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times 15 lbs. from their entitled weight. One mile dash.
No. 15—Trotting, free for all, Director to wagon. Purse $1,000.
No. 16—Trotting, district, for gentlemen's roadsters; purse $150; owners to drive; to road wagons or carts weighing not less than 150 pounds.

Horses in all district races must bave been owned in the district June 1, 1884.

The track has just received a dressing and is in first-rate conditi n—both fast and safe.

Entries to close August 1, 1884.

—o—

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the oest three in five, except the yearling trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. All purses unless otherwise specified divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct color, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. McM. SHAFTER, President.

W. E. Cox, Secretary.

Bay District ASSOCIATION Fall Meeting, 1884.

....ENTRIES FOR....

TROTTING SEASON,

Saturday, Aug. 2d—2:22 class; purse, $600. Divided, $360, $180, and $60 to first, second and third horse.

Tuesday, Aug. 5th—Four-year-olds; purse $600. Divided, $400, $125, and $75 to first, second and third horses.

Wednesday, Aug. 6th—2:40 class; purse of $500. Divided, $350, $100, and $50 to first, second and third horses.

Thursday, Aug. 7th—2:20 pacing; purse $500. Divided, $350, $100, and $50 to first, second and third horses.

Friday, Aug. 8th—2:27 class; purse, $750. Divided, $450, $225, and $75 to first, second and third horses.

Saturday, Aug. 9th—Free for all. Director to wagon; purse $750; $450, $225, $75 to first, second and third horses

All the above to be mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness. National Rules to goveru. Entrauce 10 per cent. of purses.

☞ In every race five or more to enter and three or more to start. Entries close with the Secretary, Monday, July 21st, 1884.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secy.
1435 California St.

Pacific Coast
BLOOD HORSE
Association

FIXED EVENTS,

Srinpg and Fall Meetigns,

1885-6.

—:o:—

SPRING MEETING,

FIRST DAY.

Winters' Stake—For three-year-olds, to be run the first day of the Spring meeting; dash of one and a half miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Nominations in above to be made for 1886.

Same day—California Stake; for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; to be run on the first day of the Spring meeting; second to save stake; dash of half a mile. Nominations in above to be made for 1885.

SECOND DAY.

Pacific Cup—Handicap of $100 each, $50 forfeit, $20 declaration, $600 added; second to receive $300, third to save stake; two and a quarter miles; to be run on the second day of the Spring meeting. Will close the 1st of March, 1885.

THIRD DAY.

"Spirit of the Times" Stake—Dash of one and three-quarters miles for all three-year-olds; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; $150 to second, third to save stakes. Nominations in above to be made for 1886.

Same Day—Gano Stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; second horse to save stake. When any California two-year-old heats the time of Gano, 1:15 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to he named after the colt which heats it. Nominations to be made for 1885.

—o—

FALL MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

Ladies' Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $200 added; three-quarters of a mile; second to save entrance. Nominations to be made for 1885.

Same Day—The Vestal Stake; for three-year-old fillies; one and a quarter miles; $25 p. p. $300 added; second to receive $100, third to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1886.

SECOND DAY.

Stallion Stake—Conditions: Only those three-year-olds are eligible which are the get of stallions owned in this State.

The stallions bave to subscribe the amount charged for their service to the fund; private stallions at the price of their last season, and those which have not made a public season, to pay $50, that sum being the minimum price. The owner of the get of a stallion is competent to name. The stake for the colts shall be $100 each, $25 forfeit; plate or money added at the discretion of the committee; distance one and three-quarter miles. To close for 1884 on the 1st of August next, at which time both stallions and colts (progeny) must be named.

THIRD DAY.

Finigan Stake—For two-year-olds; dash of a mile; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; second to save stake. Nominations to he made for 1885.

Same Day—Fame Stake—for three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each; $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Nominations to he made for 1886.

The Association reserves the right to change the day of running stakes.

All of these stakes (except the Pacific Cup as noted above) close on the 1st day of August next, the colts now rating as yearlings foals of 1883. Nominations to he made with Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco; Post Office box 2603. To be rated they must be plainly postmarked on or before that day, 1st of August.

JAS. V. COLEMAN,
President,
HENRY SCHWARTZ,
Vice-President.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,
Secretary.
P. A. FINIGAN,
Treasurer.

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M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

Golden Gate
Agricultural
—AND—
MECHANICAL
FAIR ASSOCIATION.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Oakland, Cal.

—COMMENCING—

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1884,

—AND ENDING—

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th.

Speed Programme:

FIRST DAY—Monday, September 1st.

No. 1 RUNNING—GOLDEN GATE PURSE—Purse $500 for two-year-olds; in four monies; three-quarter mile dash.

No. 2 RUNNING—PARDEE PURSE—Purse $500; free for all; four monies. One mile and repeat.

No. 3 TROTTING—2:22 class—Purse $800; four monies.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 2d.

No. 4 TROTTING—Purse $600 for all four-year-olds and under; four monies.

No. 5 TROTTING—Three minute class; Purse $600; four monies.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 3d.

No. 6 RUNNING—Free for all; two-mile dash; Purse $500; $300 to first; $150 to second, and $50 to third.

No. 7 RUNNING—Free for all; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; Purse $500; $300 to first; $150 to second, and $50 to third.

No. 8 TROTTING—2:30 class; Purse $800; four monies.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 4th.

No. 9 TROTTING—Three-year-olds and under—Purse $600; four monies.

No. 10 TROTTING—For yearlings—Purse $250; three monies; mile dash.

No. 11 PACING—Free for all—Purse $500; four monies. (Corette to wagon.)

Fifth Day—Friday, Sept. 5th.

No. 12 TROTTING—2:35 class—Purse $800; four monies.

No. 13 TROTTING—For two-year-olds—Purse $400; four monies.

No. 14 TROTTING—2:26 class—Purse $800; four monies.

Sixth Day—Saturday, Sept. 6th.

No. 15 LADIES' TOURNAMENT—purse $100; $25 for the most graceful rider, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider $25, second $15, third $10.

No. 16 BICYCLE RACE—Free for all; one mile dash; purse $100: first $50, second $30; third $20.

No. 17 TROTTING—Free for all—Purse $1,000; four monies. (Director to wagon.)

No. 18 RUNNING—Four mile dash—Purse $1,000: four monies.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Five to enter and three to start in all the above races. But the Board reserves the right in all the races in the above programme to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on puise, to accompany nomiuation. Purses of four monies divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall he entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to he divided as follows: 66 2-3 to the first, and 33 1-3 to the second.

In all races, entries not declared hy 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall he required to start.

Where there is no more than one entry hy one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will he held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to he named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will he required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

A. C. DIETZ, President.

L. WALKER, Secretary,
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P. O. Box 2360.

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FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

SAN MATEO
—AND—
Santa Clara County
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.
No. 5,

—TO BE HELD AT—

San Jose, Cal.

—ON—

September 29th & 30th,

—AND—

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

INCLUSIVE.

Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th—First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2—Running; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 3—Running; two mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to secoud horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 24th.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30th—Second Day.

No. 4—Trotting; three minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to secoud, $50 to third.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.

No. 6—Trotting; 2:20 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Running; half mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added: $75 to second horse.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skilful rider, $25, second $15 third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:10 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 lbs. weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 lbs.; purse $50; $30 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third horse.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to second horse.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $50 to first horse at first quarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $200; mile heats, three to five to rule; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.

Horses to he owned in District June 1, 1884.

Pacing Race; 2:25 class; purse $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third. Five to enter and three to start. Same to take place during the fair; date to be decided on hereafter.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five to enter and three to start; hut the Board reserves the right to hold a less numher than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; hut the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, alternating if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall he entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to he divided as follows: 66⅔ to first, 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out hy 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall he required to start.

Where there is more than one entry hy one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will he held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to he named in their entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance fee, ten per cent.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.

☞Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

W. T. ADEL, President.

J. HINMAN, Secretary.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

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1884. 1884

Stockton Fair,

September 23d to 27th,

INCLUSIVE.

—OVER—

$20,000

IN PURSES OFFERED.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $220 will be added by the Association, to he added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse that wins a part of the purse.

In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. of purse.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

Entries close August 1st, 1884, with the Secretary.

Entrance fee 10 per cent.

For full conditions see small speed programme.

—o—

TUESDAY, September 23.

No. 1—$2,000—United States stallion—Trotting race—Free for all—Purse $2,000, and $500 extra to the horse that beats the best stallion record.

No. 2—$1,000; Pacific Coast trot.ing; 2:36 class; purse $1,000.

No. 3—$400; district running; mile dash; for two-year-olds or under. Purse $400.

No. 4—$400; District trotting; best 2 in 3 for two-year-olds or under. Purse $400.

No. 5—$400; District trotting; four-year-old class. Purse $400.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

No. 6—$800—Pacific Coast running—Selling race; valuation $1,000, with three pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above; mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 7—$830; Pacific Coast hurdle race; mile and repeat over four hurdles. Purse $800.

No. 8—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000 (closed March 15th, with fourteen entries.)

No. 9—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:22 class. Purse $1,200.

THURSDAY, September 25.

Ladies' Equestrianism—Open to Pacific Coast. Five moneys—Aggregate $100.

No. 10—$800; Pacific Coast running; free for all; mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 11—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.

No. 12—$400; district trotting; for three-year-olds or under. Purse $400.

No. 13—$500; Pacific Coast novelty race; 1½ mile dash; $100 to each one-half mile, halance to winner of last half. Purse $500.

FRIDAY, September 26

No. 14—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for four-year-olds (closed March 15th, with eight entries). Purse $1,000.

No. 15—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; free for all (Director to wagon). Purse $1,200.

No. 16—$400; district trotting; 2:36 class. Purse $400.

No. 17—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2.24 class. Purse $1,000.

SATURDAY, September 27.

Ladies' Equestrianism—For residents of district only; five moneys; aggregate $100.

No. 18—$550; district running; mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $500.

No. 19—$500: Pacific Coast pacing; 2:25 class. Purse $500.

No. 20—$1,000; State trotting; for two-year-olds (closed March 15th, with nine entries). Purse $1,000.

—o—

Agricultural District No. 2 comprises the counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern, State of California.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

—o—

Board of Directors for 1884.

L. U. SHIPPEE, J. H. O'BRIEN,
JOHN E. MOORE, JAS. A. SHEPHERD,
JAMES A. LOUTTIT, FRED ARNOLD,
R. C. SARGENT, R. W. RUSSELL,
A. W. SIMPSON, Treasurer.

J. M. LARUE, Secretary.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

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—OF THE—

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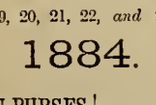

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500 Stables. Splendid Grand Stand.

One of the Finest and Fastest Mile Tracks in the United States.

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SPEED PROGRAMME:

Tuesday, August 19—First Day.

No. 1—Running, three-quarter-mile dash for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2—Trotting, three-minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second horse, $50 to third horse.

Wednesday, August 20—Second Day.

No. 3—Running, one-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $2 0 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 4—Trotting, 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse,

No. 5—Pacing, 2:20 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse.

Thursday, August 21—Third Day.

No. 6—Running, one-and-a-half-mile dash for three-year-olds; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 7. Running, half mile and repeat, free for all; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 8. Trotting, 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second and $75 to third horse.

Friday, Aug. 22—Fourth Day.

No. 9. Running, selling race one-and-one-eighth mile dash; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

No. 10. Trotting, 2:27 class, purse, $600; $360 to first horse, $180 to second, and $60 to third horse.

No. 11. Trotting, purse of $500; free for all horses owned in the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Yolo, Solano, Lake and Mendocino, on the first day of June, 1884, that have never beaten 2:35; $300 to first horse $150 to second, and $50 to third horse.

Saturday, Aug. 23—Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running, two and one-fourth mile dash, free for all; $30 entrance, $15 forfeit, $250 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 13. Trotting, free for all; purse $800; $480 to first horse, $240 to second, and $80 to third horse. Director to wagon.

STOCKHOLDERS' RACE.

No. 14. Trotting, stockholders' purse $250, entrance fee $25. This race to be trotted during the Fair with at least one day's notice before race. Free for all horses owned by stockholders of this association on the first day of June, 1884. The horse winning the first heat to take $125 and go to the stable, the horse winning second heat to take $100 and go to stable, the horse winning third heat to take $25 and close the race.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a propottionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six P. M of the day preceding the race, shall be require to start.

When there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6. P. M. of the day preceding the race No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running wals will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races, (except fixed events), to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 2, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

I. DETURK, President.

C. H. BANE, Secretary.
WILL ACTON, Asst. Sec'y

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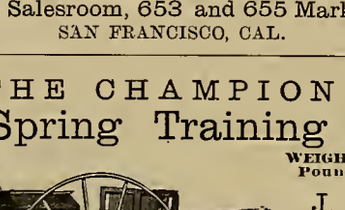

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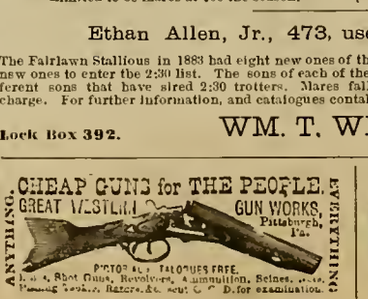

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THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15¼ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:16½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $160 the season.

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By Almont, ont of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

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By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 ths season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

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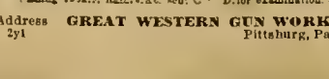

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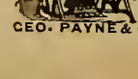

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HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Contts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties dealring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchasea and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street

Important Sale of Thoroughbred Horses.

BY DIRECTION OF

THEODORE WINTERS, ESQ.

We will Offer for Sale

Thursday, July 17th, 1884.

At the Stables of C. H. SHEAR, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento,

Seventeen Head of Thoroughbred Horses

COMPRISING

All his two-year olds and yearlings, together with the crack three-year-old Prince of Norfolk and the famous hurdle mare Hattie B.

It is Mr. Winters positive intention to retire from the turf and confine himself strictly to breeding. Hence his entire string will be offered without reserve. The colts in training will be galloped until day of sale, that they may be kept in order for racing purposes. The horses may be seen previous to sale at the Winters' Ranch, Riverside Road, near Sacramento. A competent Veterinary will be in attendance, to make all examinations desired by purchasers. Killip & Co. will execute commissions for intending buyers who cannot be present.

Catalogues giving full pedigrees, etc., will shortly be issued. For information apply to

KILLIP & CO.,
Live Stock Auctioneers,
116 Montgomery Street, S. F.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Pure Bred Jersey Cattle,

THE PROPERTY OF

ROBERT BECK, ESQ.

—TO TAKE PLACE—

Thursday, July 17, 1884.

IMMEDIATELY UPON THE CONCLUSION OF THE sale of Mr. Winters' horses, ws will offer twenty head of THOROUGHBRED JERSEY BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS, all registered in ths American Jersey Cattle Club, and in Pacific Coast Jersey Cattle Clnb Registers. These cattle are of the choicest milk strains, being chiefly descended from Tonchstone, the most famous Jersey bull imported into California. Several high grade cows and heifers will also be offered.

The sale will take place at stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

Catalogues giving pedigree and full information will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO.,
Live Stock Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 24, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2n, No. 4179.

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THE

Thirty-first Annual

STATE FAIR

—AT—

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Commencing Monday, Sept. 8th,

—AND—

CLOSING SATURDAY, SEPT. 20th, 1884.

TWO WEEKS.

Speed Programme.

First Day, Thursday, Sept. 11th.

TROTTING.

No. 1—The Occident Stake—Closed in 1882 with thirty nominations.
No. 2—Pacing Purse, $1,000. 2:25 Class.
No. 3—Trotting Purse, $1,200. 2:25 Class.

Second Day, Friday, Sept. 12th.

RUNNING.

No. 4—The Introduction Stake—For two-year olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 5—The California Derby Stake—For three-year olds. Closed in 1882 with sixteen nominations. One mile and a half.
No. 6—The Del Paso Stake—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; third saves stake. three-quarter mile heats.
No. 7—Selling Purse, $200—Entrance free. Second horse, $50. Fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounde added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

Third Day, Saturday, Sept. 13th.

TROTTING.

No. 8—Trotting Purse, $1,000—For four-year olds Closed March 10th, 1884, with ten entries.
No. 9—The Annual Two-year Old Trotting Stake—Closed January 1st, with twenty-one nominations.
No. 10—Trotting Purse, $1,200—2:27 Clase.

Fourth Day, Monday, Sept. 15th.

RUNNING.

No. 11—The Maturity Stake—Cloeed in 1883, with nominations. Three miles.
No. 12—The Premium Stake—For all agee. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; of which $50 to second; third to eave stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 13—The California Annual Stake—For two-year olds. Closed in 1883 with nineteen nominations. One mile.
No. 14—Free Handicap Stake. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $350 added. $75 to second; third to eave stake. Weights announced September 5th; declaration September 8th, by 8 P. M. Two and one-quarter miles.
No. 15—Free Punse, $300—For all ages. $50 to eecond; $25 to third. One mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Tuesday, Sept. 16th.

TROTTING.

No. 16—Trotting Purse, $1,000—For three-year olds. Cloeed March 10th, 1884, with thirteen entriee.
No. 17—Trotting Purse, $1,200. Three-minute Clase.

Sixth Day, Wednesday, Sept. 17th.

RUNNING.

No. 18—The Orange Stake—For two-year-old filliee; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile.
No. 19—The Breeders' Stake—For three-year olds. Closed in 1883 with seventeen nomination. One mile and a half.
No. 20—Selling Purse, $250—For all ages; entrance free. $50 to second; nxed valuation $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One and three-eighths miles.
No. 21—Free Purse, $400—For all ages. $100 to second; $50 to third. One mile and a half, and repeat.

Seventh Day, Thursday, Sept. 18th.

TROTTING.

No. 22—Trotting Purse, $1,200—2:22 Class.
No. 23—Trotting Purse, $1,200—2:40 Class.

Eighth Day, Friday, Sept. 19th.

RUNNING.

No. 24—The Sunny Slope Stake—For two-year olds. $50 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added. $75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of Introduction Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of California Annual Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounde. One mile.
No. 25—The Shenandoah Stake—For three-year olds. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to eecond; Third to save stake. Winner of Derby Stake penalized 5 pounde. Winner of Breeders' Stake penalized 5 ponnds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile and a quarter.
No. 26—The Nighthawk Stake—For all agee. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added. Second, $75; third, $50; $200 additional, if best time (1:41½) in the State is beaten. Stake to be named after winner, if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) ie beaten. One mile.
No. 27—The Pacific Coast Handicap—For all ages. $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $20 declaration; $400 added. $150 to second; $100 to third. Weights announced September 16th; declaration September 17th, by 8 P. M. Three miles.

Ninth Day, Saturday, Sept. 20th.

TROTTING.

No. 28—Trotting Purse, $1,000—For two-year olde. Cloeed March 10th, 1884, with five entries.
No. 29—Trotting Purse, $1,200—2:30 Clase.
No. 30—Trotting Purse, $1,500—Free for all. "Director" to wagon.

Entries for the following running events for 1885-5, were ordered to be cloeed with tbe above races:

No. 1—California Breeders' Stake—For foale of 1882, to be run at tbe State Fair of 1885. $50 entrance p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to eecond, and $50 to tbird. One mile and a quarter.
No. 2—Maturity Stake—For four-year olde in 1885, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second borse, $100; third $50. Three miles.
No. 3—California Annual Stake—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $100 entrance. $25 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; tbird, $50; one mile.
No. 4—California Derby Stake— For foals of 1883, to be run at tbe State Fair of 1885. $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; second borse $100; tbird, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year old trot, unlese otherwiee specified; five to enter and three to etart. But tne Board reserves the right to hold a leee number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and en per cent. to fourth.

National Asseciation Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necesaary to finieh any day's racing, or to trot a epecial race between heats. A horse making a walk-over ehall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When lees than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 55 2-3 to tne first, and 33 1-3 to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six p. m. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one pereon or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, whicb muet be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close witb the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.

Erwin F. Smith, Secretary.

Speed Programme

—OF—

THIRD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE—For two-year-old colt owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE.—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olde. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harnees and to rule, for a purse of $300. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For eingle road borses to huggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second 45, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to barnees and to rule, for a puree of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harnese and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile beats, best 3 in 5, to harnees and to rule, for a puree of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rulee to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reeerve the right to change the order of the programme eo ae to alternate if necessary to eave time, and furnish more than one race tbe eame day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of puree, to accompany all nominatione.

Horses distancing tbe field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horsee entered for purses can only be witbdrawn by conecnt of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horee Aeeociation Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-startere must be declared out tbe day previoue to the race tbey are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races tbe eecond borse eavee entrance.

No money paid for a race without a conteet.

All entriee for Races to cloee with tbe Secretary or President, at Chico, Aug. 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of tbe Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that tbey will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rulee in regard to entries and conducting tbe Races will be strictly enforced, and all purse and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaviug the Stand.

N. B. In all running races tbe second horse saves entrance. The time of closing entries extends to August 1st, at 10 o'clock P. M.

C. C. MASON, President.
ROLAND DILLER, Secretary.

Dissolution Sale of

Trotting Stallions,

BROOD MARES,

Roadsters, Colts, Etc.

In Consequence of the Dissolution of Co-partnership of Messers NEWLAND & PUMYEA, we will offer for sale on

SATURDAY, July 19, 1884,

—AT—

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,

FIFTY HEAD OF WELL-BRED HORSES, AMONG the yearlings and two-year-olds are the get of Steinway, Grand Moor and Poscora Hayward. The brood mares are principally Hambletonian. The stallions are the well known Grand Moor, by the Moor, dam Vashti, by Mambrino Patchen; and the two-year-old colt by Newland's Hambletonian (he by Speculation) out of Phaceola by Silverthreads, her dam Minnehaha, dam of Beautiful Bells, Eva, Sweetheart and others. The roadsters comprise fine driving horses, both eingle and double, and several matched rarriage and road teams. There will also be offered coad and track sulkies, light and beavy driving carts, etc.

The horses, with the exception of brood maree, will be at stables of Newland & Pumyea, Seventh sireet, near Broadway, Oakland, until July 17th, after that date all may be seen at Oakland Park.

The sale will be absolute. Terms Cash. Catalogues will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO.,
Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTANT BREEDERS' SALE OF

Trotting Stallions,

COLTS AND FILLIES,

Brood Mares, Roadsters,

WORK HORSES, Etc.

—The Property of—

S. J. TENNENT, at his Ranch,

PINOLE STATION. Near Martinez, upon the line of the C. P. R. R., at **10:30** A. M. on

THURSDAY, July 24th, 1884.

THIS SALE WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST important that has yet taken place in California, and will include Colts and Fillies by Echo, Steinway, Whipple's Hambletonian, Arthurton, Pinole Patchen, Alexander, Gus, Reliance, and other noted Stallions. Catalogues, giving full pedigrees and description, will be issued in a few daye.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

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HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
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Are prepared to accept orders from breedere in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act ae Agents for California firms.

Referencee kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Eeq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

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Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Walee.

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SETTER PUPPIES.

ENGLISH SETTERS, FINest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigreee guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

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Cockled-Ankles

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SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.

BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

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Savannah, Ga.: Solomons & Co.

San Francisco, Cal.: Wakelee & Co., under Occidental Hotel.

Cleveland, O.: F. S. Slosson, 223 Superior St.

Baltimore, Md.: Louis Senft & Co., 22 N. Howard St.

Chicago, Ill.: J. H. Fenton, 187 and 189 Washington St.

Chicago, Ill.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 180 Wabash Av.

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Proprietor and Manufacturer, 101 Trumbull Avenue,
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Llewellin Setter Dog

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BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART,

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G. F. WALTER,
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This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

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THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

—OF THE—

SANT CRUZ COUNTY Agricultural Fair Association.

At Santa Cruz.

—COMMENCING—

Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1884,

—AND ENDING—

Saturday, August 16th, 1884.

SPEED PROGRAMME

FIRST DAY, Tuesday, August 12th.

No. 1—Trotting race; three-minute class; Purse, $400.

No. 2—Trotting race; 2:40 class; Purse, $200. Free for all horses owned in the district.

SECOND DAY, Wednesday, August 13th.

No. 3—Trotting race; 2:27 class; Purse, $500.

No. 4—Trotting race; Purse, $150; three-minute class. Free for all horses owned in the district.

THIRD DAY, Thursday, August 14th.

No. 5—Pacing race; 2:20 class; Purse, $400.

No. 6—Trotting race; 2:50 class; Purse, $150; for all horses owned in the district.

FOURTH DAY, Friday, August 15th.

No. 7—Trotting race; 2:40 class; Purse, $400.

No. 8—Running race; Purse $150. Free for all; half mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY, Saturday, August 16th.

No. 9—Trotting race; 2:22 class; Purse, $500.

No. 10—Trotting race; Purse, $250; for all horses owned in the district.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on all purses, to accompany nomination.

In all races five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats with any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish a day's racing, or to trot a race between heats.

No money will be paid for a walk-over.

Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of the Judges.

Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horse; also name and residence of owner, and, in running races, colors to be worn by rider.

All purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third. A horse distancing the field shall be entitled to only first and third money.

Entries to all the above races will close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

R. C. KIRBY, President,
JAMES O. WANZER, Secretary.

Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
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RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, forwarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

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CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

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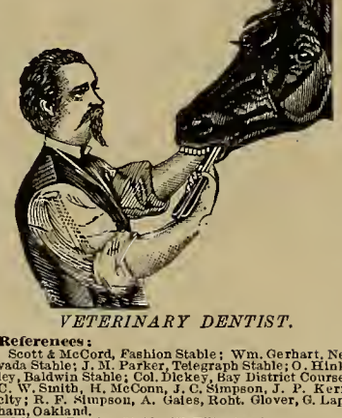
☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,

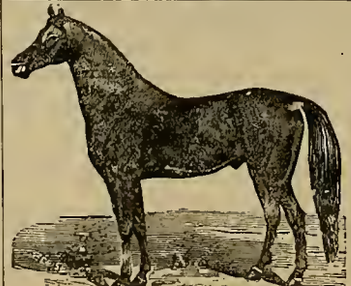


VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gales, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



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HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
8:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		†7:50 P M
		†8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		†8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Ollroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.		Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	8		$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00	
Millbrae			65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25	
Oak Grove			90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50	
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50		
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00		
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00		
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00		
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00		
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00		

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

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Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

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(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

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APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ.

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

TUESDAY, JULY 1st, 1884

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
†8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	*6:40 P M
*8:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	7:40 A M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso, Express, and East, Emigrant	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera, Fresno and Tulare	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M		9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles, Express and East, Emigrant	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	7:40 A M
7:00 P M	East, Emigrant	11:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	7:40 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 7:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Oakland Pier; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

†Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*8:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*8:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*6:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—8:07—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—8:37—7:07—8:08—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*8:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

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A. N. TOWNE. Gen. Manager,

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. V. No. 3
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

ATHLETICS.

Americans at Lilliebridge.

[Special cable to the World.]

London, July 5.—The Lilliebridge athletic meeting took place to-day. The meeting wes held under the joint management of the South London Harriers and the Menhattan Athletic Club, of New York. Six thousand people were preseut. There wes much enthusiasm. The Americans were in hard luck. Waldron sprained his ankle and was easily beaten in the 100-yard dash by Cowie, who came in two leugths ahead, witb Wood second and Waldron third. Fredericks was also beaten in the 1,320-yard dash. For the latter event there were only two starters—Snooks and Fredericks. Snooks won easily. Fredericks wes evidently out of training. He ran prettily, and his style was much admired. The race was not an especially fast one. Snooks is a steady-going fellow, and his very steadiuess would have defeated almost any one laboring under the disadvantage of part-training. Myers, Musprat and Ball competed in the 440-yard race. Myers won as he pleased in the very good time of 49 3-5s. Mnsprat was second and Ball third.

For the four-mile walk Murray led throughout. His time was 30m. 12s. Jervis was second and Meeks third. Murray's style was denonnced as unfair.

W. G. George was present, and was an interested spectator. But, although much had been expected of him, he could not take part in the races. His feet were sore, presumably from much running or walking. There is a suspiciou that the results were arranged beforehand, and indeed there was an unusually large number of causualties.

The latter part of the cablegram referring to the events being prearranged is simply nonsense. The victory of Myers in the quarter was expected on all sides. Fredericks of course had not a ghost of a show in the mile race. That Murray's style of walking shonld be denonnced as unfair is much to be regretted, particularly when the slow time made is considered. Waldron is certainly not the best 100-yard runner in America and his defeat by Cowie and Wood is not a surprise.

An Extraordinary Runner.

A correspondent writes to an English paper:—"Ernst Mensen, a Norwegian sailor, in the British navy, having distinguished himself in the battle of Navorino, (1827), left the navy and became a professional runner. He first attracted attention by running from London to Portsmouth in nine houre, and after that he ran from London to Liverpool in 32 hours. Subsequently he undertook to run from Paris to Moscow. Starting from the Place Vendome, at 4 P. M., June 11th. 1831, he entered the Kremlin, at 10 A. M., June 25th, having done the distance, (1,760 miles), in 13 days 18 hours. He soon got employment as a public courier, and became an object for sporting bets in Enropean Conrts, invariably beating mounted couriers wheu matched against him. He never welked, but always ran, his usual refreshment being one biscuit and an ounce of raspberry syrup per day, and two short reete of 10 or 15 minutes each in 24 hours. These rests he took stending, and slept with a handkerchief covering his face. In 1836 Mensen carried dispatches, in the East India Company's service, from Calcutta to Constantinople through Central Asia; he performed the distance, 5,615 miles, in 59 days. He died on one of his extraordinary tours, and wes found resting against a tree as if asleep. He was buried just outside the village of Syang, in Upper Egypt."

Personal.

Mr. Louis Gerichten, the well known professor of gymnastics, ie organizing classes in boxing and fencing at his rooms, 316 Post St., between Stockton and Powell. His open time is Wednesday and Friday evenings, and Tuesday, Tbursday and Saturday afternoons. Private lessons giveu at the rooms or at gentlemau's residences. The Professor's position as instructor to tbe Olympic Club and the Verein Eintracht are a sufficient certificate of his qualifications as a teacher, which are of the highest order.

Craig Wilmer, the winner of the 100-yard race at the W. A. C. Games, is the popnlar Captein of tbe New York Athletic Club, and one of the few men credited with running a hundred yards in even time. Mr. Wilmer's absence from the cinderpath extends about five years.

How the Team Feel.

A well-known American, now in London, writes a private letter, from which we culled the following interesting paragraphs:

London, Eng., Jnne 19.— * * * The team are at last settled in whet I mey call "home quartere," and are gettiug along finely. I think Myers will win all of his reces, notwithstanding that he has to run George three races, of a half a mile, 1,000 yerds, end 1,200 yards. I know his friends do not care to see him go over 1,000 yards, but if Meyers did uot consent to give George apparently the best of it at at least one distance, he would not rnn. Snook, of course, will be a competitor, now that he is running so well. Myers has geined several pounds, and will run at 116 to 118 lbs. When at this weight and form he is capable of almost anything. It is more than likely that he will "do" several records. They are all afraid of him even now, and every one swears that he runs easier and faster than he did in 1881.

Fredricks is suffering with a sore knee and a bruised sinew, ceused by his striking himself while skipping a rope on board the steamer, but he will, uo doubt, shortly recover, es he has put on an American porous plaster. Notwithstanding this drawback, he ran 587 yards yesterday in 1m. 14½s., which is quite equal to 1m. 16s. for 600 yards, and this, too, all alone. * *

Waldron, as yet, has not set out for hard work, but will no doubt do so in a day or two. * *

Myers ran 150 yards, yesterday, in 15 1-5s., and didn't try a bit, and this, too, after he had finished his other work. * *

Cowie ran a trial, and only did 10 2-5s. on one watch, and 10⅖s. the other, for 100 yards. * *

I wish Waldron had more confidence. * *

Myers says hs feels like a "fighting-cock." * *

They will have a glorious meeting July 5th, if it is a good day.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Williamsburgh Athletic Games.

The meeting of the Williamsburgh A. C., of New York, held on the afternoon of the 4th of July, was only moderately attended owing to the wet weather. The track was soft and heavy. Result:

One Hundred Yards Run—W. C. Wilmer, 4 yds., 1st; L. P. Smith, 5 yds., and A. M. Riddle, 8 yds., ran a dead heat for second positiou. Time, 10 2-5.

Half Mile Run—F. Smith, 50 yds., 1st; T. J. Murphy, scratch, 2d. Very close. Time, 2 minutes 0 2-5 seconds.

One Mile Walk—E. A. Kraft, 20 seconds, 1st; E. Lange, 5 seconds, 2d. Time, 7 minutes 27 seconds.

220 Yards Run—P. Martin, 10 yds., 1st; W. C. Adams, 3 yds., and H. Kraft, 12 yds., ran a dead heat for second position. Time, 24¾.

One Mile Run—C. M. Smith, 1st; E. Cunningham, 2d. Time, 4 minutes 54 3-5 seconds.

Hurdle Race—M. W. Ford, scratch, 1st; S. Russel, 16 yds., 2d. Time, 18 3-5 seconds.

Quarter Mile Run—T. J. Convey, 15 yds., 1st; P. A. Gilmore, 5 yds., 2d. Time, 55 seconds.

Running High Jump—M. W. Ford, 1st, 5 ft. 7 in.; S. Tumble, 2d, 5 ft.

Bicycle Race, Five Miles—Ed Pettus, 1st; H. J. Hall, 2d. Time, 21 minutes 54 3-5 seconds.

Jack McMaster's dog Tommy ran 100 yds. in 7 2-5 seconds, and 125 yds in 8 2-5 seconds.

T. M. Malone and J. W. Byrne.

The three-event match for $250 a side, between the above named athletes, was recently decided at Sydney, Australia. The first contest was the running high jump. Both cleared the bar at 5 feet 7 inches, and at 5 feet 10 inches Byrne also cleared the bar, but Malone failed. Malone cleared 21 feet 1½ inches with ease and won the running high jump. Therefore the actual result rested on the 120-yard-hurdle race, over 10 hurdles, 3 feet 6 in. high. Malone led all the way by a couple of yards until the last hurdle was reached, when by a magnificent jump Byrne got on even terms with the Irish athlete, and after a desperate finish was just beaten. Time, 17 1-5 seconds.

The issue of June 21st of *The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, of London, contains an excellent grouping of the American athletes, Myers, Murray, Waldron and Fredericks.

Crescent Athletic Club of San Diego.

Mr. Wellace Leach, a leading citizen of San Diego, furnished a large building with all the perphernalia necessery for a well equiped gymnasium, and then invited the admirers of muscnler developement, in San Diego, to form a club. In reeponse to the invitetion a meetiug was held on the night of June 27th, which was numerously attended. Dr. Gregg, who is an expert in gymnestics, remarked thet a building like that in which they had assembled ought to have been constructed yeers ago, but no one could be found to invest, until Mr. Leach with his well known liberality and public spirit had built it. A gymnasium is the best place for a young man to spend his time, as it was excellent for promoting physical development and contribnted to general good health, besides keeping the young men from bad company and associations. He heartily endorsed the suggestion of forming a gymnastic club, and was willing to do all in his power to further the object. The result of the meeting was the appointment of a committee on constitution and by-laws, etc., and at the next meeting the constitution was adopted and 72 members joined the Crescent Athletic Club. From a private source we are informed that the club now numbers over 100 members. The following gentlemen were appointed officers of tbe club for the ensning year: President, G. W. Jorres; Vice-Presidents, W. E. Williams and C. L. Loomis; Secretary, J. M. Dodge; Treasurer, O. S. Hubbel; Executive Commitee; Dr. R. J. Gregg, E. C. Briggs, James L. Copeland, G. W. Jorree and J. M. Dodge. Success to the Crescent Athletic Club of San Diego.

Myers Breaks the Record.

The second International meeting, under the joint management of the Manhattan Athletic Club and the South London Harriers, was held at the Aston Lower Grounds, Birmingham, on July 7th. Half-mile Run—L. E Myers, M. A. C., 1st; time 1 minute, 55 2-5 seconds, which now becomes the fastest amateur record in the world. 120-yards Run—G. G. Wood, L. A. C., 1st; A. Waldron, M. A. C., 2d by 18 inches; time 12 1-5 seconds. One-mile Run—W. Snook, Mosely Harriers, 1st; H. Fredericke, M. A. C., 2d, close up; time 4 minutes, 27 seconds. Two-mile Walk—F. Murray, W. A. C., 1st; time 14 minutes, 15 seconds.

The American team of Lacrosse players who returned triumphant from their English tour on July 6th, met the Canadian Lacrosse champions from Toronto July 9th on the Staten Island Cricket Grounds, and the home team were defeated by the Canadians with almost as much ease as the former had whipped the English Lacrosse team.

The five-mile footrace which took place at Toronto, July 9th, on the Woodbine Course, between David Bennett, of Toronto, and Edward Case, of Hamilton, for $200 a side, was won by Bennett, by seventy-five yards, in 26 min. 26 sec. There was heavy betting on the result, Case being the favorite.

June 18th, on the New Market Field, seventh annua sports of the Limerick Athletic and Bicycle Club. Putting 42-lb. shot, with follow—W. Real, Limerick, won at 28ft 4in. This is now the longest amateur record, supplanting 27ft. 10in., made by E. O'Grady, on same grounds, in 1878.

G. G. Wood, who ran second in the 100 and 440 yds. races at the late English championship games, is a very poor starter. The *Field* says:—"With constant practice at starting and getting into his running more quickly, Wood should make a good man indeed."

June 22d, at Stamford Bridge Grounds, London, Eng., annual Scottish Gathering. Putting 22-lb. shot—D. McKinnon, L. S. R. V., 35ft. 10½in., which is now the longest amateur record.

W. Cummings, of Scotland, and N. Cox, of Bristol, England, are matched to run a four mile-race for $250 a side, at Frailworth, on July 26th.

Herry Hutchens, the English phenomenal sprinter, has offered to give 10 yards start in 300 to any one who dares to met him.

TURF AND TRACK.

The Five-Year-Olds at Chicago.

[Breeders' Gazette.]

In the four-year-old race given last year by the Chicago Driving Park the principal contestants were Algath and Eva, and thoee who were present remember the race with interest and pleasure. In the first heat the contest wae entirely between Algath and Governor Stanford's filly Bonita. Both were accounted to have a great deal of speed, and consequently when they ehot out at the first turn from the othere the spectators looked for a fast mile, and in this they were not disappointed, as Algath came first to the wire in 2:23, which was a very creditable showing indeed for a four-yeer-old. Algath had gained a record of 2:25½ as a three-year-old, and as Bonita had gone even faster than that it was considered that the contest for the first place lay between them, but in the succeeding heats Eva, another Californian, had things pretty much all her own way, and won the race in four heats with comperative ease. In the last heet of this race the attention of tbe crowd was drawn to a powerfully built gray colt. He hed not been prominent in the previons beats, owing to hed driving, but with a new man in the sulky he trotted an exceeding good mile. considering the use that had been previously made of him, being beaten only a neck by Eva iu 2:26½, and had the distance to be traveled beeu a little further it is doubtfnl if the bay filly would have succeeded in keeping ahead of him. This horse was at that time celled Billy Clinker, and his performance in this race impressed a Chicago man so favorahly that at its close he purchased him for $3,000.

These three horses, Eva, Algath end Billy Clinker (now called Lynwood), again met each other on the Chicego track last Monday, they being this time engaged in a race for five-yeer-olds, and the only other competitor being Endymiou, the hlack son of Dictator, for whom J. I. Case paid $10,000 last fall. The race was watched with interest hy a large number of breeders who were present, aud by others all over the country the news of the result will be anxionsly awaited. Tbe owuers of all the horses except Endymion thought they had a chance to win. Mr. Case's horse was known to be out of it from the start, from the fact of his not having a tithe of tbe speed that of right helouged to him wheu in condition. Eerly in the Spring he was very fast, hut steadily retrogreded, nntil abont three weeks ago a mile in three minntes was abont his merk. It was then discovered that he was suffering from corns, and since treatment looking to their cure has heen begun he has improved wonderfully, and is now again able to heat 2:30, but was, of course, in no condition for a race against horses of his age which had been carefuly prepered and were in every way fit for the fray. The Algath perty were very confident that their mare would win. They kuew that she had plenty of speed, and in a race hetween young horses this is fully as importent an element of success as gemenese. The fewreces she had trotted in Michigan it wes thonght mnst have done her good, and at Detroit, over a track that was not fast, the California mare, Belle Echo, heat her a nose only in 2:23½, and Andy McDowell, the driver of Belle Echo, openly announced his belief thet Algath would prove the victor. But public snccess is always the strongest hold upon public esteem, and for this reason Eva ruled favorite in the hetting almost from start to finish. It was known that the gentleman to whom she helonged, Mr. John W. Mackay, cared nothing at all about the money features of her cempeign. He turns over to the driver of Eva. Orrin Hickok, all the money thet the mare wins, and, in addition to this, foots the training bills. What he desires is that she shall never be started in a race unlese her chance to win is a good one, and knowing this the public natnrally conclnded that so good a manager as Hickok wonld not be on hand with his mare unless she wes fully prepared for a long race and a fest one. The Lynwood people thought tbey held the key to the situation. While admitting the speed shown hy Algath in her work and races this year, they pointed to the fect that their colt had been beaten a heed only hy Maybird in 2:22¼ over the Chicago treck, and that he had since then improved in speed somewhat they were ready to admit. To the claims that he was not well.bred enongh to stay, made by the partisans of the other horses, they replied thet in the race last year he was as game es tbe best of them, and thet his superior speed wonld more than cover any margin of gameness which the otbers might have over him.

It was under there terma that the race was begun. As the smart ones hed predicted, Algeth won the first heat with comparative ease in 2:24½, her only competitor heing Endymion, and he was so clearly ont of form as to not be able to make her go a hard heat. Eva'e hreak just after the word was given cansed her to fall far behind, and Hickok drove only with a view of gettiug inside the distance, which he accomplished withont in any way distressiug his mare. The Algath people were jnbilant over tbe result and confident for tbe future, aud this confidence was increased when in the next heat tbere mare went away with Eva and beat her with comparative ease in 2:23. "I can come home the uext heat in 2:21," said Fuller, who wae driving Algath, and the result showed that he had not overestimated tbe abilities of the daughter of Cuyler. She had the hest of Eva all the way, and when inside the distance flag the Californian made a tired break, it looked as though the race was ended. But in carrying Eva wide on the lower turn, Algath had necessarily left a gap between herself and the pole, and this opening proved the cause of her defeat, as McCarthy, hehind Lynwood, took advantage of it at a critical moment, and coming with a wonderful burst of epeed, beat Algath to the wire a neck in 2:20½.

The third heat showed that Lynwood was strong as well as fast, but in spite of it all Algatb held her position ae first choice in the bettiug, and in the fourth heat seemed to justify the confidence of her backera, ae she went away very strougly, with Eva iu secoud place. For eeven-eighte of a mile the two horses had the fight all to themselves, but at the end of that diatance Eva was clearly beateu, and a tired break settled whatover chance of winniug the heat ehe might have had. But again Lynwood proved himself a trotter of merit. Fully two lengthe behind the leaders when Eva broke, he pulled out aud came down the home etretch at better than a 2:20 gait, and at the finish was an easy winner at 2:22¼. It was uow evident that Algath must have a rest if her chance of winning the race was not to be entirely thrown away, and consequently she made no effort for the fifth heat. Thinking her to be his principal opponent, McCarthy did not make a move until it wae too late to overtake Eva, with whom Hickok had put off in tbe lead and opened up as great a gap as possible. The result was that sbe won the heat easily in 2:25, thus enabling her to etay in the race, while otberwise she would have been sent to the barn for not winning a heat in five. It was tbis move on the part of McCarthy that lost the race to his horse, as in the succeeding heats Eva was clearly the best one of the party, and had no difficulty in defeating Algath and Lynwood in 2:25¾ and 2:27¼.

July 7th.—Purse, $2,500, for five-year-olds.

Eva b m by Sultan, dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief	4	2	3	3	1	1	1
Lynwood, gr h, by Clinker, dam said to be by son of Gray Eagle	3	3	1	1	2	2	2
Algath, b m, by Cuyler, dam Haroldine, by Harold	1	1	2	2	4	3	3
Endymion, blk h, by Dictator, dam Aunie Eastin	2	4	4	4	3	ro	

Time—2:24½, 2:23, 2:20½, 2:22¼, 2:25, 2:25¾, 2:27¼.

Lake City Notes.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—With most consummete stupidity the Chicago Driving Park gave no recing yesterday or to-day, simply because it was damp and nnpleasant during the forenoon of each day, up nntil nearly eleven o'clock.

On the 8th instant, the sun shone brightly after half pest one, and the track was in excellent shape. Washington Park held its sport, and Gen. Monroe's performances in the Cnp clearly proved the day to be well suited for racing, while the performances of Niphon and Sedie McNairy, in the heat race further setisfied the dissatisfied trotting *devotees* that Tuesday was not so had a day for sport.

There wes no racing at Washington Park Weduesday, and this fact gave the Driving Park every opportunity to gather, in the multitude of visitors which thronged tbe city, anxions to go to some plece of resort. But no, a slight mist in the moruing dampeued the ardor of the management, and they assured the public that nnder no circumstances would owners of horses speed their animals over such a track as they knew the Driving Park to be in. To prove how poor a day Tnesday was, I need ouly say that the ch g Westmont peced three-quarters of a mile hitched with running mate, in 1:30, a two minnte gait. Very slow track, I tbink.

On Wednesday I saw Jey-Eye-See trot a mile in 2:15, and repeat in 2:14¼, the lest quarter in 31¾ seconds, which certaiuly proves that the track was not in such had condition.

At present Jay-Eye-See wears a bar shoe and on one of his ankles shows sigus of a receut hlister. He has thickened up quite a considerable siuce last season, though he remains the same iucomparable performer.

The resnlt of Westmout's fast mile was the making of a wager between J. S. Campbell end John Murphy, which will in the course of three weeks hring Frenk and mate and Westmont and mate together in a race for $2,500 a side. This rece is intended to he a *bona fide* affair and I hope that for once a pacer cen give the public the pleasure of witnessing a genuine race. Steeplechasers, hurdlers and pacers helong to the uncertainties of life and it is far hetter for a man to take his little pile of dollars and hand them to the side-wheeler at the beginning of each seeson, than to dream of winning anything from ench contests. It is no nse, the money is certaiuly thrown away, and why not give it to them at once and then go home and ettends to one's hnsiness?

Ou the 3d of July, at Washington Park, Johnny Campbell stated that if he did not win the free for all pace on the following day he would bring Richhall over to the park and enter him in a selling rece.

Those whose heard him make the assertion, now ask that he carry out the letter of his assertion, after which it is to he hoped that lightning will strike the balance of the side wheelers, thus removing from the turf as grand a combination of frand and dishonesty as ever disgraced legitimate sport in any country.

Almont is dead. The wires have probably brought yon news of this, and my statement will contain hut little iuformation. Still we cannot refrain from speaking of it, as with all friends of the breeding interests we deeply regret his sudden death.

Gov. Sprague is deed, Geo. Wilkes is dead, and now Almont's days of service are ended; surely the great State of Kentucky has canse to think herself twice robbed of her royal heritage of stallions, for concede what one will regarding those left, the fact is nevertheless true that the three most popular and valuahle sires of trotters in the hlue grass region have died with the pest two years.

Almont mares and Almont stallions will jump still higher in the popnlar opinion of the world, and why shouldn't they? Certainly no other stallion has achieved greater snccese during so few yeers of service, either in his direct or remote descendants. Greatgrand sons and danghters of Almont are coming rapidly to the front, all within the life of a not very aged horse.

Too liherel a supply of water and green grass were the immediate causee of Almont's death, which induced acute inflammation of the bowels and death was the result within forty-eight hours.

Clingstone went leme after an exercising mile in 2:17, and nothing farther need be expected regarding his race with Jay-Eye-See nntil the Clevelend neeting. Columbus.

Chicago, Ill., July 4th, 1884.

Sale of Foxhall.

A cahlegram from London states that Mr. James R. Keene, New York City, has eold to Lord Roseberry, for £4,800, or $23,500, the American-bred horse Foxhall, bay, bred by A. J. Alexander, Woodhurn Farm, Spring Station, Ky., foaled 1878, by King Alfonso, dam Jamaica by Lexington; her dam Fanny Lndlow by imp. Eclipse, out of Mollie Jackson by Vandal, etc.

Foxhall was purchased by Col. S. D. Bruce for Mr. Keene at the Woodburn Sale, June 18th, 1879, for $650, and was shipped to England early in 1880. At two years old Foxhall started in three races, wiuuing twice et Newmarket, Octoher, 13th; won the Bedford Stakes, Bretly Stakes Course, with 122 lbs. np, beating Myra, Ishmael aud Mynheer; won by a head. Value £175. Same place October 14th, ran second, with 122 lbs. np, to Savoyard, 122 lbs, for the Ashley Stakes, beating three othere. Same place October 28th, won the Nursery Handicap, value £292, witb 124 lbs. up, heating Heyday, 96 lbs. second, Accelerato, 91 lbs. third, and fifteen othere; won by a head.

At three years old he started in seven races. At Epsom, April 27th, Foxhall, 92 lbs., rau aecond to Bend Or, 126 lbs., for the City and Suhurban Handicap, about a mile and a quarter, beating Post Obit third, Petronel, Prestonpans, Barrett, and eighteen others.

At Ascot, June 16th, with 108 lbs., ran uuplaced to Robert the Devil, 126 lbs., Petronel, 4 yrs. old, 126 lbs., second, Exeter, 5 yrs. old, 130 lhs., third, and Zealot, 4 yrs. old, 126 lbs., for the Gold Cup, about two and a half miles.

At Newmarket, September 29th, Foxhall, 129 lbs., won the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, across the flat, beat his stable companion, Don Fulano, 122 lbs., second, Ishmael, 122 lbs., third, and Maskelyne, 122 lbs., fourth. Won by four lengths. Value, £747.

Same place, Oct. 11th, Foxhall 110 lbe , won the Cesarewitch Stakes, about two and a quarter miles, beating Chippendale, 5 yre., 124 lbs., secoud, Fiddler, 3 yrs., 96 lbs., third, and sixteen others; won in a canter by twelve lengths. Valne, £1,287.

Same plece, Oct. 12th, Foxhall, 127 lbs. won the Select Stakes, Rowley mile, valne £445, beating Tristau, 122 lbs., second, and Maskelyne, 122 lbs., third, won by nearly a length.

Same place, Oct. 25; Foxhell, 126 lbs, won the Cambridgeshire Stakes, ahout a mile and a quarter, beating Lucy Glitters, 3 yrs., 91 lbs. second, Tristan, 3 years., 107 lhs., third, Peter, 5 yrs., 140 lbs., Bend Or., 4 yrs., 136 lbs., Petronel, 4 yrs., 126 lbs., Mistake, 4 yrs., 102 lbs., Wallenstein, 4 yrs., 97 lbs., and twenty-four others; won by a head. Valne £2,017. Foxhall is the secoud borse that has ever won the Cambridgeshire aud Cesarewitch Haudicaps in the same year; Roseberry, a four-year-old, being the other.

At Paris, June 12, Foxball won the Grand Prix de Paris of 158,950 francs, witb 121 lbs. up, beating Tristan second, Albion third and seven others.

At four years old started twice, winning once. At Ascot, June 8tb, Foxhall, 126 lbs., wou the Gold Cup, about 2½ miles, value 1,000 sovs., beating Faugh-a Ballagh, 3 yeers 105 lhs., secoud, and Petronel 5 years, 130 lhs. third; won by a neck, value $1,240.

Same plece, Jnne 9th, Foxhall 131 lbs., ran second to Fiddler 4 years, 126 lbs., beating Petronel 4 years, 137 lbs., and Exeter 6 years 133 lbs., for the Alexandra Plate, about three miles. Tbis finished his raciug career as he went lame aud conld not be trained again. Foxhall made the eeason of 1884 at Leyhourne Grange.

Betting on the Races.

The year 1884 is a bed one for favorites so far and the effect is to reduce the volnme of money staked very sensibly. This is the complaint in the Eest at present. In the book system, when the favorite wins a great many people, who have backed the certainty at short odds, win a little money, and ever so little won is a deel more setisfactory than a loss. But when a rank outsider gallops away with a race, only some few, who are in possession of a well kept stable secret, or lay on a little "just for a flyer" at long odds, get off with anythiug, the bulk of the money being scooped by the bookmakers. The effect is not so noticeahle in the auction pools, es the unpromising horses are geuerally bnnched as "the field," and specnlators are apt to teke a field ticket or two as a saver. The following from the New York *World* gives an idea of how extcnsively the favorites have failed:

With the exception of the racing at Washington Park, Chicago, during the past week, the sport has uot heen of a very high order. The most conspicuous feature has been the almost total failure of the favorites. The recent meeting at Ascot, England, has heen named "Black Ascot" from the same cause, and it was feared that the settlement on the following Monday would he very unsatisfactory. Bnt the London sporting press agree that the settlement was not only prompt, but very satisfactory.

In this conntry, the bettiug beiug entirely in the ready-money system, there can he no such thing as an nnsatisfactory settlement, for the professionals get their money in advance. But the continued failnre of the favorites is beginning to tell on the general public, and the betting at Monmonth Park hoth on Friday and Satnrday was very light, even more so than at Sheepshead Bay. How badly the favorites suffered duriug the week will probably be better nnderstood by sayiug that out of seventy-six races run at Sheepshead Bay, Brighton Beach, Monmouth Park and at Chicago only twenty-eight were won by the favorites to forty-eight hy non-favorites. A few years ago it was just the reverse. Then the favorites invariably won, and to tbat fact was due the retirement of the betting firm, Reed & Haughton, whose motto was to "pepper the favorites," the Englishman—as Mr. Haughton was known—being always ready to lay a trifle more against them than any oue else, and the result was, it is said, the firm lost nearly a quarter of a million dollars in two seasons. Bnt the present non snccess of the favorites is even more injnrions to the turf. It takes the money out of the public's pockets, and instead of a hundred different individnals each winning a trifle the mejority are losers and the minority are winners.

A Question of Pedigree.

On Jnne 13th the Hawaiien Agricultural Society held its annual fair at Kapiolani Park, Honolnlu, and a speck of war hae arisen in the equine world of the Islands, over tbe decision of the judges in the class of thoroughbred stallions. The horses exhibited for prizes were Waterford, Langford, Jr., and Gen. Garfield. The blue ribbon was awarded to Langford, Jr., and the owner and admirers of Waterford protested vigorously, hut withont effect. The Honolnlu papers have criticised the decisiou freely and caustically, asserting that Langford, Jr., was not a thoronghhred and the owners of the winning animel have responded with a statement of his pedigree and an offer to match Laugford, Jr., against any horse in the kingdom, except Bazaar, for from $2,000 to $5,000, giving the acceptor the choice of any distance from two to four miles. Both parties have written us for a decieion on the qnestion of pedigree. The owner of Waterford asks ns to state which we consider the hetter bred horse, Waterford or Laugford, Jr. Probahly Mr. Cornwell did not mean all the words convey, for if he had reflected a moment he would have seen that it was obviously an improper thing for ns to do. The fact is hoth horses are strictly thoroughbred and the matter of which is the best bred is one of opinion only. Waterford's hreeding has not been hronght in question and as his pedigree has been repeatedly published and is familiar to all who have any knowledge of thorougbreds it is not necessary to repeat it here. The impression that Langford, Jr., is "half bred," or something akin to it, is not confined to the Islands, bnt prevails to a certain exteut among horsemeu here, and to clear up that questiou we give his blood lines, of the correctuess of which there is no manner of doubt.

Langford, Jr., chestnut horse, foaled 1876. By Langford, son of Belmont.

First dam Flora by Cosmo.
Second dam Fanny Harper by Grey Eagle.
Third dam Julia Ann by Medoc.
Fourth dam by imp. Eagle.
Fifth dam by Gallatin.
Sixth dam by Albert.
Seventh dam by Uniou.
Eighth dam by Tippoo Saib.

Flora was bred by A. M. Stevensou and at the time she was sent to Laugford was owned by R. S. Carey of Sacramento. A short time afterward she was sold with the foal in utero, to W. L. Pritchard of Sacramento, and Laugford, Jr., was foaled in Mr. Pritchard's ownership. There is no flaw in the pedigree of either horse, and the question of superiority wae one for the judges to determine. Errors in judgments of this kind are among the risks exhibitors assume when they enter their animals for competition, and if the duties of judges are not always intelligently performed it is a condition not peculier to Hawaii.

The Hawaiian Agricultural Show.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Once more I pen yon a few lines in connection with onr Island affairs. The Royal Hawaiian Agricnltnral Society held its second show on the 13th and 14th of Jnne at their new site at Kapiolani Park. The attendance was not as large as it shonld have been, probahly tecanse it was too far from the city and too expensive to get there for quite a nnmber who, no donbt, would have attended had it heen held at its former site.

The horses formed the principal exhibit, and I must say that they were a fine lot, nnmbering in all over one hundred, the accommodation being very good but ecant this year. There was also quite an exhibit of cattle, among which I noticed quite a numher of imported bnlls and cows. The dog fanciers also had qnite a feast; terriers, greyhonnds, setters, and pugs were well represented. The swine department wae very slim this year, and the sheep were few in numher.

The large building in which the horticultural, mechanical and pomological exhibits were arranged was admirably adapted to the pnrpose for which it is devoted, and the display of carriages, harness, plows, cnltivators, plants, fruits, flowers, etc., was very good. Onr particular hobhy, however, was the exhibit of horses, and of them we will confine onr remarks.

Among the stallions we noticed "Boswell," the property of Col. C. H. Jndd. This horse was imported from the farm of Gen. Withers, Lexington, Kentucky. He was sired by Almont, his dam being Nellie B., by Kirtley's Patchen.

Next came Triumph, also imported from same place by the same party. Triumph was sired by Strader's Cassins M. Clay, Jr.; dam the Martin mare claimed to be a thoroughbred.

We also noticed some of onr California friends in Eureka, the property of B. F. Dillingham; Waterford, the property of W. Cornwell; Langford, Jr., Gen. Garfield and Old Ventnre.

The first prize was given to Boswell; second to Eureka, for the best imported stallions for carriage use.

The first prize was also given to Langford, Jr., as the best thoronghbred stallion, but according to my mind, Waterford was entitled to it (one of the jndges claimed that he was not entitled to it because he was lame.)

The display of imported mares was rather slim and was confined to H. J. Agnew's bay mare Mande, sired by Major Rathhurn's Bertrand Black Hawk; dam hy Hamilton Chief.

B. F. Dillingham's black mare Baby, sired by Royal George.

H. J. Agnew's bay mare Idle Girl, sired by Wildidle, dam Robin Girl, and ten others whose owners neglected to furnish the pedigree. In this class the first prize was awarded to H. J. Agnew'e Idle Girl.

The exhibit of native-hred mares was rather large, there beiug no less than twenty-one. The prize in this class was awarded to Col. Judd's Venns, thongh more than 90 per cent of the attendance favored H. J. Agnew's gray mare Kitty Malone, sired by Patchen Vernon, dam Baby, by Royal George, a beantifully formed mare, dapple grey, 16 hands, perfectly broken, and a flyer. The display of yonng stock, the prodnce of Ventnre, Boswell, Trinmph, Waterford and Patchen Vernon was very good and the following claim especial attention:

Patchen Vernon, Jr., the property of B. F. Dillingham, eired by Patchen Vernon, dam pedigree unknown.

H. J. Agnew's Boswell, Jr., dam Maude, by Hamilton Chief.

Col. Jndd's Norman Clay, sire Triumph, dam Sigmeta, by Alamo, son of Almont.

Puss, sired by Gen. Knox, Jr., dam Sne; and Jas. Campbell's Starlight, hy Ventnre.

Miles Bros. secnred first prize for best carriage team, best imported stallion for draft nse, and best imported jack, there being no others in competition in the two last named classes. There were also several fine horses and mares exhihited, bnt for eome reaeon omitted in catalogues.

Mr. Gay's "Mystery," a fine imported mare, no pedigree furnished.

Gov. Dominis' Cator colt.

H. J. Agnew's bay colt Idle Boy, by Wildidle, dam Montana, by Harry of the West.

Same owner's hay filly Eva, by Flood, dam Rivulet.

Jas. Gay's ch filly Fiamma, by Monday, dam Abbie W., and several others.

There was a great deal of dissatisfaction at the result of the awards, and I must say that the jndges aelected for the occasion, either favored their friends or know very little about horses. In other conntries, I have seen the jndges take each class by itself and examine each entry individnally in the stalls as well ae on the parade ground, bnt perhaps the heat of the day was too mnch for them, for they sat down and had the stock led up to them for inspection; first a native hred mare, then a jack, then a thoronghbred, then a mnle, then a saddle horse, next a fonr in hand, and so on. They would ask the name of the animal, who owned it, age, etc., and then pass it on. Native-hred mares led np and exhibited with imported mares and so everything was in confnsion; no order, no classification or system. Many exhibits were not led up as no one seemed to know when or how they were wanted. After having gone through them in this straggling order, the jndges went to town where they met and awarded the prizes. Several parties were so disgusted at the management that they took their stock home; Waterford taking the lead and hanging his head as if ashamed at getting the prize for best saddle horse when he was exhihited as a thoronghbred atallion. It is to be hoped that next year those having charge or management of this show will select *horsemen* for jndges.

OAHU.

HONOLULU, July 3d.

Trotting at Portland.

CITY VIEW PARK, Jnne 29.—Purse, $250; three-quarter mile heats; 3 in 5.

Florence E., ch m, Pathfinder, dam by Jack Miner—Buchtel	1	2	3	1	1
Sunset, ch g, hy Geo. M. Patcben, Jr., dam by Belmont—Misner	4	1	4	2	4
Snowflake, gr m, hy Snowstorm—Smiley	2	4	2	3	2
Johnny Blue, b g hy Alexander—Ruiter	3	3	1	4	3

Time, 1:56, 1:56, 1:58, 1:55, 1:58.

July 4th.—Purse, $500; 2:25 class.

Johnny Blue b g—Ruiter	2	2	1	2	1	1
Snowflake g m—Smiley	4	3	4	1	2	2
Florence E., ch m—Bnchtel	3	4	3	3	3	ro
Sunset ch g—Misner	1	1	2	dis		
Venita, h f, by Altamont—Beach	4	dis				

Time, 2:34½, 2:33, 2:37, 2:36½, 235, 235.

July 5—Purse, $500; 2:30 class.

Attamont, b h, by Almont, dam hy Brown Chief—Beach	1	1	1
Johnny Blue, h g—Ruiter	2	2	4
Florence E., ch f—Leihy	3	3	2
Melrose, br g, by Sultan—Misner	4	4	3

Time, 2:33, 2:37, 2:36.

Racing at Union, Oregon.

The Jnly meeting at Remillard's track, Union, Oregon, began on the 2d inst., with good weather and fair track. The events disposed of were as follows:

Jnly 2.—Pnrse, $60; for all horses that never contested for pnhlic money. One mile.

J. W. Gentry's ch f Tiny A., 2, by Monte Cristo—by Dasher....1
Chas. Marsh's br g Brown Jug, 4, hy Red Dollar....2
W. Water's br g Sprague, 3, by Osceola....3
Time, 1:51¾.

Won easily by a length and a half; Sprague a had third. Pools, Tiny A., $20, Brown Jug, $10, Sprague, $4.

Same day—Purse $150; free for all ages; hatf mile heats.

John Early's b g Dundrum, 6, by Melbonrne, Jr.—Pironette.... 1 1
Jos. Kinney's b g Policy, 6, hy Osceola—nnknown.... 3 2
John Young's b h Bankroll, 5, by Dr. Lindsay—Rosa Mansfield.... 4 3
Wm. Leigh's ch h Othetlo hy Monte Christo—unknown.... 2 dis
Time, 0:50, 0:50.

Both heats easily won. Othello acted badly and was left at the post in the last heat. Pools: Dundrum, $20; Othello, $15; Bankroll, $10; Policy, $7.50.

July 3d—Purse $150: for three year olds bred in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. One mile.

Carnaham & Gentry's ch c Echo hy Osceola—Sunsbine hy Dasher.... 1
John Young's ch c Dr. Lindsay, Jr. by Dr. Lindsay—Rosa Mansfield.. 2
W. Water's br g Sprague, by Osceola.... 3
Time—1:49.

Won hy four lengthe. Echo a hot favorite in the hetting.

Same day—Purse $200; for all ages; heats of 7-8 of a mile.

Wm. Leigh's b m Repetta, 4, by Alarm or Reform—Long Nine.... 1 1
John Early's b g Dundrum by Melhourne, Jr.—Pironette.... 3 2
Jos. Kinney's b g Policy, by Osceola.... 2 3
Time, 1:33, 1:38½

Both heats won hands down. Pools: Dundrum, $30; Repetta, $15; Policy, $8.

Jnly 4th.—Purse and stake $580 for ali two-year-olds; 5-8 of a mile.

J. W. Gentry's ch f Tiny A., by Monte Cristo—hy Dasher.... 1
J. W. Gentry's ch c Billy Mosbey, by Monte Cristo—by Dasher.... 2
John Yonng's br c Villard, by Lodi—Rose Mansfield.... 3
M. W. Lasley's ch f Elva R., by Opbir—hy Langford.... 0
M. W. Lasley's cb c Oro, by Ophir—by Langford.... 0
Time, 1:08¼

Won at a gallop. Pools: Gentry's pair, $20; Lasley's pair, $10; Villard, $5.

Same day.—Special purse for named horses; balf a mile.

W. Water's hr g Brown Jug, hy Red Dollar.... 1
Owner's ch g Joe Daniels.... 2
Owner's ch g Slasher.... 3
Time, 0:52.

The only trotting event of the meeting was a pnrse for two-year-olds.

Jnly 4th.—Purse $125; trotting for two-year-olds; mile heats.

Pontius b g hy Black Stranger, dam hy Pathfinder—J. N. Ferguson 1 1
Redshaw s c by Bashaw, dam Nellie 3d.—W. Deal.... 2 dis
Mary Sommer h f by Lemant, dam by Bashaw—McKissick.... 3 dis
Time, 3:56, 3:44.

The Turf at Portland.

CITY VIEW PARK, July 4.—Purse, $500; for all ages; balf-mile.

S. J. Jones' blk m Blne Monntain Belle, by Napa, 115 lbs....1
R. E. Bybee's b f Neyella, hy California—Laura Barnes, 113 lbs....2
Murphy's ch g Bogus, hy Ophir—hy Imbrie s Heenan, 117 lhs....3
Time, :50.

July 5—Purse, $400; for all ages; three quarters of a mile.

S. J. Jones' hr h Forest King, by Monday—Ahbie W., 120 lbs....1
W. G. Scoggin br g Jim Merritt, by Langford—Sweetwater, 117 lbs....2
R. E. Bybee's h f Neyella, hy California—Lanra Barnes; 113 lbs....3
Murphy's ch g Bogus, by Ophir—by Imhrie's Heenan; 117 lbs....0
Time, 1:17.

At Chicago.

Mail dates from the Lake City are to the 10th inst., np to which time seven days of the Washington Park Meeting had been disposed of. The races in which Pacific Coast people will feel an interest are particularized as follows:

Jnly 3d—The Englewood Stakes, a sweepstakes for fillies, 3-year-olds (foals of 1881); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before Feb. 1, 1884; or $20 April 1, 1884; or $30 if on May 15, 1884. All declarations void nnless accompanied with the money; with $1,500 added, the second to receive $300 and the third $100 out of the stake. Winners of any 3-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 pounds; of $1,500, 7 ponnds; of 3 or more than 3-year-old stake races or any value, 10 pounds extra. Maidens allowed 5 ponnds. One mile.

Wm. Cottrill's ch f Mona, 3, by Bnckden—Monomania, 115 lhs. ....(Stoval) 1
Geo. W. Bowen's h f Biunette, 3, hy Billet—Mira, 105 lbs. ....(Kelly) 2
D. R. Harness' cb f Malaria, 3, by Bob Wolley—Margin, 105 lhs. ....(Thayer) 3
Ed Corrigan's ch f Modesty, 3, hy War Dance—Billet, 120 lhs. ....(Murphy) 0
T. D. Pulsifer's ch f Hanap, 3, by King Ban—Haz'em, 105 lbs. ....(Harris) 0
Fleetwood Stables' hr f Fac Simile, 3, by Enquirer—Farfuletta, 105 lhs....(Ellis) 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch f Savanna, 3, by Grinstead—Josie C., 105 lbs. ....(Holloway) 0
J. G. Greene & Co.'s cb f Easter, 3, by Euqnirer—Mollie W., 110 lhs. ....(Hovey) 0
Time, 1:45¾.

Poola: Modesty, $50; Savanna, $20; Mono, $11; Binnette, $9; field, $11. Books, 4 to 5 against Modesty, 5 to 1 eacb against Mona, Savanna and Binnette, 10 to 1 against Fac Simile, 12 to 1 against Hanap, 20 to 1 against Malaria, and 30 to 1 against Easter. The flag fell to a capital start, with Modesty and Mona in the lead, Hanap third, Savauna fourth, the rest hunched, and Easter left at the post. Before the quarter was reached, Modesty was taken back, and Savannah went to the front, Mona second, two lengths behind, Fac Simile third. The race np the hack stretch was a pretty one, the Californian etill leading, hnt at the three-quarters Bennette had forged into second place, witb Mona lapped, here the favorite hung ont signs of distress, and it was evident the extra weigbt was too mnch for her. In the stretch Mona came away and won by half a length, Binnette second, Malaria third. Time, 1:45¾. French mutnals paid, $30.

Same Day—The Boulevard Stakes, a sweepstakes for all ages. $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1884, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 and tbe third $100 out of the stakes. One mile and a quarter.

Ed. Corrigan's b g Freeland, 5, by Longfellow—Belle Knight, 117 lbs....(Murphy) 1
Perry & Walker's b g Long Knight, 4, hy Longfellow—Belle Knight, 117 lhs....(Walker) 2
M. A. Walden & Co.'s blk f Thady, 4, by Tom Bowling—Cotleen Bawn, 113 lhs....(Stoval) 3
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Gano, 4, by Grinstead—Santa Anita, 118 lhs. ....(Holtoway) 0
Time, 2:11½.

Pools: Freeland, $50 and the field $20. Books, 2 to 5 against Freeland, 3 to 1 against Long Knight, 8 to 1 against Gano, and 25 to 1 against Tbady. At the start Long Knight cnt ont the work, with Freeland close up, Gano third, Thady last. At tbe stand Gano jumped to the front, leading tbe party to the quarter, Loug Knight aud Freelaud along side, Thady fonrth, going up the back stretcb Freeland aud Long Knight passed Gano and went neck and neck to the three-qnarters, and from bere to tbe wire the race was a clipper, Freeland winning by half a length, Thady third. Time, 2:11½. French mutnale paid, $7.10.

July 4.—The Columbia Stakes; a sweepstakes for all ages, $100 each, h f, or only $15 if declared out on or before May 15, 1884, with $2,000 added; the second to receive $400, and the third $150 out of the stakes. Weights 5 lbs. below the scale. A winner of any race in 1884 of the valne of $1,500 to carry 5lbs. extra. One mile and three-quarters.

Ed. Corrigan's b g Freeland, 5, by Longfellow—Belle Knight, 118lbs ....(Murphy) 1
T. J. Megibben's ch c Audrian, 3, by Springbok—Alme, 103 lbs ....(Stoval) 2
E. J. McElmeel's General Monroe, 6, by Tom Bowling—Minnie T. Morgan, 122 lbs....(P. Hennessey) 0
C. L. Hunt's ch g John Davis, aged, hy Harry Tallon—Belle Sayers.. 0
E. J. Baldwin's b g Lucky B., 5, hy Longfellow—Belle Knight, 118 lbs....(Halloway) 0
W. L. Cassidy's br h Blazes, 6, by Leamington—Lady Motley, 117 lbs ....(Walker) 0
Time, 3:07½.

Pools—Gen. Monroe, $100: Freeland, $60; Audrain, $50; field, $25. Books—6 to 5 against General Monroe; 2 to 1 against Freeland; 5 to 1 against Andrain; 7 to 1 against Blazes; 8 to 1 against Lucky B., and 10 to 12 against John Davis.

John Davis jnmped to the front when the flag fell and led to tbe stable turn where he gave place to Lucky B., the others being well np, Blazes being in the last position. John Davis again assnmed the lead in the stretch and passing the stand he was half a length ahead of Lucky B., he the same distance ahead of Freeland. On the club house tnrn Hennessey sent the favorite into second place, passing the qnarter Stoval gave Andrian his head and the game little fellow rushed to the front, he leading Monroe by a length at the half, Freeland being third and Lncky B. and John Davis running neck and neck in the rear, Blazes out of it. Mnrphy now hegan riding Freeland, and entering the stretch the green and green of the Corrigan stables were in the second place. Freeland now raced to the front and overhanling Audrian at the seven eighths pole, he heat him home by two lengths, the favorite being three lengths fnrther away. Time, 3:07½. Paris mutnals paid, $15.00.

Same Day—Purse $700, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third horse. Winner of any heat race during the meeting to carry 10 pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile heats, best three in five.

J. B. Haggin's cb m Nellie Peyton, 5, by Hurrah—Emily Peyton, 110 lbs....(Duffy)	3	1	1	1
James Murphy's ch f Salara, 3, by Salvator—Lady Stockwell, 99 lhs....(Withers)	1	5	4	2
R. Jervis' cb g Niphon, 6, by Tom Bowling—Kate Dnncan, 112 lbs....(Ellis)	2	2	5	
J. M. Ackerman's br g Nimblefoot, aged, hy Waverly—Mollie Cad, 212 lbs....(Watkins)	5	4	3	
John Forbe's h m Bonnie Bird, aged, hy Judge Curtis—Bonnie Braes, 110 lhs....(Yates)	4	6	2	
D. Farrell's cb g Revoke, 5, hy Harry O'Fallon—Sally Doswell, 112 lhs....(Taylor)	6	3	dis	
T. L. Lewis' b c Trouhle, 4, by Albert—Bonnie Maggie, 113 lbs....(Grimes)	7	dis		

Time, 1:18¾, 1:18, 1:18¾, 1:20.

First Heat—Pools: Nellie Peyton, $80: Niphon, $65; Salara, $25; Bonnie Bird, $20; Trouble, $9, Books: 2 to 1 against Nellie Peyton, 5 to 1 against Salara, 7 to 1 against Revoke, 5 to 1 against Niphon, 18 to 1 against Nimblefoot, 40 to 1 against Bonnie Bird, and 50 to 1 against Trouble. Niphon led the bunch clear into the stretch, where Salara, Nellie Peyton, Bonnie Bird and Nimblefoot joined issne with him. Nellie Peyton was eased np at the seven-eighths pole, and Niphon and Salara drawing clear of the others had a driving finish, the former winning by a short half length, tbere being two lengths between second and third. Time, 1:18¾.

Second heat—Pools: Nellie Peyton, $70; Salara, $30; field, $50. Books, 3 to 5 against Nellie Peyton, and 5 to 2 against Salara, the others as before. Niphon showed up in front before the half was half reached, and retaining his position he led into the stretch followed by Salara, Nellie Peyton and Bonnie Bird. Nellie Peyton and Salara soon run away from the others, and a magnificent race to the wire ensned, the former winning by three-fonrths of a length, there being three lengths hetween second and third. Time, 1:18.

Third heat—Pools: Nellie Peyton, $50; field, $10. Nimblefoot led the way to the half with Bonnie Bird and the favorite rnnning neck and neck a half length in the rear, the others ont of it. Nellie Peyton and Bonnie Bird heading the leader on the stahle turn, and the trio came into the stretch all in a bunch. A driving finish followed. the favorite winning by three-qnarters of a length, there being three lengths hetween second and third. Time, 1:18¾.

Fonrth heat—The betting was all over, Nellie Peyton and Salara were the only starters, and they ran neck and neck to the half, when Salara gave it np, and Nellie Peyton coming away won by five lengths in a hig gallop. Time, 1:20. Paris mutuals paid, $9.60, $7.20, and $6.10.

July 5th.—The Hyde Park Stakes. A sweepstakes for 2-year-olds (foals of 1882); $50 entrance, p. p.; or only $10 if declared out on or before Feb. 1, 1884; or $15 hy April 1, 1884, or $25 if on May 15, 1884. All declaration void, unless accompanied with the money; with $2,000 added, the second to receive $300, and the thtrd $200, out of the stakes. Winners of any stake race of the valne of $1,000 to carry 5 pounds; of $1,500, 7 pounds; of $2,000, or three or more stake races of any valne, 10 pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

E. J. Baldwin's ch c Verano, 2, by Grinstead—Jennie D., 110 lbs. ....(Holloway) 1
R. C. Pate's h f Belle Pate, 2, hy Great Tom—Variety, 100 lbs; ....(Withers) 2
J. T. Williams' ch c Joe Cotton, 2, by King Alfonso—Imp. Inverness 105 lbs;....(Harris) 3
Milton Young's h c Bootblack, 2, by King Alfonso—Beatitude, 105 lhs;....(Taylor) 0
J. R. Swiney's ch c Redstone, 2, by Wanderer—Katie Pearce, 112 lbs;....(Duffy) 0
E. J. Baldwin's b c Volanthe, 2, hy Grinstead—Sister to Clara D., 105 lbs;....(Conkling) 0
W. Cottrill's b g Jim Guest, 2, by Bnckden—Mrs. Grigsby, 102 lbs; ....(Stoval) 0
Ed Corrigan's h c Isaac Murphy, 2, hy Virgil—Mary Howard, 115 lbs; ....(Murphy) 0
Ed Corrigan's ch c Irish Pat, 2, by Pat Malloy—Ethel 105 lbs; (Ellis) 0
Gray & Co.'s ch g Celsus, 2, by Faustus—Lady Restless, 112 lbs; ....(Thayer) 0
J. G. Greener & Co.'s ch f Enfilade, 2, hy Enquirer—Capitola, 100 lbs;....(Farley) 0
H. J. Woodford's b f Minnichee, 2, by Charlton—Plover Wing, 100 lbs;....(Beam) 0
T. J. Megibben's b f Vallisea, 2, by Virgil—Mollie Cad, 100 lbs; ....(Gorham) 0
P. G. Speth's ch c Thistle, 2, by Great Tom—Ivy Leaf, 105 lbs; ....(Bryant) 0
G. D. Wilson's ch c Favor, 2, by Pat Malloy—Favorite, 115 lbs; ....(W. Walker) 0
Time, 1:19.

Pools: Corrigan'e pair, $50, Baldwin'a pair, $40, and the field, $31. Books: 2 to 1 each against Isaac Murphy and Verano, and all the way from 6 to 10 to 1 against each of the others. The large field was sent away in a bnnch, and passing the half Vallisea was in the lead witb Belle Pate in the second place. Belle Pate ran to the front on the stahle turn and showed the way into the stretch, Verano now came with a rush and joining issne with the leader near the seven-eightha pole, the pair had [illegible] finish, Verano winning by a length, with [illegible] distance between second and third. Time, 1[illegible] mntnals paid, $10.60.

July 9th—Purse $500, of which $100 to the second horse; for maiden 2-year-olds; horses not having run second for a sweepstakes of the value of $1,000 allowed 5 pounds; three-quarters of a mile.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Volanthe, 2, by Grinstead—Sister Annie, 105 lbs. ..... (Holloway) 1
P. G. Spelb's ch f Exile, 2, by Enquirer—Bonnie Mead, 102 lbs. ..... (Bryant) 2
H. M. Mason & Co.'s b c Tennessee, 2, by Ten Broeck—Lizzie Hoover, 102 lbs. ..... (Ellis) 3
H. Johnson's b f Mary Hamilton, 2, by Hyder Ali—Kitty, 102 lbs. ..... (Farley) 0
Wm. Cottrell's ch c Rock, 2, by Bob Wooley—Miss Stoner, 102 lbs. ..... (Stoval) 0
John Funk's b f Constellation, 2, by St. George—Plannette, 102 lbs. ..... (Thayer) 0
Ed Corrigan's blk g Vigilance, 2, by Virgil—Bonnie Kate, 102 lbs. ..... (Kelly) 0
Clint Askey's ch f Gold Rush, 2, by Tom Riley—Rebel, 102 lbs. ..... (Ford) 0

Time, 1:17½.

Pools: field, $50; Tennessee, $42; Volanthe, $35. Books: 2½ to 1 each against Tennessee and Volanthe, 3½ to 1 against Mary Hamilton, 4 to 1 each against Exile and Constellation, and from 10 to 12½ to 1 against each of the others. Exile was the first to show in front, but she surrendered the post of leader to Vigilance, who was a length in front at the half, with Exile in the second place, Tennessee third, and the others in a bunch. Vigilance gave it up on the top turn, and Tennessee took the second place with Rock well up, and the hunch at his heels. Holloway began riding Volanthe at the head of the stretch and coming with a rush he caught Exile in front of the stand, the latter being fouled by Tennessee, and beat her ont by a short half length, there being two lengths between second and third. Time, 1:17½. Paris mutuals paid, $13.10.

Same Day—Purse $500, of which $100 to the second horse. Winner of any race during the meeting to carry 10 pounds, of any two races during the meeting 15 pounds extra. Five-eighth of a mile heats.

R. L. Downter's ch g Niphon, 6, by Tom Bowling—Kate Duncan, 110 lbs. ..... (Taylor) 1 9 1
Weidman & Day's ch f Sadie McNairy, 4, by Enquirer—Nannie McNairy, 108 lbs. ..... (Ellis) 8 1 2
J. W. & R. H. Loud's ch f Lady Loud, 3, by Monarchist—Lady Hardaway, 99 lbs. ..... (Thayer) 3 2 ro
D. De Camp's ch m P. D. Q., 6, by Marion—Humming Bird, 108 lbs. ..... (O'Hara) 4 3 ro
Chinn & Morgan's b c Harpoon, 3, by Harkaway—Sunlight, 101 lbs. ..... (Mathers) 7 4 ro
J. B. Evers' ch m Gilt, 4, by Tom Sawyer—Agnes—108 lbs. ..... (Stovall) 5 5 ro
J. B. Haggin's ch m Premium, aged, by Castor, dam by Flying Cloud, 108 lbs. ..... (Duffy) 4 6 ro
R. R. Owing's b g Mammonist, aged, by Buckden—Monomania, 110 lbs. ..... (Conkling) 2 7 ro

Lloyd Daly, Eva K., Blue Bird, Joe R., Tony Pastor, La Belle N., Banquo, Glenellen and Wheatbread also started and formed the rear division.

Time, 1:04—1:04—1:05.

First Heat—Pools: Field, $100; Mammonist, $70; Sadie McNairy, $50, and Premium, $22. Even money against Mammonist, 5 to 2 against Sadie McNairy, 4 to 1 against Premium, 10 to 1 against Niphon, 10 to 1 against Lady Loud, and 50 to 1 against each of the others. Harpoon, Tony Pastor, and Niphon led the hunch. There was no change at the half. Lady Lond moved into the second place on the stable turn, and entering the stretch she headed Harpoon, Niphon being third, the rest in a bunch. Mammonist came with a rnsh from the rear, and Niphon and Lady Lond leaving the others, the trio had a rushing finish, Niphon winning hy a short head, with the same distance between second and third. Time, 1:04.

Second Heat—Mammoniat, $115; field, $135. Booke: 2 to 5 against Mammonist, and the others as before. P. D. Q., Mammoniat and Niphon were in front at the start, but the latter was soon taken back, and at the half the leader was P. D. Q., Sadie McNairy heing in the second place. Lady Loud took the second place on the stable turn, and coming home the race was a grand one, Sadie McNairy winning under the wire hy a short head, with half a length between second and third. Time, 1:05.

Third heat—Pools: Sadie McNairy, $100; Niphon, $27. Books: No odds against Sadie winning, and 2½ to 1 against Niphon. The pair ran almost neck and neck to the head of the stretch, where Sadie gave it np, and Niphon coming home in a gallop, won by three lengths, amid the cheers of he crowd. Time, 1:05. Paris mntuals paid, $100.

July 10th.—Quickstep Stakes, for two-year-olds, at $50 each, half forfeit, $10 only if declared by May 15th, 1884, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, the third $100 ont of the stakes; closed with 108 subscribers, of which 22 declared out; half a mile.

E. J. Baldwin's b f Mission Belle, by Grinstead, dam Josie C., 107 lbs. ..... [Holloway] 1
S. Bryant's Lady of the Lake, 107 lbs. ..... [Bryant] 2
J. & J. Swigert's Lady Wayward, 107 lbs. ..... [Kelly] 3
S. Bryant's Tantrum, 110 lbs. ..... [Williams] 0
W. Buckle's Anna Bell, 107 lbs. ..... [O'Neil] 0
W. Cottrill's Rock, 110 lbs. ..... [Stoval] 0
Fleetwood Stable's Rebuke, 107 lbs. ..... [Ellis] 0
J. Funk's Glenloch, 110 lbs. ..... [Heywood] 0
T. J. Megibben's Orlando, 107 lbs. ..... [Arnold] 0
Memphis Stable's Willie Clark, 107 lbs. ..... [O'Leary] 0
J. B. Richard's Gold Ban, 107 lbs. ..... [Conkling] 0
P. Speth's Thistle, 110 lbs. ..... [Harris] 0
J. & J. Swigert's Trousseau, 107 lbs. ..... [Wethers] 0
M. Young's Bootblack, 110 lbs. ..... [Taylor] 0

Time, 0:49.

Poole—Misaion Belle, $100; Lady Wayward, $100; Gold Ban, $50; Lady of the Lake, $40; the field, $100. Post odds, 2 to 1 against Mission Belle. Mutuals paid, $16.

Won easily by a length, half a length between second and third, after a hard drive. Value to winner, $3,370.

State Fair Colt Stakes.

The second payment in the trotting colt stakes of the State Agricultural Society wae due on the 15th, and Secretary Smith sent us the following list of payments received. Others may be in transit and extend the list:

Four-year-olda—Happy Jim, Thapsin, Ha Ha, Regina, Center, Lucille.

Three-year-olds—Voucher, Antevolo, Roht. Lee, Bay Rose, Tahbie Roeenbaum, Pope Leo, Nona Y, Leleeps.

Two-year-old—Lohengrin.

Colt Trotting at Colusa.

At Colusa on the 4th tho match between the Tilton Almont colts Bella A., owned by W. R. Merrill, of Willows, and California Peidmont, owned by Wm. Billups, of Colnsa, was trotted and won hy Bella A. These colts are two-year-olds and the race was a private match.

Colusa, July 4th.—Match for $100 a side; mile heats.

Bella A., by Tilton Almont—W. R. Merrill. 1 1
California Peidmont, by Tilton Almont—Wm. Billups 2 2
Time, 3:17, 3:06½.

Another instance of having two foals is reported, this time from Washington Territory. The Portland *Rural Spirit* says: "Mr. Alf. Bunker, of Waitsburg, W. T., under date of June 26, writes: 'Yesterday morning a Bollfonnder mare foaled a fine horse colt, bright bay. I took her np to look after her for 24 hours. The foal was strong, encked well and the mare was all right. At noon to-day, just 24 hours, she dropped a filly foal, black as a coal, large and strong.'"

California Racehorses in the East.

The performances of the Pacific Slopers—Fallen Leaf, Verano, and Gano—at Latonia and Chicago have been such as to attract the attention of the turf world at large to these home-bred members of the Baldwin stable. All three from the loins of Grinstead, a first-class racehorse himself, were hred and raised on the sunny slopes of Santa Anita Farm, near Los Angeles, Cal., a section of our Union not inaptly styled the garden spot of America. That Southern California, and indeed the intermediate portions of the Golden State as well, is peculiarly adapted to raising thoroughbreds is too well known a fact to ueed much argumeut, and the specimens of horseflesh that have run on Eastern tracks during the last few years, from the famous little Mollie McCarthy down to the equally famous Falleu Leaf, have impressed all turfmen in favor of a State that can produce such animals. The favorable climate that permits of work of some sort every week iu the year almost, the pure water from the mountains and foot-hills of the Sierra Madre, or Coast Range, and the unrivaled alfalfa, on which horses, cattle, and sheep thrive alike, are some or the causes that conduce to the great merit of the live stock of the Golden State. The young trotters of Palo Alto as well as the racehorsee mentioned above, hailing from widely separate stock farms, testify to the general excellence of the whole State, and even the Summer winds and fogs of San Francisco are no drawback, for the reason that a short six miles across the Bay to Oakland, to San Rafael, or Saucclito. one can find almost an earthly paradise, where meu and heasts fiud delight in simply the pleasure of existence. Such a halmy, hazy atmosphere as hangs over the California coasts during March, April, and May after the Winter rains have fallen gratefully on the parched soil, it has never been the writer's good fortune to enjoy elsewhere than in California, and now that we have quick and safe communication with the Pacific Coast by three Great Trunk Liues of railroad, there is no reason why horseraisers in that section should not increase greatly in the future. A small hut increasing trade in fine horses is already looming up hetween California and the South Western Continent. The Sandwich Islands and Antipodean Australia are finding out the merits of California stock, and to any of our Blue Grass horsemen who begin to find themselves cramped for room or a market, the advantages of this far Western part of our Union speak for themselves. As a place to Winter trotters and runners it is unsurpassed, aud ecores of Eastern turfmen will testify to thie fact. Meanwhile we welcome to our tracks these racing clans from the far West, and before the Summer is over hope to see Fallen Leaf and Verano in this vicinity. The questions of the two and three-year-old superiority East this year are of unusually open character, and perhaps in this filly and colt by Grinstead we may have the peers of the best of their age.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

In the Mountains.

The fair of the 11th district, comprising the counties of Plumas, Lassen, Sierra and Modoc, will be held at Greenville, commencing September 29th, and continuing five days. In the contest for location Quincy bid $1,750 and Greenville $2,220 bonus. The following is the speed programme, and it is more liberal than tbat of many other districts more favored in climate and topography. This mountain association evidently means to deserve success if it does not achieve it. Entries close September 1st, with the Secretary, John R. Murray:

Trotting—Class 3 m. 3 in 5, mile heats. Purse $225. 1st horse, $135, 2d, $67.50, 3d, $22.50. Free for district horses.

Running—Mile heats, 3 in 5. Purse $225. 1st horse, $135, 2d, $67.50, 3d, $22.50. Free for all district horses.

Trotting—2-year-olds, mile and repeat. Purse $100. 1st horse, $60, 2d, $30, 3d, $10. Free for all district horses.

Running—½ mile and repeat. Purse $100. 1st horse, $60 2d, $30; 3d, $10. Free for all district horses.

Trotting—Class 2:40, mile heats, 3 in 5. Purse $200. 1st horse, $120; 2d, $60; 3d, $20. Free for all.

Trotting—Single buggy horse, owner of horse to drive. Purse $50. 1st horse, $30; 2d, $15; 3d, $5. Free for all district horses.

Trotting—Class 2:34, 3 in 5, mile heats. Purse $300. 1st horse, $180; 2d, $90; 3d, $30. Free for all.

Running—¾ mile and repeat. Purse $140. 1st horse, $84; 2d, $42; 3d, $14. Free for all.

Running—¼ mile and repeat. Purse $75. 1st horse, $45; 2d, $22.50; 3d, $7.50.

Trottiug—Go as you please, to make nearest time to 4:30. Purse $50. 1st horse, $30; 2d, $15; 3d, $5. Entries to close at time of starting.

Running—Mile dash. Purse $150. 1st horse, $90; 2d, $45; 3d, $15. Free for all.

Trotting—Free for all, 3 in 5, mile heats. Purse $600. 1st horse, $360; 2d, $180; 3d, $60

Ladies' Equestrianism—Purse $100. Best lady rider, $30; 2d, $25; 3d, $20; 4th, $15; 5th, $10.

Trotting—2-year-olds, mile heats, 2 in 3. Purse $200. 1st horse, $120; 2d, $60; 3d, $20. Free for all.

Running—2 miles, 2 in 3. Purse $500. 1st horse, $300; 2d, $150; 3d, $50. Free for all.

The Santa Anita Stahle holds its prominence on the Eastern tracks. The Chicago correspondent of the New York *Spirit*, discussing Verano, says: The result of the Hyde Park Stakea stamps the winner as probably the best two-year-old of the year, regardless of locality. The field, a very large one, embraced nearly all the best two-year-olds in the West, including Favor, Isaac Murphy and Redstone, all winuers in good company. The start was not a good one, Joe Cotton and Verano being away in the rear. Going down the backstretch the latter was fully ten lengths hehiud the leader, while Isaac Murphy, Favor and Redstone were close to the front. It then appeared almost an impossibility that the California colt could close up such a gap, but he essayed it, and, by a phenomenal burat of speed on the homestretch, he flew past all of them, and landed an easy winner by three leugths. It is true that he carried five pounds less than Murphy, but he gave him at least a twouty-five pounds beating. The winner is about the best lookiug two-year-old I ever saw, large as a three-year-old and powerfully built. He is by Grinatead, dam a sister to Clara D., and has plenty of rich engagemonts ahead of him.

At Fort Bidwell, Surprise Valley, on the 4th, tho old stallion Conner made his appearanco after a long absence from the track, and won a milo dash very handily in 1:51¼, beating Hancock, Harry B. and Burtie R. The same day Della Walker won a half mile in :53, beating a field with the euphonious titlea of Sage Brueh Sam and Rim Rock Belle.

An Ancient Turfman.

And speaking of Captain Moore, did yon ever meet him? If not, half of your life is gone. He is a tall, spare man, past 70 yeara of age, and as full of fire as most meu at 45. He came up here ahout ten years ago, when his horse Foster was kept at Billy Bigham's place on Rock Creek in Wasco county. The following year I met him at Sacramento, where he was managing Mark Littell's horse Wildidle. The latter horse went lame in his race with Grinstead, and it became necessary to subatitute Foster in his place in the big $30,000 race, which was won by Foster. There was a great outcry at the time about an Oregon horse beating Californians, but it was wholly without warrant, for Foster was hred in Kentucky and only taken away from there to save him from seizure for debt. My own belief is that nobody in Oregon ever owned a hair of the horse, though Moore may possibly have borrowed money on him from parties residing here. Foster has since been sold to some parties residing in Texas. But to return to the venerable Captain. One night while the moon ehone down upon the capital city of California a quartette sat ontside the Golden Eagle Hotel, consisting of Captain Moore, the late Colonel Gift, Hon. John Boggs, of Colnsa, and the writer. I have the reputation of being, a pretty good talker myself, hnt never knew till that night how good a listener I could he when occasion demanded it. The conversation turned on famous geldings that had run upon the Amercan turf, and this was long before the triumphs of Parole, Vagrant, Monitor or Checkmate. Colonel Gift told about old Heardheart, by Mercury, the famous gray gelding of sixty years ago; and when he got through Captain Moore spoke of Nicholas I., and his brilliant victories over Sue Washiugton. Boggs and I occasionally interpolated a question, but that was all. I wanted to be a steuographer that night the worst in my life, and have always since felt that my education had been neglected. It was a "battle of the gods"—you hear me!—*Oregonian.*

The Ascot Gold Cup, valued at $5,000, won by Foxhall in 1882, is held by the Custom House authorities for the *ad valorem* duty of 45 per cent. The tax upon the trophy is over $2,000, and this Mr. James R. Keene has declined to pay. There seems to be no way of admitting the cup free without the aid of Congress, and the Secretary of the Treasnry has given Mr. Keene permission to export the cup to Englaud without the payment of duty, provided it is sent within thirty days from July 2. When an owner has enterprise enough to send an American bred horse to compete against the best representatives of English breeding farms, and when that horse reflects credit upon our own breeding establishments hy winning one of the most cherished trophies, it seems like a travesty upon justice to require the owner to pay nearly half of ite value to the Government before he can place it in the show window of Tiffany's to gratify the curiosity of his countrymen who join in the Broadway promenade. But such is the case. Congress should pass a law admitting free of duty trophies won by American horses and American atheletes in foreigu countries.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The late sensational trot of Phallas does not seem to disturb Director or his owner. In a conversation with Mr. Salisbury he said he had always liked Phallas, but still thonght Director was his equal in every way. He will send the little black stallion East again next season if nothing unfavorable prevents, and in the meantime we suggest that California is a good place for Mr. Case's stahle to Winter, and mayhap do a little business while resting the flyers. We gather this latter idea from the tone of Mr. Salisbury's talk.

Last week at Chicago, John Murphy and J. C. Campbell made a match which should provide a gennine aensation. The match is for $2,500 a eide between Westmont to pace and running mate, and Frank to trot and running mate; $500 a side has been put up as forfeit in the hands of Secretary D. L. Hall, the match is to come off within three weeks, and any association adding a purse, the same will go with the stake to the winner.

L. Hewlett, Jr., lost another stallion last Friday, hie general purpose horse George Washiugton. The horse was in the stahle that was hurned on the 4th, and snstained injuries from which he died.

The dun gelding Pride of the Bay died at Red Bluff last week, of lung fever. Pride was brought out from the Eaat by J. L. Eoff, and figured quite prominently in the trotting racee in the "way back" times.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by ma or telegraph.

W. H. K., Virginia City, Montana.

I have a five-year-old mare in training that I think shows signs of being in foal. If she is she is now six months gone. Her races will come off three months before she will be due to foal. She works well and fast, shows ½ miles in 1:11 and full miles hetter than 2:30. Do you think it would be safe to continue to train her, I have seen Pocahontus faciug a fast race when she was several months in foal. This is a very promising young mare, and probably the fastest horse in our Territory. I write hopiug you will please give me your opinion which I would value, as I am aware you are a practical trainer of valued experience. What I wish to know would she probably retain her present rate of speed, or could it be possible for her to improve?

Anawer.—It would appear rather risky to continue fast work and trotting in races when within so near the time of foaling. There was quite a number of prominent horsemen present when we received the letter, and their opinion was that risks would be slight. With an animal of so much promise, however, we would rather be on the safe side and not subject her to the danger of abortion, and, consequently, a chance to lose dam as well. The great pacer Pocahontas paced in New Orleans as late as February 24th, 1854, and her son, Tom Rolf, was foaled the same year. Unless a very late foal she must have been kept at work as far into pregnancy as our correspondent refers to. On June 21st, 1885, she beat Hero in New York, distancing him the first heat in 2:17½. This was to wagon and driver of 265 pounds, so that before and after the birth of Tom Rolf she showed wonderful speed. When in New Orleans her manager offered to wager that she could pace a milo in 2:10. The great English mare, Pocahontas, dam of Stockwell, Rataplan, King Tom, etc., ran the best race of her life when five months gone, and Lula Riggs ran wonderful trials in March and gave birth to her foal in June.

YACHTING.

The S. F. Y. C. Napa Cruise.

The yachts of tbis clnb tbat had not gone to Santa Cruz assemblad at Front street wharf, together with a lot of outeidars, on Thursday, the 3d inst., and started for Napa at six P. M. The fleet was as follows: Whitawing, Chispe, Frolic, Emerald, Startled Fawn, Rambler, Eva, Lolita, Megic, sloop Nellie, Spray, Dawn, Idlehonr, Thetis, Ripple and Nava, while Sea Nymph with canoes and small boats had gona aheed.

Tbe first vessel to Vallejo, tbe first stopping place, wes Whitewing followed closely by Startled Fawn. Then came Eva, Lolita, Chispa, Emerald and Rambler, while tbe rest of the flaet came straggling in at all honrs.

At nine A. M. the next day, all the fleet with the exception of Eva and Neva got under way for Napa. A very light wind was blowing, and the vessels slowly proceeded up Napa Creek. The Chispa got stuck at Slaughter House Point, a few milee from Vallejo, and was towed off and then right up to Napa, consequently arriving first. Whitewing ran ashore near Napa and failed to reach her destination until nins P. M. Thetis also ran ashore hnt was gotten off without mnch difficulty. Of the vessels that sailed the whole way the Lolita arrivad first, with Emerald second, Rambler third and Magic fourth. The usnal festivities wera gona through with at Napa, and on the fiftb owners boat races took place on the creek.

The raca for yacht owners was won by Mr. W. A. Wilson, of the Rembler, and he got for his afforts a handsome tea aervice, and Mr. Story, of the Startled Fawn, was tendered the leather medal. Fouls did not count so there was any amount of bumping and banging of boats. The race for the men on the boats was rowed in heats. In one of tha heats the Rambler's hoat and the Spray's boat rowed a dead heat, bnt it was given to the Rambler's man.

The other heate were won hy the Megic and Whitewing. In the final heat between tbese two tha Rambler's man got pnmped ont and stopped. The otber two men fonled and in endeavoring to retard each other's progress came to blows, which opportunity was seized hy the Rambler's man and he ceme across tha line first, bnt was not allowed the money hecanse tba otber men fonled. The judge was addressed in languaga much more forcibla than polite, hut remained obdnrate and decided that another heat should be rowed. No arrangaments could, however, be made until the Spray's boat was allowed to enter *after being decided against in the first heat*, and finally won, while S5 was given tha Rambler's man. The vessels towed down from Napa in three divisions, as follows: Chispa and Sea Nympb, behind the launcb Garnet, whila Frolic and Whitewing, Rambler and Dawn, Nellie and Ripple, Spray and Magic towed behind a stern wheel steamer, and the third lot consisted of Emerald and Startlad Fawn, Thatis and Lolita, Idlehour and Lizzie, a Napa craft. The only misbap was in the Chispa again hitting a mud bank and staying thera for some hours, finally getting to Benicia the following night. On Sunday the fleet started for home about midday. Gibson had sent up one of his men to Vallejo to sail the Magic down, and he did so in fina shape, beating the whole fleet. The Eva did very well also, for al though she did not start until late, she was the third boat to pass tbe Brothers, following closely on the beels of Whitewing. The Startled Fawn and Emerald lowered their mainsails at Pinole and finished under jib and drivar, as they had ladies on board. The rest of the fleet got scattered, and as tbere was no time taken nothing definite can be given as to the speed of the yachts in addition to wbat we have said.

The Master Mariners' Regatta.

We were unable from lack of space last week to give any report of the event which took place on the 4th inst., and now give only a summary of same. The wind was just right for the smaller vessels participating, while the big vessels desired heavier weather. Tbe vessels were classad as follows: Square riggers, round-bottom schooners. starns, first-class scows and eecond-class scows.

The conrse and rules have already been published in this paper.

The list of vessels with the time made is as follows:

Vessels.	Time of leaving.	Time arrived.	Time made.
Sch. Gen. Banning	1.31.29	3.57.03	2.25.34
Sch. Lizzie Merrill	1.13.49	3.39.24	2.25.35
Sch. Gualala	1.27.53	3.57.10	2.29.18
Sch. Electra	1.16.00	3.49.11	2.33.41
Sch. Maria E. Smith	1.12.58	3.48.58	2.36.00
Scow Nettie	1.05.03	3.14.40	2.39.37
Sch. Garcia	1.12.27	3.52.21	2.39.54
Sch. John F. Miller	1.30.52	4.13.30	2.42.38
Sch. Occidental	1.29.13	4.18.12	2.48.59
Scow Granger	1.18.21	4.08.23	2.50.02
Sch. Bill the Butcher	1.21.53	4.12.44	2.50.51
Scow Martinez	1.01.47	3.54.56	2.53.09
Bktn. Makah	0.16.11	3.11.13	2.55.02
Scow H. Templeton	1.25.18	4.21.25	2.56.40
Scow Jennie & Edna	1.12.15	4.08.55	2.55.00
Scow J. Byren	1.13.18	4.10.37	2.57.19
Scow Sacramento	1.19.00	4.09.54	2.50.54
Bktn. Wrestler	0.48.51	3.50.41	3.01.50
Sch. Seventy-six	1.08.37	4.10.33	3.01.56
Sch. Daisy Rowe	1.33.41	4.36.12	3.02.31
Scow Adelia Griffin	1.12.01	4.18.08	3.06.07
Sch. C. T. Winslow	1.17.41	4.28.22	3.09.21
Scow Modoc	1.11.37	4.21.09	3.09.32
Scow John Frederick	1.17.36	4.38.57	3.21.21
Sch. Robert & Minnie	1.20.29	Didn't go around	
Sloop Star	1.06.50	3.51.44	2.44.54
Scow Broad Gauge	1.09.12	3.51.52	2.45.40
Sch. Novato	1.30.10	4.27.16	2.57.06
Sch. Piute	1.10.47	4.21.32	3.10.45

This it will be seen gives the Gen. Banning tha race hy the exceedingly small limit of ona second. Bnt one accident of any importance occurred dnring the regatta, and this was a collision between tha Gen. Banning, and Robert and Minnie, the latter having har head gear carried away compelling her to drop out of the race. The winner had her saile torn, but continned on her conrse and developed a good deal of seamanship in the thoroughway in which they repaired damagas without mnch loss of time. We have eeen some carda from the Lizzie Merrill, protesting against the decision hecauee forsooth ona of her owners wae one of tha Ragatta Committee. and furthermore hecanse ehe was only baaten by one second. The rules of the Association only bar hoats from taking a prize from fouling a stakeboat, and it would ba very ridiculous to give the Lizzie Merrill first place on account of har heing auch a short distance hehind. If anytbing the Gen. Banning deserves more credit for the showing, sbe made after heing disabled, than if ahe had gone round withont an accident.

All the yachts hava returned from down the coast, with the axception of the Azalene, Clara and Nantilns, the latter two intending to epend the season there. Tha last of the arrivals was the Annie, whicb came in on Sunday and proceeded direct to Saucelito.

Last Sunday was a beantiful day for yachting. There was sufficient wind to keep the vessels moving well and not enongh to be disagreeable, while the sky was overcest, thus praventing that glare on the weter which is eo objactionahle to many. Tha yachts took advantage of this and were out in full force.

In tbe chennel about noon it lookad as though a regatta was being beld. The Halcyon, Flanr de Lis, Eva, Lnrline, and Emarald, all beating out at ona time, whila tbe Rambler and Spray were going down with the wind. Tha Lnrline left Sancelito early, and running over to Black Point hanled her wind to leeward, and astern of Halcyon, and after a close strnggle finally passed her.

Thers was a collision last Sunday, off the sea-wall, between Flanr de Lis and Halcyon. Both vessels were on the port tack, heading out from tbe city. Halcyon was to leeward and forging ahead of Fleur de Lis endeavored to cross har bows, hut Pilot Ott, who was sailing the larger vessel miscalenlated his distance, or the rata at which Fleur da Lis was driving tbrough tha water, as the end of his jib hoom caught along tbe foot of Flaur da Lis' mainsail, tearing it pretty badly. The vessels remained foul for some minutes, hnt owing to the calm sea no other damaga was done, and the Fleur de Lis ran in shore and after putting a single reef in her mainsail again got under way.

In tha Whiteball race, on Sunday, between the "Captain Sannett" and the "Stewart Manzies," from Section 1, of the sea-wall, to Fort Point and return, the former vessel won by a little over a minnte, thus redeeming herself for har poor time on the Fourth when, out of a large fleet, she came in lest. The two boats fonled off Black Point, hut without injnry to either and the "Sennatt" soon afterwarde took the lead and maintainod it to the finish. Tbe time was one hour and thirty-six minutes. The winner was sailed by Wm. Ellison, Jr., and the "Manzies" by D. Crowlay.

There is in contemplation a race between Aggie, Halcyon and Lnrline round the Farralones and back. As most of the talk comes from outsiders, we cannot say dafinitely whather it will come to any head or not, hut we will look forward to the event with interest, in which we will be joined hy every yatchsman on this Coast. All the owners of these vessels think tbat their craft is superior to the others, so there is some prohahility of tbe race coming off.

Ona of the noval features of the race in Monterey Bay was an addition to the jib on tba Nallie, which we believe is an invention of Pilot Murphy. It is laced along the foot and up the luff rope of tbe main jih and leads way aft, thns filling up all the space hetween the foot of the jib and the howsprit. Of course this cannot be carried on the wind in any kind of heavy weather.

The Aggie on tbe Fourth, at Santa Cruz, exhibited on her jack stay four champion flags, one for every year since 1880, or the champion flag for every year since she has been afloat, something to he proud of.

The Startled Fawn was taken off tbe ways expressly for tha Napa crnise and is again hauled np. It is a pity that she is not kept afloat.

The Spray has gone on Stone's Ways to clean and fit up generally.

FISH.

The King of Fish.

Did you ever see a salmon take the fly? Well, then, when your first salmon appears to you, you won't know whether to faint or shont "Hallelujah!" The salmon's haunt, when ha is lying in wait for prey, is in some deap, quiet pool, where tbe watar eddies and hesitates, and then passes slowly on. From the bank above this pool, or from your canoe, yon cast your fly on its surface. Now, the beanty ahont salmon fishing is that yonr tackle isn't much heavier than if you were whipping some mountain brook for trout. Your rod is elastic and strong, and your reel mnst hold at least three hnndred feet of fine silk lina. Your fly drops ligbtly on the surface, and if the salmon is in the hnmor ha goes for it at once. Now, a trout risee to a fly with a swoop and a whirl, and away he goes. Your salmon darts from his hiding placa in meteor fashion also, but befora he reaches tha fly he pauses witbin a few inches of it. The pions guides cross themselves at this interesting moment. "Ha is saying his grace," they say. Then tha salmon rises, opens his mouth and draws it in, and drops back toward the bottom. That is, when he gets himself in tronbla. In dropping down he sets tha hook firmly in his upper jaw, and then is when he begins to get yon in tronhla. As soon as he feels the hook things begin to hoil, away he'll go, and take a hnndrad feet of your line off your reel before you know it. Then the chancas are that he'll take another course, perbaps straight toward you, and then you've got to work to take up that slack lins. Ae soon as you draw it taut on the reel, and he feels the pull on the hook, whiz! he will coma out of that water and shoot into the air a dozen feet. Taking a header, he darts down to the depths again, tearing this way and that way, round and rounq, and keeping your fingers husy at the reel. Tben suddenty ont of the watar he comee again, throwing himeelf high abova water, and dascribing a capricious arc in mid-air, falle back into his element again, quivaring with excitsment and pain, and sparkling with spray.

Finding that those tactics fail to release him from the hook, tha chancea are that he may taka it into hia head to seek another part of the river, and down the stream he goes like a race-horse. He may lead you a mile or two miles, kaeping yonr attendants busy at the oars, and yourself on the alart for any sudden changa in his manœnvring. It may he that after the chase he will have recourse to his former tactics, and give yon a lively struggla for a half hour or so. By and by, however, discouraged and exhansted, he will give up absolntely, and allow himself to be realed in and gaffed. The whole fight hae heen science and skill againet cunning and strengtb, and the formar will win every time. It may be tbat whan your aalmon finds bimeelf hooked he will surpriee you by making no fight at all, hut will sink straight to the hottom and sulk. If he does you may know at once he is a hig one, and may ae well make np your mlnd that thera is to he a grand trial of patience between you and him. It would be a violation of the code that governs salmon fishing for the angler to give up first, and if he had to ait three days befora he could maka the salmon fight he mnst do it without a murmur. I eat from eeven o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in tha afternoon waiting for that big one I hooked last ssason to get over his snlk, and when he did get over it be got over it a hnmming. He took me a mile down stream, and then worried me till half past five o'clock before he got the gaff. That was tbe famous forty-pounder.

Since the establishmant of the Naw York Fish Commie. sion in 1868, over 85,000,000 young shad have been hatched out and placed in the rivers of that State.

These figuree not only show tha valua of artificial propagation, but they painfully ehow both the incompetency and do-nothing policy of our own Commissioners. Much has been said ahout 25,000 to 50,000 young Tahoe lake trout, hatched at Grass Valley, being ready for distribution. Is that any work for the *time* the Commissioners have been in office? The day has now arrived whan the Governor should either insist upon their discharging the duties of the office they were selected to fill, or dismies tham. On bebelf of the people, we feel it our duty to ask tha following questiona:

How many *foreign* fish have been distribnted by the present Commissionere?

How many native fish and what verieties have been distrihutad by tha preeent Commissioners?

In what streams were they distributed?

What have been tha *traveling* expansas of the Commissioners eince they went into office?

What has been the cost per 1,000 of batching and distribnting fish since they went into office?

Will the majority throw aside vague reporta of what ie going *to be done*, and tell us what the probabilities are of somsthing actnally *being done*?

Will or dere the majority give us an *itemized* report, showing the precisa extent to which the State has benefitted or suffered by their administration?

Will they give us the items of the big $1,100 bill?

This is businsse—plain, honest business. Wbat we ask is due to the people, and due to the reputation of tha Commissioners themeelves. Those papers at the capital which have at timee defended tha Commissioners against our strictures and accnssd us of injustice to tham, heve now an opportunity to defend their proteges again by answering tbe qnastions given, and if they do so, we opine they will nndertaka a pretty tough job. We have no sympathy with lazy officials, be who they may, hnt we have all sympatby with the *people*, whose money tbey squander and whoee interests they sacrifice, whetber by incompetency or dishonesty. The commissionars have now pnblished their individnal addressea, *Cui bono*? We guess we know the enrrent market price of salmon without referring to them.

A Farewell Tribute.

A week ago the members of the Walton Fishing Club met at Clem Dixon's place on Summer street, to present their veteran President with a token of thair respect and esteem, as ha leaves for Scotland to-day. Dr. Hnghes was the spokesman of the occasion and acqnitted himself very ably. We had intended to bave written a parting farawell to our good old friend, but the closing words of Dr. Hughes' speech will answer our purpose better. He said: "In view of the past, the Waltonians have deputed me to present you with this emblem of the grand object that has banded us together so firmly. It is intended as a token of the high esteem in whieh yoa are held among ns, and of the kindly feeling toward you of your fellow Waltonians. With it goes the wish that you may have a pleasant journey across our own broad land, a prosperons voyage over the stormy Atlantic, and great joy among your old friends in the country of your birtb. Douhtless they will be as pleased to see, as we are aorry to lose you. We wish you continued health through all your trip, and assure you a most hearty welcome when you return to us." To all of which we pionely say amen. The token is a golden emblem representing a fishing rod with reel and all other things necessary, and very suitabla for tha purpose. It is with no small pride that the veteran sportsman shows and appreciatss tha testimouial of his fellow Waltonians.

The reports from all parts of the State show that our straams hava hean liberally patronized during tha holidays by tbose who are wise enough to leave the cares of business for a time to anjoy the charms of natnre and trne sport. The reports of individual enccess are all good except that tha catches in soma cases have been too large, running at times into the hundreds. In such casee many fish must be canght that are of no earthy nee to the catcher, except to gratify a silly vanity as to numbsr. We are led to believe that a taste for angling is growing among our people rapidly, for all tha stores in tbis city and Sacramento report the sales of tackle larger tban ever known before. We ara glad this is so, for the more onr better classes learn to love tha genuine sport of fishing, the better will ba our chances of getting wise laws for the preservation of fish.

BICYCLING.

John S. Prince met with a severe accident at Blossburg, Pa., July 3. While spurting at a 2:30 gait tha wheel collapsed, and Prince was hnrled to the ground with great force, his face heing scratched, his eyes hlacked and the handle-bar striking him in the side, injuring him eeverely. He is not expected to be in trim for aome time.

At the National 'Cyclists' Union Amateur Championship meeting, tha twenty-five mile tricycle championship wae won by Liles, of tha London A. C., who did the distance in 1 h. 28 min. 58 secs., and beat all previous recorda from 12 miles upward.

Mr. A. Edwards, of the Sydney Bicycle Club, recently rode from Sydney to Melbourne, a distance of 571 miles, for the first time. A great performance.

At the University bicycle races, at Cambridge, England, recently, J. S. Whatton roda the last quarter of a two-mile race in 37 1-5 eece.

The Englieh professionals, Keene, James and Howell, have eignified their intention to be present at the Springfield meeting.

A long distance rider recommends soaping the saddle as an effectual remedy for chafing while on a long run.

There wara 5,000 spactators at the meeting of the Victorian 'Cyclists' Union, recently hald at Melbourne.

The mile bicycle record for Canada is 3m. 6s.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Doves		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Male Deer		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Female Deer		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotled Fawn		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trout		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

At Bird's Point.

The effect of the holidays was not quite over last week, judging from the attendance at the hutts and traps. For instance, on Saturday, the Alameda County Sportsman's Club had their regular monthly medal shoot, and though one of the largest and most enthusiastic in the State, the attendance was small, only eight members turning out. The shooting, however, was very good as eight was the lowest score made. The birds were a good lot, and flew well, though very few tailed, and two of these, perhaps the hardest, fell to Haskell's lot. The attendance was also good which made the betting lively, the gun generally being hacked at three to one. The members of the club seldom ever bet a dollar. The conditions of the match were as usual, 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, Hurlinghem rules. The percentage for the day was 81⅓, which is quite good for so soon after the Fourth. Mr. Bennet again captured the first medal with a clean score, and Dr. Knowles took second medal with eleven kills. The shooting of Mr. Bennet was much applauded; it was quick, clean, effective, only using the second barrel once. It is no use saying he had easy birds, for be killed them all at sight, the only way, as we have often said, of making easy birds at the trap. Dr. Knowles also shot very well in spite of the theory of some that he is too calculating. The Doctor seldom shoots otherwise. Norton opened very well, but towards the end, with his eighth and last bird, he made two bad misses and lost his chance of either first or second medal. One was a clipper, however, and enough to bother any man. Adams, the champion so fer, fell from grace and only scored ten, which somewhat damages his good chances of championship for the season, as Bennett now presses him very closely. Polleck killed his ten in very good style. Haskell was a little too confident and so had to be satisfied with only nine on Saturday. Mr. Goodall from this time will heve another and better gun, when he intends to get into the double column of figures and remain there. We appland his ambition and determination. We would like to form some theory for Al Heven's shooting this year, but fail to find one. What birds he kills are mostly killed in such excellent style that it makes his frequent misses very difficult to understand. Evidently this season, like Bennett and Pollack two seasons ago, he is out of shooting form. Let us hope like his colleages, he will regain his form in the near future. The score:

Bennett	1	*1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Knowles	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	*1	*1	1	*1	1	1—11
Adams	1	1	0	1	1	*1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—10
Pollack	0	1	1	1	1	*1	1	0	1	*1	1	1	1—10
Norton	1	1	1	1	*1	*1	*1	*1	0	1	1	0	1—10
Goodall	0	*1	1	*1	*1	1	1	1	0	*1	1	0	0— 9
Haskell	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	*1	0	1	*1	1	1— 9
Havens	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	*1	1	1	1— 8

Two freezeouts were then shot, in which there were eight entries at $2.50 each. Miller and Havens divided the one, Miller and Cleveland the other. Each pool was $20.

At Colma.

The Parker Gun Club, composed of an excellent class of young men, met at Colma, on Suudey, for their regular monthly medal shoot, This club invariably use clay pigeons, and considering the conditions of their shooting which only allows *one* harrel, the scores of some of the membere are always most excellent. The conditions are 15 birds each, 18 yarda rise, one harrel only. For the second time, during the aeason, P. B. Bekeart, won the first medel with 13 to his credit, and W. A. Bryan with 12. Out of eleven shooters there were only three who did not break over 50 per cent., and yet the day at Colma was foggy and windy. The club has now three more meetings, with 100 birds in all, and the members making the best score out of the 100 will teke the medals for good. The score:

P. B. Bekeart	13	J. Tenscher	8
W. A. Bryan	12	H. Piper	8
T. McEnroe	11	William Foley	6
H. Casey	10	J. Nobbman	6
P McEnroe	9	F. Segers	3
A. Piper	9		

The Forester Club of thia city has determiued to do no duck shooting this season until September 15th, in order to give the young ducks a chance. The club has leased the three lakes of Gonrlay, Warner and Fox, below the city. This club is always doing something aensible and getting a good example to all other gun clubs, which it would he well for us if they followed. But we fear in reference to the ducks brooded in this State, and they have been unusually numerous this year, their wise precautious will be of no avail. We know a dealer on Front street in this city who several times a week, if not every day, receives bags of young wild ducks contaiuing twenty or forty each. These birds are not thoroughly fledged, barely able to fly and are caught in nets, but they are considered a delicacy at the French restaurants, whither they all go. For this outrage on public decency the last Legislature is responsible. It passed a law legalizing the killing of ducks all the year round, and it only found too many willing vagahonds ready to comply with the law. Nothing, however can be done, thanks to the Legislature, but to stand by and witness this shameful destruction of public property.

Henry Gerber, of the Forreater Club, Sacramento, and a right good sportsman, too, says deer are more plentiful in Lake county than they have been for years. In the vicinity of Chico they are also reported plentiful. Here and there it is indeed pleasant to hear that the law has been observed and that in consequence abundance prevails.

The Deer Season.

From all parts of the State we hear pleasant news from our deer hunters. The parties out for the opening season have been numerous, and, so far as we bear, successful. All report a pleasant, enjoyable time. On going through the markets again this week, we noticed the supply fairly good, including some very fine bucks. One of the latter class we saw at Lamoine, Turel & Co.'s stall, Washington Market, was a perfect beauty. It was killed in Monterey, and weighed 135 lbs. when dressed. It was bought up by the Palace Hotel people before outsiders get a chance, or we intended to have had a piece of that fellow. While on this subject, we may remark that Mr. Mowry did not mean to say our deer would be actually exterminated in five years, as stated last week, but in a few years, and that be reached this conviction from the alarming deficiency between the weekly and the seeson supply now and the same a few years ago. All observant persons, having an opportunity to form a correct opinion, unfortunately entertain the same opinion. Mr. Mowry is not alone in the opinion. We only wish he were. We still think the only way to restore our former abundance is to stop all deer hunting for a given number of years. The ebuse of the privilege of hunting even among respectable men, the following, clipped from a letter in the *Bulletin*, shows very strongly:

"A party of four Petalumans returned last week from a sixteen days' hunt in Humboldt county, bringing with them twenty-seven deer, having killed forty and captured two fawns on the trip. One of the triumphant nimrods boasted that he killed four deer within five minutes."

For ourselves we see nothing to hoast of in such an exploit of wanton slaughter. It might do for an annual feast or drunken pow-wow of Digger Indians, but it is altogether out of place among respectable, native born American citizens. We have another reason for mentioning this. We hear sad accounts of respectable people of Petaluma, whose names we will give by and by after a little enquiry, aneaking on private property with forged permits. These men not only kill every kind of deer they meet within their wanderings, but their hounds, on an estate near Olema last year, ran *five* cowe out of milk. Can it be wondered at that landowners all over the State are tired of this vegabondism, and clamoring for laws that will protect them in their rights. We shall have to adopt a prohibitive period, or have some terrible, if not fatal fights in every county. Every man is not a law unto himself, and he must be made to acknowledge this divine truth, strapped to the triangle, if nothing else will teach him.

Good for Jacoby.

A very merry party pitched their tents during the Fourth of July week on Anstin's Creek, some eight milee from Fort Ross, in the wilds of Sonoma county, and named their little camping place "Camp Jacohy," after a well-known Nimrod, one of their number. The anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated by them very pleesantly in the entertainment of a large number of visitors, music, dancing and field sports. One of the events of the day was a shooting match, which created considerable interest among the ladies, and in which Mr. Charles Brown was the victor. In the evening there was a display of fireworks, after which all enjoyed themselves around the camp fire with songs and pleasant conversatron. The party consisted of: Mr. F. Bangs, Mrs. Bangs, Dr. H. C. Davis, Mrs. Davis, Mr. Geo. E. Davis, Mr. T. G. Trosper, Mrs. Trosper, Mr. J. Murray, Jr., Miss Florina Devis, Miss Heloise Davis, Mr. Seymor Davis, Miss Maria McElhatten, Misa Alice Schuman, Mr. F. D. Trosper, Mr. Ernest E. Trosper, Mr. Livingstone, Mr. C. R. Overholzer, Mr. Philo Jacoby, Mr. Wm. Herrman, Mr. Chas. Brown, Mr. M. Gottschalk and Mr. F. Sarcander.

The *Woodland Democrat* of the 6th, says: Messrs. Frank Sprague and Dr. Clark, at the sink of Cache Creek, killed one of the finest deer ever brought to market. If so, either the hunters or the reporter should have given us his weight. It is not too late yet.

A clay pigeon tournament, open to all comers, will be held at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, to-morrow, under the direction of Chas. Flohr. There will also be some good matches at Adam's Point, Oakland, to-morrow. Some of these are private matches.

Crittenden Robinson left this week for Nevada county for ten days. His trip was a purely business one, but he will do a little fishing and hunting.

The Bassford brothers are getting up a party for a fortnighte' hunt in the monntains. They will leave in a day or two.

THE RIFLE.

The range, at Shell Mound was well attended on Sunday, notwithstanding the great attraction, the 100-shot match of the Fifth Battalion Infantry, did not take place, owing to the compelled absence of several leading marksmen who are relied upon chiefly to accomplish the objects of the match—that of lowering the State, if not national record. In the place of the match several practice shoots took place hy members of the staff and Co. A.—or in other words, members of the teams representing those bodies in the match to-morrow, viz: Hovey, Williams, Waltham, Moore, Pierce and Macdonald. Their percentage averaged 88 2-3, which is a handsome average. Once for each man, Hovey and Williams made the grand score of 49 out of possible 50, which is far better than the score of the Eastern men we mentioned last week with their fancy guns and fancy sights. Williams, who has been ruating for a time, is shooting in his old form again, and in making the 49 in ten shots, made 9 bull's-eyes straight, a hard performance to beat at the 200-yard target. Pierce and Waltham, of Co. A., each made a string of 48, while Hovey, of the Staff, made 452, which is six more than his score the previous week. If Kuhnle is now able to be present, which we understand is more than likely, the probability is strong that the present score for the distance will be beaten. The individual scores on Sunday were:

Ed Hovey	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4—44
	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—46
	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—46
	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—45
	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—49
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—42
	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—43
	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4—45
	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—44
	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4—47
Total										452
Wallham, Co. A	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—44
	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4—44
	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5—46
	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4—42
	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—43
	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—44
	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—44
	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4—45
	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4—46
	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—48
Total										446
Macdonald, Co. A	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—43
	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—45
	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—42
	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—43
	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—42
	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4—43
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—43
	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5—47
	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—43
	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5—44
Total										435
Pierce, Co. A	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4—46
	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—42
	5	3	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	4—41
	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4—45
	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—41
	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—44
	4	5	3	4	3	5	4	4	4	5—41
	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—43
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—48
	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	5	4	4—42
Total										434
Moore, Co. A	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5—43
	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4—44
	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	3	4—42
	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—45
	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	3	4	4—40
	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—42
	5	5	4	5	4	3	5	3	4	5—43
	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	3—45
	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5—46
	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5—45
Total										435

We regret the detailed score of Williama was lost and could not be prepared again in time for us to use it. By a little effort, however, we got the detaila of the string in which he made nine consecutive hull's eyes. We give it below:

Williams	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—49

For the honor of the State we hope, to-morrow will eee the record broken.

Companies C and G also held their regular medal matcbes in which the shooting for the first and second prizee was good, especiallly that of Perkine. The winners were:

FIRST CLASS.

L. G. Perkins—200 yards	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—45
500 yards	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4—46—91

SECOND CLASS.

F. E. Wharf—200 yards	3	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	4	5—41
500 yards	4	3	5	4	3	2	5	3	3	4—36—77

THIRD CLASS.

James Lane—200 yards	2	3	3	4	2	2	2	3	4	3—28

FOURTH CLASS.

H. Koch—200 yards	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4—39

H. Koch had a handicap of two pointe.

At Schutzen Park.

The favorite range was not crowded last Sunday, the Eintracht Rifles being the only organization out for regular monthly medal shooting, of which spirited corps fourteen members feced the butt. Jacohy, the veteran, was also out practicing for the first time after his hunting trip to the interior, but either from not having thoronghly gotten over the "huck-fever," or from some other cause which disorganized his nerves, he could scarcely hit the target much less make a hull's-eye, and he left very dissatisfied with himeelf. The Eintrachts' score for the day was as follows:

Kuhls	399	Schneider	292
Klotz	390	Shubert	242
Kauffung	389	Wirtmer	227
Stamer	369	Schwartz	224
Ropke	350	Kruger	213
Streuber	343	Dreyer	200
Gumbel	330	Dafeldedzer	150

The winners were:

CHAMPION PRIZE.

F. Kuhls	399

FIRST CLASS.

L. Klotz	390

SECOND CLASS.

Streuber	343

THIRD CLASS.

Schneider	292

THE BEST LAST SHOT.

	Rings.
Lieut. Kauffung	24

It will be well recollected that Lieuteuant Fred Kuhls has long enjoyed the honor of championship of this fine club, but at their last monthly medal shoot he wae heaten hy Klotz, who won the champion medal and last best shot, but this time he resumea his old position. Mr. Klotz, however, is no mean antagonist. He has only heen shooting about two years and has rapidly pushed himself iuto a very prominent position as a rifleman. On Sunday he captured tbe first-class prize with ouly nine poiuts behiud the cbampion, showing he is determined to remain in the front ranks.

Comparative Shooting.

The ability to nse the rifle with effect has ever since the arm was nsed in war determined, in a great measure, the military standing of all nationa using it. How far it is the gun, or how far the man handling it for the time beiug that determines the distinction, we shall uot stop to argue, because all we care for just now is an efficient use of the rifle, and to promote this we do not thiuk we can do better than reproduce national performances where greatnesa is achieved, that our own marksmen may have a competent standard to guide them and tell them truly where they stand. When it comes down to bed-rock facta, our own men will always do to bet on, hut at the same time they will lose nothing by studying the performances of other people. Hence, this week we give two samples of the kiud for their reflection:

"At the West of Scotland Rifle meeting, held at Edinburgh in Jnue last, there was some extraordinary shooting doue with military rifles. Long scorea were numerous, and in aome of the matches 90 per cent. counted nowhere. In the St Andrew's cup match six meu made 96 ont of a posaible 105, and took nothing, 97 carryiug off the prize. It took at least a 34 out of 35 to win in several other contests. The

main event of the meeting was an International contest between teams of twenty men each from England, Scotland and Ireland—representing the volunteers of thoss countries. The distances were 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each raugs; weapons, Martini-Henry rifles, regulation pull and sights. The scores need no remarks other than the telling:

ENGLISH TEAM.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Bates	4 5 4 5 5 4 5—32	4 4 5 5 5 5 5—33	4 3 5 4 5 5 5—31	95
Kemp	5 5 4 5 4 5 5—33	4 5 5 5 5 5 5—34	4 2 3 5 5 5 5—29	96
Watterworth	4 4 5 4 5 4 4—30	5 5 5 5 5 5 5—35	5 5 4 2 4 5 5—39	95
West	4 4 4 5 5 5 4—31	5 5 5 5 5 5 4—34	5 4 4 5 3 5 4—30	95
Warwick	4 5 5 4 4 5 4—31	5 4 5 3 5 5 5—32	5 4 5 3 5 4 5—31	94
Hart	5 4 5 5 5 5 5—34	4 4 5 4 5 5 5—32	5 4 3 4 5 3 4—28	94
Comery	5 4 4 4 4 4 5—30	4 4 5 5 5 4 5—32	2 5 4 5 5 5 5—31	93
Heap	4 5 4 4 5 4 4—30	5 4 5 4 5 4 5—32	5 5 2 5 4 5 5—31	93
Smith	4 4 4 4 5 4 4—29	5 5 4 5 5 5 5—34	4 5 5 4 4 4 4—30	93
Gratwicke	5 4 5 4 5 4 5—32	3 5 5 4 5 5 5—32	5 3 4 2 5 5 5—29	93
Pearse	4 4 4 4 4 5 4—29	4 3 5 3 5 5 5—30	4 5 5 5 4 5 5—33	92
Rosenthal	4 4 4 4 5 5 4—30	5 5 5 5 4 5 5—34	5 3 3 2 5 3 5—28	92
Prest	5 5 5 5 4 3 4—31	5 4 5 4 3 5 4—30	4 4 4 5 2 5 5—29	90
Kelsey	4 3 4 5 4 5 4—29	4 5 4 5 5 4 2—29	4 5 5 5 4 4 5—32	90
Akerigg	4 5 5 5 5 3 4—31	5 4 5 3 5 5 3—39	4 4 4 5 2 5 4—28	89
Creary	4 5 4 5 4 4 5—31	5 4 3 5 5 4 5—31	5 4 4 4 3 3 4—27	89
Cortis	4 4 4 5 4 5 5—31	5 4 5 4 5 5 3—31	4 3 3 4 4 2 5—25	87
Parry	5 4 4 5 4 4 5—32	5 5 3 3 2 3 5—26	3 5 2 5 4 3 3—25	83
Angel	5 5 5 4 4 5 4—32	5 4 3 5 5 4 5—31	4 2 3 2 2 2 5—20	82
Rothon	4 5 4 4 4 4 4—29	4 5 5 5 4 5 2—30	5 5 2 5 3 2 0—21	80
Totals		617	632	568 1,817

SCOTCH TEAM.

Dods	4 4 5 4 5 5 5—32	4 5 5 5 5 4 4—33	4 5 5 5 4 5 4—32	97
Young	5 5 5 5 4 5 5—34	5 2 4 5 5 5 4—30	5 4 4 5 5 4 5—32	95
Paterson	5 5 5 5 5 4 4—33	3 5 5 5 5 2 5—30	5 5 5 2 4 5 5—31	94
Rae	5 4 4 5 4 4 4—30	5 2 4 5 5 5 4—30	5 4 5 5 5 4 5—33	93
Heiton	5 5 5 4 4 4 4—31	3 4 3 5 5 4 5—29	4 5 4 5 5 5 4—32	92
McOnie	4 4 5 4 4 4 4—29	5 5 4 5 4 5 4—32	5 5 5 2 4 5 5—31	92
Caldwell	4 4 4 5 4 4 4—29	5 5 5 5 5 4 5—34	5 3 4 5 2 5 5—29	92
McIsaac	4 4 4 4 4 4 5—29	5 3 5 5 5 5 5—33	4 5 4 4 5 4 3—29	91
Hall	4 4 4 4 3 5 4—28	5 5 5 5 5 5 5—35	3 4 2 4 5 5 5—28	91
McAusland	5 4 5 4 4 4 5—31	4 5 5 4 5 5 4—32	5 4 4 3 3 4 5—28	91
Geddes	5 5 5 4 5 4 4—32	5 5 5 4 5 4 3—31	5 4 2 5 5 4 3—28	91
Brown	5 4 4 5 4 5 5—32	4 5 4 5 5 5 4—32	2 3 5 4 5 4 4—27	91
Dalglish	5 5 5 4 4 5 4—32	3 4 4 5 5 5 5—31	5 4 3 2 5 3 5—27	90
Buchanan	4 3 3 5 5 5 4—29	4 5 5 2 5 5 4—30	5 2 5 5 3 5 5—30	89
Caldwell	4 4 5 4 4 5 5—31	3 5 4 4 4 5 5—30	4 3 5 4 2 5 4—28	89
MacGibbon	5 5 5 5 4 4 4—32	4 2 4 2 4 5 3—24	5 5 3 5 4 5 5—32	89
Paton	4 4 4 5 5 4 3—31	5 3 4 5 5 4 4—30	2 2 5 4 5 5 4—27	88
Stewart	4 3 4 4 4 4 5—25	3 3 4 4 5 5 5—29	5 5 5 3 5 4 4—31	86
Ingram	3 4 5 4 5 4 5—30	2 3 3 4 4 5 5—26	4 3 4 4 5 5 4—29	85
Yates	5 5 4 3 4 4 4—29	5 4 5 5 3 5 5—32	5 3 3 2 4 3 4—24	85
Totals		610	513	588 1,811

The aggregate of ths Irish team was 1,615 points—584 at 200 yards, 576 at 500 yards and 497 at 600 yards. The English team won hy 6 points. The average of the winning team was 90.85 points, or over 86⅔ per cent. The above scores are taken from the Londou *Volunteer Record and Shooting Times*, the editor of which states the records to be "simply marvelons," as hs well may.

Ths next instance of remarkable shooting was done at Creedmoor by our own riflemeu, when the best individual score *ever* made was mads by Capt. W. W. De Forest. It is a scors too, in which we may all feel proud. Ws find the record in the *World*.

"The members of the Amateur Rifle Clnb shot at Creedmoor yesterday for the Leech Cup, given in 1875 by Major Blennerhasset Leech, of Ireland. It was wou by Capt. W. W. Ds Forest, who made the highest individual score ever mads on the range, 221 ont of a possible 225. Ths score is as follows:

	Yds.	
W. W. De Forest	800	75
	900	74
	1,000	72—221
H. P. O'Neil	800	74
	900	71
	1,000	69—214
H. F. Clark	800	75
	900	64
	1,000	62—201
L. Geiger	800	68
	900	70
	1,000	61—199
N. D. Ward	800	75
	900	69
	1,000	55—199
J. W. Todd	800	55
	900	67
	1,000	64—195

Before ths 1,000 yards range was shot a heavy rain storm set in, and the wsather conditions at thit range made the scors most remarkable "

A Youthful Sharpshooter.

Ths Bodis *Free Press* says: "Harry Butler, a thirteen-year-old son of Wilson Butler, astonished the local crack shots yesterday by making three bull's-eyes aud one four, scoring twsnty-four out of a possible twenty-five at the 200-yard rangs. Harry shoots an improved Sharp's, off-hand and military pnll. Ths boy is rather undersized for his ags, and it was marvelous to watch the manner in which he takes advantags of the recoil from seventy-five graius of strong powder."

This is vsry good for Bodie, indesd, and redeems ths errors of her traditional "bad man."

A fortnight ago the Virginia and Carsou teams shot a tis-match, each making 931 in their total score, an average of 847-11 per cent. Ths match was decidsd according to Creedmoor, which gave it to Carson. Last week ths Carson boys had another match with a team selected from ths Comstock companies, and were again successfnl. Ths scors was:

Carson	851
Virginia	812

This gives the invincibles, of Carson, a majority of 42 points. The match was shot at Virgiuia, and consideriug the gale blowing at the time the shooting is held to hs most excellent.

Ws spoke last week of G. W. Ellsworth, one of the celebrities amoug ths Eastern riflemen, making 102 bnll's-eyes at the tournament of the Empirs Rifle Clnb, held in honor of opening their new range. As ths report comes to us, it is probable Ellsworth made this grand score in ous day, as it took the prize of $10. Allowing this, which makes it all the better for our purpose, we find on referring to back records, which we had not time to do last week, that Philo Jacoby, on August 8th, 1883, at Schuetzen Park, made 139 bull's-eyes in ons day. This eclipses Ellsworth's performance altogether, and ths comparison shows it takes big work to beat California. There is no uncertainty in this record.

Ths teams for ths 100-shot match, at Shell Mound, to-morrow, will he pretty near, if not quite as follows: Field aud Staff team—Kellogg, Williams, Hovey, aud Knhuls, with Lient. Brown as substitnte for Kuhule, if hs should not be abls to bs present. The Company A. team will be Pisrce, Waltham, Macdonald and Moors.

German Fusileer Guard.

There are few if any better corps of men in our militia than the one named above. To-morrow, at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, they hold their annual picnic for the benefit of their sick fund. Prizes to the amount of $900 will be raffled for under a system of fairness aud honesty that no one can ob ject to. There will also be cash prizes at the bowling alley some little shooting, and all the other festivities of such an occasion. If the day be favorable ths grouuds doubtless will be crowded.

"The Regimental Shootiug Clnb of the First Infantry is now a fact. All the captains are in favor of it and promise it a hearty support. The plan of organization is about determiued ou and a committee has beeu appointed to select a range. This committee is composed of Captain Tilden of Company G, Captain Teller of Company E, and Lieutenant J. E. Klein of Company C.

Company H, First Iufantry, Captain Bush, has started in shooting agaiu, and has fitted up its old range at San Bruno."

It is the man who can use the rifle effectually that makes the true soldier. We are, therefore, pleased to record such facts as above and hope to have more in future.

On the first Snnday in August next, the Schnetzen Club have their graud annual prize shooting festival at Schuetzen Park. As the festival is opeu to all and offers prizes amounting to $750, we hope Jacoby will give us the particulars in due time.

The Directors of the State Rifle Association, accompanied by Col. Dimond, President, will certainly visit Tiburon Point, we understand, next Sunday, in search of a new range for ths Association.

THE KENNEL.

The Pointing Quality in Dogs.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In yonr last issne, that very pleasant writer on topics of interest to sportsmen, Mr. E. Leavesley, announces his adherence to the heterodox doctrine enunciated by a contributor to yonr kennel column of Juue 14th last, viz: That the pointing quality in setters and poiuters is not born in them.

Mr. Leavesley states this as his conclusion, bnt to my mind, such a conclusion cannot logically be deduced from his premises.

He believes the pointing faculty to be the result of tuition and inheritauce. Suppose this to be admitted, how does that affect the point under discussion? We are not writing of setters and pointers as they *were*, bnt of those dogs as they *are*.

Aud whatever may have been the origin of the pointing faculty, if it is now shown by youngsters without teaching, how can it bs said to be othsr than horn in them and therefors natural?

Bnt Mr. Leavesley in his next ssntsncs begs the question by admitting that there is "a natural tendency to poiut in dogs." This is a fatal admission from ons who is trying to snstain the opinion that dogs do not point intnitively. The quotations from Stonghenge and Markham upon the origin of ths pointing faculty are not rslevant to this discussion, bnt in order that side issues may not again be raised and in order that a common grouud may be ssttled in the discussion, let me quote from Stonehenge a passage which should have been studied hy Mr. Lsavesley, befors formnlating his opinion. And I may say that the passage to be qnoted has ths indorsemsnt of vsry mauy professed experts in dogs aud sportsmaship, and is probably the belief of about all sportsmen who reflect npon, as well as utilize the wonderful powers of their setters and pointers. Stonshenge says: "At first the spaniel was taught to hunt the birds within a givsn distancs of his master and showed his proximity to his gams by working his tail and giving tongue. This last sign being inconvsnient, in consequence of its alarming ths birds, mnts spanisls wers employed, and also a large smooth dog, ths pointer, resembling the spaniel in delicacy of nose and mode of working. These dogs were tanght to work with great cantion, and wers at last broken so carefully that when thsy caught ths body scsnt instead of rushing in and putting np the birds, they were so excited, yet so afraid of incurring their master's displeasurs that they became stiffened from fear, yet still anxiously desiring to rush npon their prey. This has besn cultivated and improved, till at last we possess in ths sstter and pointer the three essentials which combins to maks the most sxtraordinary specimsn of subservieucy to man's purposes which any domestic animal affords. There is still the hnnting power of ths spanisl, its dslicacy of nose, its powsr of standing work, and its lashing of the tail, hut the tongue is muts, and ths stop from fear has been dsvelopsd and *naturalized* into a dead halt, which is really a true cataleptic condition, and which is often shown without ths slightest fear of man, in the young puppy pointing in ths fowl yard."

This is sound doctrine, and accords with the sxperience not only of Dorr, but with that also, I veuture to say, of svery other actual sportsman.

Again Stonehenge says, "Pointing, setting, or standing; these thrss appellations ars givsn to the stiff cataleptic condition which the pointer or sstter assumes whsn near his gams. I have already remarked that it comes ou *without teaching* iu the well-bred young dog."

I quots Stonehenge, not because hs is better authority than Shaw, or Hntchinsou, or Cl ment, or Rowe, or Dorr, bnt because Mr. Leavesley seems to regard his opinions as conclusive, and because he is so apt upon the subject matter.

Quotations from authorities confirming those given could be nultiplied indefinitely, if it seemed necessary. But Mr. Leavesley's opinion is so directly opposed to the teachings of experience, that but for ths sake of those who havo had no experience, such as your contributor of June 14th, this writing would he supererogatory. It is my good fortuns to kuow Mr. Leavesley psrsonally, and to know something of the opportunitiss which that gentleman has had throughout the last three or four years to observe ths growth, and development of well-bred setters and pointers, and how he has brought himself to helisvs that the poiuting faculty was not born in Moreau's Jeff, or H. M. Brigg's Count Warwick, or Anzer's Lola, or Kaeding's Fauuy, I cannot underatand. It is perhaps an unusual thing to ask an oppousnt to sstablish his owu weakness, but I cannot help asking Mr. Leavesley to sit down soms pleasant evening in ths shadow of his vine and fig tres, aud let sturdy little Joe turn down a dozen or so of the nervous littls thoronghbred setter pups, and note the number of points made as the pnps exercise for an hour. thsre is a hidden bit of meat, or a hiding young chicksn about I am sure Mr. Leavesley will be tsrned from ths error of his ways, and instead of supporting the conditions of your contributor of June 14th, will believe as do Dorr and all others of his *sportsman* friends. X.

Gilroy Rod and Gun Club.

At the regular meeting of the Cluh, on the 11th, on motion it was decided to withdraw from the State Sportsmen's Association.

On motion: The Secretary was instructed to draw a warrant in favor of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, of Gilroy, for $25, at the request of Miller & Lux, being the amount of rent due to them for the privelege of hunting at the Soap Lake.

Committee on Field Trials reported as follows:

Your Committee are fully impressed with the great improvement in the breed of sporting dogs, owned by members of this Club, since its organization, and also the knowledge geuerally diffused throughout this part of the country, with respect to the manner in which hunting dogs should be handled in the field. They note, with pleasure, that although three years ago not a single thoronghbred dog was owned by any member of this Club, they can now hoast of dogs containing the blood of the best English and Irish setters in the United States, or in England. In their English setters they combine ths blood of Countess, Pride of the Border, Carlowitz, Leicester, Royal Dnke, Drake, Dart, Daisy, Llewellin's Dan, Duke and Rhoebe, Warwick, Queen Mab, Rob Roy, Carl, Belton and Belle, Regent, Mayberry's Dan, Miller's Drake, Lulu Laverack, the Ralston stock, etc. Thsir Irish setters are a carefnl selection from ths best imported stock from Ireland, which have proved their excelleuce at Bench shows and in the field. They combine the hlood of Elcho, Rose, Larry, Red Ben, Don Zooler and Mollie Plnnket. They hope, by judicious crossing, to producs, in time, dogs which shall rival the fame of Count Windham, Gath, Gladstone, and Elcho 5th. The science of breeding is yet in its infancy, but the attention that is being paid to it hy nnmerous breeders in the East, and the discussions now pending between Mr. Bucksll, of England, and Dr. Rows and Professor Ellzy, of the United States, cannot fail to develop new facts which will not fail to he noticed by this Club in crossing their breeds. Bnt without field trials, no sound judgment can bs mads of our success for however well proportioned and otherwise handsome dogs may appear on the Bench, (and at the late show the Gilroy Club carried off many prizes,) it is only by pnblic exhibitiou aud competition in the field on game, that we can judge of our real progress. Your committee have noted with much satisfaction the interest excited in other parts of the Stats by the Gilroy trials, leading to the formation of a Pacific Coast Field Trial Club, composed of many of our best sportsmen in the city and northern part of the State, and they feel especial pleasnre in learning that their first meeting last year, at Folsom, was well attended, and that the quality and the performance of their dogs was, for a first effort, everything that could be desired. Your committee, speaking in behalf of this Club, tender their congratnlations and best wishes, and assnre them of their hearty support and co-operation, wherevsr the locality selected for holding their futnre trials shall be reasonably accessibls to Gilroy. Your committee, fully realizing ths advantages rssulting from field trials, recommend that ths fourth annual meeting shall be held in Decsmber —, and that ths prizes shall bs ths same as at former meetings. They recommeud honorary, in preference to pecuniary prizes—medals and cups which may bs preserved as remiuisceuces of pleasaut and frisndly gatherings of hrother sportsmen, and memeutoes of onr faithfnl dogs, to be handed down as heirlooms to posterity.

E. LEAVESLEY,
D. M. PYLE,
GEO. HOLLAWAY.

Report receivsd and adopted and committes discharged.

Pointing Quality Again.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I have read ths communications in your paper from X., Bradford, Dorr, and E. Leavesley. Well, I am very much pleased to sse thers ars a few men on this Coast that taks soms interest in good dogs. Thsse little disputes, or arguments, if carrisd on properly will disseminate a great deal of good information, as I think ws can all still learn something about dogs. And by talking ths subject np pleasantly through the columns of ths BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, it might do us all some good. Now for my opinion in regard to this pointing problem. I havs coms to ths firm conclusion that W. Bradford and Mr. Leavesley havs either *not given their dogs a chance to point* or *have a very poor breed of dogs*. It mnst bs one of thoss two things.

I havs had considerabls expsrience with pointers for at least eighteen yeara. I have bred, raised and handled for my *own use* not less than fifteen pointers and two setters, and I havs nsvsr yet had to teach one to point or back. I havs sesn puppies point staunch as a dog possibly can poiut ths first opportunity thsy evsr had, without any training whatsver of aay kind. My poiuter bitch, Queen, that I uow own, at six months old I took in ths field. She had never seen a quail or sven sesuted ons. She mads nins distinct points within one hour—just as staunch then as ahs is now. And I believe that dog doss not exist that is any more stannch than she is on a point. Ths first time she ever was hnuted in compauy was with my setter dog Don, and shs backed him ths first opportunity she had; and just as staunch then at backing as she is now. And as to her staunchness at backing, she never movss until tho dog pointing moves.

This is only ons instancs that I cite, but I have seen time and agaiu puppies point and back at thsir first opportunity without any training whatever. And if it ever becomes my luck to have a pup that will not *naturally* point and back, or does not poiut without teaching to do it, I would very soon come to the conclusion hs was not worth my time and attention, and I would not own sneh a dog, (no, sir, not for Joseph!) It is tronble and bother snongh to raise ths bsst one and let the poor ones go. It seems very ridiculous to ms to hear a man say a thoroughbred dog has to bs tanght to point. Why, it sounds absurd to me. Mr. Leavesley qnotes "Stonshenge" and "Gervase Markham," which I think are good ancient authorities, hut what I have seen and what I know, I know, just as well as any ancient authorities. And I believe it is just as natural for pointers and setters to point, as it is natural for ducks to swim. I am positive I will never try to teach my dogs to point, and I *will* have dogs that *will* point staunchly, and do it naturally. So true is it that *nature* has caprices that art cannot imitate. I do not believe a man ever existsd who could *teach* a dog to point in the [illegible] styls, that staunch, cataleptic condition that they [illegible] get into themselves. Very respectfully,

VACAVILLE, July 13th, 1884. J. M. Bas

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, July 19, 1884.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District, San Francisco (Fall Meeting), August 2d, 5th, 7th, and 9th.
Santa Cruz Fair Association, Santa Cruz, August 12th to 16th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.
Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
Ninth District Fair Association, Rohnerville, Sept. 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

September Fairs.

While, as shown in the paper of last week, there is plenty to do during the month of August for the horses, there is no falling off in the second month of the season. In fact, the grand month of September is so crowded with events that there is a brilliant succession from start to finish, and with the exception of the few days from the close of the Golden Gate and Chico Fairs, on the 6th of September, until the opening of the speed department of the State Fair, on September 11th, there is scarcely an idle hour. As the harvest will be practically over in all sections of California when September is ushered in, there is a better showing for attendance, and there is another advantage in the better display of fruit and vegetables than in the preceding month. Though Chico is the same week as Oakland, for the same reasons as those which were advanced last week in regard to the clash between Marysville and Petaluma, it is not so disastrous. A few horses would visit both places if the opportunity offered, though a large number will participate which would not make the long journey. The great number of horses in training in California gives even enough to divide into moieties, and then have plenty of starters, so that with the "up country" horses at Chico and those which are handier to Oakland to fill the purses there is a capital prospect for both places. The Golden Gate purses are as follows:

No. 1. Running—Golden Gate Purse. Purse, $500; for two-year-olds; in four monies; three-quarter mile dash.
No. 2. Running—Pardee Purse—Purse, $500; free for all; four monies; one mile and repeat.
No. 3. Trotting; 2:22 class—Purse, $800; four monies.
No. 4. Trotting—Purse, $600; for all four-year-olds and under; four monies.
No. 5. Trotting; three minute class—Purse, $600; four monies.
No. 6. Running—Free for all; two-mile dash; purse, $500; $300 to first; $150 to second, and $50 to third.
No. 7. Running—Free for all; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; purse, $500; $300 to first; $150 to second, and $50 to third.
No. 8. Trotting; 2:30 class—Purse, $800; four monies.
No. 9. Trotting—Three-year-olds and under; purse, $600; four monies.
No. 10. Trotting—For yearlings; purse, $250; three monies; mile dash.
No. 11. Pacing—Free for all; purse, $500; four monies. (Corette to wagon).
No. 12. Trotting; 2:35 class—Purse, $800; four monies.
No. 13. Trotting—For two-year-olds; purse, $400; four monies.
No. 14. Trotting; 2:26 class—Purse, $800; four monies.
No. 15. Ladies Tournament—Purse, $100; $25 for the most graceful rider; second, $15; third, $10; for the most skillful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10.
No. 16. Bicycle Race—Free for all; one mile dash; purse, $100; first, $50; second, $30; third, $20.
No. 17. Trotting—Free for all; purse $1,000; four monies. (Director to wagon).
No. 18. Running—Four mile dash, purse, $1,000; four monies.

It is within bounds to claim that the horses after participating in the races during August will be in prime fettle for those at Oakland. It is nearly superfluous to state that the track will be in good order as that is assured, and in fact, the California fairground tracks are all so good that it seems invidious to specify one as preferable to the others. This is one of *the* great features of the fairs of this State. With the exceptions of the courses at the main points of the Eastern circuits none can be compared to ours, and owing to the exegencies of the climate, an amount of work is entailed to keep them in order that would appal Eastern proprietors. There has been a great improvement in the Oakland track in late years, and for that matter every year has made it easier to keep in order. Originally there were more streaks of adobe which have been completely mollified by the addition of manure, sand and sediment. These have rendered it easily "cut up" so that there is comparatively soft footing while the surface is of uniform grade, and then the shape is after the improved pattern, viz.: Stretches of one-quarter of a mile each connected with semi-circles of the same length. The trip from Petaluma at the conclusion of the fair there is only a few hours on the steamboat.

While it is several years since we visited Chico it will be a long time ere we forget the pleasant sojourn in that lively town. The town is not only one of the briskest and cleanest in the State, but there is a grand country surrounding it—grand in every meaning of the term. Rich in agricultural resources, beautiful scenery, enterprising and hospitable inhabitants, there is everything to make a good exhibition, and one that can always depend on proper support.

The track is worthy of encomiums, being the same in shape as that of Oakland, and only a short distance from the centre of the town. There are so many horses in the immediate vicinity that with reinforcements from Marysville and Sacramento there will be plenty of competitors. There are some fine breeding establishments in the neighborhood of Chico; among them, that of J. T. McIntosh and D. Reavis. Mr. McIntosh has the get of Singleton and Prompter, and Mr. Reavis the progeny of Blackbird. Then there are Brigadiers, Tilton Almonts and others to offer a warm dispute for supremacy, and when there are such good grounds for differences of opinion the upshot must be controversies, "hot-and-hot."

No. 1. Trotting—For two-year-old colts owned in the district. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120; second, $60, and third, $20.
No. 2. Trotting—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second, $120, and third, $40.
No. 3. Running—Dooley Stake—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance, $25, p. p., $125 added.
No. 4. Running—Union Hotel Stake—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance, $25, p. p., $200 added.
No. 5. Running—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance, $25, $175 added.
No. 6. Trotting—For yearling colts owned in the district. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second, $46, and third, $15.
No. 7. Trotting—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300. First horse to receive $180; second, $90, and third, $30.
No. 8. Trotting—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second, $45, and third, $15.
No. 9. Running—For all, one mile dash. Entrance, $25, p. p., $150 added.
No. 10. Running—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance, $25, p. p., $150 added.
No. 11. Running—Society Stake—For all, two-mile dash. Entrance, $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.
No. 12. Trotting—For two-year-old colts owned in 3d and 13th districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second, $75, and third, $25.
No. 13. Trotting—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second, $120, and third, $40.
No. 14. Pacing—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

These are the opening fairs for September, and the first week in the month is well provided for. The second and third weeks are occupied by the State Fair at Sacramento, and then comes the fair at Stockton. San Jose fills out the month with the 29th and 30th, and leaps over into October with four days. At Sacramento the speed department is inaugurated on Thursday, the 11th, so that ten days are devoted to running, trotting and pacing. There are none more spirited than those who have the management of the San Joaquin exhibition, and the big amounts hung up are an evidence which cannot be successfully controverted. As we shall visit Sacramento before our next issue, and make a note of the improvements, that and succeeding fairs will be the text for the next chapter.

Barefooted Horses.

When a person is induced to let a horse go unshod, the general inference is, that all that is necessary is to pull the shoes off and give no further heed to the matter. Even the feet of horses that never were encumbered with metallic attachments require constant care, while those which have been more or less injured by shoeing call for constant attention. Among those who are tolerably well versed in the structure of the feet of horses, some are prone to think that the horn is entirely devoid of life, and from the wall being insensitive argue that it cannot be injured unless by excessive mutilation. The wall is formed of a number of small tubes agglutinated together, the minute orifices being filled with a viscid matter secreted by the coronary band. The outside of the wall is hard, the thickness of this extremely hard portion being about the same as heavy foolscap paper, and is called the enamel from its density and polish. The object of the enamel is to give greater strength to the crust and render it impervious to water. That even an extreme thinness gives strength is evident from a comparison with analagous structures. A piece of bamboo will resist a heavy strain before it breaks, with the enamel cut it is easily fractured. Friction on the ground surface of the wall solidifies the lower portion of the tubes until there is nearly as much hardness as in the enamel, and thus closing the holes so as to prevent the ingress of moisture under ordinary circumstances. The enamel is so dense that there is little change after separation from the foot, the rest of the wall will shrink away so much from the evaporation of the filling of the tubes as to surprise those who have not seen it proved.

We have a practical exemplification before us. In the foot of a colt which had been laid up for some time, there was an excess of growth which was removed by large cutting nippers. The section cut off was about half an inch at the toe, a trifle less at the heel. When first removed it was four and a half inches across at the widest portion of the foot, five inches in length. It laid on a table in the library for several months, and as it dried it was forced into a circle gradually contracting until now the portion which formed the crust where it merges into the bars, overlap so that the diameters are reduced to 2½ and 3 inches.

The enamel is intact, and the shrinkage comes from the reduction of space occupied by the interior tube. Now it is evident that if this section of horn had been composed of such material as many imagine, it would have retained nearly the same appearance as when cut off, but when it is taken into consideration that in place of solid material there is a mass of tubes filled with matter that evaporates, and the supply being cut off, there must be a diminuition of bulk. Had it been all alike, the original shape would have been kept. The enamel, however, was like a metal band which did not shrink and the softer part drew it into the circular shape. From this it will be admitted that if anything is done to impair the *life* of the tubes, there must be contraction, and that in a direction from the outside to the inner. Every nail that is driven cuts off the supply of nutriment and all below perish. Everytime that the feet are soaked there is a wasting of the life-giving fluid driven out by the water, and as water is readily vaporized, the tubes collapse. The bare foot is protected by the enamel and the closing of the ground surface of the pores by the friction of progression. When the enamel is destroyed by the blacksmith, when the tubes are sundered by the hoof knife, the water readily enters; the semi-fluid, deposited by the recesses in the coronary band, is diluted and there is not a sufficient supply to make good the loss. The action of water in expelling a thicker fluid is shown by the seasoning of fine lumber. Boards taken from the saw and immersed in water for two or three weeks, when put in the kiln will season in one-half of the time of those which were subjected to heated air from the start.

It may appear foreign to the caption of this article to dilate on the ill effects of water when it is so well known that unshod horses are rarely subjected to the "soaking outs" which are administered so frequently to those that have steel and iron-clad feet.

The digression came from the allusion to the structure of the feet, and though there is no danger apprehended from maceration in the case of barefooted horses, it does not follow that there should not be incidental reference. But notwithstanding that the worst features of shoeing are not met there is necessity for attention.

In horses that do not get much exercise the growth far exceeds the wear and there is danger of the horn breaking away in large pieces. Few wear the horn away regularly and in every case it is imperative that the edges be kept rounded to guard against breaking. In every instance among our horses there is a surplus of horn to be removed on the heels of the forefeet, and

in the hindfeet nearly all the wear comes on the outside. As the horn is replaced with greater rapidity than when the feet are shod, the unequal bearing must be guarded against by frequent lowering of the inside. By attending to this every few days the level bearing can be kept, and at the same time the edges rounded so as to prevent the breaking away of the enamel in small scales. A very great percentage of trotters wear away the outside of the foot, and when shod the only opportunity for correcting the wearing out of the feet is when the edges are rounded. The bare foot, or one-sided tip, affords the chance at any time, and there is no excuse for a "twist" to the ankle, which may result in serious trouble.

Death of Almont.

It is beyond question that Almont was as widely and favorably known as any trotting stallion in the United States. With the exception of his illustrious grandsire, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he has engaged more attention than any other sire, and his get have been even more generally disseminated than the sons and daughters of the patriarch. There is scarcely a State or Territory in the Union without several of his sons, and their merit has been so universally conceded that foreign countries joined in the demand. It was a fortunate circumstance that General Withers secured Almont at the commencement of his operations as a trotting-horse breeder as the merit of the stock was apparent from the start. Fortunate, too, for the breeding interests of the whole country as the proprietor of Fairlawn has given his influence to sustain the dignity of the pursuit, and from the prominent position he occupied has been of the greatest service in establishing a reputation which is shared by the main breeders of the country. The business of breeding and selling harness horses is now recognized to be as reputable as any, while thirty years ago there was a tendency to associate it with fraud and chicanery. It is again fortunate for General Withers that he had made ample preparations so that even the great pecuniary loss attending the death of Almont is not so severely felt as it would have been a few years ago. With Happy Medium and Aberdeen, two of the best sons of Rydysk's Hambletonian, and the sons of Almont, Alecto and Starmont, each of which has a further infusion of the blood of the "Hero of Chester," there is no danger of Fairlawn falling from the high position occupied for so many years. The appended letter from General Withers gives full information in regard to the death of Almont, and from it will be seen that his demise was accidental and in no way attributable to age or infirmity.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* Almont died yesterday morning at nine o'clock from an attack of spasmodic colic. The attack was sudden and violent and resisted all efforts to check it, until it continued so long that it brought on inflammation of the bowels. He was sick only about twenty-four hours; he was in high health and full vigor when attacked; in fact he was the best preserved twenty-year-old stallion I ever saw. He looked, acted and moved as if in the very prime of life.

The usual custom was to feed and water him early in the morning and about 8 o'clock to turn him out to graze and exercise in a large blue grass paddock. As it was very warm on the 3d inst., his groom turned him out quite early in the morning and before he was fed and watered. As usual he trotted rapidly around his paddock, stopping only now and then to graze a little, and after being out about an hour, was taken up. While heated from the exercise he was given a bucket of water fresh from the cistern. This no doubt brought on the attack of colic.

The pecuniary loss to me is great, but I feel but little concerned at this. I and all my family, however, were so deeply attached to Almont that we were deeply affected by his sudden and untimely death. He was so kind and docile, and so intelligent and affectionate that all who knew him well became greatly attached to him. If any stallion ever merited the title of "Equine King" I think that Almont was fairly entitled to the distinction.

He was absolutely faultless in his disposition and behavior whether in harness or in his stable or paddock. A stranger, a lady or a little child could enter his box stall, or paddock with entire safety. He never showed the slightest animosity to any person but one, and that person had without cause or reason struck him severely with a whip. The kingly nature of Almont resented the injury and insult, and the party who gave him the cruel blow was always in danger whenever afterwards he entered Almont's box stall. Descendants of Almont are owned in almost every State and Territory of the Union, in the Dominion of Canada, in Europe, and the Sandwich Islands, and invariably are highly esteemed by their owners. The announcement of his death will be deplored by sympathizing friends and admirers from the Atlantic to the Pacific; from the Gulf of Mexico to and beyond the Great Lakes of the North and across the Ocean. To provide for the contingency of Almont's death, I had most fortunately reserved from sale three of his sons, out of very highly-bred dams; each of which I hope and believe will prove a worthy successor of his illustrious sire. But for this I would be greatly discouraged in my breeding enterprise. I have an abiding confidence, though the equine king is dead, that he will become more and more famous each successive year through his numerous sons and daughters and their descendants.

WM. T. WITHERS.

LEXINGTON, KY., July 5th, 1884.

Mr. S. J. Jones, of Portland, Oregon, arrived in this city by the last steamer with Forest King, and the somewhat celebrated Oregon mare, Blue Mountain Belle. The horses will take part in the races of the circuit this Fall.

Death of Monday.

The grand old thoroughbred sire Monday is numbered among the things that were. He never recovered from the siege of pinkeye that kept him in the veterinary's charge all last season, and this Spring has been but a shadow of his former self. The disease lingered in his system, and the immediate cause of his death was an internal abcess. He left an impress upon the thoroughbred stock of this Coast rarely equaled by any sire in the history of turf breeding. Monday was bred by Captain Moore and foaled May 23d, 1864. His sire Colton was a son of Lexington out of Topaz by Glencoe, the dam of Waterloo, Wagram, Lodi, Rivoli, and others. Colton was a successful racer, winning at two-mile heats over such horses as Uncle Vic, Joe Stoner, Rebel and Sherwood. He ran against Mollie Jackson by Vandal in the great race of three-mile heats, which stamped her as one of the greatest of any day, and the speed and stamina shown by Colton on that day, induced Capt. Moore to breed Mollie Jackson to him. The result was Monday. In his younger days, Monday showed himself a worthy scion of such a parentage. He won the trial stakes at Jerome Park in 1866. In 1867 he won at Jerome Park, May 23d, a purse of $600 and on the next day a purse of $700. On June 4th, at Paterson, New Jersey, he won the American Derby from a field of 33 starters; four years after Norfolk had established his character as a performer by winning the same stake. He was brought to California in 1870 by A. Maillard, of San Rafael, in a stable containing Young Eclipse, Hennie Farrow, Ballerina, May Flower, and others, whose descendants have ever since been prominent in the turf records of California. It is as a sire that Monday is best known on this Coast, as he was never trained in this State. His get includes a long list of winners at all distances and some of the noted runners of the Coast. The list contains Raven, Mark L., Frank Hastings, Lottery, Carrie C., Forest King, Sunday, Duke of Monday, Flou Flou, Augusta E., Sister to Lottery, Bryant W., Fiammi, John A., Phœbe Anderson, Rita and many more not now called to mind. His best mark was on Norfolk mares, where the divergent strains from Lexington and Glencoe were reunited. He was a bay horse, but marked some of his get jet black. It has been observed that these black colts were better than those of any other color of Monday's progeny, and with the trainers and other experts who have handled the stock it has come to be an axiom that if you have a black Monday, you have a clinker sure. Monday was a horse of exceptional substance and power and of invincible courage, qualities which he handed down to his colts with great uniformity. He divided with young Eclipse the honor of begetting Mollie McCarthy. The evidence that weighed against Monday's claim was the fact that Shannon, unmistakably by Monday out of the dam of Mollie McCarthy was only a fair performer, but Shannon has been a short time in the stud at Palo Alto and his get are so promising as to lead to the belief that he is an instance of the racing quality holding over. It certainly appears in Shannon's get. Monday has some fine representatives in the stables at Palo Alto, and the very day he died a two-year-old son of his, barely bridle-wise, ran a quarter in 23 seconds over the Palo Alto track, which is slow compared to the courses of the circuit.

Mr. Winters' Sale.

The sale at Sacramento last Thursday was quite satisfactory to all concerned, Mr. Winters being agreeably disappointed in the average of the prices realized. The following is a statement of the result, and we will reserve the privelege of analysis till next week:

The fourteen horses sold for $19,200, and the average was $1,371.43. The first animal offered for sale was Alf. Estill, a fine sorrel colt, foaled in 1882, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane, by Marauder. The first bid was $250, and the horse was finally knocked down to Wm. H. Murray for $625.

A chestnut colt, foaled in 1883, by Norfolk, first dam Illusion, by Alarm, was next offered for sale. The first bid was $150, and the horse was finally sold to W. B. Todhunter for $700.

The Prince of Norfolk was next led out and was met with a wild huzza by the horsemen assembled. The first bid was $1,000, which kept growing $100 at a time until $3,700 was reached, and the Prince was knocked down to Matt. M. Allen, of Oakland. Later in the day Mr. Allen was offered $5,000 for the Prince and refused it.

Alta, a chestnut colt, was next led out. He was foaled in 1882, by Norfolk, first dam Ballinette, by Monday. The first offer was $1,000, and the bids rapidly rose to $3,750, when he was knocked down to W. B. Todhunter for $3,750.

No. 9 on the catalogue was next offered for sale—a chestnut colt, foaled in 1883, by Norfolk, first dam Marion, by Malcom. The bids started at $1,000, and rose rapidly until $2,050 was reached, when he was knocked down to W. B. Todhunter.

The next animal offered was the celebrated hurdle mare Hattie B., a chestnut mare foaled in 1879, by Norfolk, first dam Maggie Dale, by Owen Dale. A gentleman from St. Louis started the bidding at $500, stayed with it up to $1,600, but finally let John Mackey have her for $1,650.

Bonanza, a chestnut gelding foaled in 1882, was next led out, and started at $1,000. The bidding was spirited between California and Eastern horsemen. J. D. Christy, of St. Louis, got him for $1,850.

No. 15 on the catalogue, a chestnut filly, foaled in 1883, by Norfolk, first dam Neapolitan, by War Dance, was next offered. From $300 the bidding rapidly rose to $1,550, when it was knocked down to M. M. Allen, of Oakland, for $1,550.

No. 13, a bay filly, foaled in 1883, by Norfolk, first dam Kitten, by imported Eclipse, was started at $200, and sold to John Mackey for $425.

No. 11, a chestnut colt, foaled in 1883, by Norfolk, first dam Mattie Glenn, by imported Glen Athol, started at $350, and was sold to W. B. Todhunter for $850.

No. 12, a chestnut colt, foaled in 1883, by Hooker, first dam Abbie W., by Norfolk, was sold to J. T. Courtney for $400.

No. 7, a gray gelding, foaled in 1882, by Hooker, first dam Queen, by Norfolk, was sold to Tom Delany for $310.

No. 8, a bay filly, foaled in 1882, by Hooker, first dam Abbie W., by Norfolk, was sold to John Mackey for $1,025.

The last one of the sale was a chestnut gelding, foaled in 1882, by Hooker, first dam Bay Kate, by Norfolk. She was started at $150, and sold to D. J. McCarthy for $315.

Fall Race Meeting.—Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association.

By fixing the time as late as November 8th, 11th, 13th and 15th, there is an absolute assurance of a first rate meeting this Fall. It is the intention to add enough races to the fixed events so as to make a full bill, and by that time all of the California horses will have returned from their Eastern trip, and be on hand to take part in the sport. There is every appearance of success so far as it can be predicted before hand. Nothwithstanding the high form shown by the Santa Anita colts at the meetings at Covington and Chicago, there are good reasons to think that there are others of equal promise at home, and that the very best of those which have taken part in Oriental racing will find worthy competitors on this Coast. Being so far in the future, the committee having the arrangement of the programme in charge will not hurry in completing the task, and the first or middle of October will be soon enough to publish. This will enable them to arrange stakes and purses so as to meet the wishes of those who have horses to engage, and also ensure larger fields of starters. There is little question of the coming meeting excelling any which have preceded it.

Wonderful Feats.

We will await mail advices before indulging in extended comments on the wonderful performances of Westmont and Phallas. Both are surprising displays of speed, and in the case of Phallas, admirable endurance. The fourth heat in an actual race in 2:13¾ and the last half in 1:06¼ is an example of these rare qualities never before equalled. So far as known, every line in the blood of Phallas extends to the thoroughbred. Through his sire, Dictator, to Mambrino and Duroc, his dam to Mambrino. The immense speed shown by Westmont, while partially due to the assistance of the running mate is so much faster than has heretofore been shown in public in any sort of a rig, by a trotter or pacer, that it must be pronounced wonderful, too, if made outside of legitimate methods recognized as the supreme test. The pacers, by the way, are showing that this peculiar gait is not dependent on plebian origin, and as Westmont is a son of Almont, the benefits of good blood are exemplified in his case.

Fixed Events.

Elsewhere appears the advertisement of the fixed events of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, which close on the 1st of August. It is so evidently to the advantage of breeders to engage their colts in these stakes that it is only necessary to call their attention to the conditions and date of closing. Should they be offered for sale, these engagements will enhance their value far beyond the cost entailed, and no one can claim superiority for his stock who declines the opportunity. The advertisement is so explicit that further explanations are not needed, except that by an oversight in the typographical department the Baldwin Stake was omitted. This will close for 1884 on the same date as the other fixed events, and is a stake for all ages, $250 each p. p., $1,000 added; $400 to second; third to save stake; dash of four miles.

The *Western Sportsman* says: Those who are anxiously looking for instances where aged mares have produced winners can point to Will Cody, whose dam, Celia, was about twenty-five years old when Cody was dropped, he being her second foal. He was foaled in 1871. His record, 2:19½, was made at Chicago on July 3d, 1880. He has now won sixty-four heats in 2:30 or better. It is doubtful if there is another case on record where so old a mare has produced so fast and game a trotter. Cody's dam was a flea-bitten mare of unknown breeding.

The gelding Dundrum, by Melbourne, Jr., owned by John Early, of Boise City, Idaho, was sold during the [illegible] at Union, Oregon, to Chas. Marsh, for $250.

HERD AND SWINE.

Dairy Farming in Holland.

The agricultnre of Holland is based primerily on its grass lands and its Holstein cattle. Dairying is the principal industry. It has a humid climate not unlike that of England. Its peculiar race of cattle has existed and has been the subject of improvement for more than 1,900 years. Neither the Shorthorn nor the Hereford will thrive in Holland like the Holstein. The latter are the result of special adaptation to special ends. The farmers in North Holland devote their farms almost wholly to the production of cheese. It is here that the famous Edam cheese is made, which commands double the price of ordinary cheese. It is a full-milk cheese. The Friesian farmers made all the butter they can, devoting the skim-milk to the production of skim-milk cheese.

Almost everyone knows that the great farming districts of Holland have been reclaimed from the sea, that its vast areas of rich soil really formed in years gone by the bottom of the sea, yet few realize that these magnificent stretches of fertile fields are even now eight, ten, twenty and in some instances seventy feet below the sea level. Costly dykes measuring eighty to one hundred feet in width at the base, eight to seventy feet in height and twenty to thirty feet in width at the top shut out the sea from the meadows and pastures of that country. These dykes have paved roads on the top, while the surface exposed to the sea is faced with stone or brick. Hundreds of windmills and scores of pumping engines, some of the latter costing $75,000 to $150,000 each, are kept continually in motion freeing the inner ditches and canals of surplus spring and rain water. The streets of Amsterdam are seven feet below the sea level, the province of North Holland twelve to fourteen feet, the Beemster district seventy feet under the sea, in fact the whole country averaging six to eighty feet below the level of the sea. This great expense is incurred by the government, which imposes a tax upon the land reclaimed in reimbursement. Droughts seldom occur in Holland, but when they do water is admitted from the sea into the ditches and canals, which thus serve the double purpose of irrigation as well as drainage. Singular as it may seem this salt water becomes freshened in its passage through the soil, and is thus rendered suitable for irrigation.

Holstein cattle have been bred for centuries for the combined points of value, beef, butter and cheese. No cow can yield large products without corresponding supplies of food. In the animal economy it is always desirable to encourage the greatest consumption of food which can be properly digested and assimilated. The Holstein cow is the outgrowth of good farming, of abundant and nutritious pasture and meadow. Each of the prominent breeds of cattle enhances its own purpose. While the Devon or the Ayrshire may subsist upon hilly pastures and scanty herbage, the Holstein and the Shorthorn demand more generous feeding. Each is valuable in its proper place. Many mistakes have been made in attempting to place the right animal in the wrong place. One that would thrive in a congenial location does poorly when out of place. No breed of animals is adapted equally well to all localities. Those who expect the highest success from the Holsteins must study their antecedents. One element of value in Holstein cattle is that they are not a pampered, over-fed race, forced to their utmost by grain and oil meal, but are the simple, natural product, at least in their native home of grass and hay.

Holland is almost exclusively devoted to grass and pasture. Small areas of grain are raised, but hundreds of farmers have never owned or used a plow, a harrow or a cultivator. Grass is indigenous to the soil. Natural pastures abound. Field after field has not been plowed for years. All manure is applied as top dressing. A little red clover is sown in certain sections, but the principal grasses grown are fine rye grass and two or three kinds of fescue. Of course, the old pastures contain quite a variety of fine and nutritious grasses, yielding a heavy weight of feed every year. Every farm is thoroughly ditched, and ditching tools, spades and shovels are about the only farm tools seen outside the buildings in Holland. Of course there are some notable exceptions. In some sections we find fine gardens, fields of grain and even silos and ensilage.

Holland raises few or no steers, its beef product being mainly derived from the fattening of farrow cows. All bull calves, except for breeding purposes, are sold as veal. The cows generally come in at two years old, and are turned off for beef at the age of seven or eight. Old cows are seldom seen except when kept as breeders, as it is considered far more profitable to turn them off at an early age, before the shrinkage and hardening in the muscular tissues yields but inferior beef. Cattle seldom have any other feed than grass in Summer and hay in Winter. The motive power on the farms is mainly horses. The cows are generally timed to drop their calves in February, March and April. The system of caring for the calves is quite different from that which prevails in the United States. The cow never sees her calf; it is taken immediately away, fed on milk a few days, then mainly on whey, with perhaps some hay tea, until when about six weeks old it is turned to grass where it thrives wonderfully. A large percentage of calves die under such early treatment, but the calf is often neglected because the farmer cannot afford to allow the cows to suckle their calves except in the case of breeding stock.

Holland has somewhat more Winter than is usual in our Northern States, but the cattle are much better protected and cared for there than here. The cows are put in the barn about the first of November and are not allowed to go out or even to move about in the building until they are turned out the following April or May. The barns are warm and tight, being constructed of brick. They are low studded, so much so that a man who measures six feet in height is obliged to stoop in passing along where the cows are tied. Water is pumped from adjacent wells and passes through troughs in front of the animals. In the Winter season these barns, warmed only by animal heat, seem hot, stifling and ill ventilated to an American farmer, yet the cows appear in good health, give double the average yield which is secured in our country, and the hair is smooth and fine. They receive only hay as a Winter feed. They are dried off two months before calving for the necessary rest and recuperation.

Unusual care is exercised in the management of the manure. Liquid manure is saved, stored in tanks and after dilution with water is distributed over the farm in sprinkling carts. The cows stand some two feet above the gutters which receive the voidings, the latter being frequently cleaned out and added to the compost heap. The latter is a formidable affair, being wedge-shaped in construction; often measuring sixty feet in length by thirty feet in width commencing at nothing at one end, the other being elevated several feet above the ground to facilitate the shedding of water. The manure is never allowed to ferment. In forming the compost heap first a layer of earth is provided, then a layer of manure, and so on through the heap. The manure is all removed from the barns in wheel-barrows.

Farming in Friesland will perhaps be better understood by giving some of the details of a certain 125-acre farm, used almost exclusively as a dairy farm. The annual rental is $28 per acre, or a total of $3,500 a year in addition to which about $100 in taxes is paid by the tenant. With the average productiveness of American farms it would stagger one of our farmers to attempt to pay $3,600 for twelve months' use of a 125-acre farm and buildings, but money is made and a good living secured on such a farm in Holland.

The farm above mentioned has not a single acre of waste meadow or pasturage. It is all available, and aside from the ditches, every foot is in grass or pasturage. The land was originally reclaimed from the sea, and its surface is now fourteen feet below the level of the sea, protected by dykes. This very farm, which is not above the average of land in the country, is worth $600 to $700 per acre. The soil of all these farms is strong and alluvial, containing a large percentage of shell manure.

Now let us note the live stock this farm carries. Two months ago there were forty-six cows, including nine two-year-old heifers, thirty yearlings, thirty calves, thirty sheep and three horses kept on the 125 acres of grass and pasture. Again, the forty-six cows give more milk than eighty average American cows. Every acre in grass is cut three times during the season, the last cutting a light one, though the three cuttings give at least seven tons per acre, year in and year out. Such capacity and production are practically unknown in this country, but a consideration of these facts will show why the tenant farmer in Holland can pay an annual rental of $28 per acre. Again, butter sells at thirty-two to thirty-three cents per pound, and skim-milk cheese at nine cents. The sheep kept are usually mutton breeds or the long-wooled variety. The yield of wool is double the average weight obtained per sheep in the United States. Ewes are milked, and such of the product as is not used in the family is mixed with and applied to the enrichment of skim-milk in the manufacture of cheese.

Farrow cows are commonly milked through the Winter and fed limited quantities of linseed oil cake. Turned out to grass, they fatten very quickly, and average at killing time a live weight of 1,200 to 1,600 pounds. At present beef there commands thirteen cents per pound live weight; mutton also sells at proportionally high rates, while the lambs are fattened early and sold when not needed to replenish the flocks.

This farm, to which the above description especially applies, was occupied by the father of the present tenant during his life, and the present tenant expects to occupy the farm as long as he lives, handing its occupancy down to the next generation, thus showing that such leases are sought for and considered valuable. This farmer lives well, is worth $15,000 to $20,000, has a wife and four children, all well dressed and well cared for. He has good driving horses and carriages, works with his brains rather than his hands, employs eight to ten laborers and appears to live and enjoy life far better than the average American farmer.

Trained farm labor is abundant and offered at low wages. Men servants or laborers command $1.50 to $2.00 per week, and women $1.00 to $1.25 per week, with board included. Many a hundred-acre farm employs eight or nine laborers. The fare is nutritious and abundant, though the dietary includes very little meat. The black bread, so common throughout the country, is made of a mixture of rye, millet seed and oats. Large quantities of milk, butter, skim-milk, cheese and soups from joints are also consumed. Fish, though apparently plenty in the country, is in price generally beyond the reach of the poor.

If good roads are to be taken as a measure of civilization, then Holland must take front rank, as heavy outlays are made for permanent and superior roadways. Good roads are considered good economy, while poor roads are not allowed in any section. All main and important roads, even through the farming districts, are paved with hard-burnt bricks set edgewise; less important highways are gravelled and drained with care and skill. This work is never slighted, and seems to be done for all time, and thus greatly facilitates internal transportation.

The farm buildings, generally built of brick, are spacious and well arranged, considering the customs of the country. The barn, generally fronting the main highway, is connected in the rear with the servants' quarters, next following, though all connected, the farmers' living rooms, and finally the creamery at the farther end.

Rains are so frequent in Holland and continuous sunshine so rare that great difficulty is experienced in curing hay. Though sweet and apparently relished by the cattle, such hay would at first be counted almost worthless by the American farmer. It is black in color and forbidding in appearance. The stalks are not hollow to the sight and seem solid, adding to the difficulty of curing.

How Many Acres Support a Cow.

In reply to the query how much land is required for the support of a cow? the *Farmers' Union* says: "This question depends for an answer so much on the circumstances of the soil as not to admit of a very definite answer. Mr. Schell, of Little Falls, N. Y., estimates that the land in pasturage and requisite for the support of a cow is three acres; and this is the estimate of Mr. Carrington for modern good dairy farms in England. In Belgium 10 acres of land supports two cows, one heifer, and one yearling calf; but when the calves are sold off young, and cows in full milk only are kept, the proportion is two cows to seven and one-half acres. Colman estimates three acres of pasture as requisite for a cow in Berkshire county, Mass., while in some towns two acres of pasturage are sufficient. Mr. Farrington, in the report of the American Dairymen's Association, thinks that on an average four acres are required per cow for Summer and Winter keep; while the late Professor X. A. Willard thought that in Herkimer county, N. Y., one and one-half or two acres of pasture per cow would answer, and in some exceptional cases one acre. Dr. Tefft, President of the Illinois Dairyman's Association, recently informed the writer that in Illinois he considered from two and one-half to three acres about what would be required. The doctor is a practical farmer, and is the owner of a very fine dairy, but his statement seems a little wild when we refer to the fact that Mr. Lord, an Elgin dairyman, keeps 100 cows on 300 acres, besides the horses necessary for the farm work, while the Oatman Bros., near Elgin, keep 84 cows and the requisite number of horses to do the farm work on 200 acres. They use ensilage largely in the place of hay."

Good butter and cheese cannot be made from the milk of cows which are deprived of pure water.

Darlington Butter.

Mr. O. M. Tinkham, Secretary of the Vermont Dairymen's Association, sends the *Prairie Farmer* his notes of a recent trip to the celebrated 650-acre dairy farm owned and managed by Jesse and Jared Darlington. The farm is in Delaware county, Pa., eighteen miles from Philadelphia. The country is hilly, the soil is a clay loam, in excellent cultivation, and very productive. Nearly the entire farm is tillable, and has at one time or another been under the plow.

The barns are substantial structures, but with little modern and improved "style" about them. The cow stables are in the basement; have cemented floors, slightly inclined lengthwise of the stable so one cow stands a trifle higher than her next neighbor. A gutter behind the cows conveys the liquids out into the yard. The cows are littered with straw. In two of the barns the cows are tied with chains; in one the swing stanchions are used. The stables while clean, like those of any good farmer, are not painfully neat, as some dairy writers describe the cow stable as it should be. The cows are of no particular breed, but considerable Shorthorn blood is noticeable, the proprietors keeping an eye to the final end of cattle—the butcher's block. The average number of the herd is about 150 head. They are kept in stables the year through except being allowed a few hours per day in an inclosure, where they can indulge in a bite of grass and a little exercise. Their regular feed is bright clover hay, cut and mixed with equal quantities, by weight, of corn meal and wheat bran—about 8½ pounds each of the three per day. Meal that is any way the least "off" from heating or other cause is rejected. The gentlemen would not feed such even if given to them.

The milk is poured from the milking pail through a wire gauze strainer into a can, which is taken, when full, to the creamery, where it is again strained, this time through a cloth, when it passes directly to the tank holding it for separation from the cream. They formerly set the milk in six-quart pans, when it took about 10⅓ quarts of 2½ pounds each for a pound of butter, on a yearly average. They have for the last year been using a Centrifugal with much satisfaction, and, as nearly as they can judge from their monthly averages, they gain about twelve per cent in butter over the former method, and without deterioration of quality. The milk is separated directly after it is brought in, the separators being run by an engine in the creamery, and the cream set aside in the cans to ripen, or sour, before churning, which is done twice a week; and in cold weather a little sour cream is left in the cream can to hasten the process. The churn is made of cedar, barrel-shaped, except being of uniform size and with three narrow staves projecting inside. The butter is washed by pouring cold spring water into the churn after the butter-milk is drawn out and before the butter is "gathered." It is worked by hand, not salted by guess, and after standing about an hour is reworked, lumped and printed, then put away in coolers to be shipped next day. The prints are half-pound and pound lumps, each wrapped in muslin, and are shipped in galvanized iron cans, in cedar tubs, with ice in warm weather, and holding from a pound and a half to seventy pounds of butter.

The average product of this dairy is about 1,200 lbs. per week, and it is sent to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Washington, etc. They are now sending to families which have been supplied by their father and grandfather for 75 years.

Mr. Tinkham sums up the lessons learned from the Darlingtons' methods as follows: That careful feeding, the making of a uniform article all the time, and that getting a reputation for butter always means profit. The great mass of butter is sold anonymously. The maker does not put his name on it, and the consumer has no means of getting the same again if he wishes to do so. In other manufactures it is considered a suspicious circumstance if the maker's name does not appear on the goods. Another point is, that none of the conditions here are beyond the reach and practice of the ordinary farmer on a small scale. The quality of the product does not depend on the following of certain sets of rules formulated by impractical theorists; still the large dairyman will secure larger profit over the one who has not cows enough to use a separator if, as the Darlingtons say, it will give an additional pound of butter for every eight or ten pounds secured in the old way.

The farmer who is hardest to convince of his errors is the one who possesses a single instance within his own experience with which to combat your arguments. If you maintain that Jerseys are good butter cows, he once knew one that could not make a pound of butter. If you hold that roots are good for dairy cows, he once knew one to get choked to death on them. His one swallow makes a Summer, and he forgets that though experience is a good teacher, it should be the experience of many who have tried several ways, rather than the experience of one, that always creates but a limited knowledge. The Good Book tells us not to be overwise in our own judgment. This should especially be the case in matters pertaining to farming, where every man's experience is so varied in different seasons. Then there are so many conflicting elements about farming, and especially that most fickle of all things, the weather, makes or mars a thousand fortunes every year, and nowhere is she more potent than on the farm.

American dairymen have little to fear from competition of New Zealand butter in the British markets. The experiment of shipping butter from there is not likely to prove successful, judging from the reported results so far. A Sydney paper publishes a letter from the London Commission firm to whom a consignment of New Zealand butter was made. It said the butter was "rank and too soft for the London market." As about 1,000 casks more were arriving, the shipment in question was put upon the market for what it would fetch. This was $15 per cwt., making $133.52. The freight, commissions, and other charges amounted to $313.22, leaving a net loss of $179.70. This was not an encouraging result of the experiment. Further reports were that the 1,000 casks of New Zealand butter with which this lot came into direct competition "hung fire at 56s.," which was a cent a pound less than this sold for.

A putrid carcass polluting the air of a pasture will spoil not only the milk of the cows running there but also the entire contents of the vat into which the tainted milk is poured at the factory.

The patron who will bring impure or imperfect milk to the factory, is like a passenger boring holes in the ship which keeps him and all the others afloat.

The exclusive feeding of clover to cows gives hard cheese and soft butter.

The one sure way to have good cows is to raise them yourself.

The Cow is Queen.

A few years ago many people stood ready to claim that cotton was king, indeed there are many gasping slaves to-dey who cleim the same thing. Statistics are abundant by means of which this claim can be, in part at least, substantiated, hut very few persons seem desirous of claiming that King Cottou ever did much to improve society, education, or condescend to fight such a vulgar thing as a mortgege. Cotton mey he king or not just as people care to think. We don't believe he is, but we do believe that the good old cow is queen, and that with a gentle and royel purpose she is seeking to build up the land that the old monarch has wasted. There ie very little style about the old cow. She stens slowly and clumsily about her business, hut she makes the business pay well. She plods along in heet or cold, wet or dry, eating what is given her, feeling interest enough in the family to look out for the dairy interest under circumstances that would discourge any other living creature; and when she is petted and fed and cared for as shonld be, she responds like a queen. She shonld be crowned with e new milking pail and an extra feed of meal. The good old cow has paid off mortgeges, and paid for more ferms than any other known production. She is the mother of all our beef. In many a household she catches the wolf on her horns and tosses it far from the door. She has turned the tide of our agricultural prosperity in many parts of the country from a downward course in raising grain or cotton to an upward and prosperone one in raising stock, gress aud hay. Flowers and grass spring from heneath her feet on the most barren soil. The old cow don't etop to enthuse over them, but converts them into good, solid, hard cash. King Cotton may well tremble when he sees good old Queen Cow merching in his direction. She comes marching elong in advance of better schools, better morals, better farms, better men aud women. The dead old cotton fields will burst forth into grass at her touch, and contentment and happiness will leap out of her milking pail. We take of off our hats to Queen Cow. May her shadow never grow less.—*Southern Live Stock Journal.*

One cow, which will give 5,000 pounds of milk in a season, will bring more net profit than 3 cows producing only 3,000 lbs. each.

The milking qualities of a cow depend more upon those of her sire's mother than upon those of her own mother.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Recreation for Campaigners.

[Live Stock Journal.]

If the flowers bloom in the Summer in the garden, then not all the nursing and forcing of the florist in the hot-house can make them bloom with gratifying results iu the Winter. The same law obtains in the growth of the forest trees and all vegetation. Now there is absolute persistence in the physical laws, whether they relate to auimate or inanimate nature. The horse that is kept up to the full tension of his muscular capacity, on the race-course in the Summer season, and on the roads iu the Winter, hes no seeson of rest, no opportunity for recnperation, aud, therefore, ia not enabled to concentrate his full cepacities upon special seasons or great events. But the question arises, "How much recreation should the trotting horse receive?" Should he be permitted to run out ell Wiuter long, without any restraint, till his muscular system becomes completely relaxed, in spite of his warm bed at night and nutritious food in the day time? Some experienced horsemen insist upon this liberal treatment, while others claim that it takes almost as long to season the muscles, balance the ection, and key the horse up to the perfection of condition that he had acquired when this deteriorating vacation began, as it does for the horse to recover from the old-fashioned "freezing out" process. In this matter, ae in all the other processes of humau thought and practice, those trainers seem to auceed the best who practice the golden mean.

This traiu of thought has beeu suggested by observing the methods of William W. Bair with Maud S., the swiftest trotter, and John Splan with Johnsou, the fastest pacer in the world. They were given the benefit of rest, but it was not continued to the point of deterioration. Their shoes were removed in the early Fall, and they were allowed to run at large when the grass was still full of growth and nutrition. The eurface of the skin was relieved from the irritation of grooming, and the quautity, though not the quality of their food wae lessened. Inclement weather always found them under ehelter, and the depth of their clean etraw beds effectnally prevented the possibility of hide chafing and joint eorse, that mar the bodies and limbs of horses that sleep upon the hard ground. This vacation continued about two mouths. Wheu the bells of the watch tower had rnng out the old year and rang in the new, then the vacation of these phenomenal performers had ended. Inaction, with generous treatment, had made them fat and lusty. The gradual procees of reducing them to muscle, ainew, and frame, with all hurdensome flesh eliminated, was then carefully begun. Their ehoes were pnt on, the cleaning hrush and rubbing cloths at first lightly applied, and they received for ten days walking exercise, before they were ever permitted to indulge in the elow jog-trot. Their cleaning and work was increased every day, but from New Year's Day to the first day of April they were never speeded fast enough to produce a glow of perspiration. Thus their muscles were gradually seasoned and the fat reduced, whilet their work and diet were iucreased, eo that wheu the Spring campaign fairly opened, they were iu superb conditon to make creditable public performauces. During this Spring preparatiou they were not deprived of the tender grass, bnt every day to the halter they were treated to the life-restoring, medicinal qualitiee of the green grass.

To our mind this treatment is both hnmane and scientific. It is not ohnoxioue to the censure of the extreme practicee of undue exposure, enervating seasons of long continued rest, or the eevere teneion of uninterrupted work on the racecourse, and on the roed, or continuonsly ou the track in the centre and towards the east of the continent in Summer, and in the extreme weet, on the peninsula of California, in the Winter.

Horsea subjected to these judicious periods of work and rest, of change of life from the stable and dry grain, and the blanket and grooming, to the field unshod, and the natural vegetation of the pasture, will last longer, and trot faeter than when expoeed to the exhaustive vicissitudee of any of the extreme practices we have considered.

Vertigo.

Horses are now and then attacked with a eort of giddiness, which is apt to come on while going fast. The animal all at once commences shaking his head, staggers, reels and stops short. If permitted to rest ewhile, he recovers and trevels on es if nothing had happened. This is vertigo, and these symptoms are apt to returu; therefore, a horse heving once had an etteck mnst be maneged with cantion. The disease is generally supposed to be connected with some pathological state of the brain or nervone system, and must, therefore, be considered incurable so long as that organ or system remains in a pathological condition.

The first object iu the treatment of vertigo is to act on the digestive surface by means of a full dose of physic. Mustard, moistened with vinegar, should be rubbed along each side of the neck near the head. Some practitioners recommend setons throngh the temples or along the nape of the neck; others blister the head. Blood-letting is generally resorted to for most diseeses of the hrein, but the practice ehould be avoided nnless absolutely necessary. Benefit will be derived from the daily use of an anti-spasmodic draught composed of powdered gum asafœtida, 1 drachm, sweet spirits of nitre, 2 drechms, thin gruel, 1 pint, to be given as soon as the bowels have responded to the purge and this to be continued until the patient appears better. Good grooming, light diet, clean stables, well-ventilated, and light work are among the best remedies for warding off an attack of vertigo. At present most veterinary doctors agree in seeking the proximate cause, not, as formerly, in the brain, but in the abdominal organs and in considering the cerebrel affections as purely secondery. The vertigo often succeeds acute encephalitis, the intensity of which has diminished to a certain degree; but very frequently, elso, it comes on without having been preceded by inflammation of the brain. It recognizes the same causes as the latter, isolation, confinement in hot and bedly aired stables, cold, extreme fatigue, blows and injuries on the head, indigestion, unwholesome or too much food in proportion to the exercise taken. The fear of punishment, especiallly of the whip, occasionally gives rise to it in sensitive and irritable animals. Some horses have an hereditary predisposition to it, and meres are considered more subject to it thau stallions. Further, it is scarcely ever observed except in hot weather, and it is generally at the beginning of Summer that it commences to appear. It goes away also in Autumn, at least with respect to its chief symptoms. These are the following: The horse, a little before lively and active, begius all of a sudden to appear heavy and indolent; he is dejected, and prefers to keep himself in the darkest corner of the stable, eyes dnll, look fixed and stupid, eyelids half shut, inattention to everything, forgetting even himself, and, es it were, asleep and head hangiug to the ground and resting ou the manger or on the rack. His gait is heavy, slow and unsteady; he raises his feet very high and puts the entire sole to the ground, raising and letting down the limbs in a manner purely mechanical, and, as it were, unconsciously. He exhibits much awkwardness in turning, and cannot be pulled back except by depressing the head very much, and pushing it laterally, also, he leans on one side in walking. To maintain his equilibrium the better he places the forelegs beneath the belly and moves his eers in a peculiar manner backward. According as the disease progresses he becomes less and less aensible to external impressions; mestication is performed slowly; he takes from time to time a mouthful of food, masticates it, swallows a portion of it, but keeps the remainder in his mouth. He prefers taking his food off the ground rather than any other way, and when drinking he plunges his head into the water, even above his nostrils. During and after some rather violent movements his symptoms become much aggravated, and the signs of complete insensibility become more and marked. The animal runs on quite blind till some obstacle stops him. He then turns round or remaius tranquil, with his head depressed and the legs crowded beneath the body, without being able to change this unnsual attitude unless assisted to do so. There is never any fever; the pulse is often from ten to twelve pulsations slower than in the normal state. In the same way, also, the respiration is constantly slow, deep and frequeutly of a sighing character; in almost all cases the tongue is foul, and the mouth dry and clammy.

Horses—Necessity of Exercise.

Exercise is requisite for the production of a good and snh stentiel breed of horses, says the *Prairie Farmer*. Without labor, as well for breeding mares as for stellions, we can never grow stock for hard work. Too much inaction extinguishes the geuerative power. In this respect wild horses show us an example worthy of imitation. Aud, besides, the powerful stallion has always an advantage over the weak one; for mares in a state of nature always give preference to the more active aud vigorous, the indolent stallion, without energy, being refused and frequently ill treated by them. Iu a herd of wild horses the weakly cannot keep pace in their laborious coursee with the stronger, but are forced to stop for breath; the laggers behind are dispersed and separated, and become the prey of ferocious beasts.

The domesticated horse has neither to fear teeth of the wolf nor the inclemencies of eeasous, and yet he is no longer the same animal. His whole netnre has undergone notable modification. Nowadays man directs the intercourse of the sexes. Our preseut breed of domestic horses ie, in truth, man's own, making allowance for the instinct of self-preservation, modified by domesticity. The horse no longer breeds but at our command. Since, then, man has made himself absolnte master over horses, it is his duty to find meaus to make amends for the privileges he has deprived them of, and this compensation will he found in work. It is in well-regulated exercise alone that the domesticated animal finds any guarantee for a long and supportable life.

The foal inherits direct reciprocity of qualities from its parents; but the attributes of the mare descend most directly, aud have the longest duration; those which descend (with the most certainty) are a good constitution and eudurance of work. Want of exercise, and too long standing in the stable, causes the blood to become morbid, and the muscles to lose their elasticity and energy. The horse, in health, using his strength in the open air, and thus exhausting his powers, breathes with expanded lungs; every muscle, every fibre of his body, is on the stretch, ready ever for renewed efforts; so that it is not the muecles only that become augmented by a well regulated exercise, but the organs of respiration benefit by it. The lung of the working horse presents a healthy aepect; it is voluminous, and plays its part with freedom; while on the other haud, iu the stallion, on whom too much indulgence has been bestowed, and too little activity, we find a lung shrunk and doughy, and without energy. In the growiug colt which we deprive of exercise, we etifle the most promising qualities; and he, having them undeveloped in himeelf, in his turn robs all hie posterity of them. Thue it is thet we have, steply step, arrived et the deterioration o f such excellent stock, the original of which exiets no longer but in our imagination. Furthermore, we must take care not to breed from meres of delapidated constitutions, worn out hy work. Nothing ie better for meres kept for breeding than the work they get out in the open fields. The intelligent farmer may, in this wey, breed from mares up to their twentieth yeer. Not only can she work during gestation, but she does so hoth to her own end her offspring's welfere; and the success of the breeder will be the greater ae he proportions the feed of the mare to her work. This well ordered, it is that constitutes the whole mystery of breeding the domestic horse.

Our eim is to develop the utmost strength and celerity of which a horse is capable; and it is by well-regulated exercise that these two qualities are developed. Exercise produces suppleness in a horse, and strength and endurance under the severest trials and the most laborious work. Nothing ie so contrary to the horse'e nature, destined as he ie for exertion, as lengthened and continuous reet.

With a view of setting forth the indispensible necessity of exercise for horses, it will he as well to enumerate the inconveniences resulting from lack of it. Prolonged repose in the stable favors in the animal the plastic process. His fibres become distended, the cellular tissue surcharged with fat, insomuch that the whole body grows weak in proportion as it grows bulky, and iu short time becomes a epongy mass, lacking altogether energy and vigor. In such a coudition the horse proves e burden to himself. The muscular eystem grows weak not only in proportion to the relaxation of its hbre and to the softening of the whole body, but, in addition, as the eurcharge of useless fet incommodes in particular the extensor muscles in their movements which succumb under the weight of fat; aud thus it is that we see horses over-fed and under-worked become short-steppere, foundered, etc.

CRICKET.

The Merions Double Their Opponents.

The third match for the Harrison Trophy came off last Saturday afternoon et the Olympic Grounds, Oakland, before the largest audience of the season. The Merione had a stronger team than usual, while the Occidents played two men short. John Theobald and Webster played with the Merions for the first time this seeson, and the high value set on their service by the Merions is not misplaced, judging hy their performences in the match. Theobald made top and Webster second top score, while the latter, though not howling any way near previous form, eecured three wickets for five runs—an undoubted good performance. Banner proved disestrous to a great many of the Occidents. Hie bowling was particularly good. Purdy bowled in splendid form and the geme would have had a different aspect if his efforte were called into use a little earlier in the game. The fielding of the winniug team was very good.

The Occident Captain with his usual luck won the toss and at 2:30 the Merious took the field. Barner and Webster were entrusted with the leather and Carr and Clarke handled the willow. Carr sent the firet ball he received from Banner high up to long off, where it was eagerly taken possession of by Hill. Purdy was not at the creases long wheu he allowed Banner to get one by his defence. Waterman also fell a victim to Banner; Sanderson joined Clark only in time to see the latter send a catch to short leg. Knox wes bowled by Webster and Cookson by Banner. Campbell hit Banner nicely to leg for three but after making a single succumbed to the left-handed bowler. Kip, the last man in, made two when he spooned one to Barney Benjamin, and owing to the non-appearance of two of the O. C. C. Sanderson carried out his bat for 5, the top score of his side, the innings closing for 21 runs. After the usnal interval Spiro and Webster appeared at the creases; the former was bowled in Cookson's first over. Burnett was soon given out l b w. J. Theobald now made his first appearance this yeer, and successfully, as together with Webster the score, notwithstanding frequent changes of the bowler, was brought ahead of the Occident's total. Theobald at last was bowled by Purdy, and Webster allowed one of Waterman's to scatter his timbers. G. Theohald put six together in good shape before he was unfortunate enough to be bowled off his foot. Both Benjamins were cleaned bowled by Purdy. Hill was particularly unfortunate, Mathieu wes hadly run out, Banner did not trouble the scorers and Miller was not out, the innings after all only realizing 43 runs. The score follows:

OCCIDENTS.

Carr, c Hill, b Banner	0	Knox, b Webster	0
Clark, c Barney Benjamin, b Webster	3	Cookson, b Banner	0
Purdy, b Banner	2	Kip, c Barney Benjamin, b Banner	2
Waterman, b Banner	2	Campbell, b Webster	4
Sanderson, not out	5	Byes, 2; Wides, 1	3
Total	21		

MERIONS.

Webster, b Waterman	0	Barney Benjamin, b Purdy	2
Spiro, b Cookson	7	Hill, b Waterman	0
Burnett, l b w Clarke	6	J. Mathieu, run out	2
J. Theobald, b Purdy	10	C. Banner, b Purdy	0
G. Theohald, b Waterman	6	Miller, not out	0
Ben Benjamin, b Purdy	1	Byes, 10; Wides, 5	15
Total	43		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.		Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.
Banner	40	13	5	Clark	15	7	1
Webster	38	5	3	Sanderson	10	4	0
Waterman	60	9	3	Purdy	36	3	4
Cookson	20	4	1				

H. M S. Swiftsure vs. Honolulu.

This match took place at Honolulu on the 14th of June, and resulted in a draw. The Swiftsure team scored 47 in the first and 80 in the second innings. Honolulu made 60 in the first and had lost 4 wickets for 46 runs when the game ended. Mr. Luard, 26, Capt. Aitchieon, 10, Lieut. Bethel, 13, were the highest individual ecores.

The 438 run made by the Philadelphians in their match against Scarborough, wae the higheet score ever made on the grounds.

The Philadelphiaue defeated Gloucester by 116 runs. Thayer hatted iu graud etyle.

Oxford heat Cambridge University hy seven wick[illegible] July 1et.

A Fateful Day.

At Monmonth Park, on the 8th, the race for the Lorillard stakes, formerly called the Jersey Derby, was of a sensational character, a rank outsider winning the stake and a brace of accidents going to make up the quota of snrprises. The race bad eigbt starters, viz.: W. L. Scott's Greystone, Appleby & Johnson's Orator, Wyudham Walden's Welcber, Leslie Bruce's Vocalic, Pierre Lorillard's Leo, the Preakness Stable's Himalaya and the Dwyer Brothers' Paniqne and Ecuador. Welcher and Greystone were equal favorites, with Himalaya and Paniqne the next in estimation, then Orator, Ecuador, Vocalic and Leo in that order. The *N. Y. Spirit* records the incidents:

There was little or nor delay at the post. A dasb was noticed, the flag fell, and theu came the nsual cry, "They're off," and tbe nsual running fire of commeut, whicb sounds like the murmur of tbe sea. Ecnador was leading, with Greystone next, but tbey bad hardly gone a qnarter of a mile when tbe "black-and-yellow sleeves" of Preakness was seen to vanish, and, as the horses came into the stretch, all eyes were searcbing for tbe colt who had been tbe morning "tip," and on whose cbances so many people's money was depending. Far in the rear and on tbe ontside of the track a riderless horse was seen coming. It was Himalaya, and the next instant Feakes was seen walking slowly over tbe field. Ecnador was passed by Greystone, who led at tbe stand, with Ecuador and Orator close np, and there was no change nntil on tbe turn for home. Tbe race looked Greystone's as tbe gray was running as steady as a clock, bnt as they swnng into the stretch Ecnador closed again, and at the same instant Leo ran np. Lewis, on Greystone, drew his whip, as did Shauer, on Leo, but 'twas of no avail. "It's Paniqne! Panique!" yelled the crowd. They conld not realize tbat the colt who led the van in the red jacket of the Dwyers was the handsome hut despised Ecuador, who before tbey had realized the difference, dashed up the stretcb and landed a winner of the richest stake of tbe year, with Greystone and Leo at his heels, Orator a close fourtb.

The borses had scarcely pulled up when Orator was seen to fall and Hayward was seen standing at his side. A rusb was made toward the spot, and the colt was found to be stone dead.

"How did it happen ?" we asked Hayward, as we reacbed tbe spot.

"It was the strangest thing I ever saw, sir," he replied; " be finisbed well up, and seemed strong when I pulled him up, but I had bardly done so when I fslt him totter, and I had hardly time to slip off when he fell and died without a struggle."

Himalaya was caught near tbe paddock Tbe colt was covered witb dnst from his fall, and blood was flowing freely from his nostrils. It was a sad blow to his owner, one of the most representative sportsmeu the American turf has ever known, hut whose ill-fortune has heeu of a most exasperating character. No colt ever started since Harold for the Witbers Stakes, with more fond hopes on the part of his stable, hopes which were dashed by an unlooked-for incident, and now wben at last tbe colt had recovered his form, and was deemed to have tbe best cbance he bas ever had at any time during the year, the accident which blasted his cbances was maddening.

"How in tbe world did be come to fall?" we asked Mr. Galway, as the accident, happening ou the far turu, had not been seen by more than a dozen people.

"I have no idea," was his reply. "I haven't seen Feakes yet, but it's clear that there was a collision."

"He's an nnfortnnate colt," we remarked.

"It heats all I ever saw," replied Mr. Galway. "He was never doing better, and, if it hadn't happened, I feel certain he wonld have won."

We met Feakes soon after, and songht an explanation as to Himalaya's accident.

"It was just as we made tbe turn." said Feakes. "Welcher was in front of me, when, all of a snddeu, I saw him stnmble and fall back, almost on bis bocks, and, before I could pull out my colt strnck Welcher and fell headlong. He went whirling out into tbe middle of tbe track, falling on his head, and sent me fifty feet ahead of him. I thought I'd never stop rolling. Before I could get up the colt scrambled to his feet and ran away after tbe otbers."

"Were you injured at all?"

"No, sir; it was bad enongb to lose tbe race witbont being hurt. When I got np I conld hardly walk. My legs are badly bruised, and now my bead hegina to ache from tbe jar I got in falling."

"But yon say it was Welcber's stumbling that npset Himalaya. How came Welcher not to fall?"

"I don't know, sir. He was falling backwards. I think, perhaps, my horse hitting him from behind sent him ou his feet again."

Himalaya's fall injured him to an extent which has not been determined. The colt bled at tbe nose for nearly an honr after the race, and Farley, the veterinarian who examined bim, was busy with him when we left. It was not then settled whether the flow of blood was from concussion, or the rupture of an artery, hut grave doubts woro felt as to whether the colt could be got fit again for some time.

Welcher did not escape injury, as after the race he was found to have been badly cut down, the accident happening at the time of his collision with Himalaya, and he was uever in tbe race after. Wbether tbe cutting down was done by Himalaya, or Leo, who was at his side, cannot he ascertained. Feakes, on Himalaya, says he saw Welcher falter before Himalaya ran into him. At all events, it places Welcher on the shelf for awhile.

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Garden.

To-morrow the Gipsy Band who have so long delighted us with their charming music, will play their "Good-Bye to San Francisco," for the last time at tbe Telgraph Hill Observatory in tbe afternoon matinee, for on Monday morning they positively leave for Chicago. To say we are sorry to lose them but poorly expresses our feelings. To ourselves, like thousands of others in tbis city wbo love pure mnsic ably rendered, they have been a revelation in many ways, hut in none so strongly as in their power of interpretation, which gives new life and spirit to everything they play. To say we thank tbem for the pleasure tbey have given, and the good they have done us, also but poorly expresses our feelings. Tbeir visit to San Francisco has been a success socially, financially and professionally. Not tbe least reward they have earned on going away is tbat they carry witb them the appreciation and respect of our community. For ourselves, we wisb tbem a long continued and prosperons career.

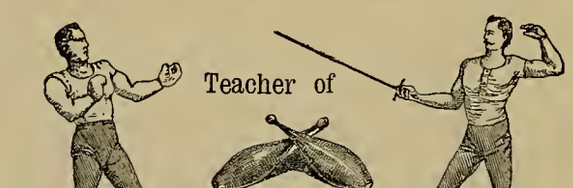
To-uight, until further notice, the Royal Marionettes will be the attraction at tbe Vienna. Our readers will recollect how popular the Marionettes were when they first appeared among us some years ago. Tbeir attractions are greater as they will appear at the Vienna.

We are requested to say the mishap with the Telegraph Hill cable on Wednesday was owing to the ignorance or carelessness of the workmen who were putting another car on tbe road to meet the traffic of the afternoon's matinee. It got tbe better of them and flew down tbe hill as there was no one aboard to apply the brakes. Tbe public need lose no confidence in the safety of the line when under tbe direction of the proper officers.

The two-year-old race, at Union, on tbe 4th of July, was won by the two Monte Cristo fillies, owned by J. E. Gentry, of North Powder river, they securing both the first and second moneys. Mr. John Young's handsome brown colt, Villard, by Lodi, out of Rosa Mansfield, by Rivoli, did not secnre a place better than third, but tbat does not put us out of conceit witb the youngster, for there bas been many a good colt that did not sbow np for much in his two-year-old form, notably Luke Blackbnrn and Freeland. My own idea of Villard is that he is the most sumptuons looking colt yet foaled north of Califoruia, and if he does not turn ont a good one to go, after be acquires age and growth, I am badly mistaken. His legs are full of hone and his muscular development is unusually fine. If Joe Crabb had got hold of the black rascal he might bave told a different story. His half sister, by Patsy Duffy, is a very shapely filly and quite large for her age. Rosa Mansfield was hred to Richard III. this year, as well as her six-year-old daugbter by Dr. Lindsay—*Tom. Merry*.

Lida Stanhope pnlled up very lame after ber race in the Washington Park Cup. Surely she has won money enongh to be sent to the stud.

LOUIS CERICHTEN,



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SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

MESSRS. WINSLOW AND KELLY BEG TO ANnonnce the opening of their Headqnarters, in connection with their wholesale and retail liquor establishment, 871 Market St., San Francisco.

All necessary materials for writing, and conveniences for keeping club books and records left in their charge, will be found.

It will be the purpose of the proprietors to study the comfort of their patrons at all times.

WINSLOW & KELLY.

IN THE STUD.

Llewellin Setter Dog

CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black. White and Ten; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. B. Neshitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will he hred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee..... $40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Runuing, and Road horses can be obtained by application to this office or to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

116 Washington St., San Francisco

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

Annual Fair

——OF THE——

SONOMA and MARIN

DISTRICT

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

(DISTRICT NO. 4,)

——AT——

Petaluma,

August 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1884.

The District comprises the counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano and Lake.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Tuesday, August 26, 1884.

No. 1—Running, free for all, dash of one mile. Purse $300.

No. 2—Trotting, 2:40 class. Purse $800.

No. 3—Trotting, district, for three-year-olds. Purse $300.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 27.

No. 4—Running, district, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $100 added. $25 to second horse. One mile dash.

No. 5—Trotting, 2:22 class. Purse $1,000.

No. 6—Trotting, district, 2:40 class. Purse $400.

Third Day—Thursday, August 28.

No. 7—Running, for two-year-olds. $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added. $50 to second horse, Three-quarters of a mile dash.

No. 8—Running, free for all, purse $500. Mile and repeat.

No. 9—Pacing, 2:20 class. Purse $600.

Fourth Day—Friday, August 29.

No. 10—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below fixed valuation, and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One-and-one-fourth mile dash.

No. 11—Trotting, district, for yearlings, purse $150. Mile dash.

No. 12—Trotting, 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.

Fifth Day—Saturday, August 30.

No. 13—Running, free for all, purse $600. Two mile dash.

No. 14—Running, consolation purse, $150. $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times 15 lbs. from their entitled weight. One mile dash.

No. 15—Trotting, free for all, Director to wagon. Purse $1,000.

No. 16—Trotting, district, for gentlemen's roadsters; purse $150; owners to drive; to road wagons or carts weighing not less than 150 pounds.

Horses in all district races must have been owned in the district June 1, 1884.

The track has just received a dressing and is in first-rate condition—both fast and safe.

Entries to close August 1, 1884.

—o—

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the yearling trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawel of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. All purses unless otherwise specified divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall he entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will he held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to he named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will he required to wear caps of distinct color, which must he named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will he furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. McM. SHAFTER, President.

W. E. Cox, Secretary.

Bay District

ASSOCIATION

Fall Meeting, 1884.

....ENTRIES FOR....

TROTTING SEASON,

Saturday, Aug. 2d—2:22 class; purse, $600. Divided, $360, $180, and $60 to first, second and third horse.

Tuesday, Aug. 5th—Four-year-olds; purse $600. Divided, $400, $125, and $75 to first, second and third horses.

Wednesday, Aug. 6th—2:40 class; purse of $500. Divided, $300, $100, and $50 to first, second and third horses.

Thursday, Aug. 7th—2:20 pacing; purse $500. Divided, $350, $100, and $50 to first, second and third horses.

Friday, Aug. 8th—2:27 class; purse, $750. Divided, $450, $225, and $75 to first, second and third horses.

Saturday, Aug. 9th—Free for all. Director to wagon; purse $750; $450, $225, $75 to first, second and third horses

All the above to he mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness, National Rules to govern. Entrance 10 per cent. of purse.

☞ In every race five or more to enter and three or more to start. Entries close with the Secretary, Monday, July 21st, 1884.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secy.
1135 California St.

THE

Thirty-first Annual

STATE FAIR

—AT—

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Commencing Monday, Sept. 8th,

—AND—

CLOSING SATURDAY, SEPT. 20th, 1884.

TWO WEEKS.

Speed Programme.

First Day, Thursday, Sept. 11th.

TROTTING.

No. 1—THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1882 with thirty nominations.
No. 2—PACING PURSE, $1,000. 2:25 Class.
No. 3—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 Class.

Second Day, Friday, Sept. 12th.

RUNNING.

No. 4—THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 5—THE CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For three-year olds. Closed in 1882 with sixteen nominations. One mile and a half.
No. 6—THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; third saves stake. three-quarter mile heats.
No. 7—SELLING PURSE, $200—Entrance free. Second horse, $50. Fixed valuation, $1,000; two ponnds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

Third Day, Saturday, Sept. 13th.

TROTTING.

No. 8—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—For four-year olds Closed March 10th, 1884, with ten entries.
No. 9—THE ANNUAL TWO-YEAR OLD TROTTING STAKE—Closed January 1st, with twenty-one nominations.
No. 10—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:27 Class.

Fourth Day, Monday, Sept. 15th.

RUNNING.

No. 11—THE MATURITY STAKE—Closed in 1883, with nominations. Three miles.
No. 12—THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; of which $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 13—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For two-year olds. Closed in 1883 with nineteen nominations. One mile.
No. 14—FREE HANDICAP STAKE. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $350 added. $75 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 5th; declaration September 8th, by 8 P. M. Two and one-quarter miles.
No. 15—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages. $50 to second; $25 to third. One mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Tuesday, Sept. 16th.

TROTTING.

No. 16—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—For three-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with thirteen entries.
No. 17—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. Three-minute Class.

Sixth Day, Wednesday, Sept. 17th.

RUNNING.

No. 18—THE ORANGE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile.
No. 19—THE BREEDERS' STAKE—For three-year olds. Closed in 1883 with seventeen nomination. One mile and a half.
No. 20—SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free. $50 to second; fixed valuation $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One and three-eighths miles.
No. 21—FREE PURSE, $400—For all ages. $100 to second; $50 to third. One mile and a half, and repeat.

Seventh Day, Thursday, Sept. 18th.

TROTTING.

No. 22—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:22 Class.
No. 23—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:40 Class.

Eighth Day, Friday, Sept. 19th.

RUNNING.

No. 24—THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year olds. $50 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added. $75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of Introduction Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of California Annual Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile.
No. 25—THE SHENANDOAH STAKE—For three-year olds. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; Third to save stake. Winner of Derby Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of Breeders' Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile and a quarter.
No. 26—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added. Second, $75; third, $50; $200 additional, if best time (1:41½) in the State is beaten. Stake to be named after winner, if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten. One mile.
No. 27—THE PACIFIC COAST HANNICAP—For all ages. $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $20 declaration; $400 added. $150 to second; $100 to third. Weights announced September 16th; declaration September 17th, by 8 P. M. Three miles.

Ninth Day, Saturday, Sept. 20th.

TROTTING.

No. 28—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—For two-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with five entries.
No. 29—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:30 Class.
No. 30—TROTTING PURSE, $1,500—Free for all. "Director" to wagon.

Entries for the following running events for 1885-6, were ordered to be closed with the above races:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $50 entrance p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.
No. 2—MATURITY STAKE—For four-year olds in 1885, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second horse, $100; third $50. Three miles.
No. 3—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $100 entrance. $25 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third, $50; one mile.
No. 4—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE— For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1886. $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; second horse $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year old trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the nurse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66 2-3 to the first, and 33 1-3 to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six p. m. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

Speed Programme

—OF—

THIRD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE—For two-year-old colt owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.
No. 2.—TROTTING RACE—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.
No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.
No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.
No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second $45, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.
No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.
No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.
No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, Aug. 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

N. B. In all running races the second horse saves entrance. The time of closing entries extends to August 1st, at 10 o'clock P. M.

C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.
ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.

Dissolution Sale of

Trotting Stallions,

BROOD MARES,

Roadsters, Colts, Etc.

In Consequence of the Dissolution of Co-partnership of Messrs NEWLAND & PUMYEA, we will offer for sale on

SATURDAY, July 19, 1884,

—AT—

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,

FIFTY HEAD OF WELL-BRED HORSES. AMONG the yearlings and two-year-olds are the get of Steinway, Grand Moor and Poscora Hayward. The brood mares are principally Hambletonian. The stallions are the well known Grand Moor, by the Moor, dam Vashti, by Mambrino Patchen; and the two-year-old colt by Newland's Hambletonian (he by Speculation) out of Phaceola by Silverthreads, her dam Minnehaha, dam of Beautiful Bells, Eva, Sweetheart and others. The roadsters comprise fine driving horses, both single and double, and several matched carriage and road teams. There will also be offered road and track sulkies, light and heavy driving carts, etc.

The horses, with the exception of brood mares, will be at stables of Newland & Pumyea, Seventh street, near Broadway, Oakland, until July 17th, after that date all may be seen at Oakland Park.

The sale will be absolute. Terms Cash. Catalogues will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO.,
Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTANT BREEDERS' SALE OF

Trotting Stallions,

COLTS AND FILLIES,

Brood Mares, Roadsters,

WORK HORSES, Etc.

—The Property of—

S. J. TENNENT, at his Ranch,

PINOLE STATION. Near Martinez, upon the line of the C. P. R. R., at **10:30** A. M. on

THURSDAY, July 24th, 1884.

THIS SALE WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST important that has yet taken place in California, and will include Colts and Fillies by Echo, Steinway, Whipple's Hambletonian, Arthurton, Pinole Patchen, Alexander, Gas, Reliance, and other noted Stallions. Catalogues, giving full pedigrees and description, will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies: or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.

ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.

This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

BIRCHS WILLWIND KEY ANYWATCH AND NOT WEAR CUT

SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circular free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 28 Dey St., N. Y.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.

Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON.
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Sprung Knees

—AND—

Cockled-Ankles

Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.

BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

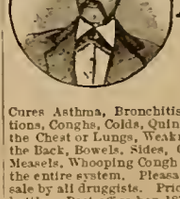
Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.

Valuable and undisputable testimonials from all points mailed free on application.

The **Specific** is sold in quart bottles, price $2

New York City: John Carle & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 153 Water Street, cor. Maiden Lane, Headquarters for New York City.
Hartford, Conn.: A. Marwick, Jr., & Co., 376 Asylum St.
Newark, N. J.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 14 Ward St.
Philadelphia, Pa.: B. O'Brien, 1,600 South Tenth St.
Savannah, Ga.: Solomons & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.: Wakelee & Co., under Occidental Hotel.
Cleveland, O.: F. S. Slosson, 223 Superior St.
Baltimore, Md.: Louis Senft & Co., 22 N. Howard St.
Chicago, Ill.: J. H. Fenton, 187 and 189 Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 182 Wabash Av.
Melbourne, Australia: James A. Roberts.

R. H. SPARKHALL,
Proprietor and Manufacturer, 101 Trumbull Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.



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ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Ag[illegible]
531 Market Street, San Francisco.

Sixth Annual Exhibition

—OF THE—

Sonoma County

AGRICULTURAL

Park Association

TO BE HELD AT

Santa Rosa,

California.

—ON—

AUG. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, *and* 23, *inclusive,*

1884.

$6,000 IN PURSES!

$5,000 IN PREMIUMS

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS PAVILION.

500 Stables. Splendid Grand Stand.

One of the Finest and Fastest Mile Tracks in the United States.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME;

Tuesday, August 19—First Day.

No. 1—Running, three-quarter-mile dash for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2—Trotting, three-minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second horse, $50 to third horse.

Wednesday, August 20—Second Day.

No. 3—Running, one-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 4—Trotting, 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse,

No. 5—Pacing, 2:20 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse.

Thursday, August 21—Third Day.

No. 6—Running, one-and-a-half-mile dash for three-year-olds; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 7. Running, half mile and repeat, free for all; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 8. Trotting, 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second and $75 to third horse.

Friday, Aug. 22—Fourth Day.

No. 9. Running, selling race one-and-one-eighth mile dash; purse $300; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

No. 10. Trotting, 2:27 class, purse, $600; $360 to first horse, $180 to second, and $60 to third horse.

No. 11. Trotting, purse of $500; free for all horses owned in the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Yolo, Solano, Lake and Mendocino, on the first day of June, 1884, that have never beaten 2:45; $300 to first horse $150 to second, and $50 to third horse.

Saturday, Aug. 23—Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running, two and one-fourth mile dash, free for all; $30 entrance, $15 forfeit, $250 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 13. Trotting, free for all; purse $800; $480 to first horse, $240 to second, and $80 to third horse. Director to wagon.

STOCKHOLDERS' RACE.

No. 14. Trotting, stockholders' purse $250, entrance fee $25. This race to be trotted during the Fair with at least one day's notice before race. Free for all horses owned by stockholders of this association on the first day of June, 1884. The horse winning the first heat to take $125 and go to the stable, the horse winning second heat to take $100 and go to stable, the horse winning third heat to take $25 and close the race.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse thirty per cent, to second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six P. M of the day preceding the race, shall be require to start.

When there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6. P. M. of the day preceding the race No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will he held for entrance under rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races, (except fixed events), to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 2, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

I. DETURK, President.

C. H. BANE, Secretary.
WILLACTON, Asst. Sec'ty

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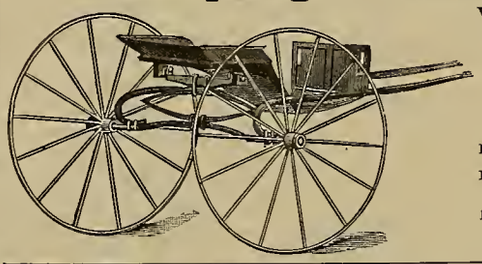

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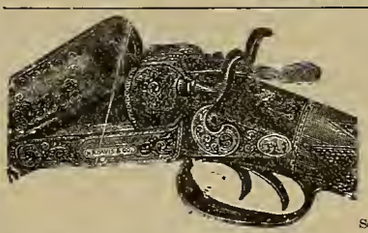

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BLOOD HORSE
Association

FIXED EVENTS,

Spring and Fall Meetings,

1885-6.

—:o:—

SPRING MEETING,

FIRST DAY.

Winters' Stake—For three-year-olds, to be run the first day of the Spring meeting; dash of one and a half miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Nominations in above to be made for 1886.

Same day—California Stake; for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; to be run on the first day of the Spring meeting; second to save stake; dash of half a mile. Nominations in above to be made for 1885.

SECOND DAY.

Pacific Cup—Handicap of $100 each, $50 forfeit, $20 declaration, $600 added; second to receive $300, third to save stake; two and a quarter miles; to be run on the second day of the Spring meeting. Will close the 1st of March, 1885.

THIRD DAY.

"Spirit of the Times" Stake—Dash of one and three-quarters miles for all three-year-olds; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; $150 to second, third to save stakes. Nominations in above to be made for 1886.

Same Day—Gano Stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; second horse to save stake. When any California two-year-old beats the time of Gano, 1:15 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to be named after the colt which beats it. Nominations to be made for 1885.

—o—

FALL MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

Ladies' Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $200 added; three-quarters of a mile; second to save entrance. Nominations to be made for 1885.

Same Day—The Vestal Stake; for three-year-old fillies; one and a quarter miles; $25 p. p. $300 added; second to receive $100, third to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1886.

SECOND DAY.

Stallion Stake—Conditions: Only those three-year-olds are eligible which are the get of stallions owned in this State.

The stallions have to subscribe the amount charged for their service to the fund; private stallions at the price of their last season, and those which have not made a public season, to pay $50, that sum being the minimum price. The owner of the get of a stallion is competent to name. The stake for the colts shall be $100 each, $25 forfeit; plate or money added at the discretion of the committee; distance one and three-quarter miles. To close for 1884 on the 1st of August next, at which time both stallions and colts (progeny) must be named.

THIRD DAY.

Finigan Stake—For two-year-olds; dash of a mile; $50 each, $25 forfeit. $250 added; second to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1885.

Same Day—Fame Stake—for three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each; $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1886.

The Association reserves the right to change the day of running stakes.

All of these stakes (except the Pacific Cup as noted above) close on the 1st day of August next, the colts now rating as yearlings foals of 1883. Nominations to be made with Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 308 Montgomery street, San Francisco; Post Office box 2603. To be rated they must be plainly postmarked on or before that day, 1st of August.

JAS. V. COLEMAN,
President.
HENRY SCHWARTZ,
Vice-President.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,
Secretary.
P. A. FINIGAN,
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Golden Gate
Agricultural
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MECHANICAL
FAIR ASSOCIATION.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Oakland, Cal.

—COMMENCING—

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1884,

—*AND ENDING*—

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th.

Speed Programme:

FIRST DAY—Monday, September 1st.

No. 1 RUNNING—GOLDEN GATE PURSE—Purse $500 for two-year-olds; in four monies; three-quarter mile dash.

No. 2 RUNNING—PARDEE PURSE—Purse $500; free for all; four monies. One mile and repeat.

No. 3 TROTTING—2:22 class—Purse $800; four monies.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 2d.

No. 4 TROTTING—Purse $600 for all four-year-olds and under; four monies.

No. 5 TROTTING—Three minute class; Purse $600; four monies.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 3d.

No. 6 RUNNING—Free for all; two mile dash; Purse $800; $300 to first; $150 to second, and $50 to third.

No. 7 RUNNING—Free for all; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; Purse $500; $300 to first; $150 to second, and $50 to third.

No. 8 TROTTING—2:30 class; Purse $800; four monies.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 4th.

No. 9 TROTTING—Three-year-olds and under—Purse $600; four monies.

No. 10 TROTTING—For yearlings—Purse $250; three monies; mile dash.

No. 11 PACING—Free for all—Purse $500; four monies. (Corette to wagon.)

Fifth Day—Friday, Sept. 5th.

No. 12 TROTTING—2:35 class—Purse $600; four monies.

No. 13 TROTTING—For two-year-olds—Purse $400; four monies.

No. 14 TROTTING—2:26 class—Purse $800; four monies.

Sixth Day—Saturday, Sept. 6th.

No. 15 LADIES' TOURNAMENT—purse $100; $25 for the most graceful rider, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider $25, second $15, third $10.

No. 16 BICYCLE RACE—Free for all; one mile dash; purse $100: first $50, second $30; third $20.

No. 17 TROTTING—Free for all—Purse $1,000; four monies. (Director to wagon.)

No. 18 RUNNING—Four mile dash—Purse $1,000: four monies.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Five to enter and three to start in all the above races. But the Board reserves the right in all the races in the above programme to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purses of four monies divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66 2-3 to the first, and 33 1-3 to the second.

In all races, entries not declared by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is no more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

A. C. DIETZ, President.

L. WALKER, Secretary,
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No. 5,

—TO BE HELD AT—

San Jose, Cal.

—ON—

September 29th & 30th,

—AND—

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

INCLUSIVE.

Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th—First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2—Running; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 3—Running; two mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 25th.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30th—Second Day.

No. 4—Trotting; three minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.

No. 6—Trottiug; 2:30 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Running; half mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added: $75 to second horse.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25, second $15 third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 lbs. weight; one mile and repeat, hanling 2,000 lbs.; purse $50; $30 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third horse.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to second horse.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $50 to first horse at first quarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $200; mile heats, three to five to rnle; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.

Horses to be owned in District June 1, 1884.

Pacing Race; 2:25 class; purse $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third. Five to enter and three to start. Same to take place during the fair; date to be decided on hereafter.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, alternating if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to first, 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance fee, ten per cent.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.

☞ Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

W. T. ADEL, President.
J. HINMAN, Secretary.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

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—OVER—

$20,000

IN PURSES OFFERED.

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SPEED PROGRAMME.

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $250 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse that wins a part of the purse.

In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. of purse.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

Entries close August 1st, 1884, with the Secretary.

Entrance fee 10 per cent.

For full conditions see small speed programme.

—o—

TUESDAY, September 23.

No. 1—$2,000—United States stallion—Trotting race—Free for all—Purse $2,000, and $500 extra to the horse that beats the best stallion record.

No. 2—$1,000; Pacific Coast trot.ing; 2:36 class; purse $1,000.

No. 3—$400; district running; mile dash; for two-year-olds or under. Purse $400.

No. 4—$400; District trotting; best 2 in 3 for two-year-olds or under. Purse $400.

No. 5—$400; District trotting; four-year-old class, Purse $400.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

No. 6—$900—Pacific Coast running—Selling race; valuation $1,000, with three pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above; mile and repeat. Purse $900.

No. 7—$600; Pacific Coast hurdle race; mile and repeat over four hurdles. Purse $600.

No. 8—$1,000; Pacific Coast trott ng; for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000 (closed March 15th, with fourteen entries.)

No. 9—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:22 class. Purse $1,200.

THURSDAY, September 25.

Ladies' Equestrianism—Open to Pacific Coast. Five moneys—Aggregate $100.

No. 10—$800; Pacific Coast running; free for all; mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 11—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.

No. 12—$400; district trotting; for three-yeer-olds or nnder. Purse $400.

No. 13—$500; Pacific Coast novelty race; 1¼ mile dash; $100 to each one-half mile, balance to winner of last half. Purse $500.

FRIDAY, September 26.

No. 14—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for four-year-olds (closed March 15th, with eight entries). Purse $1,000.

No. 15—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; free for all (Director to wagon). Purse $1,200.

No. 16—$400; district trotting; 2:36 class. Purse $400.

No. 17—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:24 class. Purse $1,000.

SATURDAY, September 27.

Ladies' Equestrianism—For residents of district only; five moneys; aggregate $100.

No. 18—$500; district running; mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $500.

No. 19—$500: Pacific Coast pacing; 2:25 class. Purse $500.

No. 20—$1,000; State trotting; for two-year-olds (closed March 15th, with nine entries). Purse $1,000.

—o—

Agricultural District No. 2 comprises the counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern, State of California.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

—o—

Board of Directors for 1884.

L. U. SHIPPEE, J. H. O'BRIEN,
JOHN E. MOORE, JAS. A. SHEPHERD,
JAMES A. LOUTTIT, FRED ARNOLD,
R. C. SARGENT, R. W. RUSSELL.

A. W. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. M. LaRUE, Secretary.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2 17y1 **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1

RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY

Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free. Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.** Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

—OF THE—

SANT CRUZ COUNTY

Agricultural Fair Association.

At Santa Cruz.

—COMMENCING—

Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1884,

—AND ENDING—

Saturday, August 16th, 1884.

SPEED PROGRAMME

FIRST DAY, Tuesday, August 12th.

No. 1—Trotting race; three-minute class; Purse, $400.

No. 2—Trotting race; 2:40 class; Purse, $200. Free for all horses owned in the district.

SECOND DAY, Wednesday, August 13th.

No. 3—Trotting race; 2:27 class; Purse, $500.

No. 4—Trotting race; Purse, $150; three-minnte class. Free for all horses owned in the district.

THIRD DAY, Thursday, August 14th.

No. 5—Pacing race; 2:20 class; Purse, $400.

No. 6—Trotting race; 2:50 class; Purse, $150; for all horses owned in the district.

FOURTH DAY, Friday, August 15th,

No. 7—Trotting race; 2:40 class; Purse, $400.

No. 8—Running race; Purse $150. Free for all; half mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY, Saturday, August 16th.

No. 9—Trotting race; 2:22 class; Purse, $500.

No. 10—Trotting race; Purse, $250; for all horses owned in the district.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on all purses, to accompany nomination.

In all races five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats with any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish a day's racing, or to trot a race between heats.

No money will be paid for a walk-over.

Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of the Judges.

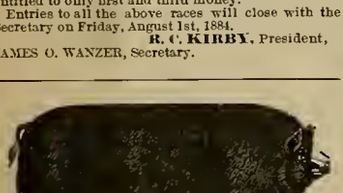
Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horse; also name and residence of owner, and, in running races, colors to be worn by rider.

All purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third. A horse distancing the field shall be entitled to only first and third money.

Entries to all the above races will close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

R. C. KIRBY, President,
JAMES O. WANZER, Secretary.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

AND CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,

SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.

THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

—Just received, a large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

DIETZ'S PATENT

CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

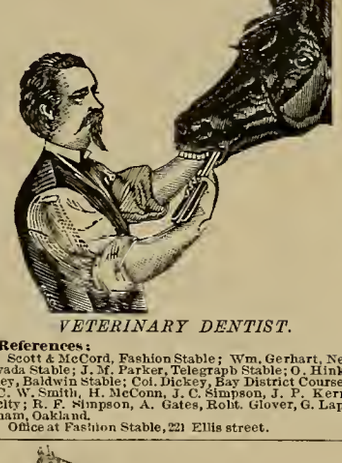
A. C. DIETZ,

No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,

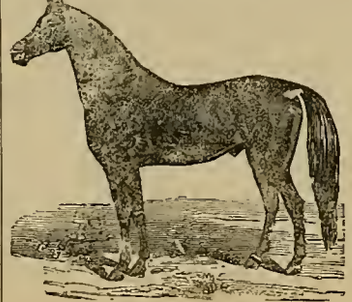


VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McComb, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884.

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:50 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		†7:50 P M
		†8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		†8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel).

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

TUESDAY, JULY 1st, 1884

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
†8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	*6:40 P M
*3:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	7:40 A M
8:30 P M	Deuing, El Paso (via Express and East (via Emigrant	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and (via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton (via Martinez.	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
8:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera,	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
8:30 P M	Mohave, Needles (via Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	(and East (via Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and (via Express	7:40 A M
7:00 P M	East (via Emigrant	11:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff (via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama (via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	7:40 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 7:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Oakland Pier; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

‡Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*8:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—8:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:16—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANNOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE. Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN.** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

Vol. V. No. 4
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

TURF AND TRACK.

Henry Clay's Sorrel Stallion.

"I recollect Henry Clay's turnout very well," said an old resident of Washington. "He had one of the old style Concord buggies, with a top that suggested a Mother Hubbard bonnet. It was evidently a second-hand affair that Mr. Clay had picked up in a trade, and nowadays would do very well for an old woman to haul vegetables around town in.

"The cushions were stuffed with moss, and so well worn you could see the moss sticking out at the sides. I'll bet Henry Clay didn't know what a lap robe was, and as for a whip he didn't have any. He used to slash his old sorrel stallion with the ends of the reins so loud you could hear it a block off. The steps of the buggy were gone, and Mr. Clay used to jump over the wheels. When he wanted to get in he put one foot on the hub and swung the other 'round over the wheels and dashboard. The wheels were so high he had to let the top down to get out. They had axle grease in those days, but Mr. Clay had evidently never found it out. He always drove his horse at a canter, and you could hear the wheels of his buggy squeaking as many notes as there are on the piccolo.

"Ah, well do I remember that sorrel stallion," continued the old-timer. "Henry Clay won him one night at poker in John Hancock's saloon, which is still running on the avenue, from Col. Jim Bright, who lived at Falls Church, Va. Bright used to come over every week and play poker with Clay, and he generally went back to Falls Church with a pocketful of money. But that was Clay's lucky night. He got away with $1,200 of Bright's money, his watch, saddle and bridle, overcoat, saddle bags, a new suit of clothes that were in the saddle bags, three finger rings and a breastpin, a brace of pistols and a pair of boots.

"Oh, you needn't laugh," said the old-timer, with great animation; "that's the way they played poker in them days. A man went the whole hog or nothing. Why, didn't you never hear of the time Henry Clay bet himself clean down to his undershirt, and he offered to pull that off, but the other fellow didn't wear an undershirt to put up against it? Well, air, it's so anyhow, and the very table he played the game on is now in the front room up stairs over Hancock's saloon. It's an old pine table about three feet square, with a hole in the middle to drop the percentages through for threes, fulls, flushes, and jack-pots. Well sir, about that old stallion. He was well known around Washington for several years. He always nickered when Clay came near him. Clay carried a pocketful of shelled corn, and he gave the horse a handful every time he got into the buggy. The boys knew the stallion well, and they used to give him pieces of bread, cakes, nuts, or anything of the sort. He'd eat watermelon and meat, and I've seen him eat wads of paper, as though he was trying to make the boys laugh. Well, sir, Clay had a nigger named Sam. One day he loaned the stallion to Sam to drive to Alexandria. Sam got drunk before he left town, and he started out on a gallop. He didn't stop till he got to Mount Vernon, twenty miles off. Then he turned around and galloped all the way back. The old stallion dropped dead at the edge off South Washington. There were over 100 boys at the funeral. In revenge Clay sold the nigger to a Louisiana sugar planter, with a proviso in the bill of sale that the planter should hitch Sam in shafts and work him in a cane mill. Fact, sir!"—*Houston Post.*

The steeple chase Saturday, the 12th inst., at Long Branch, resulted in the death of two horses and probably fatal injury to one rider. Eight horses started. Kate Cronin broke her neck and died under the shadow of the hurdle fronting the club house. Wooster fell on the backstretch, and his rider, Mike Kenney, had his collar-bone broken. Response bolted at the water jump and afterwards fell. Chipola fell over the last hurdle, crushing her rider, Gueren, so seriously that a physician said he would die of internal injuries. The boy was apparently dying while being carried away. Chipola broke her neck, never stirring after she struck the track on her head. The accident occurred in the same spot where Billy Midgely, the famous steeple-chase jockey, was killed four years ago.

The report that M. L. Hare was about to sell the trotting stallion Hambrino, 2:21½, for $7,500 is without foundation. Mr. H. says three times that amount would not buy him. He has been asked by a California party to price him and answered $25,000. Hambrino is the sire of the Stockton stallion Nephew.

A Fall meeting at Washington Park is stated as among the possibilities of the Chicago racing season.

Westmont's 2:01¾.

The following account of Westmont's 2:01¾ with running mate is from the *Breeders' Gazette:*

The event of the day in point of general public interest was the wonderful performance with running mate made by the pacer Westmont. Ever since Frank and mate went such a good mile last Fall that way rigged there have been efforts on the part of various horses to surpass the record of 2:08½ made by the Lambert gelding, and some of them have been creditable. What put it into the head of Westmont's owner to try him with a runner will perhaps never be known, but last Tuesday the few people at the track were surprised to see the chestnut pacer come out with a runner by his side, and a little later those who held watches on him were astounded by his pacing three-quarters of a mile in 1:30, the first quarter being done in 29½ seconds. It was the speed shown on this occasion that induced the management to offer the driver of Westmont a purse for an exhibition of speed Thursday, and without any preliminary work the horse was brought on the track between the heats of the 2:24 race, and after being jogged a mile and a half came up and took the word. Going away from the wire strongly and steadily he reached the quarter pole in 30¼ seconds, and it was at once apparent that a fast mile was to be made. Down the back stretch the pace was still faster, and as the nose of the chestnut struck the half mile pole the watches marked exactly one minute. By this time the crowd were beginning to be enthusiastic, and when the outside timers announced in loud tones that the three-quarters had been done in 1:30, there were hoarse murmurs of applause. Down the home stretch came the team, there being no faltering in the stride of the pacer, and it was evident that unless some accident prevented two minutes would surely be beaten. But the accident occurred. Just at the distance stand the runner began to tire badly, and Campbell struck him with the whip. He sprang forward, but the result of this move was that the pacer was pulled off his feet, making a break from which he never recovered until the wire had been passed, and even with this great loss of speed the mile was made in 2:01¾. With the history of Westmont the readers are familiar. He is a trotting-bred pacer, being by Almont, and out of a mare by Cottrill Morgan, and has a record of 2:15¼ at pacing. Not long after his wonderful performance over the Chicago track he was purchased for $20,000 by Mr. J. M. Hill, of this city, and will hereafter be driven by Peter V. Johnston. At present the plan is to give exhibitions with him through the Central Circuit.

Chicago Colt Stakes.

The Colt Stakes of the Chicago Driving Park were decided on the 12th. The Ashland Stakes for three-year-olds had originally 35 entries, of which 6 were Californians, viz., J. W. Mackey's Aloise, by Sultan; J. C. Simpson's Antevolo, by Electioneer; Palo Alto's Alban, by Electioneer; Alta Belle, by Electioneer; Edos, by Gen. Benton and Morning Glory, by Electioneer. Aloise was the only Pacific Coaster to start and she was not in tune judging from the press reports of the race. Unless Reference had a link or two of speed beyond what was required in the race some of the absent California colts that we know of could have shown him the way, we feel sure. The following is the summary;

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK, July 11th.—Ashland Stakes, for three-year-olds; closed March 1st, 1883, with ninty-eight nominations, of which sixty-three paid $10, thirty-five paid $25, and thirteen paid $50.

C. W. Story's blk g Reference, by Referee, dam Modjeska, by Enfield	1	1	1
R. B. Terrill's blk c Gambetta, by George Wilkes, dam by Gill's Vermont	2	2	2
W. A. Sanborn's ch c Superior, by Egbert, dam Mary, by Woodford Mambrino	3	3	3
J. W. Mackey's b f Aloise, by Sultan, dam Belle, by Belmont	4	4	4

Time, 2:32, 2:33¼, 2:33.

The Chicago Stakes for four-year-olds followed. From this side the list contained Mr. Hickok's Ruby, by Sultan; Jas. Garland's Regina, by Electioneer; Palo Alto's Helen, by Gen. Benton, and Hinda Rose and Flower Girl, by Electioneer. Ruby was among the starters, but was nervous and off her gait. After the withdrawal of Hinda Rose Don Carlos was generally regarded as safe for the race.

Same day—Chicago Stakes, for four-year-olds; closed March 1, 1883, with 59 nominations, of which 46 paid $10, 13 paid $25 and 7 paid $50.

J. R. Graham's b c Don Carlos, by Cuyler Clay, dam Lady Abdallah, by Alexander's Abdallah	1	1	1
H. C. McDowell's b f Fugue, by King Rene, dam Fuga, by Geo. Wilkes	2	2	2
O. A. Hickok's br f Ruby, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian	3	3	4
Nat Bruen's br c Wildmont, by Edgemont, dam Advance, by Administrator	4	4	3

Time, 2:23¼—2:25—2:23½.

Fall Meeting at Fresno.

The Fresno Fair Association have issued the following programme for their Fall meeting, commencing October 7th, and continuing to and including the 11th:

First day—Running. Three-quarters of a mile dash. Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to the second horse.

Running—One mile dash for two-year-olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to the second horse.

Trotting—Purse $250; three moneys; open for all horses owned in Fresno, Merced, Mariposa, Tulare and Kern counties July 1st, 1884.

Second day—Running. One-quarter mile dash; free for all. $15 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to the second horse.

Running—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; three moneys.

Trotting—2:30 class; mile heats. Purse $500; three moneys.

Third day—Running—One and three-fourths mile dash. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; three moneys.

Pacing—2:40 class; mile heats. Purse $200; three moneys.

Trotting—2:27 class; mile heats. Purse $500; three moneys.

Fourth day—Running—Two mile dash. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $300 added; three moneys.

Running—Half-mile and repeat. Purse $150; $50 to second horse.

Pacing—2:22 class; mile heats. Purse $500; three moneys.

Fifth day—Trotting—2:22 class; mile heats. Purse $750; three moneys.

Bay District Entries.

Entries for the August meeting at the Bay District closed last Monday. The pacing, four-year-old and free for all purses did not fill. The following are the nominations received:

2:40 class—Guy Wilkes, Blanche, James H., Col. Hocking.

2:22 class—Allan Roy, Arab, Albert W., Vanderlyn.

2:27 class—Adair, Bob H., B. B., Tump Winston, Sister, Marin, Adrian, Rarus, Jr.

These purses will be trotted for on the days named in the programme, viz.: 2:22 class, Aug. 2d; 2:40 class, Aug. 6th; 2:27 class, Aug. 8th.

Wm. S. Woodward has sold the gray stallion, Eugene Casserly, to Fred Brown, of Windsor, Sonoma county. Casserly is by Gen. Taylor, son of the Morse horse and is the sire of Sweetbriar, 2:26½. The dam of Sweetbriar was by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., and Casserly ought to find plenty of that kind of nicks in Sonoma county. The terms of the transfer have not been made public.

J. M. Hill, of Chicago, who purchased Westmont for $20,000 after the 2:01¾ at the Driving Park, says he will send the horse on an exhibition tour around the circuit and then drive him on the road. He proposes to hitch him with another pacer and take dust from nobody.

The Narragansett Park Club, of Providence, R. I., have an arrangement with Mr. Case, whereby Jay-Eye-See and Phallas will both try to lower their records on the 30th inst. Narragansett Park is the track where Jay-Eye-See made his present record of 2:10¾.

Baccarat, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Robinet, who fell in the steeple chase at Chicago, was so badly injured that he had to be destroyed. He belonged to the Alexander Stable, and was valued at $2,000.

Mr. E. C. Walker, "Turf and Track" of the New York *Spirit*, won a good race with the bay stallion Aladdin early in the month and is having greatness as a driver thrust upon him by the newspapers.

The State Fair Stake for two-year-old trotters is reduced to a walk over, Mr. Haggin's Lohengrin, by Echo, being the only one to make second payment. The other entries were two from Palo Alto and two from Sunny Slope.

The old gelding, Ballast, strained his muscles so badly at Brighton Beach, in the King's County Cup, that he had to be shot the following Saturday.

The fifth of Blue Bull's get to enter the 2:30 circle th[illegible] son is Dayton Belle. She trotted in 2:29¾, at Ja[illegible] Wis., June 21. Her dam, Lady Jackson, it is said, by Clarke's Mohawk, Jr.

The Finish at Chicago.

The Santa Anita Stable was in the midst of the fray on the two last days of the Washington Park Clnb, bnt not in first place. Resnlts:

July 11th—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third horse. For maiden two-year-olds. Those who have run second in any stake at this meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

P. G. Spetb's ch c Thistle, 2, by Great Tom—Ivy Leaf,110 lbs. (Taylor) 1
J. B. Richardson's ch f Gold Ban, 2, by King Ban—Cicily Jopson, 107 lbs. (Stoval) 2
W. L. Collins' b f Ultimatum, 2, by King Alfonso—Ultima, 107 lbs. (Ellis) 3
H. M. Mason & Co.'s b c Tennessee, 2, by Ten Broeck—Lizzie Hoover, 110 lbs. (Allen) 0
Joseph Funk's b f Constellation, 2, by St. George—Planette, 107 lbs. (Thayer) 0
E. J. Baldwin's cb g Rapido, 2, by Grinstead—Experiment, 107 lbs. (Holloway) 0

Time, 1:17.

Pools: Thistle, $40; Gold Ban, $38; Rapido, $19; Tennessee, $10; Constellation, $8. Books: Even money against Thistle, 2½ to 1 against Gold Ban, 4 to 1 each against Rapido and Teunessee, 8 to 1 against Constellation. Ultimatnm took the lead at the start, followed by Gold Ban, Tennessee and the bunch. The white jacket and red stars of Thistle's jockey moved into the second place on the stable turn. Ultimatum fell back beaten at the head of the stretch, leaving Thistle and Gold Ban to fight it ont between themselves. The former drew away at the seven furlong pole, and won by two lengths, with four lengths betweeu second and third. Time, 1:17. Paris mntnals paid, $16.60.

Same Day—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. For maiden three-year-olds. Those who bave run second in any stake at the meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra. One and an eighth miles.

G. Elmore's b c Top Sawyer, 3, by Tom Sawyer, dam by Gilroy, 118 lbs. (O'Hara) 1
E. J. Baldwin's ch f Savanna, 3, by Grinstead—Josie C., 113 lbs. (Holloway) 2
Thomas Watkin's ch c Tony Pastor, 3, by Billy Melbourne—Nellie Bly, 118 lbs. (Cooper) 3
Covington and Brown's cb c Tom Moore, 3, by Velocipede—dam unknown, 118 lbs. (Chuk) 0
J. J. Dougherty's b f Benita, 3, by Tom Bowling—Buchu, 113 lbs. (Haywood) 0

Time, 2:02¾.

Pools; Savanna, $50; field, $20. Books: 1 to 1 against Savauna, 6 to 1 against Top Sawyer, 8 to 1 agaiust Benita, 12½ to 1 each against Tony Pastor and Tom Moore. Tony Pastor got off with the track, and led the way to the half, where he was two lengths in front of Tom Moore and Top Sawyer, wbo were running neck and neck in the second place, Savanna being away in the rear. Holloway began riding Savanna on the stable turn, and she moved into the second place, Top Sawyer beiug the leader, with Tony Pastor and Tom Moore, both of whom had shot their bolt, ont of it. Top Sawyer had the race won at the head of the stretch, and coming on he won by three open lengths, with four lengths between second and third. Time, 2:02½. Paris mutuals paid, $21.

July 12—Purse, $500, of which $100 to the second horse; for all ages. Winner tbis year of any race of the value of $500, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,000, 10 lbs. extra; non-winners this year allowed 7 lbs.; maidens allowed 12 lbs.; one mile.

W. L. Cassidy's ch g Saunterer, 6, by Leamington—Lemonade, 110 lbs. (Conkling) 1
Ed Corrigan's b c Templebof, 3, by Ten Broeck—Ida Kinney, 105 lbs. (Ellis) 2
E. J. Baldwin's ch f Maria Stuart, 3, by Grinstead—Sister Anne, 88 lbs. (H. Miller) 3
Clay & Woodford's blk c The Admiral, 3, by Vidette—Imp. Regatta. 0
R. L. Downton's cb g Niphon, aged, by Tom Bowling—Kate Duncan, 117 lbs. (J. Miller) 0
J. W. and B. H. Loud's ch f Lady Loud, 3, by Monarchist—Lady Hardaway, 100 lbs (Stoval) 0
D. R. Harness' b f Ligbt, 3, by Bob Woolley—Snnsbine, 88 lbs. (Kelly) 0
Memphis Stable's b c Joe Rayle, 4, by Glengarry—Henrietta of the West, 106 lbs. (Riley) 0
Clint Askey's b g Joe Murry, 5, by Recel—Mary Anderson, 110 lbs. (Ford) 0
J. S. Shaw's cb f Nodaway, 3, by Harry O'Fallon—Bettie, 88 lbs. (Farley) 0
R. Forsyth's br g Wimbleton, aged, by Waverly—Gilliflower, 92 lbs. (Ross) 0

Time, 1:44½.

Pools: Sannterer, $100; The Admiral, $70; Templehof, $40; Lady Loud, $20; Niphon, $10; field, $30. Books: 3 to 2 against Sanuterer, 5 to 2 each against Templehof and Admiral, and from 10 to 20 to 1 each against the others.

The start was an excellent one with Lady Lond, Templehof and the Admiral in the front rank. Lady Loud led the bnnch to a point half way down the back stretch where she gave place to Joe Murry, who was a head in frout of her at the half, with Light third, Sannterer fonrth, and the others well up. On tbe stable turn there was a general bnnching np, and at the head of the stretch the leaders were Joe Mnrry, Templehof, Lady Loud and Light; Sannterer came with a rush in the straight and collaring Templehof at the seven-eighths pole, the two had a driving finish, the favorite winning by a short nose, with two lengths between second and third. Time, 1:44½. Paris mntuals paid, $12.20.

Same Day—The Woodlawn Stakes, a sweepstakes; for three-year-olds. (foals of 1881); $50 eacb b f, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 15, 1884, with $1,200 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. The winner of the American Derby or Sheridan Stakes to carry 5 lbs., a winner of both stakes 10 lbs. extra. One mile and five furlongs.

Ed. Corrigan's cb f Modesty, 3, by War Dance—Ballet, 118 lbs. (Murpby) 1
E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, 3, by Wildidle—Frolic. (Holloway) 2
Haydon & Co.'s b c Kosciusko, 3, by Kyrle Daly—Collossa, 123 lbs (Stovat) 3
Wm. Mulkley's b c Jim Carlisle, 3, by Lucifer—Susie Manner, 118 lbs (Duffy) 0
T. J. Megtbben's b g Strickland, 3, by Springbok—Lorena, 115 lbs (Ellis) 0

Time, 2:56.

Pools: Modesty, $105; Kosciusko, $80; Freda, $35; field, $300. Books: 4 to 5 against Modesty, 8 to 5 against Kosciusko, 8 to 1 against Strickland, and 10 to 1 each against Freda and Jim Carlisle.

Strickland went off with the lead, and rnnning like a quartor horse, he was leading Kosciusko by ten lengtha as tbey passed the stand, with Freda tbird, Modesty fourth, and Jim Carlisle out of it. On the club house turn tbe black jacket and red Maltese cross of the Califoruia stable rushed into the second place and Strickland began to como back to his followers. Strickland quit badly on tho stable turu and Freda dashed to the front, with Modesty in the second place, Kosciusko third and Strickland ont of it. Freda, Modesty and Strickland fought over every inch of the way to tbe distance pole where Freda and Modesty drew slightly to the front and running neck and neck they neared tho wire; it looked like anybody's race, but Murphy's magnificent ridiug landed the pride of Corrigan's stable first under the wire by a short nose, there being half a length between second and third. Time, 2:56. Paria mutnals paid, $8.70.

Same day—Purse $760, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third borse; for all ages; winner of the Commercial or Columbia Stakes to carry 5 lbs.; of the Washington Park Cup, 10 lbs. extra; non-winners this year allowed 10 lbs. Two miles.

J. W. and R. H. Lond's ch m Lida Stanhope, 6, by Waverly—Ada Cbeatham, 108 lbs. (Murphy) 1
E.J. Baldwin's b g Lucky B., 6, by Rntherford—Maggie Emerson, 108 lbs. (Holloway) 2
F. Waters' b f Binnette, 3, by Billet—Mnrab, 86 lbs. (Kelly) 3
J. G. Greener's ch f Easter, 3, by Enquirer—Mattie W., 86 lbs. (Riley) 0
A. Richardson's b g La France, 6, by Billet—Florida West, 109 lbs. (O'Hara) 0
F. Waters' gr g Vanguard, 4, by Foster—Victress, 105 lbs. (Stoval) 0
D. W. Harrington's ch c Tom Moore, 3, by Velocipede—unknown, 91 lbs. (Covington) 0

Time, 3:38.

Pools: Lucky B., $100, Waters' entries, $65; field, $17. Books: 2 to 1 against Stanhope, 8 to 5 againat Lncky B., 4 to 1 each against Vanguard and Binnette, and from 25 to 50 to 1 against each of tbe others.

Lncky B. went to the front when the flag fell, followed by Stanhope and the bunch; Holloway took Lncky B. back before the half was reached and Binnette rushing to the front showed the way for a mile and a half, with Lncky B. in the second place, Tom Moore third and Stanhope and Easter neck aud neck in the fourth place, and Vanguard in the fifth. Vanguard and Tom Moore qnit on the stable turn, and entering the stretch the leaders were Binnette, Lncky B. and Lida Stanhope, there being a length between them all aronnd; Stanhope and the Californian drew to the front in the stretch and rau neck and neck for a few strides when the Baldwin entry gave it np, and Stanhope coming on won by three lengths, with four lengths between second and third. Time, 3:38. Paria mntuals paid, $18.20.

Same day—Consolation purse $500, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third horse. Horses beaten once at tbis meeting allowed 5 lbs.; twice, 8 lbs.; three ttmes, 12 lbs.; and four times, 16 lbs. One mile and a furlong.

J. Murpby's cb f Salara, 3, by Salvator—Lady Stockwell, 88 lbs. (Kelly) 1
Perry O. Walker's b g Long Knight, 4, by Longfellow—Belle Knight, 4, 107 lbs. (Stoval) 2
Alexander Stables' ch g Lloyd Daty, 3, by Kyrle Daly—Leverette, 94 lbs. (Witbers) 3
Milton Yonng's b m Lizzie S., 6, by Wanderer—Katie Pearce, 107 lbs. (Taylor) 0
A. L. Brock's ch m Eulalie, 6, by Pilgrim—Virginia, 99 lbs. (Richardson) 0
J. McKeegan's ch g Athlone, 6, by Naragansette or Vauxhall—Elizabetb, 105 lbs. (Quantrell) 0
Louisiana Stables' br g Peter L., 3, by Rebel—Kelly Minard, 94 lbs. (Arnold) 0
E. J. Baldwin's cb f Savanna, 3, by Grinstead—Josie C., 92 lbs. (H. Miller) 0
J. G. Greener & Co.'s b c Billy Gilmore, 3, by Brigadier—Betty Prince, 93 lbs. (Farley) 0
E. Harrison's ch c Banquo, 4, by Barney Williams—Sangamona, 102 lbs. (Green) 0

Time, 1:57½.

Pools: Long Knight, $200; Lizzie S., $75; Lloyd Daly, $25; Billy Gilmore, $20; Athlone, $17; field, $61. Books: 2 to 1 againat Long Knight, 3½ to 1 against Lizzie S., 5 to 1 each against Billy Gilmore, Salara, Savanna and Lloyd Daly, and from 10 to 30 to 1 against each of the others. The flag fell with Lizzie S. in the lead, but she soon fell back, and passing the atand Billy G. led by a head, with Savanna in the third place, and the rest well up. Billy G. showed the way nearly to the half, where Lizzie S. took command, she leading by a head at that point. On the stable turn there was a general closing np of the ranks. Billy Gilmore gave it up at the head of the stretch, where the first rank consisted of Lizzie S., Long Knight, Salara and Lloyd Daly. A magnificent race to the seven furlong pole followed; here the greeu and green of Salara's jockey drew to the front and coming on she won by three lengths, with a length between second and third. Time, 1:57½. Paris mutnals paid, $60.60.

Stockton Trotting Stakee.

The following colts have been paid np in the stakea of the San Joaquin Fair Association.

Two-year-olds. Purse, $1,000.

Kismet, b c, by Sultan, dam Sancebox, by Sampson—L. J. Rose, San Gabriel.

Apex, b c, by Prompter, dam by Firetail—S. K. Trefry, Sacramento.

Panl Shirley, b c, by Nephew, dam by Messenger Dnroc—G. W. Trahern, Stockton.

Lnella, blk f, by Sultan, dam Ella Lewis, by Vermont—Ira L. Ramsdell.

Three-year-olds. Purse, $1,000.

Bay Rose, b c, by Snltan, dam by The Moor—E. Giddings, Lemoore.

Nona Y., b f, by Admiral, dam Flora—A. A. Yeager, Sniann.

Mt. Vernon, b c, by Nntwood, dam Daisy, by Chieftain—J. A. McClond, Stockton.

Voucher, br c, by Nephew, dam by Vernon Patchen—G. W. Trahern, Stockton.

Tabbie Rosenbanm, br f, by Nntwood, dam by Blackhawk—D. S. Rosenbanm, Stockton.

Lelaps, ch c, by Nntwood, dam a Clay mare—John Williama, (H. C. Smith), Stockton.

Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer, dam Colnmbine, by A. W. Richmond—J. C. Simpson, Oakland.

McVeagh, b c, by Conductor—J. E. Dnrham, Pacheco.

Pope Leo, g c, by Romero, dam by Crichton—C. Thomas, Oak Grove.

Quaker Girl, b f, by Nutwood, dam by Henry Clay—L. U. Shippee, Stockton.

Four-year-olds. Purse, $1,000.

Regina, br f, by Electioneer—James Garland, Oaklaud.

Thapsin, blk g, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard, by Benecia Boy—W. F. Smith, Sacramento.

Lucilla, br f, by Nephew, dam by Gen. McClellan—John Williama, (Mrs. Lucy Goff), Stockton.

Trotting at Portland.

PORTLAND DRIVING PARK, July 12, 1884.—Trotting. Purse, $150.

Startle, b g, by Milliman's Bellfounder (Lindsey)	1	2	1	1
Florence E., ch m, by Pathfinder (Waterford)	2	1	2	2
Snowflake, gr m, by Snowstorm (Smitey)	4	3	3	3
Johnnie Blue, b g, by Alexander (Beach)	3	4	4	4

Time, 2:36, 2:36½, 2:36, 2:38.

Pools: Startlo, $20; the others, $10 each.

John Splann's volubility got him into trouble during the Chicago trotting meeting. During the 2:22 pacing race on the 12th the horses acored a good while without getting away, and the drivers were called to the staud and sharply reprimanded. Splann's abnormal looseness of tongue got the better of his judgment, and he protested too londly, whereat the Judges fined him a hundred "for insolence."

Bashaw Golddust, the sire of Johnston, the great pacer, has been renamed Joe Bassett. H. S. Woodruff, his present owner, paid $8,000 for him.

A Bonnie Scotland Pacer.

"Chips" givea the following acconnt of the pacer, J. H. Mackie, in the *Canadian Sportsman:*

J. H. Mackie, the pacer that beat Mr. Farrell's gelding in a match at Woodbine Park, a week or two ago, promises to prove a phenomenal mover. He has already qnite a history. He was bred by General Harding, of Tennessee, in Jnne, 1877, being sired by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of a Prince Pnlaski mare. Hia breeder, thinking him of no value, sold him for a tride. His purchaser was scared to pnt him between the shafta and so nsed him as a saddle horse. Getting tired of him, although he went well, he resolved to sell him, and accordingly disposed of him with aix others to Mr. Dyke, a conductor on the Lake shore road. Dyke bronght the lot to Erie, where Mr. J. O. Sweegles, being in want of a driver, bonght Mackie and shipped him to Buffato. When he first drove him he started to sqnat, switched hia tail and pranced aronnd, threatening instant destruction to wagon and everything elae in reach of his obstreperons heels. Mr. Sweegles then resolved to try a lighter and noiseless bnggy. Mackie acted better, and being driven on the snow, occasionally showed splendid bnrsts of speed. But he was still scarcely quiet enongh for everyday nse, having a little too mnch blood in him for ignominions work. Mr. Sweegles consequently resolved to part with him. Jnst at this jnncture onr friend and clever judge of a horse, Mr. J. Sheridan, appeared on the scene and bid three hnndred from him. Sweegles accepted the offer and magnanimonsly threw in a blanket.

It was a cold day—the qnicksilver hovering aronnd zero—when Mackie struck Toronto after a two days' journey as freight from Buffalo. He was a wretched looking object, and the Cnstom House officer on taking stock of him to see if he was worth more than the three hnndred he was entered for, declared he was dear to Sheridan at a tenth of that price. The latter consigned him (the pacer, not the Cnstom Honse officer) to the genial Doc. Hodgins' gentle care. Doc. took a drive behind the friendlesa, ontcast son of Bonnie Scotland. He stepped ont beantifnlly, and Doc. seeing a bargain ahead, resolved to make a bid before Sheridan fnlly appreciated the strike he had made. He offered a centnry and a half advance on the original three hundred. Sheridan told him to connt the dust ont qnick. He did, and the horse was his. Doc. then took the fellow in hand, but in three days he conld not pace in better than three minntes, bnt he was evidently coming. A let up for a conple of weeks was followed by some jogging, and fonr or five weeks ago he opened the eyea of his owner by stopping the watch for a mile in 2:32 and ahowing a half in 1:14. Mr. Farrel's pacer came in view abont this time, and Doc. and a friend nosted $1,000 to $220 that Mackie conld down him. How he walked in over a heavy track and secnred 2:42½ as a record is now a matter of history. But a few days ago he paced fifteen feet over a mile at Woodbine in 2:24½, covering the last half in 1:10. If the streak lasts the day can scarcely be far diatant when some of the smartest jiggers will tremble for their lanrels. His blood fully warrants a belief in his fnture, and his friends even now regard him as the wonder of the day. Snch is the ower true tale of a horse.

Winning Ownere at Washington Park.

Edward Corrigan	$24,725	R. Jervis	$ 500
E. J. Baldwin	9,635	R. McBride	500
E. J. McEtmeel	6,830	J. Mason & Son	500
Haydon & Co.	6,020	Bosebud Stable	460
R. C. Pate	5,905	P. G. Spetb	450
Sam'l Bryant	4,070	Wildwood Stable	450
Louisiana Stable	3,655	W. Campbell	420
Wm. Cottrill	3,630	G. Elmore	350
Fleetwood Stable	3,580	Geo. T. Borren	300
T. M. Berry	1,710	Perry & Walker	300
J. T. Williams	1,450	P. S. Donavan	200
Clay & Woodford	1,300	J. B. Richardson	200
Henry Johnson	1,050	Alexander Stable	150
Jas. Murphy	1,050	G. Cook	100
L. Martin	900	John Hannigan	100
J. A. Batchelor	850	D. R. Harness	100
J. Jackson & Co.	750	G. W. Darden & Co.	100
T. J. Megibben	700	C. B. Long	100
J. & J. Swigert	700	Marvin & Douglass	100
Weidman & Day	650	Memphis Stable	100
J. A. Ackerman	600	J. B. Evers	100
Haydon & Barry	600	J. G. McFadden	100
J. W. & R. H. Lond	600	M. A. Walden & Co.	100
Wm. Mulkey	600	W. B. Feland	100
Milton Young	600	John Forbes	50
J. B. Haggin	550	B. Gonsel	60
C. L. Hunt	550	Thos. Watkins	50
Wm. Doyle	500	F. Waters	60
W. L. Cassidy	500	W. L. Collins	50
L. Curran	500	J. G. Greener	60
Total			$90,910

Value of Waehington Park Stakes.

The following ia the net valne of the stakes of the Washington Park Clnb's inaugural meeting, entrance money deducted:

The American Derby, three-year-olds	(Modesty)	$10,700
The Washington Park Cup, three-year-olds and upwards	(Gen. Monroe)	6,680
The Hyde Park Stakes, two-year-olds	(Verano)	5,186
The Great Western Handicap, all ages	(Boatman)	5,105
The Sberidan Stakes, three-year-olds	(Kosciusko)	6,070
The Columbia Stakes, all ages	(Freeland)	3,580
The Lakeside Stakes, two-year-old fillies	(Wanda)	3,630
The Kenwood Stakes, two-year-old colts	(Isaac Murpby)	3,505
The Englewood Stakes, three-year-old fillies	(Mona)	3,430
The Drexel Stakes, three-year-old colts	(Gen. Harding)	3,320
The Quickstep Stakes, two-year-olds	(Mission Belle)	3,370
The Oakwood Handicap, all ages	(Fosteral)	3,305
The Woodlawn Stakes, three-year-olds	(Modesty)	1,970
The Boulevard Stakes, all ages	(Freeland)	1,850
The Commercial Stakes, all ages	(Ada Glenn)	1,720
The Lightning Stakes, all ages	(John Henry)	1,660
Total		$63,860

Sir John Willoughby a few days before the Derby went into a hair dresser's, in Boud street, to be improved. With the exuberant verbosity wbich belongs to the craft, the operator began to talk about the Derby, and asked Sir John "if he was going down?" The owner of Harvester and Queen Adelaide said he was thiuking of it, whereou the man of art said: "If you do, sir, don't hack Sir John Willonghby's horses. He was in here and told me confidentially they had not a chance."

In the selling race, at Moumouth Park, on Tuesday last, the running of Boulette was so suspicious and indicated so clearly that she was pulled, that the jndgea called both trainer and jockey into the stand; neither could tell who owned the filly and the matter waa laid over for future action. "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

Strathian by Strathmore, recently showed three heats at Kanaaa City in 2:30, 2:29 and 2:27¾.

A Turn in Himalaya's Luck.

Himalaya has scored a win at last securing the brackets in the Stockton Stakes at Monmonth Park on the 12th, His ill lnck seems to have culminated in the collision and hard fall in the Lorillard Stakes on the 8th, for in this next start he came first to the winning post, to the delight of his owner and friends. The race itself revives recollections of old turfmen. In naming two of its stakes the "Stockton" and the "Stevens," the Monmonth Park Association pays a worthy compliment to the two Jersey owners who just half a century ago were among the foremost tnrfmen of America, and their names are not likely to be forgotten by many generations of the admirers of raciug yet to come, both gentlemen breeding and training some of the best horses ever raised in this country, or in England or France. Dnring the "thirties" John C. Stevens, the grandfather of the present John Stevens, of Hoboken, bred and owned the famous mare, Black Maria, whose race of five heats in a four-mile-heat race over the old Union Course, on October 13th, 1832, stands as the most memorable race of the kind ever run. Capt. R. F. Stockton, the father of the present Attorney-General of New Jersey, and grandfather of "Young Dick," bred and owned Shark, a brother of Black Maria, whose race of three heats on May 9th, 1834, also over the Union Conrse, when he beat Black Maria, then eight years old, and his snbsequent sale for $17,500, the highest price paid for a horse in the United States up to that date, were the talk of the conntry from New Orleans to New York. That Capt. R. F. Stockton is entitled to the posthnmons honor paid him, is certain. He owned a horse called Monmouth (by John Richards) which won him a nnmber of good races, bnt he lost one, the conditions of which would cause much amusement in these more matter-of-fact times. A Mr. G. C. Craig, of Philadelphia, owned a qnantity of the then famons "Biugham wine," some of which Capt. Stockton was very desirons of having, bnt as Mr. Craig wonld not sell, and being an owner of thoroughbreds, Capt. Stockton matched Monmonth against Mr. Craig's Fanny Cline for two miles, laying $1,200 against twelve dozen of the Bingham. He lost the match, bnt had he won he would not have got the wine, for npon examination Mr. Craig found that his vault had been entered and a greater part of his stock stolen.

The initial race for the Stockton Stakes conld not have been won by a gentleman more worthy of sustaining the honor of the name. Although a resident of New York his stable is in every respect a New Jersey one, being no other than the famons Preakness Stable, which for years has been ideutified with racing in New York and vicinity. It was from the Preakness Stable that the late Milton H. Sanford bonght such famous horses as Loadstone, La Polka, Niagara, Preakness, Monarchist and Mate, and although the present owner has not had the good fortune to own such an array of winners, his colors are not wholly nnknown, and with the success of Himalaya it is to be hoped that the spell of ill lnck which since the first day of the season at Jerome Park has clung to the son of Virgil and Kentucky Belle is now removed. The crowds at Monmouth and elsewhere will often cheer him on to victory, for there is no more loyal and honorable owner on the turf than the master of the Preakness Stable, nor a more conscientious trainer than John Hyland, who has charge of it. Of the others who started for the Stockton, Messrs. Appleby & Johnson came near landing a very clever snrprise with Tnrk, who ran second, while the forward position of Thackeray who was third, it is to be hoped is an augury that so clever and promising a horse as the winner of the Turf Stakes and the Red Bank Stakes in 1883 is gradually getting into something like good form again. Among the others that started were Mr. Withers' Cæsar and Pampero and many hoped to see one of them a winner, for as a Jersey breeder and owner not a few have likened Mr. Withers to the old standbys of the tnrf who bred, trained and raced their horses against Capt. Stockton and the Stevens of half a century ago.

With the flag Thackeray showed in front, followed by Eucador, Leo and the Withers pair. Before they reached the seven-furlong post Hnghes got through next the rails on Cæsar and with a lead of half a length he ran past the stand, with Ecnador second in the middle of the track, with Pampero and Thackeray in between, followed by Turk, Leo and Himalaya. Cæsar held the lead to the tnrn, when he was passed by Encador, who, running out, was nearly clear at the qnarter, and keeping on was a length and a half in front at the three-fnrlong post, with the Withers pair leading the others, followed closely by Himalaya. The last named qnickly improved his position, and at the half-mile post he was at Ecuador's saddle skirts, with McLanghlin riding for life, while a scant length behind Himalaya laid Hayward with Tnrk, followed by Cæsar and Leo. Half way ronnd the railroad turn Cæsar gave it np, and jnst before they finished the mile Himalaya took the lead, and althongh Ecuador was still second, Tnrk was at his saddle skirts, with Leo and Thackeray well np. The instant they were ronnd the turn Tnrk showed second and Leo third. The presence of the Preakness colors iu front started the applanse, and as Hayward and Shauer in tnrn went to work on Turk and Leo, Feakes in turn began to ride Himalaya. The resnlt was a grand finish between the three, in which Himalaya held his own to the end and winning by three parts of a length from Tnrk, he half a leugth in front of Thackeray, who ran very fast np the stretch, with Leo close up fourth, Ecuador fifth, followed by the Withers pair, they having rnn a very disappointing race. Time, 2:12½. Value to the winner, $3,390.

Mares Bred to Mambrino Wilkes, Season of 1884.

Jan. 15—David Yonng's mare, no description.
Feb. 26—L. M. Morse's bay, by Drew.
Feb. 26—S. P. Bailey's black, by Ben Lippincott, he by Belmont.
Feb. 26—C. R. Waterman's bay, by Somer's horse.
Feb. 27—Ben E. Brown's sorrel, Etta—no description.
Feb. 27—Ben E. Brown's sorrel, Rosa, by Chieftain.
March 1—S. P. Adams' sorrel, Pnss, by Priam.
March 2—G. W. Wiggen's dun—the Bradley mare.
March 5—McIntire's bay, by son of Sherman Black Hawk, dam, thoroughbred.
March 8—Wm. Walker's brown—no description.
Marcb 9—Lewis Gerlach's sorrel, by Priam.
March 9—Charles Yolland's sorrel, by Bonner, he by Whipple's Hambletonian.
March 10—Wm. Johnson's bay, by Jack Hawkins, dam by Jim Crow.
March 12—Thos. Still's bay, Dolly—no description.
March 15—L. M. Merse's roan, by Col. Lewis, dam tbe dam of Cora.
March 19—C. P. Allison's bay, by Black Boy, he by Black Hawk.
March 20—Nicholas Randall's white, pacer—no description.
March 20—F. Schofield's bay, by son of Pacific, dam by Jack Hawkins.
March 21—Thos. Wall's sorrel—no description.
March 23—C. H. Reynold's bay, by Jim Crow.
March 25—C. T. Elliott's bay, by Belshazzer.
March 25—O. Norton's brown, by son of Sherman Black Hawk.
March 28—Thos. Wall's bay, by Chieftain.
March 31—Cyrns Moreing's sorrel—no desc.iption.
March 31—John Davis' white—no description.
April 1—Ed. Elliott's bay—no description.
April 1—L. M. Morse's bay, by Drew, dam by Chieftain.
April 2—W. H. Post's bay, by Winthrop, dam thoroughbred.
April 3—C. H. Bailey's bay, by Norfolk.
April 4—Thos. Wall's bay, by Chieftain.
April 4—Ben Snow's sorrell, by Drew McClellan, dam by Holden's Black Bird.
April 5—John Davis' bay, by Nephew, dam by Gen. Dana.
April 6—C. H. Reynold's sorrel—no description.
April 9—J. S. Lewis' sorrel, by son of Chieftain.
April 13—John Hall's sorrel, by Carrol's Clay.
April 13—Jno. Randall's—no description.
April 16—T. C. Shaw'a sorrel, by Dan Voorhees.
April 16—T. C. Shaw's grey, by Dan Voorhees.
April 16—J. C. Lewis' sorrell, by son of Chieftaiu.
April 17—Geo. Mosier's brown, by Black Boy.
April 17—E. J. Hnghes' sorrel—no description.
April 18—Ben Snow's sorrel, by McClellan, dam by Holden's Black Bird.
April 18—A. J. Packard's brown, by Nephew, dam Nellie Packard.
April 19—A. J. Packard's brown—no description.
April 19—W. D. Ashley's brown—no description.
April 20—J. S. Lewis' sorrel—no description.
April 22—L. M. Morse's black—no description.
April 23—J. Erstine's bay, by Davis' Hnnter.
April 25—S. H. Boardman's sorrel—by Frank Hnnter.
April 25—John Patterson's sorrel, by Priam.
April 26—John Davis' brown—no description.
April 27—S. M. Boardman's bay, by Frank Hnnter.
April 28—C. T. Elliott's chestnut, by La Rock.
April 29—M. J. Packard's bay—no description.
April 30—R. Pixley's bay, by Jack Hawkins.
April 30—R. Pixley's sorrel, by Veto, dam by Jack Hawkins.
May 1—F. W. Scofield's grey, by McClellan.
May 5—L. M. Morse's sorrel, by Jack Hawkins.
May 8—C. H. Bailey's bay—no description.
May 8— —— Scott's black, by Jo Daniels.
May 9—J. G. Rnssell's black—no description.
May 10—Nich Randall's bay, by Drew.
May 10—D. P. Martin's bay, by Jack Hawkins.
May 12—Charles McClond's sorrel, by Chieftain.
May 12—Henry Erstine's bay, by Davis' Hnnter, dam a Hambletonian.
May 13—E. B. Beck's sorrel, by Jack Hawkins, dam by John Nelson.
May 13—C. T. Elliott's brown, by Black Hawk.
May 14—J. M. Sallinger's brown, by Chieftaiu.
May 14—W. H. Meek's bay, by Woodburn, dam Bonnie Belle, by Belmont.
May 15—Wm. Walker's bay—no description.
May 16—Charles Yolland's chestnnt—no descriptiou.
May 17—Senator Poole's black, by Son of Lodi, dam by Son of Belmont.
May 17—Henry Pierce's bay—no description.
May 18—G. W. Wiggens' bay—no description.
May 20—Ed Elliott's sorrel—no description.
May 21—Fnnk Brothers' brown—no description.
May 22—Gen. Ketchnm's sorrel—no description.
May 22—Gen. Ketchum's sorrel—no description.
May 23—B. R. Prince's bay, by Chieftain, dam by Sou of Belmont.
May 27—S. Wardrobe's brown—no description.
May 30—S. H. Boardman'a sorrel, by Frank Hnnter.
May 30—Arch Wright's sorrel, by Old Hunter.
Jnne 6—D. C. Shepherd's sorrel, by Romnlus, dam by Jack Hawkins.
June 15—H. O. Sonthwortb's bay—no description.
June 15—David Yonng's sorrel—no description.
June 16—H. O. Southworth's bay—no descriptiou.
June 26—John Patterson's sorrel, by Chieftain, dam by Wm. Wallace.
June 30—Capt. Johnson's roan, by Lad's Hunter.
Jnly 1—John Waterman's sorrel—no description.

Pedigrees of some of the best mares were uot furnished to the manager of the horse and some very imperfectly. Number of mares bred, 89.

Belle Echo in the 2:20 List.

At Chicago, on the 15th, Belle Echo won the 2:24 race in fine style aud took her place among the 2:20 horses. We clip from the *Breeder's Gazette:*

The 2:24 class had been looked forward to with a great deal of interest by horsemen, since it wonld bring together for the first time a nnmber of animals that had been doing good work in the different circuits and that would find pleuty of backers. Among them was the Califorуia mare, Belle Ecbo, that was hrought over the mountains early last Spring, by Andy McDowell. During the journey she was thrown in the cars and her back so badly strained that for a time her complete recovery was deemed extremely donbtful. But Cash Ward, who drives trotters in Wisconsin, and who has more State pride than any other man in the conutry, had gone to Mc Dowell and told him that Waukesha water was just what the mare wanted to insure a complete and speedy recovery. McDowell did not put mnch faith in the talk, but as all other remedies had failed he sent for a few barrels of the water. and the resnlt was that by the time the mare reached this city she was in pretty good shape for a race, and, of course, Cash Ward attribnted her improvement to the virtues of Wankesha water. He tried nnsuccessfully to sell "Knap" McCarthy a few barrels, and then went to John Turner and induced him to buy some for Edwin Thorne. Turner tried the water two years ago, and is free to admit that it had a beneficial effect on his horse. But to the race. In the pools Belle Echo was first choice, selling about even with Felix, while the field brought abont as mnch as either of them, and on this basis a large amount of money was put in. Wben tbe horses were called out and began to score it was very soon seen that Belle Echo bad the speed of tbe entire party, but whether she conld keep up the clip remained to be seen. She had won heats in almost all her races since coming this side of the mountains, bnt had invariably quit so badly as to lose the race. This was attributed by her driver to the fact that she had not become thoronghly acclimated, and was also snffering from the injury alluded to above. When the word for the first heat was given she went away like a race-horse, closely attended by Felix, and, after passing the first turn, these two had the race for the heat all to themselves. George Voorhies had established himself comfortably in third position with waiting, and remained there all the way, Belle Echo and Felix having a merry contest of it all the way aronnd, bnt half way down the homestretch the mare gave Felix the go-by and won handily in 2:20½, and this after a break on the lower turn whereby she lost at least two lengths. The resnlt of this heat should have satisfied thinking people as to which was the best horse of the two, bnt there were not wanting grnmblers who assa.jcd that McCarthy had not driven Felix to win, and after Belle Echo had won the second heat as she liked in 2:21 these dissatisfied ones made so mnch talk that the jodges called McCarthy to the stand and warned him that he mnst do his best. The result of all this talk was that in the third beat Felix made two breaks before going a quarter of a mile, leaving the job of chasing ont the California mare to the black gelding, Prince. He had finished sixth in the previous heat, bnt in spite of this disadvantage managed to come second to Belle Echo in 2:20, although she beat him so easily as to show that had it been necessary she conld have trotted the mile at least a second faster, and there were not a few present who thought her capable of a mile in 2:18 or better. Of the others in the race not much can be said. Prince has been connted a fast horse for the last year, but his driver is one of the timid class who fear to go into a crowd of horses, and this is a disadvantage not easily overcome. With a first-class jockey behind him Prince should prove a good horse in his class, but as at preseut situated he stands but little chance to win.

SUMMARY.

Purse $2,500, 2:24 class.

Belle Echo, br m, by Echo, dam by Belmont (thoroughbred)	1	1	1
Felix, b g, by Nutwood, dam by Abdallah Chief	2	2	3
Prince, blk g, by Royal Revenge, dam Lady	7	6	2
Walting, b g, by Lexington Cbief, Jr., dam by Fisk's Mambrino Chief	3	3	6
Milo, b b, by Milwankee, dam by Bay Mambrino	4	4	6
Nobby, br g, by Knobby, dam by Sir Wallace	6	7	4
Almonarch, b h, by Almont, dam by Asteroid	5	5	7
Longfellow Whip, b b, by Captain	8	dis	

Time, 2:20½, 2:21, 2:20.

The King of Stallions.

The record tumbling rush by Phallas at the Chicago Driving Park is thns reported in the *Turf, Field and Farm:*

Tuesday, Jnne 15th, proved a red-letter day in trottiug turf history and wound np in a most brilliaut meeting. The stallion trotting notch of 2:15¼, which has stood to the credit of Smnggler since 1876, is now obliterated and a new king among sires is enthroned. It remained for Phallas, the fast son of Dictator and Betsy Trotwood, to make the new mark, and it is so low that it will not soon be wiped ont by any other horse, thongb it is not unlikely that Phallas will himself beat the performance before the season is over. He will be lncky, however, if he finds a track eqnally perfect and conditions in every way so favorable. After the seventh and deciding heat of the postponed 2:27 race had been won by Adelaide in 2:21, the fast party were rung on the track, Phallas, Catchfly, Clemmie G. and Fanny Witherspoon responding to the bell. Somehow the betting men had got a notion that Catchfly was dne to astonish the world with her speed, and they made the mare a favorite at odds of $100 to $43 over the field. They felt mightily enconraged when the Milwaukee mare won the first heat in 2:19¾, Phallas heing laid up after making a break. Bither, however, had instructions from Mr. Case to give the young stallion a record, and he proceeded to do it in the second, third and fonrth heats.

When once the near relative of Jay-Eye-See was fairly cut loose, there were no other horses in the race, and the field of trotters did little more than get inside the flag. Withont a particle of urging Phallas trotted the second heat in 2:15¾, and when he had done the third mile in 2:16¾, he cooled ont beautifnlly and was as fresh as a daisy. For the fourth and last heat he was sent away level and fast, and sped to the qnarter-pole iu 33¾ seconds. The half was reached in 1:07¼, and then came the real work. He responded to Bither's call, and did the third quarter in 33 seconds, coming home from the three-quarter pole in 33¾, and crossing the score in 2:13¾, or a second and a half faster than Smuggler's time. The first and second qnarters were trotted as a 2:15 gait, the third at the rate of 2:12, and the last qnarter at the rate of 2:13. Besides being the best stalliou record, this was the fastest fonrth heat ever trotted.

Purse, $2,500, free for all.

J. I. Case's b h Phallas, by Dictator, dam Betsy Trotwood, by Clark Chief	4	1	1	1
R. P. Pepper's b m Catcbfly, by Administrator, dam Cacbuca, by Almont	1	4	3	4
G. W. Saunders' cb m Clemmie G., by Magic, dam Ned, by Berkley's Edwin Forest	3	3	2	2
D. W. Woodmansee's ch m Fanny Witherspoou, by Almont, dam Lizzie Witberspoon, by Gougb's Wagner	2	2	4	3

TIME.

	Quar.	Half.	Tbree-quar.	Mile.
First beat	:34¼	1:09¾	1:45¼	2:19¾
Second beat	:33¼	1:07¾	1:42	2:16¾
Tbird heat	:34¼	1:09	1:42¾	2:16¾
Fourtb beat	:33¾	1:07¼	1:40½	2:13¾

Trotting at Vallejo.

The second match between the Benecia horses, Beu and Mambrino, was trotted at Vallejo on the 12th. Ben was handled by Sperry and won the first heat, but made a tumbling break in the second, that gave him the flag and ended the race. Mambrino was the favorite in tbe betting at $10 to $7.

SUMMARY.

VALLEJO, July 12tb: match for $500 a side.

M. Quarney's blk s Mambrino	(Edge)	2	1
J. William's b g Beu	(Sperry)	1	dis.

Time, 2:58, 2:55.

At Chicago on the 11tb Jay-Eye-See essayed to beat his record, but failed. The day was very warm, with no air moving, and the track fast. He came out before the event was called, for exercise, and went around the course, and was timed the last quarter, which be made in :31½. The first trial was more in the order of preliminary work, and was done in 2:19¼. The second trial he was started at a terrific clip, and he went to tbe half in 1:03¼, which was too fast for the little horse, and he gradually slowed up and quit at about the second distance stand, coming under the wire in 2:11¼. The tbird trial was simply a slow working one, and was done in 2:21¾. There was some betting ou the event, pools selling $70 to $35 that he wonld not beat 2:11.

Robert McGregor bas gone wroug—lame behind t[illegible]. He will be, or has already been sent to Lexingtor stud service.

FISH.

Fishing in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

Fishing in the Santa Cruz mountains, for those who are in the habit of yearly visiting the lakes of the Sierra Nevadas and the head-waters of the large rivers, is comparatively a tame sport; but for the angler who loves fishing not solely for the fish he kills; who loves to surround himself with the solitude of virgin forests of pine and redwood; to breathe the pure air of heaven; to love nature for what it really is, and who is content with a well filled creel, the mountains give source to much pleasure and sport. Of these many streams, perhaps none are so well known as the Lorenzo. This stream finds its head-waters high up in the mountains, runs in a southerly direction for thirty or more miles, and finally empties itself into the sea at Santa Cruz. Like all streams its body of water at the head is small, but its volume increases by being fed from tributaries until the town of Felton is reached, after which it becomes a maddening, rushing torrent, affording delight and pleasure, not only to the angler, but to the tourist and traveler, on the narrow gauge railroad who looks out of his car window to behold hundreds of feet below him, its torrents of water, impatient to reach the sea. Think of it, thirty miles of fishing, and with rare exceptions not a pool or an eddy but what can be attacked by the fisherman. So open is its water bed, and so free from over hanging branches, that there is little to annoy the angler. He may cast at will without fear of tangling flies or leaders. Waterfalls, riffles and eddies are varied by long stretches of still, open and deep water. They are frequent, and by many are pronounced a nuisance, but the quiet, careful angler often strikes his largest fish in these places, especially about the middle of the day, when the lazy fellows are basking in the sun. What a thrill of pleasure the sight of one affords! Like stalking for a deer, make no noise and keep out of sight. Select well your grounds for attack. Don't get impatient. Cast long and skillfully. Your fish is either wary or sulky, but always cunning. If he has not seen you or otherwise become disturbed, the moment your fly touches the water he strikes, a light twitch of the rod and he is fest. In a few moments he is in your creel. For the time and trouble thus taken the angler is well rewarded. His companion who has skipped the still holes is chagrined at the end of the day when notes are compared, and he vows that next time he will not be in a hurry. The trout found in the Lorenzo are comparatively small; but for brook trout they average well, providing the angler will return to the water the fingerlings. A fairly skillful fisherman can basket an hundred fish in one day, all of fair size, and this may be done with but little walking, say two miles of the stream. The Lorenzo is easy of access and is reached without much loss of time. Take the narrow gauge railroad to Felton, and at this point one may go up or down the stream at pleasure. If the choice of selection is up stream, conveyance by stage may be had which runs daily to and from Boulder creek. A hotel and store are located about seven miles from Felton, at the forks of Boulder creek, a large tributary of the Lorenzo. Here, nestled amid a pretty grove of redwoods, is Dennison's Hotel. Mine host is a true sportsman; he knows the wants of his fellows. Come you with or without your rod, nature and Dennison will cater to all your wants, and your stay will be one long holiday. The good wife superintends the table, and if you come without appetite, so many tempting kinds of berries, rich cream and other good things are set before you that after all you think there is something in life worth living for. From the hotel you are within a stone's throw of Boulder creek, a fine body of water with about two miles of fishing Bear creek, which you may ascend for seven miles or more, and the Lorenzo. If one's stay is long, horses can be obtained and a visit to the Waddell made. But do not go there if you are afraid of the sight of bears' tracks. You will see plenty of them. As to fishing in the Waddell, trout are so plenty that the killing ceases to afford pleasure. If one tires of fishing, and you are there in proper season, Dennison will take you where you can get venison, and if you want bear and are real hungry for that kind of meat, he will show you where to find them.

What greater variety of pleasure can a sportsman ask for? I have just came from there. I am ready and willing to labor and toil for another year, and my labors will be lightened with anticipation of the pleasure of spending my next vacation fishing in the Santa Cruz mountains.

FRANK FOWLER.

There is little to comment upon this week in the anglers world, save that the streams generally are yielding good sport to those who understand their business. One feature of the season is the number of large fish caught. To the other unusually large trout taken, the Plumas *Herald* this week speaks of another, 23 inches long, 5½ inches deep, and the largest, it is said, ever caught in that section with hook and line. It weighed 6 pounds. Charles Kaeding recently caught a fine 3-pound trout in Lake Temescal, the private preserve of the California Sportsmen's Club. The black bass in that lake are not biting well. While fishing recently in the serf at Santa Ana two gentlemen caught eight rock-cod, the largest of which weighed 20 pounds, and the smallest 8 pounds. Those were fish worth catching. The north-eastern lakes over the mountains are not yielding good sport at last accounts. Whoever knew the week when the Tahoe trout were not fastidious and uncertain?

The Carson *Appeal* says: The Indians are constantly spearing trout on Lake Tahoe, back of McKinney's. The trout are now heavy with spawn, and all the fish brought up by the Indians are females. They build screens of brush over the creeks with a hole in the centre, and as the trout pass the hole they are speared. Some trout weighing as high as seven pounds are taken in this way and each carries from five to ten thousand eggs. The law against taking with a spear applies to Indians as well as white men, and it would seem that the Fish Commissioners are negligent of their duty if they do not take official cognizance of this destruction of fish and punish the offenders.

When was this not the case? Instead of grumbling about it, would it not be more sensible for the better class of white men to unite together and stop such vile abuses? There is a limit even to the liberality of freedom. This Indian abuse of national privileges is better stopped than complained of. The local residents can do it if they please.

A desirable change is coming over our trout fishers. It is said they are more desirous of catching one large fish than a hundred fingerlings. This is pleasant news, but we know we have yet too many fingerling sharps amongst us. If the latter were struck with lightning the country would be much benefited. A fingerling sharp has no business and no place in this world.

Mrs. Benjamin C. Truman is credited with the boss catch of trout of the season, by trolling at Donner Lake, With a small spoon, highly polished, a No. 1 clusher hook, and 75 feet of line, she caught 33 fish, weighing 40 pounde, in three hours. Depend upon it, the lady did not enjoy the fish any the less for catching them herself. Major Truman caught 60 trout in five hours, and Mr. Bissell, 94 in eleven hours. The last looks like pushing things too severely and making a toil of pleasure. Enthusiests will do strange things. Some will catch hundreds of fingerlings in a couple of days and call it sport. Would it not be better for all concerned if people enjoying the privileges of their country and its laws should somewhat moderate their enthusiasm?

It is to be regretted the Government has decided to abandon the United States hatchery on Cloud river. The information comes from Livingstone Stone through Fish Commissioner Buckingham, and is therefore reliable.

The hake, it is said, has recently been caught in the Columbie river.

ATHLETICS.

Myers Lowers Another Record.

Another series of amateur athletic games, open to all comers, was held on July 12th, at Nottingham, under the same management as the meeting at Birmingham. The weather was all that could be desired, and fully 5,000 persons paid admission. The sport, however, was poor and the competitions in the various events seemed unreal. The only one of the American athletes who especially distinguished himself was Myers, who won the 600-yard race in 1m 13 2-5s, beating the English record by over 1 sec. Cowie beat Waldron in the 150-yard race in 15 3-5s. Snook won the 1,500-yard race in 3m 46 2-5s, with Fredericks 15 yards behind. Murray beat Whyatt in the three mile walk, but complaints were again made against what is alleged to be Murray's unfair style of walking.

A meeting of young gentlemen interested in bicycling and running was held at the residence of F. R. Cook. Sufficient money was subscribed at the meeting for the purpose of putting down a track at the Recreation Grounds, so that athletes could have a ground in this city where some exercising could be done. The track (which is calculated to be ready in two weeks) will be one-sixth of a mile in circumference. The lessee of the grounds, Andrew Piercy, Esq., will derive the benefit from the spirited action of the athletes, but this, much as it is to be regretted, could not well be avoided, as a ground on this side of the bay where some training can be obtained for approaching meetings is an absolute necessity. A great many clubs and organizations have announced their intention of obtaining grounds on this side of the bay, but as yet have taken no active steps towards securing them. This last move will probably awaken heads of clubs to the importance and urgency of the occasion.

A cablegram informs us that at Aston Lower Grounds, Birmingham, July 14th, was held the fourth international amateur athletic meeting under the joint management of the Manhattan Athletic Club and South London Harriers. The remaining information is very meagre, but we learn that some one, (probably Cowie), beat Waldron in the 75-yard run, in 7 4-5 seconds, that some one, (probably Snook), beat Fredericks in the 2,000-yards run, in 5 minutes, 15 1-5 seconds; that Murray won the 1-mile walk in 6 minutes, 45 seconds, and Myers the 1,200-yards run in time slower than 2 minutes, 53 seconds.

Omaha correspondence to *Mirror of American Sports:* Pete Duffy, of this city, and Archie McComb, of San Francisco, ran a 100-yard foot-race at the Athletic park in this city for $500, $250 a side, Pete Duffy winning by two feet in ten seconds. Duffy is known to cover the distance in 9½ seconds, but owing to the strong wind which was blowing at the time he could not get there. Every town in America will shortly have a ten second man.

A Swedish tourist has arrived at Warsaw in fulfillment of a wager made with two Englishmen, the conditions of which are that during the year from January 1st, he shall visit all the cities of Europe which are, or have been at any time, capitals, and numbering, according to his reckoning, 106. He has visited all the capitals of Germany (26). If he succeeds he is to receive $25,000 and his traveling expenses.

By telegraph we learn that the wrestling match between Muldoon and Ross did not come off on the 21st, owing to the funking of the former. This is probably a new trick hatched for the especial purpose of creating a greater amount in public interest in the match, which will take place at some later date. Duncan and William are away ahead of all rivals at the hippodroming business.

Mr. Pietro Delmas, the French wrestler, was expected to arrive in the city the latter part of the week. Delmas is matched to wrestle Cannon.

CRICKET.

The match between the Merions and a team of cricketers selected from the British ships Nebo, Carmarthen Castle, Pinnore, John Gamble, and W. H. Perrie, took place at the Olympic Grounds last Saturday afternoon and was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The afternoon was beautifully fine. The Merions were the first to bat and compiled 57 runs before the last wicket fell. Benjamin (11) and Burnett (8) showed up most prominently. Fenton howled fairly well while Baird kept wicket in excellent style. The Mariners essayed with the bat but were particularly unfortunate, owing to the deadly bowling of Barney Benjamin and Miller, and were all dismissed for the small score of 14. Benjamin secured seven wickets, and it is conceded on all hands that he never bowled better in his life. [We are sorry we cannot agree with the generally accurate and impartial reporter on the San Francisco *Alta.*] Miller bowled splendidly but was terribly unlucky. In their second attempt the Merions made 91, of which Burnett by steady play claimed 25 not out, and Benjamin and Creighton by lively play accumulated 18 and 17, respectively.

The Marinera went in for a second innings and had lost 6 wickets for 35 runs, when stumps were drawn for the day, the match resulting in a victory for the local club by 43 runs on the first innings. Dix, of the John Gamble, was the most successful batsman for the Mariners. Kennedy longstopped very well. The fielding of the marinere was sometimes very good, but oftener very bad. The two youngest members of the Merion Club, Goewey and Wigmore, both did well, the former showing very good defense in both innings, while the latter hit out with considerable vigor considering it was his first attempt. Score:

MERIONS.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
G. Theobald, b Fenton	2	b Fenton	0
B. A. Benjamin, b Dix	5	c Kip, b Dix	5
L. Burnett, l b w Dix	8	Not out	25
G. B. Sperry, b Dix	2	c Plank, b Fenton	1
B. S. Benjamin, b Fenton	11	St. Baird, b Fenton	18
J. Miller, b Fenton	0	b Fenton	3
C. B. Hill, St. Baird, b Dix	5	St. Baird, b Plank	5
C. Creighton, St. Baird, b Dix	3	b Dix	17
C. Goewey, not out	3	b Plank	2
R. Samuel, b Fenton	2	b Plank	2
B. Wigmore, b Fenton	5	b Baird	1
Byes, 5; wides, 5; leg byes, 1	11	Byes, 5; leg byes, 3; wides, 4	12
Total	57	Total	91

BRITISH MARINERS.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Buxton, b B. A. Benjamin	0	b B. A. Benjamin	0
Lamplough, b Miller	1	b B. A. Benjamin	1
Plank, b B. A. Benjamin	0	b B. A. Benjamin	6
Dix (Capt.), b B. A. Benjamin	3	Not out	6
Baird, b B. A. Benjamin	4	b B. A. Benjamin	1
Fowles, run out	1	c B. A. b B. S. Benjamin	2
Fenton, b B. A. Benjamin	1	b B. A. Benjamin	1
Jones, b B. A. Benjamin	0		
Symondson, b Miller	0		
Kip, b B. A. Benjamin	0		
Kennedy, not out	0		
Byes, 3; leg bye, 1	4	Byes, 14; leg byes, 4	18
Total	14	Total for 6 wkts	35

That O'Brien should have been bowled for "0" in both his innings in the Oxford and Cambridge match is one more proof of the uncertainty of cricket. Had he been snapped at the wicket, or caught off a ball that would get up a thought higher than he intended, his failure would have been more explicable, but twice to fail in keeping the ball off his wicket before he had made a solitary run is to fail indeed, for one who is esteemed and has proved himself to be an excellent bat. Another surprise was to find the gentlemen of Philadelphia walking away from the gentlemen of Gloucester. The latter team had a tail to it no doubt, but still Messrs. W. G. Grace, E. M. Grace and W. R. Gilbert are big names. Mr. W. Leatham was useful in the second Philadelphia innings, and there were others who can play cricket. The Americans have certainly some reason to feel proud.—*The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.*

Winnepeg has ten cricket clubs.—The Australians defeated the Gentlemen of England, June 29th. W. G. Grace made 107 for England, while Blackham and Midwinter batted splendidly for Australia.—The match Derbyshire against Philadelphia resulted in a draw, but greatly in favor of the latter team. Thayer scored 60 in the first and 93 in the second innings.—On July 3d the Players were defeated by the Australians, by six wickets. Bonner scored 95 not out in his second innings.—At Newcastle, on July 12th, the Philadelphians defeated Northumberland, by 96 runs.—After an interesting game the Philadelphians beat Liverpool, by 4 runs. Scott made 93 in the first innings by grand batting. Lowry bowled splendidly.

BICYCLING.

How to Ride.

Perhaps our readers will speak of the little tale concerning the transportation of the products of the coal mine to the town of Newcastle, and remind us that they all know how to ride, and any remarks on the subject are entirely unnecessary. While we do not propose to dispute this subject with the veteran rider, we would remind him that there are many readers of this paper who have just barely managed to climb into the saddle with safety, and propel their wheels with a moderate degree of speed. These men are usually in search of information, and to them we address a few words of advice.

The line of the bicycle are mostly curves, which, although they betoken beauty, should not extend to the rider, and the position of the body being perhaps the most important, it should receive the most attention. While in the bicycle the backbone is curved and the forks straight, a reversel of these circumetences on the part of the rider will result in a more graceful attitude. By all means sit erect, at least while riding at an ordinary gait on the road.

As we refer entirely to road work, we will not touch upon racing, which to our mind is an entirely different branch of the sport. The shoulders should be thrown back, with the elbows drawn close to the body, though not necessarily touching it, and to facilitate ease in this position, a handlebar at least twenty-four inches in length should be used. The position of the hands is a matter of choice, and should be occasionally shifted, according to the character of the work. The under-grip is perhaps the most effective for hill climbing, and many prefer it at all times.

Too much attention cannot be paid to the action of the ankle, which should be an independent motion of itself. The novice is apt at first to keep the joint stiff, especially if he wears high shoes, which gives the knees an awkward, pumping motion, besides soon becoming tiresome. By depressing the fore part of the foot, and elevating the heel on the downward stroke, and reversing the action as the pedal rises, with the ankle joint comparatively limber, the rocking movement can easily be acquired with very little practice, and when once learned will never be forgotten. Strive to acquire "form" in preference to speed. The race is not always to the swift, especially in road riding, and a graceful rider looks better and more impressive than one with his nose on the grindstone. Again speed will come with practice, and the young rider should not be anxious to outdo the veteran.—*Wheel.*

United States ranks next to England in number of wheelmen and manufacturing, there being some 15,000 wheelmen in America at the present time, with two large manufactories. There are also several makers of cheaper grades of bicycles. The United States has 350 bicycle and tricycle clubs, and between thirty and forty importers and firms dealing in wheels and sundries, with their agents in numberless towns.

The San Francisco Bicycle Club, under the command of Captain Eggers, made their first long run of the season last Sunday. The trip, which was from Saucelito to San Rafael, was thoroughly enjoyed, notwithstanding the very bad condition of the roads. The party consisted of Captain Eggers, Bugler Gibson, H. C. Finkler, M. Feintuch, G. Day, C. McLaughlin, A. Neil, W. J. Munro, F. R. Cook and J. Ehrenherg.

The Gospel on Wheels.

Rev. R. E. Macduffy, a Cleveland clergyman, was recently arrested in that city for riding a bicycle on the sidewalk. He pleaded guilty, but explained that the street was in bad order, compelling him therefore to take to the walk, and said in extenuation of his offense:

"My parish is a very large one. I am often called to the bedside of a sick or dying person and must get there as fast as I can. I hope I am a law abiding citizen, but when I receive a call of this kind I am going to respond at all hazards. I consider that in following my calling as a minister I am obeying the law of humanity, a higher law, even though I violate the law made by man."

In fining the reverend gentleman, the Justice said: "When the laws of humanity, or higher laws, as you call them, conflict with the laws of this State and city, the higher laws are going to come off second best. I respect your calling—it is a noble one; but the laws to enforce which I am placed here are applicable to everybody without distinction as to person, or occupation. For the present I'll stand by the ordinance. My advice to you is 'to keep in the middle of the road.' If you take to the sidewalk, you must go afoot."

The entire tour around the Lake of Geneva has just been accomplished on a tricycle in a day by Mr. Hutchinson, a member of the Alpine Club. The time occupied in running was 11 hours, distance, 112 miles.

At the meet of the National 'Cyclists Union, at England, June 28th, R. Chambers won the five-mile amateur championship in 15m. 36 4-5s., a stiff breeze against the rider.

Five hundred and ninety riders were present at the annual meet of the Scottish Wheelmen at Edinburgh June 14th.

It is quite likely that one of the Boston clubs will have a hill climbing contest shortly.

Nearly $8,000 in prizes will be given at the Springfield meet.

The mounted orderlies in the Italian army now use the bicycle.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Equine Influenza.

This annoying disease lingers among us and fresh outbreaks are reported in interior districts. The following consideration of the symptoms and treatment is by an Eastern veterinary of large experience and has the merit of plain English and lucidity:

There is no disease that assumes so great a variety of symptoms at its commencement as influenza. The first noticeable is that the horse is dumpish, which signifies debility. This is a remarkable feature, and one that seldom if ever presents itself in any other form of disease so early. To a casual observer the horse looks as if he had been sick for months. The eye is indicative also of the disease; its vessels are turgid, have an arterial red appearance, (this has, perhaps, led to the term pink eye); the lids become swollen and the animal shrinks from the light as if its rays caused pain; the tears trinkle over, and now and then a particle of purulent or lymph matter can be seen in the angles of the eye. The animal seems unable to support the weight of its head; it either remains in a drooping position or he rests it in the crib. First one hind leg and then the other swells; become infiltrated with fluid which constitutes anasarca; or they may both commence to swell at once; in fact other parts of the body become dropsical, so that the patient sometimes more resembles an elephant than a horse. This swelling of the legs, let it be more or less, is considered, in connection with other the features, the diagnostic symptoms. It is very different from that tumefaction which we observe in the limbs of many horses, occasioned by want of exercise. It comes on suddenly, and affects the whole limb, groin, and sheath. The hair from the first has an unhealthy aspect and rough feel; the ears, nose and limbs are cold or not, according to the stage of the disease. The appetite is poor from the first, and every attempt to swallow tells us that the throat is exceasively sore. Inspect the fances and they will be found inflamed; the tongue is foul, thickly coated and saliva runs freely, although not always, for in many cases the mouth is dry and feverish; the excrements are voided in small quantities; the excretory as well as the secretory functions are as torpid as the animal himself. In the course of a few days' discharge sets up, and this is considered a favorable crisis. In some subjects, however, the disease terminates in submaxilary abcess; the animal sometimes has a troublesome cough.

These are the main features of this form of influenza. They vary in different subjects, both in the mode of attack, intensity and termination, and in the progress of the disease, although self-limited, it depends much on treatment and still more on the management of the horse during the sickness.

Treatment.—Give the patient pure atmosphere (this is the best medicine for the lungs), for the blood being loaded with carbon, owing to its languid circulation, requires pure air to decarbonize it. Clothe the body according to the temperature of the stable. If the limbs are cold they should be well rubbed, and if any difficulty is experienced in increasing their temperature some stimulating liniment should be rubbed on and flannel bandages applied if necessary. The natural clothing of the animal is all that is necessary, however, provided the atmosphere be comfortable. The following dose should be given early, as it helps to clear out the digestive cavity of all morbid material: Sulphur, 5 drachms; cream of tartar, 2 drachms; salt, 1 ounce. Mix with flaxseed for a drench. Salt is good for this disease, therefore, allow the patient all he will eat. This will cause thirst, and the best drink is flaxseed tea, acidulated with cream of tartar and thickened with powdered licorice. Don't give too much drink at once; a quart or two at a time is enough, and have it warm if the patient will drink it so. As regards diet, a plethoric horse should be half starved, both in view of reducing his fat and lessening the fever, which, as matter of course, will accompany the malady. In fact, sloppy drinks and shorts are all that are needed in any case until the disease turns for the better.

Should the throat be sore let it be rubbed occasionally with warm vinegar and salt. The discharge from the nostrils must be encouraged by steaming. The rectum may be emptied occasionally with warm soapsuds. In view of guarding against subsequent cough and debility give the following equal parts of powdered elecampane, powdered pleurisy root, powdered licorice, slippery elm, salt and gentian. Dose one ounce daily. The swollen limbs should be rubbed frequently, and the patient must have walking exercise as soon as the state of his health permits.

Lameness in Horses.

[London Field.]

In previous articles we have referred to cases of sudden lameness from various causes, and also to the injuries resulting from shoeing. Lameness, as a consequence of the application of iron shoes, may be due to accidents in driving the nails; to derangements of the functions of the foot, from the altered position of sole and frog in the shod foot, as compared with the unshod; or to the effects of concussion. The latter cause is commonly looked upon as the most fruitful in the production of various degrees of lameness, navicular disease, and generally disease of the joints in the vicinity of the foot, being the chief among the alleged results.

In the consideration of the causes which occasion defective action or lameness, an important factor is frequently omitted—viz, rapidity of movement. Most horses, either harness horses or hacks, are required to move quickly, as well as to carry or draw weight; and the influence of pace as a cause of concussion and sprain is far more marked than is generally suspected.

It is obvious that in the case of horses which are used for slow work the pace cannot be a cause of disease; it is also true that these animals are generally exempt from the affections of the locomotory organ to which animals which are habitually used for quick work are most liable. Accepting that an accidental false step may cause concussion or sprain, a draught horse may be looked upon as an animal which is exempt from such injuries, on account of the character of his work not necessitating rapid movement. It must be evident that muscles, tendons, and ligaments are capable of resisting any force which may be applied slowly to a much greater extent than is possible when their action is suddenly called into play. This point is illustrated very perfectly in the case of an animal supporting a heavy burden while going down a steep hill. During the animal's progress it will be seen that the fetlock joints of the forelegs are subjected to severe extension, which they can effectively resist by the aid of the suspensory ligament and the flexor muscles, because the extension is gradually effected. At the same time, the hind fetlocks are flexed at every step to such an extent that the fronts of the joints are often close to the ground. No harm results in this case either, for the reason previous given, viz., the deliberate charter of the movement. If the fore fetlocks were extended or the hind ones flexed to the same extent by a sudden and rapid movement, it is almost a matter of certainty that an instinctive and violent effort would be made to control or resist the action, and the result would be that either muscle, tendon, or ligament would give way.

Concussion and all its consequences is avoided when the movements are slowly conducted, because time is allowed for the proper adjustment of each successive step, and no movement is made for which the animal is unprepared. Young animals suffer most from the effects of work at a quick pace, as shown in the premature breaking down of tendons and joint structures generally. This is so well known that the term "used" is often applied to the legs of horses in such cases.

Practical horsemen are quite familiar with the appearance of "used legs," and also know very well the difficulty of restoring them to a state of soundness. In the least prominent form of the derangement there will be an evident want of firmness in the tendons, and the joints will be inclined to "puffiness." Swelling of the legs below the knees and hocks occurs after a short period of rest in the stable, but the swelling subsides after exercise. In more advanced cases the horse "knuckles over"—that is to say, he stands with the fetlocks, of the forelegs chiefly, slightly flexed. In other instances this defect may be associated with "standing over at the knees," in which case the knees are held in a bent or flexed position.

Bursal enlargements (windgalls) in both the fore and hind joints, the fetlock especially, and in the hocks, as "thoroughpin" and "bog spavin," are also among the indications of excessive or premature use.

An expert, in looking at an animal with used legs, in order to determine what extent of damage his limbs have sustained, and what are the chances of recovery, has to take into account, first the animal's age, and next the position and character of the injuries which have been experienced by the muscles, tendons, ligaments, or joint capsules. The cases which promise the best results under treatment are those in which there is nothing more than a general softness of sinews below the hocks and knees, and tendency to swelling of the legs in the stable.

When a horse is affected with relaxed ligaments, causing flexion of fetlocks or knees, the defect is, under all circumstances, grave in its character. An old horse may be looked upon as incurable, and even in a young one there is but little chance of doing much good without a long course of treatment, including perfect rest during the whole time.

The art of getting an animal "fresh on its legs" after it has suffered from the effects of too much hard work has yet to be acquired. There is no patent process for the purpose; if there were the possessor of the secret would soon be on the high road to fortune. Treatment for "worn" or "used" legs will be regulated by the condition of the animal. Some cases will be materially benefited by the constant use of the cold water douche, followed by the application of wet linen bandages, which should be so put on as to press firmly and equally on the legs from the knee or hock to the foot. Some manual tact is required for the proper adjustment of a bandage, and the necessary skill is not so generally possessed by grooms as might be desired.

Bursal enlargements, in the form of "windgalls," "thoroughpins," and "bog spavins," are difficult to cure. Blisters and setons, and even the firing iron, are not always successful in affecting their reduction. Pressure is the most effective remedy, but difficult of application in many cases, especially when the disease affects the hock. A truss which was invented by Mr. Broad, veterinary surgeon, of Bath, has been used with good effect in these cases.

In a veterinary legal point of view, the defects which we have been considering as constituting used or worn legs must be classed in the list of unsoundnesses. It cannot but be evident that relaxed ligaments and tendons, weakness of joints, and dropsy of synovial or joint capsules, are defects which interfere at the time with the animal's usefulness in ordinary work; and experience proves that they are likely to become more instead of less detrimental in the future.

How Much Does A Horse Know.

Several remarkable instances of the intelligence exhibited by various animals, have recently been given in the *Prairie Farmer*. We once owned a colt that seemed to understand very many things said to him. When we went to the yard or field in the morning he would come running up and raise a fore foot for a good morning shake. When he sometimes raised the left leg, the simple remark "that is not polite," caused him at once to put it down and offer the right foot. A column could be filled with instances of his intelligence, and yet he received little training, none that a farmer boy did not give. This experience is recalled by an account in *Harper's Young People*, of an interview with Prof. Bartholomew, the successful horse trainer. To the question, "How much does a horse know?" he promptly answered:

"About as much as the average man—more than a great many. You don't believe it? Will you give me half an hour to prove it?" "But," I objected, "you can teach a horse certain tricks, which become a mere matter of habit, and it proves nothing of the horse's knowledge." The Professor smiled pleasantly. "I won't argue with you. Wait. Nellie!"

A slight scuffling followed in the stalls at one side of the stage, and a beautiful little bay mare came trotting up to where we stood. She stepped beside the Professor, and rubbed her head against his arm caressingly, gazing curiously at me the while. "Bow to the gentleman. Now shake hands," the teacher continued, as she nodded her pretty head toward me, and lifted her left fore foot. "Is that the right foot?" asked the Profesor approvingly. One could actually see a look of confusion on her intelligent face as she quickly corrected her mistake.

"Nellie is like some children. She can't seem to distinguish between her right and left hand," said the Professor, patting her affectionately. "Now count one, two, three," he added. Tap, tap, tap, went the iron-shod hoof on the floor. "Good," said the Professor. "Now get the gentleman a chair." I must confess I thought this was going a little too far. The tricks she had exhibited were ordinary enough; they displayed careful training; but this quiet request rather surprised me. I watched to see what she would do. She trotted over to the opposite side of the stage, and in a few moments returned, bringing a chair in her teeth. "Here," said Professor Bartholomew, pointing to the place where he wanted me to sit. "Now," he said, "wait until I bring on the rest of my scholars," and he put his hand on the swinging door which led to the stalls. Nellie started to follow him.

"Why don't you stay with the gentleman?" he said, quietly, without turning his head, just as one would speak to a child. Nellie turned obediently, and came back to my side. I must confess that I felt rather embarrassed, and in my confusion hardly knew how to treat this little lady-horse. Suddenly I thought of some candy which I had in my pocket, and soon we were getting on rather finely, eating candy together. In the meantime Professor Bartholomew had returned, followed by about a dozen horses, who marched solemnly on the stage, and ranged themselves along one side.

It would be impossible to describe all the performances they went through; march and counter-marching, dancing in perfect time to the professor's whistle, lying down, kneeling, bowing, jumping—all at the quiet command of the teacher. In fact his voice was so low and gentle that it could hardly be called a command; it was more like a suggestion on his part, with which they complied readily.

One handsome Arabian attracted my attention, and the Professor at once called him over to him. "How do you do, Selim?" said the teacher. The horse bowed. "Is that the way you bow in Arabia?" Selim at once dropped upon his knees, and touched his forehead to the floor. The Professor gave him the signal for getting up. Then turning to me, he said. "That is an extremely difficult feat. For some reason a horse hates to do it."

"Does he understand what you say?" I asked. "Does he not act as if he did?" was the Professor's answer. Then he continued: "There is no doubt that the horses understand every word I say to them. I could see no reason why if a horse can comprehend the meaning of 'Whoa,' 'G'long,' 'Huddup,' he could not learn more, so I began to teach two or three, and soon had this school around me."

"I notice that you speak in such a low tone, while so many who have to do with horses seem to think it necessary to yell at the top of their lungs." "A horse is not deaf; his hearing is more acute than a man's, and yelling at him only tends to make him harder to manage. You can lay it down as a rule that the louder a man shouts at a horse, the less he knows about horses. But then half of the men who have charge of horses now should be made to practice ten years on a clothes-horse before they are allowed to touch a live one." "How do you manage to teach them so much?" I asked. The Professor smiled. Any one with patience can train horses, and almost any horse can be trained. The trouble is that most people have but very little patience, and a great many good horses are spoiled by half-witted owners who are not fit to have charge of a saw-horse." But the scholars are becoming restive, and the professor said, "School is dismissed." Each horse left his place, came up to the Professor, and walked off the stage. "Now, how much does a horse know?" said the Professor, turning to me, and repeating my own question. "A great deal more than some men, for he knows enough to do his duty cheerfully, and to the best of his ability," I answered, as I took my leave.

The horse that kicks while being groomed, mostly does so from being ticklish, although some do it from habit, and in either case mean no harm. Men used to handling horses, generally know how to keep out of danger with such a horse. If he is in earnest, let him get a rap, and he will learn better; such a horse is not very objectionable. Many horses kick in the stable, as soon as the lights are put out and the men gone. They merely kick at the stall posts, but with what intention, "no fellow can find out." Idleness, we conclude, first induced them to do it, and habit to keep it up. It is a bad trick, for it not only keeps them from their rest, but disturbs other horses. A strap buckled around the pastern, to which is attached a piece of chain, about a foot long, usually stops this practice. If it does not, let the horse go loose in a roomy box stall. Some horses have a habit of kicking on being mounted, but this is not an indication of their being kickers in any other way, or any presumptive evidence of vice. It is an acquired habit of which probably they will never be broken: correction would be likely to spoil their temper, and probably induce them to kick at us instead of in the air.

Bog spavin or distention of the capsular ligament of the hock joint cannot be removed and the horse worked. [illegible] treatment for one just come on is rest, pressure and cold water; afterwards fire and blister. If of long standing it should be removed with an instrument for that purpose, fired and blistered.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*										*

As a geueral iule we object to poetry for newspaper use, unless specially good. Wbeu, however, au old veteran enthnses over his past experience and pleesure iu field eports, and enthusee unquestionably well, as an inducement to youthful ambition his verses may be used to edvantage. In this spirit we give the following stanzas in praise of tbe "rod and gun," written by en English octogenarian for the *Shooting Times*, a paner of modern origin, but great merit:

White, white is my hair, yet I feel the blood tingle,
At the thoughts of old times, though my web's nearly spun.
I dream of the seashore, its sands and its shingle,
And though deaf as a post I can still hear the gun.

Once more is my shoulder the rifle caressing,
Whil'st eager at heel lies the silent Scotch hound;
Steady—hang! then a whine, pent up passion expressing,
And a shout! as both dog and deer sprawl on the ground.

A tide to my thoughts brings a change o'er my dreaming,
Now I fancy my foot presses velvety sod,
And the swish of the line is as real in its seeming
As in days long ago when I wielded the rod.

Yes, again from the green bank I see the fish gliding,
And hear in the distance the water-wheel's song
As if to the mill-stream some secret confiding
That whispers and murmurs the message along.

Aye! aye! but it's time that I now stop this thinking
My face is quite flushed as if hurned by the sun;
Ere we part, here's a toast I know well worth the drinking,
"Here's years of success to the rod and the gun."

Pigeon Shooting—Bird's Point.

On Saturday last the Neophyte Club had their fourth medal shoot at Bird's Point, but the attendauce was uot as large as usnal, the attractions of the season drawing many to the interior in eeerch of deer or trout, and those present were late in getting to the ground. The conditione of tbe match were as usual, 12 birde each, 30 yards rise, ground traps, Hnrlingham rules. The shooting, however, in its general excelleuce made up for the deficiency in nnmber, for out of thirteen shooting tbere were two twelves, four elevens, aud two tene, which is certainly a good average. There was some excellent individual shooting. Mr. Bennett agein for the third time consecutively made a clean score, but tbis time he was tied by Mr. Kellogg, who on previous occasions has shot in fine form. All the men with eleven to their credit shot well, Mesers. Upham, Haskell, Dutton aud Rambo, eech at et times makiug some splendid kille. The beet of these, in fact, the best ebot of the day belongs to Mr. Upham, who with his secoud barrel brongbt dowu a terrific tailer dead without a flutter, at least seventy yards off. The birds were a lively lot, generally quarterers or incomers, with few tailers, but thoee tbat did strike out south meant it and weut for all they were worth. Mr. Goodall got into the double figures by very decided shooting, end as we said last week, when he gets his new gun he will stay there henceforth. He shot on Saturday with much freedom and accnracy. Messrs. Bennett and Kellogg flipped a quarter for the first medal, which Mr. Kellogg won. Mr. Bennett took second medal. Mr. Pollack, with ten, looked all through as if he was after one of the medals. The score:

Bennett	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Kellogg	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Rambo	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—11
Haskell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—11
Dutton	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—11
Upham	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—11
Pollak	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1—10
Goodall	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0—10
Platt	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1— 8
Dean	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0— 8
Chapin	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0— 7
Roche	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1— 5

After the match there was a lively sweepstakea pool, which waa divided by Mesere. Beunett and Haskell. The weether was charming.

The Open Match.

On Sunday, at the eame place, the third match, open to the State, came off, and though not advertised in a proper bneinnee mauuer drew together a good number of crack ehots from different parts of the State. The weather, es on Saturday, was delicious, but a little more favorable to the gun than the hird. The ehooting throughout the day wee splendid, and the birds a good average lot. The conditions were fifteen birde each, thirty yards rise, one hundred yarde boundary. We hope to see privete clube adopt the 100-yard boundary. Tbe last, certainly, without comparison is the fairest to all classes of shootere. Moet of the Neophytes are in favor of the change, aud nothing but a desire of having public match conditioua uniform in custom prevented its being adopted on Saturday hy them. It ie desirable, of course, to have the custom governing all clnb shooting nuiform in custom, but the 100-yard boundary is tbo fairest for all notwitbstauding, and may ae well be adopted by individual clube, if they prefer it, as by pereona in a public match. It ia purely optioual. For the first match ten outered, at $10 each, and the ehooting was excellent. Three fifteene, or clean acoree, one fourteen, one thirteen aud two t ene out of ten ehootere showe that business was moant by alY Hopper, Walsh, and Baesford tied on a clean score, and it would he difficult to which to give the palm for accuracy and quickness, and they did well to divide first, eecond and third money, $50, $30 aud $20, with $10 added. Fay, with an excellent fourteen, took fourth money. Slade and Pearson with ten each did not ahoot up to their form, hut Fisher witb thirteeu ahot in very good style. The ecore:

Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—15
Walsh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—15
Hopper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—15
Fay	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—14
Fisher	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	wdn	—10
Slade	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	wdn	—10
Pearson	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	wdn	— 8
Revard	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	withdn			— 4
Brown	0	1	1	1	1	0	wdn								— 3
Greely	0	1	0	1	1	0	wdn								— 3

Then followed a second match nnder the same conditions only with six hirds each and $5 entrance, making two pools of $30 and $15. In this the shooting was still better and more exciting, ae eeven out of nine made clean scores, but it was barren of result so it wes changed to a freeze-out. The score:

Pearson	1	1	1	1	1—6	Greely	1	1	1	1	1	1—6			
Fay	1	1	1	1	1—6	Walsh	1	1	1	1	1	1—6			
Bassford	1	1	1	1	1—6	Hopper	1	1	1	1	0	w—4			
Slade	1	1	1	1	1—6	Revard	0	1	wthdrn			—1			
Lambert	1	1	1	1	1—6										

Here again it was equally hard to reach a decieive result so determined was each man on victory. But in the first round Pearson and Greely fell, the others remaining up to the eighth round. Then it looked as if the supply of birds wonld run out before the winner was declared, so it was reeolved on the next round, to shoot at thirty-three yards. This settled Slade who fell on hie tenth bird, a etrong, swift flyer, which fell jnet ont of bounds riddled with shot. Walsh also fell in the tentb round. The contest now was limited to Fey, Bassford and Lambert, with the chances moet in favor of the firet, whose shooting was really admirable. A further distance was then proposed, and Fay stepped ont to forty yarde, whicb was not altogether wise, as he was shooting with No. 9 shot. His thirteenth bird proved a game one, for although well riddled with ehot it passed the boundary. Lambert stayed by the shoot taking first money. The score:

Lambert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—14
Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—13
Fay	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	w	w—12
Slade	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	w			—10
Walsh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	w			—10
Greely	0	w													— 0
Pearson	0	w													— 0

The attendance was large and all went away well pleased with the day's sport.

At Colma.

Tbe Lincoln Gnu Clnb held ite fonrth monthly ehoot at Colme on Snnday. The shooting all through was very good, Messrs. Edler aud Richter each making a clean score. Shooting off ties at three pair double birde, Mr. Richter took the medal in the first clase and Mr. Frisch in the second. Appended ie the score:

FIRST CLASS.

Edler	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—15
Richter	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—15
Parks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—14
Bruns	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—13
Drinkhouse	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—12
Johnson	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—11
Lee	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1—11
Potter	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1— 9
Waite	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0— 8
Heins	1	0	0	1	1	0	withdrawn								

SECONN CLASS.

Frisch	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—13
Ford	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—12
W. Northrup	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Seyden	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1—11
Karney	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—11
H. Norton	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—11
Merguire	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0—11
Luker	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—11
Cohen	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1— 8
Warde	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0— 6
Haynes	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 3

TIES SHOT OFF—FIRST CLASS.

Richter	10	11	11—5
Edler	10	10	10—3

At the Six Mile House.

The Occidental Wing Club, who, we understand, are comparatively inexperienced at the trap, held their fifth medal shoot on Suuday, at the Six Mile House, South San Francisco. Tbe strong wind blowing seriously interfered with the shooting The score:

Blanken	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1—7
Funcke	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—7
Rojas	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1—7
Todd	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—7
Williams	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—5
Ronan	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1—5
Dunshee	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1—5
Burnett	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1—2
Ford	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

FIRST TIE.

Blanken	1	1	0	1	0—3
Rojas	1	1	0	0	1—3
Funcke	0	0	0	1	1—2
Todd	0	0	0	0	1—1

SECONN TIE.

Blanken	1	1	1	1	1—4
Rojas	1	0	1	1	1—4

This Clnb will have ite eixth meeting on the third Sunday in August.

Matches to Come.

The first in importance is the complimentary shoot given by the Gnn Club of San Francieco to-day at Bird's Point, in honor of Mr. Macintosh, their old President. Bird will lay a grand lunch—oyster soup, clam chowder and lote of other good things. The club will have a grand time.

A puree of $500 ie to be shot for at San Bruno to-morrow. The conditioue are: Hurlingham rnlee, forty birde, $50 entrance fee; prizes divided into $250, $150 end $100. The gentlemen intending to take part in thie coutest are: C. Robineon, Fay, Slade, Lambert, Walsh, F. and H. Bassford, Hopper and Pearson. This is likely to he the most exciting match of the season.

Dick Cunningham, of San Bruno Hotel, it is said, has determined to give a puree of $200, to be ehot for on hie grounde within a ahort time.

A pigeon match ie to take place in Sacramento toward the end of the month between George W. Watson and P. D. Weeke for $25 a eide, 25 birds each.

General Notes.

Quoting a paragraph from our columns on the criminal and illegal killing of deer, Mr. N. White iu his paper, the *Sunday Capital*, says:

"Whilo in San Fraucieco a week ago we saw a truck-load of well-dried deer ekine iu front of a store on Sacramento street, and inquired of the proprietor where they came from. He replied that they were from Michigan Blnffs, Plecer connty, and that the load contained 450 skins. This was within one week after the openiug of the deer season. Now, it ie impoesible that these 450 deer were killed since the 1st of July. They were slanghtered by Indians, employed by hide dealers, during the Spring, as many of the ekius were those of fawne; and there were no evidencee on any of them of the sex of the animel, ae required by law. If any of the officers of the State Sportmen's Clnb wieh to investigate tbis matter, let them call at 204 Sacramento street, San Francisco."

Mr. White has always been a faithfnl co-laborer in the good cause, and we are glad he is not to desert ue in futnre.

Sportsmen complain loudly against the killing of quail in Kern county, now that the game law is in force. The accounte reaching ue indicate a very poor quail seasou. Occasionally old birds are eeen, but mostly alwaye without yonng. In the vineyerds of Sonoma, as high ae Glen Elleu, they are now eeldom seen. Well, it may be so. They are hawked in secreey every night in the year ronnd the streets of San Francisco, end wealthy snobs—generels, lawyers, merchante, brokers *ad infinitum* buy them. So bold bave they become in their law breaking that they apply even to such men as Mowry and Beuton & Co., to know if they have *any quail* on hand, and when answered with contempt and indignation, they reply by saying they can get them on the street but they don't want to wait. If we are not grievously mistaken, we shall have a bunch of these enohs in the Police dock before long, though we are about tired of doing all this detective work instead of those whose bueineee it ie. Nevertheless, we may have some fun before long.

Mr. Joseph Baseford wae in town last week. Like othere he reporte a great scarcity of young quail, which he attributes to the late raine destroying their first eggs. On his own place he observed several barren couple, the hens of which afterwards laid a second nest and hatched the young onee out. What a dirty dog, market hunter or not, must the man be who can kill these noble birds at such an interesting period of their lives! It is bad enough under any conditione, but when *sold* on the sly afterwards—phew! The very presence of such a man makee the atmosphere offeneive.

The July woodcock shooting in New Jersey opened fairly July 3st, and the best grounde were overrun with eportsmen on the opening day. The birds were quite numerous, and eeveral good bags were made by tbe Gothamitee and Jerseyites. A number of the coverts which fnrnished good sport last year are comparatively barren this season, and new grounds have been found where birds ere plentiful. Although the season for woodcock shooting in New York does not open nntil Angnst 1st, the sportsmen of the metropolis aud other points contiguous to New Jersey find solace iu that Stete, where the sport is legal dnring the months of Jnly, Octoher, November and the first fifteen daye of December.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

"A curious fact happened the other day at Flatbnsh, L. I. A cock qnail was shot by a young boy, and not knowing the misfortune of his act, or the bird had killed, I readily procured the same from him and had it mounted. After the taxidermist had skinned the bird we investigated the crop, as is my custom under euch opportunities, and in its crop were three large potato bugs (the Colorado beetle) eud five youngsoft potato bugs aud some other hugs, snch as common beetles."—*Exchange.*

This only corroboretes the experience of observant men as to the value of qnail iu vineyarde and orchards. Mr. Baldwin keeps both of his at Los Angelee well supplied with quail, and the above qnotation proves his wisdom in doiug eo, in spite of the tomfoolery got off last session of tbe Legislature by certaiu members, who opposed all game laws that they might poach all the year round.

"As buffalo are no longer numerous enough to make skin hunting pey, both Indiaueand whites have gone into the bone business. The Stauding Rock Indiana have collected aud sold 170 tons of bone this season at $8 per ton. At Coopers-town, Dak., 250 tons of buffalo bones are awaitiug shipment. Bismarck is a great bone depot, and the qnantity brought there is much larger than anywhere else."—*American Field.*

Very good indeed. As the whites and the Indiane have for years criminally slaughtered our buffalo, as if with a predetermination to exterminate them, we think they get more than they deserve in having their old dry bones to fall back upou to make a living. But what a commentary all this is upon our destruction of public game, animals and birds. Aftera wbile, in other ways, if it is not peremptorily stopped by a more vigorous enforcement of tbe law, old dry bones will be all that will be left any of ns anywhere within the broad domain of America. Let us read as we run.

Mr. A. G. Platt, of thie city, has just received a letter from Mr. Charles Slotterbek, of Lakeport, in which he says he recently saw a hand of eleven deer all standing together and quite within range, which said by their indifference as plainly as they could, "help yourself." Unfortnnately Slotterhek, like the rest of us on euch tempting occasions, had no rifle with him, or one of those deer would aurely have lost the number of his mess.

Mr. A. G. Platt, of the Alameda Gnn Club, has juet had ten young Japanese pheasauts hatched out hy a pet domestic heu. Up to writing the young birds were doing well. The pheasants imported this Spring by Messre. Goodall & Perkius, also laid eggs, but those of the silver pheasants, remarkably handsome birds, were not impregnated, and the others with young birds in all got broken. This, somehow, is always the case.

A very uupleasant but specific complaint comes to us of a prominent market huuter aud trap shooter killiug quail *all* the year ronnd. If the investigatiou now going ou provee the report to be true, he will be expelled from the clnh he helougs to, aud refueed admittance iuto any public matchee with *gentlemen* sportsmen. That alternative cannot be avoided.

The markets duriug the week have not beeu over plentifully supplied. The season, however, has produced some remarkably fine bucks. Since the one we saw at Lamoine, Turel & Co.'e, last week, that weighed 135 pound dreesed, one is reported killed at Healdsburg weighiug 128 pounds. From other quarters we hear of several more of large size heing killed. So far as sport goes, the eeason up to date, has certainly been most tho enjoyable and successful that we have had for some years.

Last week the Union Hill Sportemen'e Club, of Grase Valley, held a trap ehootiug tournament at Glenbrook. Five pigeone were nsed, and many good acores made. The best were by J. Webster, D. Bryau aud R. Gauthier,

At tha regular meeting of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club on the 11th, on motion it was decided to withdraw from the State Sportsmen's Association. It would be impertinent in us to make any particular comment on this action of the Gilroy Club. What we may not condemn, however, we may be permitted to regret, and such action we do regret sincerely. It will be strange if the club itself does not come hereafter to regret it also. Without a union of all the clubs, under the leadership of the State Association, little or nothing can be done by the press in obtaining good laws or punishing bad men. In seeking amendments to our existing laws from the next Legislature for the benefit of all, it will be in order now to ignore the wants of the Gilroy people, and by themselves they can do nothing in that direction. Wa doubt tha sincerity of the member, as a true sportsman, who advised such a step and we deplore the action of tha club in taking it. It is a bad business all round. Let the example be followed by other interior clubs, and then there will be a general rejoicing in the vagabond army of poachers all over the State, whose rascalities are measurably checked at present by the State Association prosecutions, that will give us the true conditions of things and open the eyes of the most skeptical. If any good is to be done, the subordinate clubs must hava a representative with whom and the press there must be perfect harmony and action. That's all.

A Portland, Oregon, correspondent of the *American Field* writes to that paper: "I was out through the Willamette Valley a couple of weeks ago, and the prospect for grouse, pheasants and quail was never better. The farmers all say they never before saw so many young birds. It is my opinion that we shall have better sport this yaar than any previous year." We have often commended the people and sportsmen of Oregon and Washington Territory for the care they take of their game. This is the result—abundance for all. We, in California, can have the same, if we will be equally wise.

The Eastern woodcock season opened on 1st inst. Upon the whole, it has been successful; the birds being numerous and in good condition. A feature of the season was that old haunts were found abandoned and new ones discovared. On the moors of England, where the bird is only found, the same thing often occurs. It is only a question of food, which is governed at times by very slight causes.

The pigeon Baby Mine, liberated in Atlanta, Ga., June 20th, arrived in the loft of E. H. Conover, its owner, at Keyport, at half-past 5 P. M., July 1st, in an almost unwaaried condition from its 725 miles record, being the second to have a record for that distance.

At Sacramento.

On Sundey last there was a clay pigeon tournament at Agricultural Park, Sacramento. The principal match was at 25 birds each, $5 entrance, the purse being divided into five purses; The shooting was good. The score: Kiug, 23; Parrott, 22; Watson, 22; Weeks, 21; Pedlar, 21; Todd, 19; Chapman, 17; Stevens, 16; Tebbetts, 16.

Comparative Shooting.

The last mail brings us the record of the third competition for the Victoria Cup, No. 2, Australia. The shooting in some cases, considering the distanca, was good, but in no case, at the same distances, better than our own. Speaking of the match a local paper said:

"The usual weekly meeting of the Melbourne Gun Club was held at the Club grounds, Brighton Park, on Saturday afternoon last, the principal event being the third competitiou for the Victoria Cup, No. 2, which must be won twice before becoming the property of a member. Messrs. W. Sayers and Norman Wilson have each a "leg in" for the cup, but neither gantleman was present upon the occasion under notice. Mr. L. Clarke and Mr. W. D. Clarke tied, each killing their nine consecutive birds. In shooting off Mr. L. Clarke killed his first and Mr. W. D. Clarke missed, so that the former was adjudged the winner of the Cup, an arrangement having been previously made to divide tha £1 optional sweep. The following are the results of Saturday's shooting:—

VICTORIA CUP, NO. 2—THIRD COMPETITION.

Conditions: nine birds each. £1 optional sweep. Club rules.

Mr. L. Clarke, 31 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Mr. W. D. Clarke, 30 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Mr. G. Peppin, 30 yds	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
Mr. P. Laws, 21 yds	1	1	0	0	1	1	1		—5
Mr. W. Williams, 28 yds	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	—5
Mr. A. Frew, 27 yds	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—7
Mr. J. Stephenson, 28 yds	0	1	w'd'n.						

TIES.

Mr. L. Clarke, 31 yds	1
Mr. W. D. Clarke, 30 yds	0

Mr. L. Clarke also won the two £1 sweeps which followed, in a style that shows he is quite a trap-fiend.

THE RIFLE.

Shell Mound.

The event most discussed during the weak was the 100-shot match of the Fifth Infantry Battalion, 200-yards off-hand, instigated by its commanding officer, Liautenant-Colonel Ranlett, which took place on Sunday last, at Shell Mound. The match has distinctive feetures in two ways. In one way it shows what enterprise in a commander and practica in his corps will do. In the other it shows the wonderful capacity of California's sharpshooters at the target. We have occasion, as a people, to feel proud of the result of the match on Sunday, for it places California at tha head of the world's record, and yet the total, 1,810 out of a possible 2,000, grand as it is, was not quite up to the figure we uamed. While Lieut. Fred Kuhnle aud Sergeant Hovey excelled all their previous scores by making 460 and 456 out of a possible 500 respectively, Liaut. I. S. Kellogg, Jr., and Sergeant Nick Williams both fell below their records by a united total of some twelve or fourteen points. On these calculations, based on the excellent shooting recently, by Kellogg and Williams, we placed the total for tha staff team on Sunday at 1,820. However, so little disturbs tha eye and nerve in a match like this, that we gladly accept the result as it stands, for the 1,810 is not only the best score in the world under the conditions, but it beats the score of four of the "Big Six," made at Shall Mound on the fifth instant, by 28 points, quite a reapectable beating, too, for each men with the rifle as the "Big Six" are known to be. Hence, to-day the staff are the crack team of the State at 200 yards, and as the foundation of the honor has only recently been laid by sterling enterprise in the commandar, and punctual practice by the corps, both Col. Ranlett and the Fifth Battalion have every reason to be proud of the honor.

So much for the winning team. Now for a few words on the losing team selected from men of Company A. Tha match in question was to hava been shot on the previous Sunday, and was not *officially* postponed, only so far as related to the shooting of the staff team owing to the absence of Lieut. Fred Kuhnle. The team of Compauy A were on the ground and all fired under the regulation conditions. Owing to the unfortunate accident that happened to private Macdouald on Sunday, by which he only fired twenty shots out of 100, and the ill condition of privata Waltham, which reduced his score, we think Company A's team ought to ba credited with the score of the previous week published in our columns, which of course, is much higher than the one made last Sunday, which we publish in this issue. The score wa refer to, and which, in our opinion, ought to be given Company A, as their record in this match cannot be given in detail again but we give the gross numbers:

Waltham	446	Moore	435
Macdonald	436	Pierce	434
Total			1,750

Which gives a percentage of 88⅔ against 90⅛ for tbe staff team last Sunday. Allowiug for tha disadvantages mentioned the total of both teams, 3,113, with a percentage of 88.35 is quite respectable, but then it is not as good as both teams have done. The score of the two teams last Sunday:

Kuhnle	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—47
	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5—45
	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—47
	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4—45
	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—45
	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—47
	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—43
	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4—45
	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5—45
	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—48
Total										460
Hovey	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—47
	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—45
	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4—47
	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—46
	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—47
	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4—44
	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—48
	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5—44
	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	3—44
	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—44
Total										456
Kellogg	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—44
	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—47
	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5—46
	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5—44
	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—45
	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—48
	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—45
	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5—45
	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4—43
	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—46
Total										453
Williams	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—45
	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—45
	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—45
	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4—43
	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	3	4	4—44
	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	4—41
	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4—45
	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4—44
	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—44
	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	3	4—43
Total										444

COMPANY A. TEAM.

Pierce	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—48
	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—47
	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4—43
	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—45
	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—46
	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—44
	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—48
	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	3	4—43
	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—43
	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—43
Total										451
Waltham	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5—45
	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4—45
	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5—44
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—39
	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	3	5	5—45
	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—42
	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—44
	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—42
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—43
	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5—44
Total										433
Moore	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—43
	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4—44
	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5—43
	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—43
	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	5	4—42
	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	5	4—42
	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—42
	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	3—40
Total										419

The grand success of Kuhnle, on Sunday, is a bitter rebuka to all concerned in robbing him of the honors he won recently at the State Rifle Tournament, by giving the champion medal to ona who did not, beyond question, win it. Kuhnla is alone the champion of California, and hie 60 bull's-eyes out of 100 shots, and a score of 460 out of a possible 500, on Sunday, attest the fact beyond controversy. By this score, beating his previous record of 457, Lieutenant Kuhnle has been awarded the champion medal, given by Col. Ranlett. Tha medal will probably ba made this week according to a design to ba furnished by the Colouel. It will be a very handsome one. Battalion Orders No. 6, dated June 25th, 1884, call tha attention of marksmen to the fact that the winner of the champion medal must be prapared to defend such champion medal on thirty daya' notice from any military marksmeu of the Pacific Coast, who, in like manner, will be subject to a challenge for the same. Only members of the regular army, Marine Corps and the National Guards of the Pacific Coast are therefore entitled to shoot for tha medal.

Major Parsons won the medal of Lieutenant Wright of Company A, last Sunday, No. 15, by a score of 124 to 108 points at 200 and 500 yards. The score:

Parsons—200 yards	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—63
500 yards	5	4	4	3	3	5	5	3	4	5	5	4	2	4	5	5—61
Total																124
Wright—200 yards	4	3	4	4	4	4	2	4	3	4	4	3	3	5	4	5—55
500 yards	2	2	3	3	2	4	5	3	5	5	5	3	3	5	5	5—53
Total																108

In reference to thesa matches the rula of challanges has been changed and is as follows: The original rule allowed any member of the second five in the battalion team to challenge any member of the first five, auy membar of the third five to challeuge any member of the secoud, and any member of tha battalion to challeuge auy man in the third five. Tha present rule allows a member of the team to challeuge only the member next above him, No. 15 being open to challenga from the battalion. By this rule a marksman will go up atep by step as he improvee.

Major Parsons, No. 15, will probably challeuge Lieutenant-Colonel Ranlett, No. 14, next Sunday, and the latter will challeuge No. 13. The Colonel made a good record on Sunday, but if they shoot this match we lay a cigar on the Major.

Fine Shooting at Carson.

Ten members of the Carson Guard shooting team made the following score over their 200-yard range at Treadways Park:

Saffell	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—48
Alley	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—47
Laing	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5—45
Slocomb	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—44
Kennedy	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—44
Heritage	4	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	4	4—44
Thaxter	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4—43
Cheney	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5—43
Cowing	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—42
Borges	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—42
Total										442

In this connection we again ask what has been done, or what is likely to be done, about selecting the Californie team to shoot for the Inter-State Trophy? Navada won it last time, and has the right thereby to name the place, if not the day, of the next match. Suppose from negligence or indifferenca on the part of the California authorities, tha Nevada men find they have to suit their own convenienca, name a day, and shoot according to regulation? Then the tropby goee by default for this year sees the deciding contest. In our opinion it is the duty of Colonel Charles Soutag, Inspector-Geueral of Rifla Practice, to salect tha team, but he is on the Governor's staff and is reported to take no interest in rifle shooting generally, or in the team matter particularly. The public of California, however, will be vary indignant if the trophy ie lost from negligence. Somebody will get into trouble about this team matter if it is not speedily arranged.

The New Winchester Rifle.

Mr. Allen has on exhibition at his gun store, 416 Market street, a splendid specimen of this gun which is well worthy tha attention of the connoisseur in rifles. In mechanism it is perfect and beautiful to look at. The barrel is 28 inches long and the whole weight of the gun 10¾ pounds. The magezine carries twelve cartridges. The shell is 1¼ inch loug, and presents the principal improvement of the naw gun. It tapers slightly to the end, and while its length is sufficient to keep it from turning end over end, it is free from all the recoil of the bottle-shaped shells. The price is only the sama as older guns. The Winchester Arms' Company are always inventing something new to keep abeed of their competitors, and their last improvment seems to maka their Winchester rifle perfect. We recommend our readers to inspect their last production.

Personal.

We had much pleasure in receiving a visit during the week from Col. W. Milton Farrow, of Springfield, Mass., who ranks as one of the leading rifleman of the Eastern States Col. Farrow is on a visit to some relatives in this city, and will remain about a fortnight with us. He intends to be present at tha Schuetzen Tournament, to-morrow week, so the local cracks had better be prepared to do something very good, or tha first prize is likely to go East. We guess Jacoby, Kuhls, Stanton, Strecker, Frease and other leaders will sustain the honor of the State. We are sura, however, the California Schuetzen Club, and all other of our rifle organizations, will giva Colonel Farrow the welcome due to one of his prominency and standiug in the brotherhood. We hope to sea the Colonel as often as he can convaniently call upon us.

We shall next week publish the Creedmoor rules which we have just received from New York. It will theu be aeen there is no such rule as claimed by those who gave Linville the champion medal, which justifies their decision.

The Eintracht Rifles.

On Sunday this club had a practice shoot at Schuetzen Park, but the number out was small. The score:

Lieut. F. Kuhls	399	Tapken	244
Klotz	370	Schneider, with Sharp's rifle	332
Gumbel	367	Schneider, with Sharp's rifle	282
Len	317	Stamer, with Sharp's rifle	305
Kruger	245		

Tbe father of Lilian Smith, our wonderful girl rifle shot, is again after Carver, Bogardus aud Stubbs for a match with his phenomenal child. He gives a great latitude in his last defiant challenge, but we believe that Lilly can do all he claims for her.

Another Good Score.

By the kiudness of Mr. P. Jacoby we were furnished with the score of H. C. Smith, made at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, on the 13th inst. Wa regret our rifle dapartment was filled up before we received the score last week.

H. C. Smith	22	22	23	23	23	24	25	21	24	20—227												
	18	17	24	24	19	23	25	24	22	21—216												
Total																						443

The Schuetzen Club.

We shall hava something pleasaut to say next week about the prize tourament on 3d aud 4th of Augnst of this distinguished body of riflemeu, when it will do them most [illegible] In the meantime we call attention to their advertisement in another column.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, July 26, 1884.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District, San Francisco (Fall Meeting), August 2d, 5th, 7th, and 9th.
Santa Cruz Fair Association, Santa Cruz, August 12th to 16th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.
Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
Ninth District Fair Association, Robuerville, Sept, 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

Veterinary Education.

At a recent meeting of the Regents of the University of California, the faculty of the College of Agriculture was authorized to procure the services of Dr. de Tavel for occasional lectures on veterinary science. This is a recognition of the importance of the subject, which it is to be hoped will lead to the establishment in the near future of a class in this branch of medicine. The fine stock interest of this Coast already represents millions of dollars and is steadily increasing. The necessity of proper medical skill is apparent, and this action of the Regents of the University indicates their determination to provide for it. At the recent meeting of the Illinois State Veterinary Association a committee was appointed to prepare a bill, to be presented to the next Legislature, requiring all practicing veterinarians to provide themselves with proper certificates showing their fitness for the work of treating ailing domesticated animals, these certificates to be signed by three competent veterinarians to be appointed by the Governor. This is a blow aimed at the rights of the country cow doctors, who have so long enjoyed the privilege of dosing suffering cattle and horses without undergoing a preparatory course of study to fit themselves for the work. If the veterinary profession had done this years ago it would now have more of the confidence and respect of the general public than it ever had, for the sins of ignoramuses have been ascribed to the legitimate profession, and brought it into contempt with many. The "cow doctors" will of course claim that such a movement has only the object of securing the graduate vets a monopoly of the business, but the fact is that stock owners have an equal interest in promoting the highest order of veterinary skill. The live stock of this country is getting to be too valuable to be killed off by ignorance or to be made the subject of experimental practice. We have some skillful practitioners on this Coast, but they are few and were all educated in foreign parts. Some of them are of the non-progressive sort and adhere to methods long since obsolete with the thoroughly schooled veterinary. The profession has advanced with everything else in this world, and young blood and brains is the most certain to keep in the van of progress. The proposed lectures by Dr. de Tavel will be of benefit to the young gentlemen who attend them, by conveying hints that are valuable. In occasional lectures only the Doctor can but treat the subjects generally, but in so doing he will expose to view the length and breadth of the field, and thus lead on to the establishment of a thorough course in the science, a consumation that will be more important to our live stock interest than most people imagine. It will be a fitting adjunct to the State educational institution.

Grinstead as a Sire.

The fame of Santa Anita does not rest alone on its wines and brandies, its succulent pastures and its precocious equine youngsters. Grinstead looms up as a sire of racers and promises to soon dispute the palm with all comers East or West. Grinstead was a horse of most decided quality in the turf himself, but in a few years his performances there will only figure as a supplement to his record. Gano and Grismer brought him into notice last season and the year before, but 1884 has already brought him into prominence with the season less than half expired. The stable left the ranch last Spring in bad condition, the condition of the weather having been such as to preclude any material preparation. Work was begun after the horses arrived at Covington and carried along as well as circumstances would allow, but the engagements came on in quick time and found them yet far from that form that was necessary to do justice to the colts. They started in some and forfeited in others and when the exercises began at Chicago Mr. Baldwin was on hand with the condition of the stable somewhat improved, but yet below the fine point desirable, considering the importance of the Driving Park and Washington Park Meetings and the number and quality of the other horses that contended. Under the circumstances the Santa Anita representatives did well. At Covington the get of Grinstead started six times and were placed four times; at Chicago they started sixteen times and secured ten places. Up to the close at Chicago, July 14th, they had won $15,625, distributed as follows:

Fallen Leaf, 3, dam Mollie McCarthy	$4,715
Verano, 2, dam Jennie D., by Glenelg	6,640
Mission Belle, 2, dam Josie C., by Leamington	3,370
Volanthe, 2, dam Sister Anne, by Glenelg	400
Savanna, 3, dam Josie C., by Leamington	300
Gano, 4, dam Santa Anita, by Virgil	200
Total	$15,625

The stable proceeded from that point to Saratoga where the racing has been in progress this week. No details have been received, but it is intimated in the Associated Press dispatches that Volanthe won the Flash Stakes last Tuesday, adding another credit to Grinstead's account. Fallen Leaf, unquestionably one of the best, if not the greatest three-year-old of the year, is reported to have a bowed tendon and it is doubtful if she ever comes to the post again. But this is rumor and may be an exaggeration. If she drops out it will affect Grinstead's record unfavorably for this year, but he is thirteen years old, in his prime, and has time enough before him to achieve a full measure of greatness.

Coney Island Stakes.

In the advertising department will be found the notice of the Coney Island Jockey Club inviting entries to their June stakes for 1885–6. The stakes for 1885 are the Foam and Surf Stakes, both for two-year-olds, foals of 1883. The Foam is a sweepstakes of $25 each p. p. with $1,000 added, five furlongs; the Surf with the same conditions except that the winner of the Foam Stakes is penalized seven pounds. The stakes for 1886 are the Mermaid for three-year-old fillies, foals of 1883, at $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared before July 1st, 1885, with $1,250 added; one mile and an eighth. The Tidal, for all three-year-olds, at $100 each, half forfeit, or only $20 if declared before July 1st, 1885, with $2,500 added; one mile. The Coney Island Derby, with same conditions, one mile and a half. These are all rich stakes, and yearlings with such engagements are well placed upon the turf. The entries close August 15th, with the Secretary, J. G. K. Lawrence, N.E. corner Fifth avenue and Twenty-second street, New York.

Latonia Fall Meeting.

In addition to the regular stakes of the Latonia Jockey Club for the Fall meeting this year, a series of extras for the especial benefit of beaten horses. They are the Maiden Stakes for two-year-olds that have not won prior to August 1st, with penalties for those having run second. The Tobacco Stakes for three-year-olds that have not won prior to August 1st. The Merchant Stakes for all ages, with penalties for previous winnings this year; one mile and an eighth, and the Cincinnati Hotel Stakes with same conditions; two miles and an eighth. The details of the stakes will be found in the advertising column. Closing day, August 1st, with the Secretary, E. D. Lawrence, Covington, Ky.

At the Tricks.

George Saunders, whose "Confessions" ran in serial form for some weeks in the *Breeders' Gazette* last Winter, is evidently making data for a second volume. The New York *Spirit's* correspondent, in describing the Chicago Trotting Meeting, says:

The 2:17 class developed a job which was promptly defeated by the judges. The supposed-to-be unimpeachable Saunders, driving for an owner whose instructions are to win, and who has frequently complained of combinations, was discovered trying to give the race away to Fanny Witherspoon. Perhaps this explains some of the supposed combinations in which Mr. Gordon's horses were defeated. First heat, Witherspoon made a bad break, and Edwin Thorne was allowed to win, in 2:33¾. Second heat, Thorne led to the half, in 1:13½, but Witherspoon closed with him in the stretch and made a dead heat, in 2:23¾. The contestants of the previous heat made the fight in third heat, going almost side by side to the half, in 1:11½, and so on to the finish, when Witherspoon spurted and won by a neck. Time, 2:22¾. The others way back. Fourth heat, Thorne was wisely laid up, and Phyllis went for Witherspoon, but the latter won easily, in 2:25½. Fifth heat, Clemmie G. came out fresh, and, after Witherspoon made a bad break at the half, Saunders sent his big mare for the heat, but Phyllis made her show up what stuff she was made of, Clemmie G. winning by a neck, in 2:22¾. Now, old man Wagner, who proved a thorn in the side of the conspirators last season, had to take his mare to the stable for not winning a heat in five, and Clemmie G. easily led into the homestretch of the sixth heat. Then Witherspoon passed her, but made a break very near the wire, and Clemmie G. had to take the heat, in 2:27. "Now for sure money," and a tripartite agreement appeared to have been formed, for Witherspoon was allowed to go to the half at a little better than a 2:40 gait the seventh heat. A show of racing was made coming home, but Witherspoon was permitted to finish first, in 2:31. The judges, however, were equal to the emergency, and, casting aside the usual fear of the high and mighty men in the sulky, called the heat "no heat," and administered a caution to George Saunders, who appeared to have the better horse, that if he did not let Clemmie G. win, he would be visited with the full penalty provided by the rules. The eighth heat condemned him, but proved the justice of the judges' conclusions. Witherspoon broke badly after passing the first turn; then Thorn tried to win the heat, but Clemmie G. gave chase, and forced Thorne off his feet within a short distance of the wire, winning the heat and race by a neck.

Sunny Slope Colts Sold.

The following is the result of the auction sale of colts from Sunny Slope, held at Chicago on the 11th and 12th:

1. Bay stallion, 2 years, by Sultan, dam by The Moor—Armstrong & Co.	$465
2. Bay stallion, 2, by Sultan, dam Atalanta, by The Moor—same	475
3. Bay stallion, 2, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief—Wm. Emmett	1,500
4. Gray filly, 2, by Sultan, dam by The Moor—Wm. Emmett	450
5. Bay filly, 2, by Sultan, dam Bellevue Maid, by Peck's Idol—Wm. Emmett	400
6. Brown filly, 2, by Sultan, dam said to be by Chieftain—J. Wilkes Ford	$75
7. Black filly, 2, by Sultan, dam Gulnare, by The Moor— ——	505
8. Bay filly, 2, by Sultan, dam Peg Woffington, by Speculation—Rich & Lakeland	1,600
9. Black filly, 2, by Del Sur, dam Vasbti, by Mambrino Patchen—Jno. R. Graham	1,475
10. Bay gelding, 2, by Sultan, dam Gertrude, by The Moor—Herdick	500
11. Bay gelding, 2, by Sultan, dam by Echo— ——	350
13. Sorrel gelding, 4, by Del Sur, dam Sunny Slope Belle, by The Moor—Wm. Emmett	1,500

There is a current disposition on the part of American turfmen to give over their English campaigning and run their horses at home. The current issue of the New York *Spirit* says:

Mr. P. Lorillard may be said to have practically abandoned his venture on the English turf, as his agent, Mr. Bishop, left last week for England, and will, upon his return, bring with him such of Mr. Lorillard's horses now in Tom Cannon's hands, that are not sold or claimed in races. Mr. Lorillard finds there is now a very different state of affairs from that existing in 1878, when he sent Parole and Uncas as an advance guard. Now there is quite as much racing here as he needs, and those in Cannon's hands have turned out a very bad lot. He may send over a few, if they race to please him, but no untried ones. Apropos of Americans racing in England, it seems that our future will depend upon Mr. A. J. Cassatt. That gentleman has several of his colts, now two-year-olds, engaged in the Epsom Derby, among them Brookwood. They are so fine a lot that already there is a great deal of conjecture as to whether or not the "tri-color" will be seen in England next season. It is insinuated, rather than stated, that should the colts show first-class form, "Mr. Kelso" may send over a contingent, and Jacob Pincus, it is hinted, may be the trainer.

Parole has at last been retired from the turf, after campaigning nine seasons, during which he ran 126 races, won 59, and $81,884.25. The old horse is not really broken down, but his trainer says he is lame, and thinks it needless to go on with him. The career of this splendid old horse surpasses those of Caller Ou and Fisherman, and rivals that of Boston. He began in 1875, and was the best two-year-old of his year. Indeed, Parole was probably the best two-year-old performer ever seen in this country, with the exception of Sensation. It has been the custom of most writers to disparage Parole, but with the late Mr. Foster, we were from the first his warm admirer. Whether or not he was strictly first-class is a matter of opinion, but from the day he came upon the turf he has defeated the first-raters of each season. Ten Broeck, Tom Ochiltree, Monitor, Eole, in America, and Isonomy, in England, have all struck their colors to him, and he is perhaps the most popular race-horse America has ever known, and never made his appearance without a reception from the stand.

"Broadchurch" on the two-year-olds: The Quickstep Stakes brought to the fore another California juvenile wonder. Although the distance was only half a mile, and twenty starters were bracketed, Mission Belle was backed heavily by her owner and others, apparently not caring how she got off in such a short spin. She didn't get off in front, nor yet at the tail end, but before they had gone forty yards she flew past everything in front of her, and won in the extraordinary fast time of 49 seconds. She is another of the Grinstead get, and is formed something on the quarter-horse pattern. Baldwin has got three wonders in Verano, Volanthe and Mission Belle. There is no stable in the country that can boast of such a trio of two-year-olds.

Gossip about Westmont.

[Chicago Correspondence N. Y. Spirit.]

The sensation of the meeting and of the year was the marvelous and as yet unapproachable performance of the pacer, Westmont. The performance has been the all-absorbing theme since among turfmen, causing no little discussion among them as to the merit attaching to the performance of either a trotting or pacing horse hitched with running mate. We find, as might be expected among envious and jealous horsemen, a disposition to give little or no credit to Westmont for his wonderful exhibition of speed and staying qualities; to me it was really a revelation. Only think of it—a mile in two minutes; he will certainly accomplish it. I consider the horse entitled to recognition as the wonder of the turf, and the king of pacers so far shown to the public. There are two or three dark ones yet to be unveiled, but at present Weetmont is to the fore.

Your numerous readers I heer exclaim, "Upon what grounde do yon base so broad a proposition, when you know a horse is dragged over a distance of ground?" In answering I will ask this question: "Do you believe that there is a horse living that can pull a skeleton wagon a mile in two minutes?" You hesitate; well, concede that there is, but I do not believe it. I will now ask you one more question: "Do you believe that, added to the resistance of a wagon, a horse can drag another in the breeching a mile in two minutes?" Anticipating the answer I will comment no farther, but shall be pleased to hear those holding different viewe through *The Spirit*.

Meeting Johnny Murphy, I put this question:

"John, do yon believe any horse can pnll a wagon a full mile in two minutee?" Hesitatingly he answered, "Yes."

"Do you helieve, added to the resistauce of the wagon, that he could literally dreg a trotter or pacer in same time?" He quickly replied, "No."

"Then it follows, as a matter of conrse, that in the performance of Westmont and mate, that Westmont, for a good portion of his mile, went up to the bit and ehared the hnrden of the wagon?" His answer was, "Yes."

I then referred to Frank and his mate, and learned from him that he had been badly handicapped in his race against Winship, as his horse, formerly reliable, has become unsteady, caused by bad handling at Jerome Park this season. I then remarked to Murphy that I have given some thought to the matter of donble team trotting and it seems to me that Little Frank and Winship should hs able to wipe ont all double team records. Murphy eaid he agreed with me, and would like to see them hitched together.

Meeting to-day upon the clnb-honse veranda a gentleman whose opinion of turf affairs ie second to no man in America—Mr. Henry Graves—I asked him his views on the running to wagon question. He was most emphatic in his expression that he did not believe a horse could be prodnced that could pull a wagon weighing 100 lbs., driver and weights np, in 2:00 (Campbell's wsgon, without pole, weighed 78 lbs.; with pole would approximate 100 lbs.) Said he, "I offered to bet $50, and did pnt up the money, that Firebrand could not do it." The party who proposed to bet him $50 came back from a journey to Campbell's stehle, and said he wonld not run the horse for less than $200. Mr. Graves replied he did not want to bet at all, but he would give np his $50 to see a horse do it. Friend Taylor, the harness maker, broke in with, "Why, all down the hackstretch Westmont had his head to the front. The performance was wonderfnl."

It is an old axiom of the tnrf that "it is speed that kills." Then, for a moment, think of calling upon a pacer that has not shown a nile better than 2:12 (which Westmont has shown in private), this season, to go a mile in 2:00 and share, which he did, for a good part of a mile, the resistance of a wagon. Will you not now admit that it was a marvellous performance? Why, coming home, before the pacing wonder broke, did not yon all see Campbell making free nse of the whip upon the runner? Had he rnn strong and free up the home-stretch I believe Westmont would have finished his mile, without a break, in better time than 2:00.

Let us now refer to the performance of the nonpariel Jay-Eye-See. He was accompanied by a running horse in a snlky, driven by the skillful Splan. He went to the quarter in 31½ secouds. "Too fast!" the experienced turfman exclaims. At the half in 1:03¼. "Too fast!" He cannot come home; "'tis speed that kills;" right. Into the homestretch he slackens his flight; he comes home game and fast, too; bnt 2:11¼ verifies the old adage—"A slow quarter for a fast mile." But did you keep one eye on the racehorse coming home? He was the quitter in the race, and had a full benefit of Splan's whip. So we find it takes a good horse to pull even a snlky a mile in 2:11¼.

Now, will you not admit 2:01¾ the marvel of the nineteenth century? Think of the strain in the motive forces and reepiratory organs. If beaten in the nineteenth centnry, will it he by Westmont, Gnrgle, or Johnston? Many remarked he made a great performance, but 2:15½ is as fast as he can pace to harness. Did he not beat Richball, Fuller, etc., in the free-for-all? How do you know that to be a limit of his speed?

Meeting Mr. Johnson, who sold him, I asked: "How fast can Weatmont pace, for hlood, in single harness? Yon once told me he could pace in 2:12." Mr. Johnson replied:

"When the sale was first mentioned I was offered $15,000 for what he had already shown. I refnsed, telling Mr. Hill he could have the gelding for $20,000, and I wonld show him 2:12. The next morning Mr. Hill came aronnd and said he would take Westmont if I would show 2:12 I replied as I felt, 'I don't care to sell for $20,000; if I do I will not he ready for several days, after his fast work, to show a mile.' I finally told him I wonld ahow at any time. Mr. Hill then replied, 'Yon need not show him np, I will take him anyhow.'"

Mr. Johnson fnrther stated that Westmont could pace a mile, good day and track, in 2:11 or better.

Westmont ia a chestnnt sorrel, 15½ hands. No race-horse carries a more bloodlike head, and his limbs are in the catgut and steel mould of the high bred race-horse. His genersl appearance is that of a well bred and highly formed trotter, not in the generally accepted form of the pacer, not unlike, in this respect, Johnston and Gnrgle. He wae sired hy, all things considered, a horse that I think the eqnal of, if not the peer, any trotting bred stallion that ever lived, the dead Almont. Meeting Col. John W. Conley, he remarked to me, "I purchased the dam of Westmont in Virginia. She was a chestnnt sorrel, sired by Cottrill Morgan, out of a thoroughbred mare, and I sold her to Col. West. I then remembered her, and waa also painfnlly reminded of a beantifnl filly that I saw at Edge Hill out of her, by Dictator, that I greatly fancied and foolishly did not buy."

YACHTING.

The sloop Lively, lately of Stockton, has again changed hands and will soon belong as of old to the locsl fleet. We rejoice in the fact thst small yachts are again coming into favor. We can recollect, and not many years hack either, when every Saturday afternoon and Sunday that the bay was alive with small yachts and pleasure boats, sailed mostly by yonng men who were commencing sailing.

These amateurs as they grew more expert and became older naturally drifted into larger vessels, which was as it should he, hut seemingly left no ons to follow them in the small craft. Sailiug and nautical experience generally cannot be learnt in a moment and the hardest place to learn is aboard a large vessel, which the tyro is contemptuously refered to as a "Greek" and finds out as best he may the reason for anything being done; whereas, on the other haud, on a small hoat, if the novice has some of his friends to sail the boat, he can ask questions and receive answers which he can comprehend aud hefore long he ahls to take the tiller himself, which latter hs very properly wonld not be sllowed to do on board a large yacht.

Yachting is like any other study; to learn it properly oue must commence at the beginning aud not at the end. It would be ridiculous to teach a child mathematics by jumping him at once, say at the multiplication table, and allowing him to flounder round there nntil he got some indistinct idea of the meaning, hefore he learnt the slphabet, and the same reeson applies to hoating matters. So our advice to young men desiring to become proficient yachtsmen is to learu first of all to manage a small plunger, the simplest rig there is, and when fully confident that he thoroughly understande that, to go up a peg and so on and in a few seasons, with any kind of application, he will be able to handle auy reasonably large vessel with perfect safety.

The Enid is hauled out on the heach near the Presidio and propped up. Shs is beiug changed from a yawl back into a sloop. She was the pioneer of ths yawl rig on this Coast, and although hut a very small vessel excited criticism sufficient to induce others to build yachts after that rig, with, according to the owners' side of the question, great success. The Enid is the first vessel in these waters to be transformed to her original rig after once having a driver. Extensive repairs, inside and out, are contemplated, and if everything ie carried out as arranged she will hardly be recognized by those who knew the boet in early times.

The wind last Saturday, abont snudown, fell very light, eeveral of the yachts started up the hay, but aftsr passing Point Blnnt ran into a calm belt and were nnable to proceed farther. The Rambler endeavored to go back to Saucelito but could only get abont half way between there and the island, whers she was compelled to anchor all night.

We are in receipt of the American Yacht Register for the season of 1884. This book is published in New York, and contains a fnll list of all the yachts belonging to yacht clubs in the Unitsd States with their dimensions and the name of the owner and the club to which they belong. Any one interested in yachting can find very interesting statistics in this book.

The habit of keeping honse on board the yschts at Sancelito seems to be coming rapidly into fashiou. Mr. Lee, of the Whitewing, was, we think, the first to inaugurate this, and he enjoyed it so that he has been followed by the Rambler, Frolic and Eva, the two latter having ladies on board.

The 40-foot schooner, built by Stone, which has already changed hands since heing in frame, still remains on the ways with her spars and iron work all completed. It is to be regetted that she is not finished and put in the water, as lying there exposed to wind and weather will hardly improve her any.

The yachtsmen seem to he satisfied with their exertione on the Napa and Santa Cruz trips on the Fonrth, and to take more pleasnre in talking over their achievements then than to act now, so in consequence there is very little to report this week in yachting circles.

The model of the Carmelita, Mr. Coleman's new yacht, has excited a good deal of talk among our local scribes, but as there seems to he little prohahility of her appearing in these waters for some time yet, we will withhold onr ideas until her arrival.

The Spray came off Stone's ways last week cleaned and painted. She went to Vallejo last Saturday and returned the following day. Enjoyable weather was experienced on hoth trips. She will he kept for the balance of the season at Saucelito.

The sloop Nelliie, eince she was made into a *mule*, by having a cross hetweeu a centreboard and the keel attached to her bottom, if not nsed much. She was a much hetter boat with a centrehoard.

On Saturday night a dance was arranged by Commodore Harrison at the San Francisco Yacht Club Honse, to which there was a goodly attendance, both from the yachts and from Saucelito.

Pacific Y. C. Ocean Race.

San Francisco yachtsmen have made a departure from the usual rontine of hay cruises, and on July 5th the Pacific Y. C. tnrned out for an ocean race. There was plenty of variety—light winds, calms, and at last a tearing breeze with rough water accompaniment, making lively work and an exciting finish.

The fleet was ready early in the morning, but there was very little wind, what there was being from S. E. A large number of spectators were present at Santa Cruz to witness the start, which took place at 10 A. M., Annie crossing at 10:17, Nellie 10:21, Lurline 10:24, Fleur de Lis 10:25, Aggie 10:27. Besides the racers were Casco, Nautilne, Lady Mine and Clara to witness the race.

Fleur de Lie started for Monterey, carrying a breeze for some two miles, when it left her becalmed, the others who had gone farther off shore in search of wind, heing in a like predicament. When the wind did come, it was from northwest, Annie catching it first and the others a little later, all but Fleur de Lis, which lay way astern until 11:50, when a breeze found her, and away she went with all drawing to catch the leaders, only Aggie heing within sight of her.

Running on to the stakeboat, the Lnrline turned first, then Nellie, Lady Mine, Aggie, Annie, all passing Fleur de Lis going one way as they went the other, the leader being ten miles ahead of her.

For a time the wind was light, with calms at intervals, hut Fleur de Lis atill held on, overhanling the others, and at passing Aggie, the latter withdrew soon after for no apparent reason. Aftsr the tempers of the yachtsmen hed hesn thoroughly tried hy calms and catspaws, old Æolus releuted and sent them wind enough in a lump for two or three good racee in the shape of a blow from ths west, eoon rolliug up an ugly sea.

Annie lost her jib at once, and ran into smoother water to set matters right, while the others quickly reefed down. Now was Fleur de Lis' chence, and she was driven through in a way that soou put Aunis under her lee, and finally placed her less than a minuts hehind Lurline at the finish, the full time beiug:

	Start.	Finish.	Actual.	Corrected.
Lurline	10 25 48	5 03 20	6 37 32	6 37 32
Fleur de Lis	10 26 43	6 03 33	7 36 50	7 22 46
Nellie	10 22 04	6 05 34	7 43 30	7 26 00
Annie	10 17 43	7 02 05	8 44 22	8 14 34

The prizes, which are of silver, were awarded: First to Lurline, second to Fleur de Lis, third to Nellie, and fourth to Annie. In the eveuing a ball was given at the Ocean Honse, at which the prizes were presented.—*Forest and Stream.*

The foregoing article from the *Forest and Stream* is not characterized by the spirit of fairness that generally seems to predomiuats in that yachting authority, hut it is evidently taken from one of our dailies, the correspondent of which had evidently strong Fleur de Lis predilections.

In the first place the time of starting, whenfiret mentioned, does not correspond with ths time-table published in the same article, thns contradicting itself, and, moreover, the article says Fleur de Lis finished less that a minute behind Lurline, whereas the same table referred to showed the Lurline to finish ahead of Fleur de Lis exactly 59m. and 18s. on actual time, and 45m. aud 16s. ahead of her on the corrected time. If our esteemed New York contemporary desires to see the reason why Aggie squared away for Monterey, he is respectfully referred to our issue of the 12th inst., and we beg furthermore to state that Fleur de Lis did not pass Aggie until several minutes after the latter kept off the wind, when consequently the vessels were sailing in diametrically opposite directions; nnder which circumstances it is not very difficult for the vessels to *pass* one another. We do not know why the *Forest and Stream* failed to publish an account of ths race from San Francisco to Monterey, when Fleur de Lis did not win.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Mrs. J. W. W., Linden, Cal.:

Will you pleese tell ms what a set of tips for road work will cost, and what measurements are needed to insure the right size? 2. Whet is the matter with my horse? He seems all right, eats well and hearty and is full of life and energy as a horse possibly can be; hnt the trouhls seems to he in his coat. While carefully groomed and as clean and glossy as a bird's wing, there are spots that the hair falls off and leaves the skin bare. His maue has commenced falling, and he seems determined to rnh off the hide as well as the hair on his neck. Thers are no signs of vermin, for I hava looked very carefully, end there are no fowls of any kind ahont the stahle. I have tried all the remedies I can think of, and have heard of, and now come to yon for help.

Answer—Paul Friedhoffer makes fine steel tips for $3 per set. We do not know what he charges for those made of malleable iron. Place the horse's foot on paper and draw ontline with pencil. 2. In all probability mange is the tronble. The mange insect is so minute as to he iuvisihle to the naked eye. An efficacious liniment is composed of common sulphur, 6 oz.; sperm or train oil, 1 pint; spirits of tnrpentine, 3 oz. Mix thoronghly and rnh into the skin with flannel, or, hetter still, a painter's brush. Application should be made every third day for at least three or four weeks. The stall should be washed with corrosive suhlimate, 1 oz.; m ethylated spirits of wine, 6 oz.; water, 1 gallon. Dissolve the sublimate in the spirit hy rubbing in a mortar, then mix with the water, and use with a brush, stirring it np continually to prevent its settling.

C. A. D., Los Angeles, Cal.

Trotting race advertised nnder National Turf Congress Rules, 5 to enter aud 3 to start; four horses entered and three started by consent of proprietors. The fourth went amiss or was sick, and was withdrawn hefore the race, after heing duly entered. Is owner of auch horse liable for entrance money?

Answer—He is liable. Associations and proprietors have a right to accept a less nnmber of entries than the advertieed conditions call for, if they so elect, and no entry is released unless they decline to so accept and declare the race off.

B. C. P., Los Angeles, Cal.

There is nothing historical in print that we know of regarding Lady Vernou, except in the racing records. She figured on the turf in the East, in 1852-3, and in California, in 1854-5. Sbe was brought to Californiia, in Decemher, 1853, by Pat. Hunt.

N. S. G., Ione, Cal.

Three horses start, half mile heats, best two in three.

Barney	2	1	3	1
Bodie	3	3	1	2
Emma	1	2	2	3

What horse is entitled to second money?

Answer.—Emma is entitled to second money. Rule 52 provides: "In deciding the rank of horses other than the winner as to second, third aud fourth places, etc., to be assigned among such as remain in the race, entitled to he placed at the conclusion of the last heat thereof, the several positions which have been contending shall be considered as to every heat in the rsce. * * * * A horse that has heen placed second twice better than a horse that has been placed second only once, etc." See conclnsion of Rule 52 on page 47, P. C. B. H. A. Rules.

THE KENNEL.

Recent Importations.

Mr. E. H. Myers, of Ventnra, Cal., has recently imported from the keunel of J. A. Hammon, Falls City, Neh., two dogs aud two bitches. One of the bitches, Belle by name, is Irish red in blood and comes of most excellent hench and field stock, heing a grand-daughter of Kate-Berkeley and Letty-Kirby. The others are cross-bred setters, combining English and Irish blood, their grandparents being Joe, Jr., Blue Daisy II., France and Russia. It will be interesting to note what succees Mr. Myers has in breeding from his cross-breds. They may prove good fi[illegible] but we suspect that he will be disappointed in t[illegible] qualities.

HERD AND SWINE.

Treatment of Copious Milking Cows.

[Henry Stewart, in Rural New Yorker.]

A large development of the milk organe, with e corresponding yield of milk ie very desirable in a cow; but, like ell other good things, it hae its drawbacks. These are tbe inevitable trouble before and after calving, and the danger of garget or milk fever; bnt these riske can always be avoided by judicious manegement. It is not impossible for a dairymen to get through twenty-five or thirty yeers' experience with cows without having any accident or trouble in anyway wbatever with bis cows at the most critical periods; yet some have frequent bad luck (?)—as it is termed—at sucb times with their best cows. I have always believed that "bad luck" should be a eynonym for carelessness, neglect, and bad management, and tbat good or bad luck is tbe result of one's owu cerefulness or mistakes. It is especielly so in regard to tbe management of cows, especielly the heavy milkers and those whicb are hard to dry off, and elso young heifers with their first calves, and the management of the latter should be precisely the same in principle es thet of the former. The greatest trouble witb heavy milkers approechiug the period of calving is iu reducing the flow of milk. A good deal of unnecessary tronble, however, is borrowed in this directiou. It is a popular idea that it is indispensehle thet the cow ehonld be dried off before ehe calves, chiefly for the reason that otherwise the celf will euffer. With ordinary cows tbere is no difficulty in this matter, because tbe milk secretion begins to fail almost as eoou as the cow becomee preguant, and the trouble is rather to retain the flow of milk than to lessen it. But with copious end persistent milkers, which keep ou milking, the owner becomes alarmed wben the time hes passed at which the other cows are dry, aud imegines all sorts of mischief. Now it is simply a qnestion of edeqnate and nutritious feeding whetber a cow can keep on milking and produce a strong, healthy calf, or not; for there is no draft whatever on the system that cannot be enpplied and mede up by proper food. If the food is of the right kind, and of snfficient qnentity, there ie no reeson whatever for the owner to make eny special efforts to dry the cow. Usually the milk secretion is small, varying from tbree to fourteen ounces of solid matter, of which a large part is fat, so that tbere is no special necessity for any very great change in the feeding, except to supply the needed phosphates and the nitrogen for the bnilding up of the frame of the calf. The kind of food most required is bran, which is rich iu these two elements, as indeed in all tbe elements of hoth milk and blood, which, in point of fact, consists essentially of tbe very eame substances, and two ponnds of bran wonld amply supply all the material required for the perfection of the fœtus.

Tbe great mischief ie done hy nnwise efforts to dry up the cow, under tbe impression that some great injury will happen unless tbe flow of milk is stopped. I have known farmers snd dairymen to bathe the ndder with s solution of alum, a decoctiou of oak or willow bark, and even give these deleterious substances to the cow for the purpose of drying tbe milk. At times they succeed in arresting the flow; bnt tbey do so only by producing an attack of garget, with all its accompauying mischief. Nothing should ever be applied to the udder outwardly for such a purpose as this. If one wants to stop a stream, the flow must be arrested at the a nrce; hy damming it, the flow is simply turned in another direction, and this is precisely what is done in efforts to stop the milk by outward applications. The udder may be contracted or the contents may he absorbed, as when iodine is used; hut the milk is merely thrown back into the blood with the effect of producing inflammation and congestion of the glands, and a rioue injury is caused. The milk may be stopped by reducing the food, hut thie is injurious, because the celf may suffer instead of the milk secretion. The ouly way is to rely upon nature, supplying such food as ie reqnired and giving no other. Cornmeal, aud especially cotton-seed meal, should be avoided; bran ouly ebould be nsed, and this ehonld he given dry; and wbetever milk is produced sbould be drawn with regularity, the udder being draiued perfectly dry every time. It is not safe to leave a little milk in the udder in the hope to dry the cow. This will not do with large milkers, as it clogs the milk ducts and engorges the very small secretiug lobules of the glands, which, during milking, are in active stimulation, and thus gives these very sensitive orgens a severe shock, whicb may result in au attack of garget, or pave the way to milk fever. It is best not to meke auy effort whatever to check tbe milk secretiou, bnt at the same time not to encourage it by the nse of sloppy food; also to avoid all inflammatory tendencies hy refraining from highly carbonaceous end nitrogenous food, as tbe oil meele, or any graiu food excepting bran. The whole syetem should be kept loose, free and cool, if necessary, by the use of small dosee of Epsom or Glauber salts, for costiveness may easily he the precursor of serious mischief. Lastly, all fnssing should he avoided; the cow should uot be annoyed by extra care or worrisome attentions, but having done all that ie wise, and avoided all that is otherwise, the owner of the valuable animal should leave the rest to nature, which ie the best pbysician and nuree, after all, if we do uot foolishly interfere with her.

For a month before calving, the milk is not fit for food, es it containe so much ealine matter ae to give it a strong selty flavor. As the time of calving approaches, the milk changee in character and the udder becomes more eolid; but if the milk ie drawn regularly there will be little danger of harm from thie last change, and the gradual alteration of the udder to its new condition will take place gradually and safely.

Judging at Fairs.

A correspondent of the *Breeders' Gazette* makes the following suggeetione, apropoe at thie time, about judging stock at fairs: That exhibitore have reasons to complain of unfairnesa on the part of the judges in tbeir awards, is too often the case. Officers of agricultural fairs attach too little importance to the eelection of experts, and leave the matter to be attended to a few daye before the exhibition. To secure a committeo of three desirable men, whose character and integrity are above suspicion, is almost impossible. One ie more or less influenced by friends, another by some stock he hae bred, and another does not believe in giving all the premiums to one exhibitor, even if he deserves it.

I wonld, as already suggested, favor one man instead of three. Let him be well paid for his labor, aud above all extend to him the courtesies due a man above the "common herd;" elevate the calling, inepire confidence in your exhibitors, and satisfy them of your desire to deal fairly with them. Three months is not too eoou to look after your committeemen and make a enccess of your fair. It is to be a pnblic educetor, a place where the novice can gain information he could not practically get elsewhere. Enjoin on experts the necessity, in judging animels, of laying stress ou types. All thoroughbrede should be typical. Let tbem, with care, separate beef-producing animals from those bred for the dairy, es we cannot with success breed animale to snbserve hoth purposes.

Already in tbe West eome wonld-be breeders cleim the Jersey a good beef producer, and, of course, wonld have a judge on Jerseys look on them as such. Heve a breeder for beef paes on beef-producing animals, a man engaged in dairying make the awards on milk cows, and let them look to their laurels.

A first-class expert should be able to tell at a glence which of two animels is the best, and how many points they should scele. No animal ought to be awarded a first premium unless scaliug ninety points, fixing eighty points for second and seventy points for third. The practice of giving first, secoud and third premiums to the hest animals exhibited is wroug, pernicious and deceiving to the world.

A ring, sheltered from tbe weather, ought to be provided for the judging of animals, and an officer, whose duty shall be to have the subjects to be passed on ready when called forth by the expert, should be in attendance. Experts, after the premiums have been put up, should hold themselves ready to answer any question from exhibitors, and do it with good grace, setisfying them, if possible—which is rather difficult sometimes—but I have seen a man who would not be convinced by yonr arguments, nevertheless profit by it, bring better stock the following year, and swear by you tben. A fair of this kind onght to be a place where agriculturists generally come to verify their mistakes and improve tbeir fnture labors.

Cheese for Home Use.

[Ontario Farmers' Advocate.]

Every pound of cheese requires ten pounds of milk, and a ten-pound cheese is about es small a one as can be conveniently made. A clean tub which will hold the milk, and a boiler large enough to hold ten gallons, will be needed. A small press, wbich any smart boy can make, with a lever to hang a stone npon, will also be reqnired, and then the "know how" ie all the rest. Making cheese is a chemical operation, and depends greatly, like all other such work, upon temperatnre. One cannot be sefe without a thermometer, as a rule of thumb will uot be preciee enongh.

Tbe first thing to do is to bring tbe milk to a temperatnre of uinety degrees. This makes a soft cheese; a higher temperature willmake a hard one. The milk may be of two milkings; the evening milk set in a deep pail in the cellar, and stirred late at night and early in the morning to keep the cream from separating, and the morning milk mixed with it as it is stirred after milking. If any cream has riseu on the eveniug's milk it may be skimmed off. The evening's milk may be warmed to oue hundred degreee and then added to tbe fresb morning's milk, which will be about eighty degrees; the whole will tben be abont the right temperature, wbich is ninety degrees. The rennet is then added. This is a liqnid made by steeping a piece of the dried stomach of a sucking calf in warm water.

For one hundred pounds of milk, or forty-five quarts, a piece of the rennet about as large as one's tbumb, or two inches long by one inch wide, is put iu a quart of warm water in the eveniug with a half tablespoonful of salt. In the morning this liquid is strained into the warmed milk in the tub aud well stirred through it. The tub is tben covered to keep the milk warm until the crnd ie formed, which will be in about half an hour. As soon as the crnd is formed enough to cut a long-bladed knife is drawn through it hoth waye, so as to cut the mess into inch cuhes. This canses the whey to separate, and when this separation has been effected, the whey is dipped out or drawn off, and the crud gathered into a mass at one side of the tub, the tub heing raised at one side to cause the whey to drain off.

The tub if kept covered to retain the heat, or, if the cnrd has cooled considerably, the whey that has heen drawn off, is heated up to 100 degrees and turned on to the curd until it is warmed tbrough again, and the whey is then drawn off. The curd remains thus for about an hour, until it attains a very slight degree of acidity, when it is broken np fine with the hands, salted with about half an onnce of salt to the pound of curd, and put into the hoop. The hoop for a ten-pound cheese should be about eight inches in diameter and ten inches deep. It has neither top nor hottom. It is placed upon a smooth hoard, and the curd is pressed down into it with the hands.

When the curd is all loose a cover is placed on it, aud the hoop is put nnder the lever, which presses down upon a block resting on the cover. Very little pressure is reqnired, end this ouly nntil the curd has become solid enough to keep its shape; twenty-four hours in the press is quite enough, the cheese being turned twice in that time. The cheese is then taken out and the outside is ruhbed with butter and wrapped in a cotten bandage, the edges of which are turned down on the two faces for au inch or so. The cheese is then placed in a cool room or cellar, and is turned every day for a month, after which it shonld he turned once a week for another month, when it is fit for use.

Business Capacity in the Creamery.

Brains wiu in every department of business. The man that thinks, plans; he thinks egain, aud knows less thau he did before; then he meditates, calculates aud rednces his business to a satisfactory starting point. By thinking, comparing, planning and figuring, he has made discoveries not dreampt of hefore, is more confident, more resolute and meaus business. He knows he is right and is going aheed.

Corn ie uo longer king; cotton—even with its 6,000,000 bales—is entitled to that honor no more. *Grass is king*, and he who knows best how to utilize it, is the man who puts money in his nurse.

Now let auy man sit down and figure out what a steer, ripe for the hutcher, will cost him at say four years old, then what he can realize for it on the market; then what the tillage of his land in corn, wheat or tobacco would have cost him, including harvesting and marketing; and then what he could have done with his land in grass for milch cows—properly selected aud bred—and what will he discovered? Why this, that bis beef has paid him better than either crop, with much lees care, anxiety aud lahor, and that the cows have paid him three times ae much.

Tbie is no ideal eketch, no editorial faucy or dictum, it is absolute fact, as auy man may see that will figure it out. Take, for illnstration, the hest quoted figurcs discovered at our fat stock shows iu so far as heef is concerued, and the steer that will put on two pounds of weight per day throughout the year ie an extraordinary animal. He will sell for say six cents at the stock yards. Then take an equally good average milch cow that will make a pound of butter a dey for eight montbs in the year, butter that is worth 25 cents per pound, and see where the differeuce comes in. The difference is eveu more striking if we williugly stretch the eetimate in regard to the butter cow, for she will hold out much longer than eight months, and what is more, if selected witb the same care that the steer is thet will put on two ponnds of flesh per day, will meke mnch neerer a ponnd and a half of hutter.

When farmers determine to breed their milch cows only to thoroughbred bulls we will very soon have a race of animale tbet will meke from 24 to 32 ounces of butter per day, and, just here is where the thinking end tbe figuring comes in. It is brains that rules the world not nnmbers, the latter without the former are but led as sheep to the slaughter. —*Rural World.*

History of Alfalfa.

Five hundred yeers or more before the birth of Christ, alfalfa, or lucerne, was well known and prized as a forege plent in ancient Media. The history of the discovery of its valne and first cultivation is lost in the heze of bygone agee. From Media lucerne spread to Greece and to tbe Roman Empire. Iu the daye of Cato, Virgil, and Varro it was emong the cultivated plants, while Columella and other Roman writers on husbandry gave full directione for the cultivation of what wes then beld valuahle as a crop for rotation with wheat and other cereals. From Rome to France end Spain, where it received the pleasantly-flowing name of alfalfa; thence it accompanied those agreeable and right gentlemen, the Spenish diecoverers, to make some recompense for the evile resulting from their visits, and lend force to the adage: "'Tis an ill wind tbat blows nobody good." In this new and congenial home it grew wild, growing luxuriantly for centuriee on the plains of Bnenos Ayres, nntil it was suppoeed to be a plent native to those broad pampes. At the time of the conqnest it was in Mexico a steple crop. From Chili the plant wae tekeu to California, where it passed under the name of Chili clover.

Since the live stock businese of the plains has become so important an industry alfalfa has spread widely through the Western States and Territories, yet it may be truly said that it has obtained footing in areas hut very limited in comparison with those it will occupy a decade later. The arid plains of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico have already given satisfactory proof of the value of this plant, and there is abundant reason for believing that by its cultivation the beef-producing cepacity of the West will be quadrnpled. In the higher regions of New Mexico from four to six tone of alfalfa per acre can be grown, while on the lower lands tbe yield is yet heavier. Stockmen estimate that ten acres of those lands, in their natural state, are required for the enpport of each head of cattle; it is plain that by the cultivation of alfalfa the numher of cattle on those lands may be enormously increased.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Sun and Shade.

If there is anything that makes us tired it is this everlasting talk about shade in the pasture, just as though a cow could not etand the weather any better than a city young lady. No farmer, for instance, hesitates a moment to send his young son, not out of his teens yet, into the field along with his favorite horse to plow all day long in the hot sun. That is, they not only must stand the heet of the snn, bnt tbey must lahor in it; and yet when this same farmer comee to talk ahout his cows they mnst not only he kept np to their knees in clover, but must have a cool shade to lie dowu in, snd a pond to stand in, aud all that sort of nonsense. Some of the "professors" go so fer as to say the hot sun makee a cow's milk feverish. We have uot the slightest hesitation in denominating all this kind of talk snperlative nonsense. A cow can stand as much heat as a horse that lahors or a mare that suckles her colt, or the boy that follows the plow in the hot field, or makes hay when everything is steaming. There is no reason that we eau understand why a cow should not work as well as any other animal, and we all know that when she has the opportunity of shade and water she is as great a loafer as doth live, and many men complain of the loss of milk when the whole herd stands iu the pond all day. They should be upou the hill feeding end earning their daily food like the other animals, aud you can rest assured that the milk of cows that eat all day long, no matter how hot the sun may he, is just as good as the milk of a cow that loafs all day long. This sort of favor is a mietaken kindness, that ie all. We remember once talking to a dairyman who said that his cows spent so mnch time in an old apple orchard he had that he was compelled to cnt all the trees down to make them go out in the sun to eat.—*American Dairyman.*

The following is from the pen of Col. F. D. Cnrtis, in the columns of a contemporary: It is a mistake to liberally feed any animal which has a large udder, and is liable to store np a good deal of milk, before giving hirth. It ie liable to cause milk fever. This is especially the case with cowe or sowe. It is just as much a mistake to feed heavily just after giving hirth. When a sow is left to follow her owu instincts, ehe will not leave her nest for several days after the pigs are horn, except to get a drink; and this is really all that she requires. For a week she shonld not be given any food which would iucrease the flow of milk. A few roots or raw potatoes, or coarse bran, would be the best. If left to herself, she would remain more quiet, and will not he so liahle to die or step on her pigs. It is a feverish condition which causes a sow to destroy her young, and this is indnced by giving her concentrated food. I am tryiug to prevent constipation and fever by feeding my breeding sows at this time of the year twice a day on roots and raw potatoes, and elso allowing them to eat as much as they will of bright clover hay. The last is a uew kind of food with me; but as the hogs seem to relish it, I think it is good for them. It has the merit, also, of beiug cheap, and I thiuk it will help to keep them in a healthful condition.

In a majority of cases there is good reason for the formation of the habit of kicking in cowe. While there are natural kickers among cows there are more kickers which acquire their ugly distinguishiug characteristic through retaliation for wrongs inflicted by the milkman or some one else who has their treatment in hand. Who can blame a cow that is worried hy the dog, pounded by the hired man or swore at by the boss for defendiug herself with heel aud horn?

There are now 1,200 cows owned in the town of Utica, Winnebago county, Wis., which gave a yearly product of $48,000. The yield has been increased 30 per cent within a few years by improvement iu stock aud better keeping.

Some Points on Pig Breeding.

The *Swine Journal* of A. C. Moore & Sons, the Poland China breeders of Canton, Illinois, gives the following items of their experiences:

We breed our sows to come in April, May and June and sometimes later, and do not raise but one litter a year from each breeder. In order to get two litters, the first one must come too early, and the second too late in the year, and both are liable to become stunted. We believe that one good litter, in the right season of the year, is worth any two litters that can be raised for breeding purposes, though in a different climate this may not be true. The Spring litter has a great advantage in the quality of milk they suckle—milk from grass-fed animals is not so rich and feverish as that from corn, but is cooling and more abundant and naturally adapted to piggy's condition. Milk from feed is richer but less of it, and is more apt to cause scouring and to make pigs feverish and worrisome. The quantity being usually so much less, the pigs oftener tease the mother, and being themselves unquiet, they make the sow restive, and these frequent moves increase the liability of the pigs being laid on. Another gain for the one litter system is that the sows, after weaning their pigs, in June or July, may be turned out to gress, and require no more feed until late in the Fall, or if desired, they may be readily prepared for the next Winter's market.

As sows go sixteen weeks, with little variation, the time when pigs come is readily controlled. For many years we have tried the plan of standing the boar, and allowing the sow with him but once, and have had better success with this method than any other. If this course is followed consistently, one boar, in condition and thrift, will successfully serve two to four sows per day during the season. If he runs with the sows and serve them each from two to four times, as is often the case, the result will be he will soon "run down" and his pigs will be weaker—not so large. By standing the boar as stated, he will be capable of getting three or four times as many pigs, without being injured, as he would by promiscuous service and running together.

We breed our sows so as to have pigs come from first of April to the middle or last of May, if possible, though occasionally they come in June or July, and sometimes later, but we have only one litter a year. While the sow is preparing to grow our next litter, running on grass from July to November, her system becomes thoroughly cleansed, cooled and strengthened. Being entirely free from grain, the fluids that are in the secretions connected with maternity assume their normal condition. She is getting strength and vitality to impart to her young, which she could not do by having two or more litters a year, constantly tasked to her utmost, with no rest and no chance for recuperation. We have no doubt that many diseases are the direct result of this pressure of breeding.

The effects of in and in breeding seems to be worse in swine than with horses and cattle, for the probable reason that their lives are so very short. Such breeding would perhaps secure nearly uniform points, but at the sacrifice of health and breeding qualities—barrenness is the usual penalty. If a boar or a sow pig is thrifty and in good condition, it may copulate at eight months of age, without any risk or injury. In some cases well-developed sows may have young when between eleven and twelve years of age; but for purposes of breeding stock, I can recommend it younger.

The truth seems to be, that, if we foster any desirable point in breeding, by a long course of persistent effort, it is usually at a sacrifice of some other quality just as certainly as in mechanics we must sacrifice power to gain motion, or *vice versa*, and in this connection we desire to caution our customers against crossing with any other breed. The result may be seeming satisfactory for one or two crosses, but after that the decline comes, and soon you are in possession of scrub stock.

Hints on Testing Cows.

[From "Butter Tests of Jerseys."]

There is no mystery about testing. The thing is to understand your business of dairying, or put the test into the hands of some one who does understand it. Then all becomes simple. But a few suggestions and cautions may be worth giving.

In the first place do not be in too great a hurry to test. Let your cow be ready before you start. It is well to begin gradually and cautiously "feeding up" for a test as much as ten days before you expect to commence it. Increase the food by degrees to the point you wish to reach, unless the cow shows signs of being surfeited before you attain it, in which case you had as well break off and begin again, making up your mind to test on less feed. When your cow is eating as much as you wish her to have during the test, let her have a few days for the increased ration to take effect. Then begin your test and do not increase or change her feed during the test, unless she is falling below your expectations and you are ready to experiment. I have known several excellent tests broken off by a slight change in feed.

Don't be discouraged too soon. If your cow fails on her first trial, the milk may not have been properly handled, or the cow may have been ever so little out of health or condition. Try her from time to time by churning a day's milk separately, varying her rations occasionally, till you have hit upon the proper management of the milk or the food best suited to the cow. I once had a cow whose milk required twelve hours more than the average of the herd to ripen for churning, and had to be treated accordingly.

Have a good churn, and see that it is properly handled by whoever manages it. There are many excellent churns, and a few bad ones. As a rule, all those patterns which claim to bring butter in some marvelously short time are hard to manage. You can often tell whether your churn is doing its part well by weighing in the milk or cream several successive days, and seeing whether the yield of butter is proportion to milk is satisfactory and regular. A better way is to have two patterns, and try them together or alternately. I have one churn which does well in Winter, but not in Summer.

Repeated tests are often necessary to ascertain a cow's capacity. If satisfied with one's breeding and appearance, do not reject her on the evidence of a single test. It may be an off year with her, or she may not have reached her maturity. I know of two bulls, both standing high as successful sires, but the daughters of one are in their prime at four years, while those of the other improve until they are six or seven.

Again, I sold two cows from my herd because I did not believe either would ever reach 14 lbs. One has given nearly 22 lbs. in an officially conducted test, and the other 18 lbs.

Do not wait for your cow to give a large quantity of milk before testing. Many of the best tests have been made when the cows were giving between 20 and 30 lbs. of milk daily.

As to the feed during the test, we state the practice of a number of breeders which our readers can study and compare for themselves. No rule of general application can be laid down, as cows differ endlessly in ability to assimilate food and in preferences for one kind or another, and their tastes must be consulted and their peculiarities carefully studied in order to reach the best results.

I have generally found cooked or steamed food rather unsatisfactory, and cut hay slightly moistened pre erable to uncut hay. Corn and oats are better ground quite coarse. They are quite as well digested, and the animals eat them more readily than when ground fine. Corn-field peas boiled are occasionally much relished. Wheat bran increases the milk, but, unless unusually rich in flour, seems to have little effect on the yield of butter. One sample of bran may have five times as much nutriment in it as another. That made at the large merchant mills by the new process is usually about the dearest feed a butter dairyman can buy, so thoroughly is it stripped of all valuable elements. Cotton-seed meal in small quantities I have found useful, especially when there is no grass.

We often hear dairymen complain of the difficulty of securing hired men that are willing to milk. One principal cause of this is that the farmer wants the hired man to do a full day's work besides the milking, and no wonder he does not like it. Hon. Hiram Smith said once, in a convention, that he found no difficulty in getting and keeping good help. He considers that the dairy work is part of the regular day's work, and his men are contented. There is no reason why the farmer who milks from ten to thirty cows or more, should not do his milking in good season. He makes as good a profit on that part of the farm labor as on any other, and he has no right to expect the hired man will look at it in any other light.

A. B. Allen pronounces the escutcheon theory fallacious, and ignores it in selecting their stock. In selecting a good dairy cow for ourselves, he says, in doing so properly we pay attention almost entirely to the shape of her body, the size and form of the bag when full, and also empty, together with the size and zig-zag of the milk veins.

Nothing can more quickly dry up a cow than irregularity in milking, though bad treatment, change of milkers, inadequate food, etc., are also contributing causes. In the light of what cows go through with, it is strange indeed that the period of milking is not somewhat shortened in much of the dairy stock of the country.

Notwithstanding constant importations, the growth of the fine stock interests in this country is marked by a less and less proportion of foreign blood. The time will come when the headquarters for nearly all the pure breeds which our breeders are now handling will be found in America.

The pasture is an excellent place for turning breeding sows after the pigs have been taken away. They will nearly get their living from the pasture through the Summer, and will come up in Autumn healthy, strong and hungry, and hearty.

POULTRY.

Remedy for Chicken Cholera.

The Department of Agriculture publishes the following remedy, recommendation by Dr. Salmon, for preventing this destructive disease that annually carries off so many thousand fowls:

"For this disease a very cheap and most effective disinfectant is a solution made by adding three pounds of sulphuric acid to forty gallons of water (or one-fourth pounds of sulphuric acid to three and a half gallons of water), mixing evenly by agitating or stirring. This may be applied to small surfaces with a small watering pot, or to larger grounds with a barrel mounted on wheels and arranged like a street sprinkler. In disinfecting poultry houses the manure must be first thoroughly scraped up and removed beyond the reach of the fowls; a slight sprinkling is not sufficient, but the floors, roosts and grounds must be thoroughly saturated with the solution so that no particle of dust, however small, escapes being wet. It is impossible to thoroughly disinfect if the manure is not removed from the roosting places. Sulphuric acid is very cheap, costing at retail not more than twenty-five cents a pound; and at wholesale but five or six cents; the barrel of disinfecting solution can, therefore, be made for less than a dollar, and should be thoroughly applied. It must be remembered, too, that sulphuric acid is a dangerous drug to handle, as when undiluted it destroys clothing and cauterizes the flesh wherever it touches."

Hens Eating Eggs.

Hens often learn to eat their eggs from eating the egg shells which are given to them with their food. They find it easy to crush the shells which are thus scattered in their way, and may hap the taste of a portion of their contents, which is left in the fresh shells, is not the least incentive to break other eggs in the nest. If you have plenty of oyster or clam shells, or ground bone, the amount of lime in the egg shells is scarcely worth saving for your fowls, but had better be thrown into the fire to be pulverized and go out with the ashes. However, if one desire to save them, pound them fine and mix in their feed, thus avoiding all semblance of egg-eating. Perhaps all the fowls in a flock could never learn, independently, this bad trick; but there are always a few apt pupils in every school who easily learn the bad things, and they teach the rest. If you have valuable fowls which have learned the trick of egg-eating, cut off the point of the beak one-eighth of an inch and scar it over with a hot iron, and eggs will generally resist their attacks. We would put it down as one of your rules for care of poultry: Pulverize egg shells before putting them where fowls can get at them.—*Poultry World.*

It is no unusual thing to have fleas in a poultry house. Ordinary dust will not provide against them; it must be wood ashes or very fine limestone gravel, Mix with it the flour of sulphur, and put it under a shed or in a corner of a poultry house, where it cannot be wetted. You will see your fowls burying themselves in it, raising their wings and throwing the dust into their feathers. This is a cure. It is supposed that the exertion of moving over and among the particles of grit is no more comfortable to the parasites than used to be a pilgrimage to a distant shrine with half a pint of peas in the boots, and they give in. Thoroughly cleanse your house; then whitewash it thoroughly.

The difference between an egg laid by a plump, healthy hen, fed with good, fresh food daily, and an egg laid by a thin, poorly fed hen, is as great as the difference between good beef and poor. A fowl fed on garbage and weak slops with very little grain of any kind, may lay eggs, to be sure, but when these eggs are broken to be used for cakes, pies, etc., they will spread in a weak, watery way over your dish, or look a milky white, instead of having a rich, slightly yellow tinge. A "rich egg" retains its shape as far as possible, and yields to the beating of the knife or spoon with more resistance, and gives you the conviction that you are really beating something thicker than water or diluted milk.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Jim Renwick's Disqualifications—Close of the Sheepshead Bay June Meeting—California Horses at Chicago—General Sporting News, Etc.

It has been definitely decided that by the death of W. J. Welch, on the 20th, your famous chestnut gelding, Jim Renwick, has been disqualified from his future engagements at Monmouth Park and elsewhere. Several of these, however, were handicaps in which the big horse was nearly certain to be allotted pretty stiff weights, so perhaps the misfortune is only apparent, not real. Buchanan has the horse now at Sheepshead Bay, and last week started him against the best field of sprinters that have contested any dash of the year. Such horses as Fellowplay, Strathspey, Markland, Duplex, Nimrod, Breeze and others, any one of whom can run three-quarters of a mile in 1:15 or better, composed the kind of opponents Renwick had opposed to him, and there was very heavy speculations of the result. At the finish Strathspey, (Donohue), Jim Renwick, (Spellman), and Fellowplay, (McLaughin), were all three head and head, these three riders, the best we have, all riding like demons to get their mounts home first. Strathspey weakened slightly near home, and Fellowplay beat Renwick a short head in 1:15, Strathepey half a length away third. To-day the tenth day of the Coney Island Trotting Club's meeting was run off, and to-morrow the last day will be held. Already the begira of the stables to Long Branch has commenced and Monmouth Park will open her gates on the 4th of July. This course, like the one at Sheepshead, has been widened, leveled and improved greatly since last Winter, and is now one of the fastest in America. The approaching meeting will last through July and the greater part of August, during which over $150,000 in stakes and purses will be given.

The stables now at or on their way to Long Branch include all the best horses in this vicinity, and on the close of Chicago's great inaugural race meeting at Washington Park some of the Western horses will be sent on. The latter great meeting opened on Saturday with great success, and some 20,000 persons swarmed the stand and lawns of the new Jockey Club grounds, having nothing but praise for the good work shown on every side. No more elegant race grounds can be found in America than these, and the track proper, while not yet as fast as it will be made by another season, is so well constructed and so admirably drained that the water after a heavy rain absorbs so quickly as to be a very slight drawback. The racing of the opening day was most exciting, and the telegraph has doubtless informed you of the results ere this. The American Derby fell to Modesty, the Corrigan filly, though Koscinsko and Bob Cook gave a tight struggle for victory. Had the Santa Anita filly, Fallen Leaf, not been sick however, there is very little reason to doubt that the stake would have been credited to the now famous daughter of Grinstead, as she has shown her ability to gallop away from these horses when fit. Cooper will, however, make every attempt to get her round in time for Saratoga, where she is engaged in the Travers' Stakes and other rich touts. Gano appears to have retrograded on his form of a week ago, when he beat a strong field a mile in 1:43. Lucky B., Savanna, Freda, Marie Stuart and Shenandoah have also failed to do themselves credit thus far, and it looks as if the two-year-olds in the Baldwin stable will be the only bread winners until Fallen Leaf comes round again. Verano and Volante, Missiou Belle and Rapido are, however, as promising two-year-olds as are in America to-day, and in the present open character of the two-year-olds running East, it is by no means certain that they are not the peers of any of their age. Floria, by Virgil, is the best two-year-old that has appeared East, though Wanda, Richmond and others are not far behind her in point of merit, and Triton, the winner of the Juvenile, at Jerome Park, who showed faster heats than did his sire, the great Sensation, is unfortunately *hors de combat*, by reason of sore feet. However the season is young yet, and the valuable stakes for youngsters at Monmouth Park, with their varying weights and favorable allowances, will probably bring out the reserve corps of the two-year-old divisions, many of the great stables having yet to show up their youngsters. The remarkable feature of the present racing season thus far is the more even distribution of the honors. The Dwyers and Rancocas Stables, usually a long ways ahead of the other owners in races and money, now have been compelled to be content with an occasional slice, like the great majority of turf owners. W. L. Scott's Erie Stable secured the bulk of the honors at Coney Island, a gratifying showing to the many friends of this recent accession to the turf. Mr. Scott has now at Erie, Pa., a stud farm rapidly approaching the best in the country, and his superior collection of stud natives, presided over by the great French stallion, Rayon D'or, and his great liberality and enterprise in connection with the turf, has merited a just recompense. Other owners have also had a measurable share of success, and the old cry of "Lorillards and Dwyers gobbling everything" is hushed and silent. The George Lorillard stable has won but three races so far this year, and the formidable Brookdale stable of Mr. Withers but one, Appleby and Johnson but two, and so it goes. The latter's recent purchase, the Knight of Ellerslie, has been let up in his work and turned out until Fall. This is rather hard lines for these turfmen after their outlay of $10,000 for the colt. Aella, the noted sister to Ferida, has broken down and will be bred, and other horses are under more or less suspicion as to their soundness. The reinstatement of Daly and the horse McGowan, after all the talk of the last six months, has surprised many persons. The Washington Jockey Club, after flatly refusing to reinstate them last Spring, has now done so, almost of their own volition, it seems. Probably they reason that the example has already borne good fruit, and that Daly has already been punished enough. The present season has indeed been unusually free from scandals of any sort, and people are beginning to realize that racing officials are determined to exercise "eternal vigilance." This is as it should be, for any lapse from their constant watchfulness would be eagerly caught in the harpies of the turf, and their rule means ruin to sport as a national institution and pastime.

New York, June 30th. Yours,

ROWING.

Hanlan in the Colonies.

A gentleman of this city, now on a visit to the Colonies, attended the Hanlan-Laycock exhibition, and writes as follows, under date of Sydney, Juue 19th:

The race was, as everyone here expected, a money-meking affair, without a contest. Beach was the intended contestant by the getter-up of the race, hut, by the advice of his backers, Beach positively declined to row on the Nepean, and heuce Laycock wes induced for a mouey consideretion to euter into the show. Financially the show was a feilure, for the promoters. Hanlau got £750, Laycock £300 and the getters up a deficit. The real object for heving the race on the Nepean was in the interest of the owners of the land there. It was snch a failure I doubt if it will be attempted again for a long time, It is a pretty piece of weter for such races, but it is difficult to reach. Laycock hes been a good man, hut is used up, heving a broken leg end finger. Beech is the only man here fit to row Hanlen, and the match between them is genuine end for hlood, and will he won by the best men. I will send you the particulars of the rece.

J. M. F.

Teemer Lowers the Record.

Meedville (Pa.) advices state that fully 30,000 people witnessed the preliminary heats in the Conneant Lake regatta, July 15th. The rowing conrse was perfect and weather ell that could be desired. There were sixteen contestants in the single scnll race, and John Teemer, the hoy sculler, who came to the frout hy his performance at Pullmen in 1883, won after a megnificent race, in the fastest time on record, beiug officially reported as 20:05 while other advices give the phenomenal time of 19:38. The first heat wes won hy J. McKay in 21:47, Alhert Hamm heing second in 21:50. Second heet, Teemer first, 21:49¾, Jake Gaudaur second, Layberger third. Teemer won easily hy three lengths. Third heat, Priddy first, 20:38½; Ten Eyck eecond, Weiegerber third. Lee broke down halfway over the conrse.

The final heat was rowed in darkness, time heing celled at eight o'clock. The eix starters pnlled together to the buoy which Teemer paesed in ten minutes, the positions of the others heing uncertein owing to the darkness. Teemer led all the way home from the turning hnoy and came in first in 20:05 (or 19:38 as yet unsettled); Gaudaur second, Hamm third, McKay fourth, Ten Eyck fifth, Priddy sixth.

An improvement in paper hoats, suggeeted hy Mr. J. A. St. John, of St. Lonis, is described by that gentlemen as a "peculiarly ehaped stiff keelson, an idea of my own, which I think will he an advantage. Neerly all shells are not stiff enough in the backhone. Either in turning or in keeping a straight hottom, the tendency is to turn up at the ends and sink at the cockpit. The broad hase will prevent the hending in the turn, and the high part will prevent douhling np."

The race hetween the Ariels and South Ends for $500, the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN'S Cup and the chempionship, will be rowed at Alameda, on Sundey, Auguet 3d. To ensure against any further foulsseparate conrses will be flagged for the crews. The referee has not yet been selected.

Ruddock, the Boston hoat-builder, says the shell he is now turning ont for Teemer, will he the finest in America. It will have planking one-twentieth of an inch in thicknees, the lighteet yet used in the construction of a ehell.

Hosmer ie to heve a new hoat from Ruddock hefore he rows Teemer. The ehell will be equelly as veluable and as well made as the one which that celehreted huilder ie at preeent at work upon for Teemer.

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Garden.

The place eo long filled hy the Gypsy Band has heen filled during the week hy the Royal Mariouettes, hut not with the success we anticipeted. In sterling merit they rauk very high, while some of the imitations are so very clever and life-like thet it is scarcely possihle for even grown-up folks to realize the deception. The sceuery is most excellent. It is quite a mistake to suppose the Marrionettes ere only fit for children. The best and moet deserving feature of the exhihitiou ie the ventriloquiem of Mr. Negirroc. When associated with the whole performance, for extent and variety it is really wonderful. The Irish soug of the hoy, Billy, while sitting on his kuee, and the soug of old Mr. Anderson, have been warmly and justly applauded all week. Still, while admitting the merit of the Royal Marionettes, as far as they go, it cannot he denied they lack vigor and variety enough to keep such audieuces together as assemble at the Vienna. Last night, therefore, closed their engagement at this establishment. Next week will see an entire chenge of programme, a nniou of intellect, specialty and mirth which promisee to satisfy all. With the chauge, we imagine, we shall again witucss the old crowded houeee.

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THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

El Dorado District

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

No. 8,

Comprising the counties of Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine and Mono, will he held at

Grass Valley,

NEVADA COUNTY, CAL.

Over $5,000 in Premiums.

Speed Programme

AT WATT PARK:

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, September 2d.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile dash, for two-year-olds; free for all. Purse, $150.

No. 2. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat, for district horses. Purse, $250.

No. 3. TROTTING; 2:55 clsss—For district horses Purse, $200.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 3d.

No. 4. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for district horses. Entrance, $25; $10 forfeit; $100 add-d.

No. 5. RUNNING—Selling race; valuation, $1000, with two pounds off for each $100 below, and three pounds added for each $100 above; one and one-eighth miles dash. Purse, $200.

No. 6. PACING; 2:20 class—Purse, $500.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 4th.

No. 7. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for all. $50, entrance; $15, forfeit; $250 added.

No. 8. PACING—Mile heats; two in three: for district horses. Purse, $150.

No. 9. TROTTING—For double teams; mile heats; best two in three. Purse, $75.

No. 10. WALKING FOR STALLIONS—One mile; $5 entrance; $25 added.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 5th.

No. 11. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat; three-year-olds; district horses. Entrance, $25; $10 forfeit; $100 added.

No. 12. TROTTING; 2:45 class—Mile heats; three in five; district horses. Purse, $200.

No. 13. RUNNING—Saddle horse race, for district horses who have never won money; catch weights; half-mile dash. Entrance, $5; $25 added.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 6th.

No. 14. RUNNING—One and a half mile dash; free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added.

No. 15. TROTTING; 2:26 class—Free for all. Purse, $600.

No. 16. RUNNING—Mule race; go as you please; free for all. Entrance fee, $2.50; $25 added. Last mule out wins the money.

Remarks and Conditions.

All Trotting and Pacing Races, except when otherwise specified, best 3 in 5. Five to enter and three to start. To fill Running Races, five or more subscribers are necessary.

In all races, except where otherwise expressly stated, entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

Purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. for first horse, 30 per cent. for second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern Trotting, and Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern Running Races.

The Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, or to trot or run a special race between heats. No money for a walk over. Horses entered for purses can only be drawn by consent of Judges.

All entries to he made in writing, giving name, sex, color and marks of horses; also uame and residence of owner.

In Running Races, full colors must be worn by riders. Drivers in Trotting Races are requested to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in their entries, as their horses will be designat d upon programmes by colors worn by drivers.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 15th, 1884.

All races in which District Horses are entered, they must have been owned in the District prior to July 1st, 1884, except when specified "free for all."

Address all communications to

GEORGE FLETCHER,
Assistant Secretary,
Holbrooke Hotel, Grass Valley, Cal.

GEO. O. BLANCHARD, President.

Coney Island JOCKEY CLUB.

June Meeting, 1885.

STAKES TO CLOSE

AUG. 15th, 1884.

THE FOAM STAKES.

A sweepstakes of $25 each, p. p., with $1,000 added; for two-year-olds, foals of 1883: the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; five furlongs.

THE SURF STAKES.

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883; a sweepstakes of $25 each, p. p., with $1,000 added; the second to receive $100 of the stakes; the winner of the Foam Stakes to carry 7 lbs. extra; five furlongs.

June Meeting, 1886.

STAKES TO CLOSE

AUG. 15th, 1884.

THE MERMAID STAKES.

A sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared out hefore July 1st, 1885, with $1,250 added; for three-year-old fillies, foals of 1883; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; one mile and an eighth.

THE TIDAL STAKES.

For three-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $100 esch, h. f., and only $20 if declared out hefore July 1st, 1885; for foals of 1883; with $1,500 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile,

THE CONEY ISLAND DERBY.

A sweepstakes of $100 each, h. f., and only $20 if declared out before July 1st, 1885, with $2,500 added; for three-year-olds, foals of 1883; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes; one mile and a half.

LEONARD W. JEROME,
President.

ENTRIES TO BE ADDRESSED TO

J. G. K. Lawrence,

Secretary Coney Island Jockey Club,

N.E. cor. Fifth ave. and Twenty-second st., New York.

HAMBRINO FILLY FOR SALE.

HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21¼, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a hesuty in appearance: was perfectly and well hroken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

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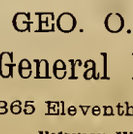

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The following additional stakes for the Fall meeting are now open, to name and close August 1st:

MAIDEN STAKES.

For two-year-olds that have not won prior to August 1st, of $25 each, $15 forfeit, with $600 added, of which $100 to the second and the third to save entrance; those having run second in a stake of the value of $1,500 to carry 4 lbs. extra; winners after the closing of this stake to carry 6 lbs. extra; six furlongs.

NOTICE.—American Racing Rules require entriee to he named.

TOBACCO STAKES.

For three-year-olds that have not won prior to Aug. 1st, of $25 each, p. p., with $750 added by the warehousemen, dealers and buyers of Cincinnati, of which $150 to the second horse and $50 to the third; winners after the closing of this stake to carry 5 lbs. extra; one mile and a quarter.

MERCHANTS STAKES.

For all ages, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or hefore Sept. 15th, with $800 added by the merchants of Cincinnati, of which $200 to the second horse and $50 to the third; winners this year of a race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra; of two races of like value or of one of the valne of $2,000 to carry 8 lbs. extra; maidens at the closing of this stake allowed, if three years old, 5 lbs.; if four or upward, 10 lbs., with 3 lbs. additional if maidens at starting; one mile and an eighth.

CINCINNATI HOTEL STAKE.

For all ages, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $15 if declared on or before Sept. 15th, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second horse and $100 to the third; winners this year of races aggregating the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra; of $3,000, 8 lbs. extra; maidens at starting allowed, if three years old, 7 lbs.; if four or upward, 12 lbs.; two miles and an eighth.

T. J. MEGIBBEN,
President.

Address all communications,

E. D. LAWRENCE,
Secretary Latonia Jockey Club, Covington, Ky.

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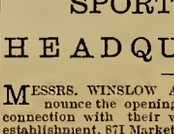

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Pacific Coast

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Association

FIXED EVENTS,

Spring and Fall Meetings

1885-6.

—:o:—

SPRING MEETING

FIRST DAY.

Wintera' Stake—For three-year-olds, to be run the first day of tbe Spring meeting; dash of one and a half miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; aecond to have $150, tbird to save stake. Nominationa in above to be made for 1886.

Same day—California Stake; for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; to he run on the first day of the Spring meeting; second to save stake; dash of half a mile. Nominations in a bove to be made for 1885.

SECOND DAY.

Pacific Cup—Handicap of $100 each, $50 forfeit, $20 declaration, $600 added; second to receive $300, third to aave stake; two and a quarter miles; to be run on the aecond day of the Spring meeting. Will close tbe 1st of March, 1885.

THIRD DAY.

"Spirit of the Timea" Stake—Dash of one and three-quarters miles for all three-year-olds; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; $150 to second, third to save stakes. Nominations in above to be made for 1886.

Same Day—Gano Stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; second horse to save stake. When any California two-year-old beats tbe time of Gano, 1:15 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to bs named after the colt which beats it. Nominations to be made for 1885.

——o——

FALL MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

Ladies' Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $200 added; three-quarters of a mile; second to aave entrance. Nominations to be made for 1885.

Same Day—The Veatal Stake; for three-year-old fillies; one and a quarter miles; $25 p. p. $300 added; second to receive $100, third to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1886.

SECOND DAY.

Stallion Stake—Conditiona: Only those three-year-olds are eligible which are the get of stallions owned in this State.

Tbe atallions bave to subscribe the amount charged for tbeir services to the fund; private stalliona at the price of their last seaaon, and thoss which bave not made a public season, to pay $50, that sum being the minimum price. The owner of the get of a stallion is competent to name. The stake for the colts shall be $100 each, $25 forfeit; plate or money added at tbe discretion of the committee; distance one and three-quarter miles. To cloae for 1884 on the 1st of August next, at which time both stallions and colts (progeny) must be named.

THIRD DAY.

The Baldwin Stake.—Post stake for all ages; dash of four miles; $250 each, p. p.; $1,000 added; second, $400, third to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1884.

Finigan Stake—For two-year-olds; dash of a mile; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; second to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1885.

Same Day—Fame Stake—for three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each; $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to aave stake. Nominations to be made for 1886.

The Association reserves the right to change tbe day of running stakes.

All of tbese stakes (except the Pacific Cup as noted above) close on the 1st day of August next, the colts now rating as yearlings foals of 1883. Nominations to be made with Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 308 Montgomery street, San Francisco; Post Office box 2603. To be rated they must be plainly postmarked on or before that day, 1st of August.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.
HENRY SCHWARTZ, Vice-President.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.
P. A. FINIGAN, Treasurer.

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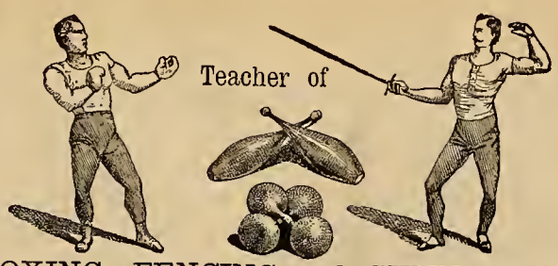

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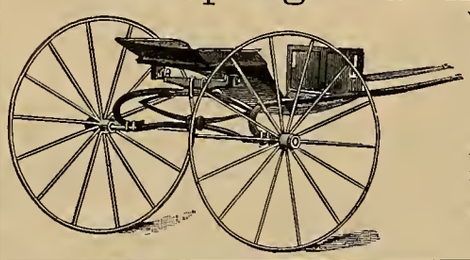

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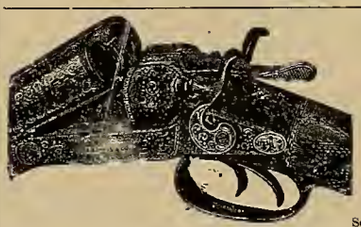

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FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 bead of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

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Consisting of Yonng Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fnlly np to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 tbe season.

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Having ten of bis get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 marea at $150 tbe season.

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By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

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By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 bad eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. Tbe sons of each of tbess stallions are airing trotters. Almont has six different sons tbat bave sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particnlars, address

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Annual Fair

——OF THE——

SONOMA and MARIN

DISTRICT

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

(DISTRICT NO. 4,)

——AT——

Petaluma,

August 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1884.

The District comprises the counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano and Lake.

——o——

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Tuesday, August 26, 1884.

No. 1—Running, free for all, dash of one mile. Purse $300.
No. 2—Trotting, 2:40 class. Purse $800.
No. 3—Trotting, district, for three-year-olds. Purse $300.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 27.

No. 4—Running, district, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $100 added. $25 to second horse. One mile dash.
No. 5—Trotting, 2:22 class. Purse $1,000.
No. 6—Trotting, district, 2:30 class. Purse $100.

Third Day—Thursday, August 28.

No. 7—Running, for two-year-olds. $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added. $50 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile dash.
No. 8—Running, free for all, purse $500. Mile and repeat.
No. 9—Pacing, 2:20 class. Purse $600.

Fourth Day—Friday, August 29.

No. 10—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below fixed valuation, and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One-and-one-fourth mile dash.
No. 11—Trotting, district, for yearlings, purse $150. Mile dash.
No. 12—Trotting, 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.

Fifth Day—Saturday, August 30.

No. 13—Running, free for all, purse $600. Two mile dash.
No. 14—Running, consolation purse, $150. $50 to second horae. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times 15 lbs. from their entitled weight. One mile dash.
No. 15—Trotting, free for all, Director to wagon. Purse $1,000.
No. 16—Trotting, district, for gentlemen's roadstera; purse $150; owners to drive; to road wagons or carts weighing not less than 150 pounds.

Horses in all district races must have been owned in the district June 1, 1884.

The track has just received a dressing and is in first rate condition—both fast and safe.

Entries to close August 1, 1884.

——o——

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the yearling trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. All purses unless otherwise specified divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

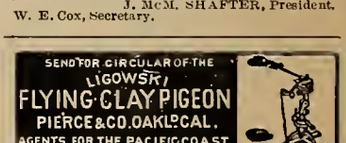
Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct color, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. McM. SHAFTER, President.
W. E. Cox, Secretary.



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Sixth Annual Exhibition

—OF THE—

Sonoma County AGRICULTURAL Park Association

TO BE HELD AT

Santa Rosa, California.

—ON—

AUG. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, *and* 23, *inclusive,*

1884.

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LARGE AND COMMODIOUS PAVILION.

500 Stables. Splendid Grand Stand.

One of the Finest and Fastest Mile Tracks in the United States.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME;

Tuesday, August 19—First Day.

No. 1—Running, three-quarter-mile dash for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2—Trotting, three-minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second horse, $50 to third horse.

Wednesday, August 20—Second Day.

No. 3—Running, one-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrauce; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 4—Trotting, 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to secoud and $50 to third horse,

No. 5—Pacing, 2:20 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse.

Thursday, August 21—Third Day.

No. 6—Running, one-and-a-half-mile dash for three-year-olds; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 7. Running, half mile and repeat, free for all; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 8. Trotting, 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second and $75 to third horse.

Friday, Aug. 22—Fourth Day.

No. 9. Running, selling race one-and-one-eighth mile dash; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

No. 10. Trotting, 2:27 class. purse, $600; $360 to first horse, $180 to second, and $60 to third horse.

No. 11. Trotting, purse of $500; free for all horses owned in the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Yolo, Solano, Lake and Mendocino, on the first day of June, 1884, that have never beaten 2:45; $300 to first horse $150 to second, and $50 to third horse.

Saturday, Aug. 23—Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running, two and one-fourth mile dash, free for all; $30 entrance, $15 forfeit, $250 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 13. Trotting, free for all; purse $800; $480 to first horse, $240 to second, and $80 to third horse. Director to wagon.

STOCKHOLDERS' RACE.

No. 14. Trotting, stockholders' purse $250, entrance fee $25. This race to be trotted during the Fair with at least one day's notice before race. Free for all horses owned by stockholders of this association on the first day of June, 1884. The horse winning the first heat to take $125 and go to the stable, the horse winning second heat to take $100 and go to stable, the horse winning third heat to take $25 and close the race.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six P. M of the day preceding the race, shall be require to start. When there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6. P. M. of the day preceding the race No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races, (except fixed events), to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 2, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

I. DETURK, President.

C H. BANE, Secretary.
WILLACTON, Asst. Sec'ty

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A Natural and Plain Method

......OF......

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

'Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long.
Shakespeare.

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Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2D, No. 4179.

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FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

SAN MATEO

—AND—

Santa Clara County

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION. No. 5,

—TO BE HELD AT—

San Jose, Cal.

—ON—

September 29th & 30th,

—AND—

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

INCLUSIVE.

Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th—First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2—Running; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 3—Running; two mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 25th.

TUESDAY, Sept, 30th—Second Day.

No. 4—Trotting; three minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.

No. 6—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Running; half mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added! $75 to second horse.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25, second $15 third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 lbs. weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 lbs.; purse $50; $30 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third horse.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to second horse.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $50 to first horse at first quarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $200; mile heats, three to five to rule; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.

Horses to be owned in District June 1, 1884.

Pacing Race; 2:25 class; purse $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third. Five to enter and three to start. Same to take place during the fair; date to be decided on hereafter.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, alternating if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to first, 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance fee, ten per cent.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.

☞Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope. W. T. ADEL, President.

J. HINMAN, Secretary.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

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1884. **1884**

Stockton Fair,

September 23d to 27th,

INCLUSIVE.

—OVER—

$20,000

IN PURSES OFFERED.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse that wins a part of the purse.

In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. of purse.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

Entries close August 1st, 1884, with the Secretary.

Entrance fee 10 per cent.

For full conditions see small speed programme.

—o—

TUESDAY, September 23.

No. 1—$2,000—United States stallion—Trotting race—Free for all—Purse $2,000, and $500 extra to the horse that beats the best stallion record.

No. 2—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:36 class; purse $1,000.

No. 3—$400; district running; mile dash; for two-year-olds or under. Purse $400.

No. 4—$400; District trotting; best 2 in 3 for two-year-olds or under. Purse $400.

No. 5—$400; District trotting; four-year-old class. Purse $400.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

No. 6—$600—Pacific Coast running—Selling race; valuation $1,000, with three pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above; mile and repeat. Purse $600.

No. 7—$600; Pacific Coast hurdle race; mile and repeat over four hurdles. Purse $600.

No. 8—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000 (closed March 15th, with fourteen entries.)

No. 9—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:22 class. Purse $1,200.

THURSDAY, September 25.

Ladies' Equestrianism—Open to Pacific Coast. Five moneys—Aggregate $100.

No. 10—$800; Pacific Coast running; free for all; mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 11—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.

No. 12—$400; district trotting; for three-year-olds or under. Purse $400.

No. 13—$500; Pacific Coast novelty race; 1½ mile dash; $100 to each one-half mile, balance to winner of last half. Purse $500.

FRIDAY, September 26.

No. 14—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for four-year-olds (closed March 15th, with eight entries). Purse $1,000.

No. 15—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; free for all (Director to wagon). Purse $1,200.

No. 16—$400; district trotting; 2:36 class. Purse $400.

No. 17—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:24 class. Purse $1,000.

SATURDAY, September 27.

Ladies' Equestrianism—For residents of district only; five moneys; aggregate $100.

No. 18—$500; district running; mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $500.

No. 19—$500; Pacific Coast pacing; 2:25 class. Purse $500.

No. 20—$1,000; State trotting; for two-year-olds (closed March 15th, with nine entries). Purse $1,000.

—o—

Agricultural District No. 2 comprises the counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern, State of California.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

—o—

Board of Directors for 1884.

L. U. SHIPPEE, J. H. O'BRIEN,
JOHN E. MOORE, JAS. A. SHEPHERD,
JAMES A. LOUTTIT, FRED ARNOLD,
R. C. SARGENT, R. W. RUSSELL.

A. W. SIMPSON, Treasurer.

J. M. LARUE, Secretary.
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TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY,
THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

THE

Thirty-first Annual

STATE FAIR

—AT—

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Commencing Monday, Sept. 8th,

—AND—

CLOSING SATURDAY, SEPT. 20th, 1884.

TWO WEEKS.

Speed Programme.

First Day, Thursday, Sept. 11th.

TROTTING.

No. 1—THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1882 with thirty nominations.

No. 2—PACING PURSE, $1,000. 2:25 Class.

No. 3—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 Class.

Second Day, Friday, Sept. 12th.

RUNNING.

No. 4—THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5—THE CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For three-year olds. Closed in 1882 with sixteen nominations. One mile and a half.

No. 6—THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; third saves stake. three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7—SELLING PURSE, $200—Entrance free. Second horse, $50. Fixed valuation, $1,000; two ponnds off for each $100 below, and two ponnds added for each $100 above fixed valne. One mile and an eighth.

Third Day, Saturday, Sept. 13th.

TROTTING.

No. 8—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—For four-year olds Closed March 10th, 1884, with ten entries.

No. 9—THE ANNUAL TWO-YEAR OLD TROTTING STAKE—Closed Jannary 1st, with twenty-one nominations.

No. 10—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:27 Class.

Fourth Day, Monday, Sept. 15th.

RUNNING.

No. 11—THE MATURITY STAKE—Closed in 1883, with nominations. Three miles.

No. 12—THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; of which $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 13—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For two-year olds. Closed in 1883 with nineteen nominations. One mile.

No. 14—FREE HANDICAP STAKE. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $350 added. $75 to second; third to save stake. Weights annonnced September 6th; declaration September 8th, by 8 P. M. Two and one-quarter miles.

No. 15—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages. $50 to second; $25 to third. One mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Tuesday, Sept. 16th.

TROTTING.

No. 16—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—For three-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with thirteen entries.

No. 17—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. Three-minnte Class

Sixth Day, Wednesday, Sept. 17th.

RUNNING.

No. 18—THE ORANGE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile.

No. 19—THE BREEDERS' STAKE—For three-year olds. Closed in 1883 with seventeen nomination. One mile and a half.

No. 20—SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free. $50 to second; fixed valustion $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below, and two ponnds added for each $100 above fixed value. One and three-eighths miles.

No. 21—FREE PURSE, $400—For all ages. $100 to second; $50 to third. One mile and a half, and repeat.

Seventh Day, Thursday, Sept. 18th.

TROTTING.

No. 22—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:22 Class.

No. 23—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:40 Class.

Eighth Day, Friday, Sept. 19th.

RUNNING.

No. 24—THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year olds. $50 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added. $75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of Introdnction Stake penalized 6 pounds. Winner of California Annual Stake penalized 5 ponnds. Winner of both penalized 10 ponnds. One mile.

No. 25—THE SHENANDOAH STAKE—For three-year olds. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; Third to save stake. Winner of Derby Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of Breeders' Stake penalized 3 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile and a quarter.

No. 26—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added. Second, $75; third, $50; $200 additional, if best time (1:41½) in the State is beaten. Stake to be named after winner, if Nighthawk'e time (1:42½) is beaten. One mile.

No. 27—THE PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP—For all ages. $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $20 declaration; $400 added. $150 to second; $100 to third. Weights annonnced September 16th; declaration September 17th, by 8 P. M. Three miles.

Ninth Day, Saturday, Sept. 20th.

TROTTING.

No. 28—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—For two-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with five entries.

No. 29—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:30 Class.

No. 30—TROTTING PURSE, $1,500—Free for all. "Director" to wagon.

Entries for the following running events for 1885-6, were ordered to be closed with the above races:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $50 entrance p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—MATURITY STAKE—For four-year olds in 1885, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second horse, $100; third $50. Three miles.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $100 entrance. $25 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third, $50; one mile.

No. 4—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE— For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1886. $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; second horse $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races ars the best three in five, except the two-year old trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the nurse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and en per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between beats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66 2-3 to the first, and 33 1-3 to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six p. m. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

P. A. FINIGAN,
President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

Speed Programme

—OF—

THIRD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE—For two-year-old colt owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to hnggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second $5, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Jndges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, Aug. 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

N. B. In all running races the second horse saves entrance. The time of closing entries extends to August 1st, at 10 o'clock P. M.

C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.
ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.

Dissolution Sale of

Trotting Stallions,

BROOD MARES,

Roadsters, Colts, Etc.

In Consequence of the Dissolution of Co-partnership of Messers NEWLAND & PUMYEA, we will offer for sale on

SATURDAY, July 19, 1884,

—AT—

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,

FIFTY HEAD OF WELL-BRED HORSES. AMONG the yearlings and two-year-olds are the get of Steinway, Grand Moor and Poscora Hayward. The brood mares are principally Hambletonian. The stallions are the well known Grand Moor, by the Moor, dam Vashti, by Mambrino Patchen; and the two-year-old colt by Newtand's Hambletonian (he by Speculation) out of Phaceola by Silverthreads, her dam Minnehaha, dam of Beautiful Bells, Eva, Sweetheart and others. The roadsters comprise fine driving horses, both single and donble, and several matched carriage and road teams. There will also be offered coad and track sulkies, light and heavy driving carts, etc.

The horses, with the exception of brood mares, will be at stables of Newland & Pumyea, Seventh street, near Broadway, Oakland, until July 17th, after that date all may be seen at Oakland Park.

The sale will be absolute. Terms Cash. Catalogues will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO.,
Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTANT BREEDERS' SALE OF

Trotting Stallions,

COLTS AND FILLIES,

Brood Mares, Roadsters,

WORK HORSES, Etc.

—The Property of—

S. J. TENNENT, at his Ranch,

PINOLE STATION. Near Martinez, upon the line of the C. P. R. R., at **10:30** A. M. on

THURSDAY, July 24th, 1884.

THIS SALE WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST important that has yet taken place in California, and will include Colts and Fillies by Echo, Steinway, Whipple's Hambletonian, Arthurton, Pinole Patchen, Alexander, Gus, Reliance, and other noted Stallions. Catalogues, giving full pedigrees and description, will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Anstralian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
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Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.

ENGLISH SETTERS, FINest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill in Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

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Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.

This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILLS & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

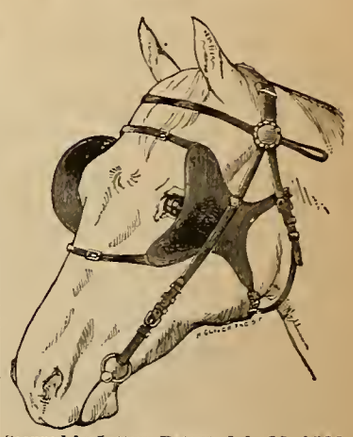
BIRCHS WILLWIND KEY ANYWATCH AND NOT WEAR CUT

SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objectious urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Sprung Knees

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Cockled-Ankles

BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.

Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.

Valuable and undisputable testimonials from all points mailed free on application.

The **Specific** is sold in quart bottles, price **$2**

New York City: John Carle & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 153 Water Street, cor. Maiden Lane, Headquarters for New York City.

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Savannah, Ga.: Solomons & Co.

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Cleveland, O.: F. S. Slosson, 223 Superior St.

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Proprietor and Manufacturer, 101 Trumbull Avenue,
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ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

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RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY

Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. S. E. G. RAWSON,
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING
—OF THE—
SANT CRUZ COUNTY
Agricultural Fair Association.
At Santa Cruz.
—COMMENCING—
Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1884,
—AND ENDING—
Saturday, August 16th, 1884.

SPEED PROGRAMME

FIRST DAY, Tuesday, August 12th.

No. 1—Trotting race; three-minute class; Purse, $400.
No. 2—Trotting race; 2:40 class; Purse, $200. Free for all horses owned in the district.

SECOND DAY, Wednesday, August 13th.

No. 3—Trotting race; 2:27 class; Purse, $500.
No. 4—Trotting race; Purse, $150; three-minute class. Free for all horses owned in the district.

THIRD DAY, Thursday, August 14th.

No. 5—Pacing race; 2:20 class; Purse, $400.
No. 6—Trotting race; 2:50 class; Purse, $150; for all horses owned in the district.

FOURTH DAY, Friday, August 15th.

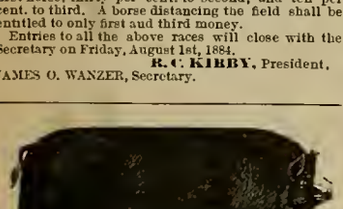
No. 7—Trotting race; 2:40 class; Purse, $400.
No. 8—Running race; Purse $150. Free for all; half mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY, Saturday, August 16th.

No. 9—Trotting race; 2:22 class; Purse, $500.
No. 10—Trotting race; Purse, $250; for all horses owned in the district.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on all purses, to accompany nomination.
In all races five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats with any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish a day's racing, or to trot a race between heats.
No money will be paid for a walk-over.
Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of the Judges.
Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races.
All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horse; also name and residence of owner, and, in running races, colors to be worn by rider.
All purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third. A horse distancing the field shall be entitled to only first and third money.
Entries to all the above races will close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.
R. C. KIRBY, President.
JAMES O. WANZER, Secretary.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to
Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
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RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.
Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,

MANUFACTURER OF
FINE HARNESS
AGENT FOR
Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,
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Stick Fast Toe Weights.
HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK
A Specialty.
232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,
SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.

THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.
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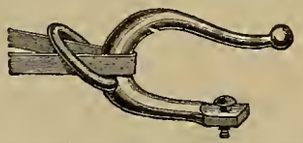
J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.
—Just received, a large stock of—
ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.
AGENTS FOR
STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

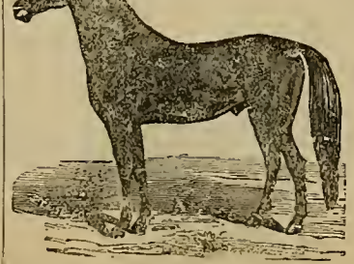
DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.
Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.
The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.
Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.
There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.
Orders sent to
A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.
Will receive prompt attention.
☞When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,

VETERINARY DENTIST.
References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



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Thoroughbreds
OF ALL AGES.
ENQUIRE OF
HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dept
Palo Alto Stock Farm

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M †9:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M *5:15 P M 6:30 P M †11:45 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M †4:59 P M 6:00 P M †7:50 P M †8:15 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M 6:00 P M †8:15 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.
For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt
☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜
For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO
Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,
THE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.
RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE
SUPERIOR FACILITIES
AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for
Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.
TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR
MONTEREY,
THE MOST CHARMING
Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,
with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES
AT THE
"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"
ARE UNSURPASSED,
having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains
SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS
(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,
APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,
IS VIA THE
Southern Pacific Railroad,
(Broad Gauge).
The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably
Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.
Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.
These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to
FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.
☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.
TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

TUESDAY, JULY 1st, 1884.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
†8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	*6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	7:40 A M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso, Express, and East, Emigrant	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Maders,	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles, Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	and East, Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express, East, Emigrant	7:40 A M
7:00 P M		11:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Saud Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Virginia City	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 7:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Oakland Pier; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.
¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*1:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:53—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

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A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. V, No. 5.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Sports of Independence Day—Eole's Brother to the Front at Monmouth Park—Great Racing at the Long Branch Track—Chicago's Great Meeting—Gossip, Etc.

The past week has been a very busy one for turf goers all over the country. At Chicago, at Brighton Beach, and at Monmouth Park the thousands have assembled *en masse* day after day to witness the flying steeds and their gaily attired riders strive in friendly efforts for the mastery. At the elegant new racecourse in the Garden City the largest crowd and fields of horses of the year has been the order of each day. People here turned out in good force on Independence Day, at Brighton Beach and Monmouth in spite of the weather. Long Branch racecourse on the Fourth of July seems to be almost indissolnbly connected with wet weather. In past years this has happened so frequently, that to the majority of race-goers it is an axiom, and the old timers went down on Friday last prepared for all emergencies. The sequel showed their wisdom and forethought, for the day was not of the pleasantest kind. Of course, the track was heavy; that was to be expected, but the racing came off just the same. Naturally there was plenty of sensations. Probably the most unexpected victory of the day was that of Eole's brother, Eolist, in the Long Branch Handicap. People who saw him run at Jerome Park last month against Geo. Kinney and Hartford, when he ran well for a mile, seemed to overlook the horse entirely. That did not the Wizard of Westchester and his friends however, and the track just suiting Eolist's bad feet, he pulled off a clever victory. The race showed that when Eolist was backed last March to win $20,000 in the betting books on the Suburban Handicap his party had some substantial grounds for their support of the horse. The Hopeful Stakes was a clever victory for Richmond, who was, however, tiring fast at the end. Tecumseh, as usual, got away badly, and this fine looking youngster has had aggravating luck thus far. The Ocean Stakes was a gallop for the Dwyer pair. Too much praise cannot be awarded the Association for the many improvements to the track and enclosure. On every hand their good work is visible, and the course proper is now one of the fastest in the land, as was shown on Tuesday.

On Saturday, though the skies were propitious enough, the weather had been so unfavorable almost up to the hour for beginning that the track was a perfect sea of mud and water. Lawns and walks were in a disheartening condition, though by the aid of planks and boards people waded round after a fashion. Of course the sport, under these circumstances, was full of surprises. To select winners was an impossibility, and even the astute Plunger himself began the day by backing the Islip filly, Glideaway, in the first race won by his own mare, Woodflower. The latter won easily enough, but until Fellowplay became disabled he showed a bold front, and would probably have beaten her but for the accident.

Before the second race a rabbit bounded across the track, opposite the lower end of the stand. He came from the inner field and ran directly into the midst of a large crowd, several of whom captured the little rodent. Many persons remembered that at Louisville in May last, a rabbit was seen on the course each time Buchanan won his great races, but as there was no Buchanan at Monmouth, to whom did the good omen apply? Perhaps to Kinsman, who won the second race cleverly enough, after Meaton gave him a reminder with the catgut. Kinsman is a fine big colt and that he is not the worst of the Chester Valley Stable his race today shows. It was the first time the Kello colors have been in the van since Heel-and-Toe's victory at Jerome Park. The hurdle race on Saturday furnished some genuine excitement. In the first place, Chipola's disinclination to join the field gave the spectators a gladiatorial display in the inner field, of which the principal actors were the Canadian mare, her rider and rubber. Coaxed she would not be, and when her jockey tried the lash she reared and wheeled in circles, but would not go on the track. Blindfolding was then tried with equally poor success, and, the people waxing impatient, it looked as if the race would have to go on without Chipola. Finally the attendant on foot succeeded in backing the stubborn brute out on the track, a furlong distant, and she at once gave up the fight and took her position with the others. During the race the knocking down of half the hurdle in the stretch played no unimportant part in the result. Col. Watson led Bonairetta a neck to this point, where the mare's more wide-awake rider went over the prostrate half of the hurdle, Watson's jump of his undoubtedly putting his chances out. And, as for Marshall, the winner, the prostrate hurdle let him up, beyond a doubt, for if he had had the jump to make his speed would not have told in time. Hurley looked the demon rider, and no mistake, as he furiously rode the brother to Glenmore towards the wire, both horse and rider so plastered with mud as to be unrecognizable. The run home Saturday evening between the first special over the main line and the second special fifteen minutes later over the Pennsylvania R. R., was a close thing, both making it in a trifle over one hour. The accommodations on the Pennsylvania trains are of the best, and people are beginning to find this out.

Tuesday furnished the most sensational racing of the season at Monmouth Park. The track was better than any person expected it would be, and a few more days of sun and wind will put it in apple-pie order. After George Kinney had beaten Jack of Hearts in a fast dash of nine furlongs, the upsets began with the defeat of the favorites in the July Stakes. Brookwood, the winner, however, was clearly the best of the party at the weights, for he got away badly and won at the end like a racehorse. Richmond's temper, however, with the weight, militated against his chances, while Wanda is evidently a trifle stale. The Lorillard Stakes saw Panique out once more, and many persons looked to see him duplicate his Belmont victory at Jerome. The colt, however, did not look well, and the stable made no secret of their liking Ecuador the best of the two. The race will long be remembered by the onlookers and participants. Himalaya's misbap, this most unlucky of colts seeming to be perpetually in trouble. Panique's defeat, Ecuador's unexpected triumph and Orator's dramatic death followed so quickly, the one upon the other, that people could hardly realize the situation. The owners of Orator came in for much sympathy on the loss of so promising a colt, coming so soon after Knight of Ellerslie's loss of form and the death of Carnation last Fall. However, they are plucky as well as enterprising, and will not allow these setbacks to discourage them. The handicap on Tuesday showed Drake Carter in a better light than at any time since last Fall. Barnes, however, would probably have won, but for a disappointment or hindrance of some sort at the head of the stretch in the last mile.

At Chicago Gen. Monroe has, during the week, met with one defeat and gained one victory. As, however, the latter was the great race for the Washington Park Cup, the prize that called the son of Tom Bowling West, he may be said to have fulfilled his mission. There was not much betting on the race in this city. The odds here were ridiculously low, and many people therefore refrained from backing Monroe. Bob Miles in the race gave evidence that he has the makings of a good horse at a distance, and if sound by another year he should be a good cup performer. PACIFIC.

New York, July 11th.

Notes from Marysville.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—On Sunday, the 27th inst., Mr. Jenkins, the popular liveryman of Marysville, took Mr. Latham, of the *Appeal*, and myself out to the race track to witness the performance of Brigadier, as Mr. McDonald had informed us that he intended to speed him one or two quarters. The track is under the management of Mr. Frank Grant, who is doing the work very creditably, keeping the track in fine condition for the working of the youngsters, a number of which he has in training, notably a large, handsome, chestnut three-year-old filly named Night Hawk. She is by Brigadier, her dam by Billy McCracken; she is the property of Mr D. E. Knight; and Constantime, a fine, rangy two-year-old by Steinway, dam Kitty Miller, by Speculation. Soon after our arrival Mr. McDonald put in an appearance behind Brigadier, who looked as bright and fresh and appeared to be in as good condition and as sound as at a four-year-old. Mr. McDonald drove him three-quarters on different portions of the track, and although not intending to move him at his best speed, still the horse's feet moved in a way to show that they have by no means lost their cunning, and, as his groom says, "Whoever tackles him this Fall has got a race on his hands." It was not the intention of Mr. McDonald to trot Brigadier this season but to give him a rest after his arduous work for over six years, and bring out some of his youngsters, but the distemper got among them, unfitting them for work, and as he didn't want to go to the races alone, he concluded to put the old horse to work again and take him along just for company. He is liable to prove company for some of the best of them, and people do not want to go to sleep with the idea that some of his colts are not going to do the same at no distant day.

July 28th. MARYSVILLE.

YACHTING.

Yachting matters still remain quiet, nothing of of any particular importance having happened during the week past. The yachts move about in a desultory way, but no concerted actions are taken. A few cruises would enliven matters.

The recent remarkable run of the steamship America across the Atlantic, should compel yacht-builders to put on their "thinking caps," and endeavor to figure out whether they are in the right in building yachts on the conventional type. This steamship is built with a good deal of beam, and she is broadest about the fore rigging. She was modeled on the principle that a triangular piece of wood could be moved through the water, butt end first, with less resistance than with the point first, and she met with wonderful success. Whether the same rule would apply to sailing vessels, that of course sail more or less on their sides and very rarely upright, remains to be seen, and can only be demonstrated satisfactorily by a practical experiment. This is such an abrupt change from our deep, narrow steam vessels that it is well worth studying.

The Aggie has housed her fore topmast, moved her jib stay several feet farther inboard, and has put on her flying jib again, instead of carrying that big jib and a balloon jib outside of that. This rig, although it deteriorates slightly from her appearance, makes her much easier in heavy weather. If she had gone under that rig to Santa Cruz, the result of the race in Monterey Bay on July 5th, might have been different, as she then probably would not have carried away her bobstays. It has been discovered that her bowsprit was cracked considerably during the race.

Last week we unjustly scored the *Forest and Stream* for publishing only the Monterey race of the Pacific Yacht Club, without giving any account of the run down the Coast. The only trouble was that they got the "cart before the horse," as in the edition just to hand is described the ocean cruise. It, however, again contradicts itself, saying Nellie arrived only one minute behind Aggie, while in the table that immediately follows it gives the correct time, which makes Nellie arrive 1 hour 8 minutes and 50 seconds after Aggie.

The Lurline went out for a short time, last Sunday, and returned to Sancelito about noon. As soon as she had picked up her moorings, and not before, the Halcyon made sail and started off. It appeared like a desire on their part to avoid a brush with Lurline, and so the latter seemed to imagine, for she immediately got under way again and went after Halcyon, passing her in a calm streak, just beyond the Pacific Club House and maintaining her advantage after both yachts were in equal winds in the channel.

Off Sancelito the wind sometimes is very variable. At one time in the afternoon the Emerald going home had the wind on the port tack, or from the eastward, and about one hundred yards further in shore the Whitewing had the wind from the westward, while a few hundred yards from both of them the Spray had a fine south wind. Had an artist painted a picture of such a scene, he would be ridiculed without end for his lack of marine knowledge.

The Virginia, (x Con. O'Connor), is hauled up on the beach at Sancelito, and has been scraped down to the bare wood, preparatory to a new coat of paint. She will also be fixed up somewhat inside. It is to be regretted that her owner does not accompany the fleets on some of the cruises, so that one might see if she has any of her old time speed left, in comparison to the later models we now have on the bay.

Mr. Jas. V. Coleman has gone to Europe for a brief trip and has placed the building of his yacht, Carmelita, in the hands of A. Cary Smith with full powers. She will be built at the yard of John J. Driscoll, Greenpoint, L. I.

The Chispa stays on the ways at Turner's much more than she does afloat. As her owner always avoids races of any kind, we fail to understand the necessity of keeping her with such a clean bottom.

In the Whitehall boat race last Sunday, accounts of which have appeared in all the daily papers, a California hull showed its superiority over the Eastern built boats.

The Lively is kept at North Beach near the swim baths there.

TURF AND TRACK.

Almont.

[Western Sportsman.]

Almout was a dark bay, black poiuts, 15 hands 2½ inches high; hred by R. A. Alexander; foaled May 29th, 1864; sired by Alexauder's Abdallab; dam Sally Anderson hy Mamhrino Cbief; 2d dam Kate by Alexauder's Pilot, Jr.; 3d dam a mare owned hy tbe late W. H. Pone, of Louisville, Ky., of unkuowu breediug, hut claimed to be tboroughbred. At four years old, he distanced the bay gelding Jack Conn, by Golddust, in a first beat, makiug a record of 2:39¾, and was tbeu placed in the stud, where be continued to the day of his death, July 4, 1884.

As a sire Almont was without a liviug peer. His superiority did uot consist simply in ability to heget speed at the trottiug aud paciug gait, but possessiug an amiable disposition, remarkable intelligeuce, great eudurance, au iron constitntiou, unblemished limbs and perfect health, qualities wbich he iuvariably imparted to his progeuy, place him at the bead of Americau trotting stallions. We uever hear the complaint that tbis or that descendant of Almont is fast but faint hearted or unsteady; speedy but has blemished limbs or weak eyes; look well but dull aud clumsy; drive well but vicious to haudle; hut directly tbe opposite of these faults will be conceded by all fair minded horsemeu.

If more is necessary to establish Almont's right to first place, it is to he found in the evidence of his power to eudow his sons aud daughters with the ability to transmit bis owu great virtues to third aud fourtb geuerations, as witnesses of which we may call attention to the following:

Allie West 2:25; sired Jewett 2:22½; Rachel B. 2:28½; Allie East 2:40¼; and Charley West, 4 years, 2:40¼.

Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26; sired Maud T, 2:26; Wade Hampton 2:31¾; Aileeu Almout 2:39¼; Hurou 2:42½; Gem, 3 years, 2:55.

Col. West trial over half-mile track 2:23½; sired bay stallion Westmont 2:27¼; Loreue, 5 year old trottiug record 2:30¾, aud pacing record this year 2:24; Mable H., 4 years, 2:31¾.

Trouble 2:37; sired Lizzie second 2:23½; Trifle 2:37; Success 2:45.

Bostick's Almont, Jr. 2:29; sired Annie W. 2:20.

Almont Chief sired Almont Gift 2:29¼, and other wiuuers of races.

Sixteen other sons of Almont have sired winners of pnblic races, prominent among whicb is:

Almont Rattler, sire of Lorelle, 4 years, 2:43; Orphia, 3 years, 2:41; Harlequin, 3 years, 2:59¼; Theta, 4 years, 2:45½; Zingara, 4 years, 2:48½; Cricket, 3 years, 3:21; Sadie Ewing, 2 years, 3:10½; Cantoman, two years, 1:35, half-mile; Almout Ratler, Jr., 1:30 half mile; aud Pageant, 3 years old, winner but no time given.

The daughters of Almont have produced Catchfly 2:18¼; Durango, 2:23¾; McMahou 2:27, and Tempest 2:30¼.

A prominent aud peculiar feature of Almont's prepotency is the uniformity with which be got trotters out of strictly thoroughbred mares. Four of his get iu the '30 list, and oue with a two-mile record of 4:54¼, were out of thoroughbred dams—the dam of Almonarch 2:24¾, is also the dam of the successful running horse Washburn.

On acconut of the fine appearance, docility, aud speed of Almont's get, a large percentage of his colts have been taken by gentlemeu of meaus aud used exclusively for private driving. Many such, with no other experience are knowu to he fast, but have never had an opportunity to sbow what they could do under the watch. Others were lightly trained and obtained records wheu young, then retired to the stud or road. Of the latter class a numher will he found iu the list below.

ALMONT'S ROLL OF HONOR.

1.	Westmont, ch g (pacer)	2.15	40.	Archer's Almont b h	2.37¼
2.	Fannie Witherspoon ch m	2.17	41.	Almont Jr., b h, Bidwell's	2.37¾
3.	Piedmont ch h	2.17¾	42.	Harbinger ch h, 4-yrs	2.37¾
4.	Aldine br m	2 19¼	43.	Emma G. blk m, 2-yrs	2.38¾
5.	Early Rose ch m	2.20¼	44.	Consul b h, 2-yrs	2.39
6.	King Almont b h	2.21¼	45.	Altamont br g	2.39
7.	Lilian ch m	2.23	46.	Luna b m	2.39¼
8.	Alta b m	2.23¼	47.	Nomad b h	2.40
9.	Almonarch b h	2.24¾	48.	Jno. F. Phelps, Jr., b s	2.40
10.	Ella Earle br m	2.25	49.	Katie T. b m	2.40
11.	Allie West blk h (5-yrs)	2.25	50.	Ellen Anderson, ch m	2.40
12.	Katie Jackson b m (4-yrs)	2.25¾	51.	Altimo gr h	2.41
13.	Alice West blk m (5-yrs)	2.26	52.	Belle R. b m	2.41
14.	Almont Jr. (Hamlin) b h	2.26	53.	Lizzie Almont	2.41¼
15.	Tilton Almont br h	2.26	54.	Alvermont b h	2.42
16.	Annie S. ch m (5-yrs)	2.26¾	55.	Almore b h	2.42¼
17.	Sannie G. gr m	2 27	56.	Venetia b m, 3-yrs	2.42¼
18.	Flora b m	2.28	57.	Passacas b h	2.43
19.	Almont Jr. (Bostick's) b h	2.29	58.	Judge Samuels	2.44¼
20.	Dolly Davis ch m	2.29	59.	Alpine b h	2.45
21.	Musette b m	2.29¼	60.	Almont Norman b h	2.45
22.	Una b m	2.29¼	61.	Pattie Macey blk m	2.45¾
23.	Clermont ch g	2.30	62.	Ohio Almont b s	2.46
24.	Almont M., b h	2.30	63.	Almont Mambrino b h	2.46¼
25.	Jessie ch m, Allet,	2.30¼	64.	Lement ch s	2.47¼
26.	Alethea b m	2 31	65.	Maud Almont b m	2.47¼
27.	Col. West b h	2.31	66.	Almo b s	2.48
28.	Altamont b s	2.31¼	67.	Latoka rn m, 3-yrs	2.48
29.	Mattie W. b m	2.32¼	68.	Delmont blk g	2.48
30.	Effie b m	2.33¼	69.	Buckeye Chief rn h	2.49
31.	Almont Boy ch s	2.34¼	70.	Claymont b g	2.50
32.	Alamo ch h	2.34¼	71.	Dick West	2.50
33.	Almont Raven blk h	2.34¼	72.	Delusion	2.51
34.	Alice Addison gr m	2.34¼	73.	Alamo b g	2.53¼
35.	Jack Splan b h	2.35	74.	Almont Arab b s	3.05
36.	Atlantic blk h	2.35¼	75.	Albrino, 3-yrs	3.06
37.	Al West b h	2.36¼	76.	Lula ch m	3.12
38.	Trouble b s, 5-yrs	2.37	77.	Commander ch h, 3-yrs	3.06
39.	Almont Bellfounder b h	2.37	78.	Evangeline b m	3.23

The performauces of Westmont of Cbicago on tbe 10th inst., and at Pittsburg last Thuraday (paciug in 2:01¾ and 2:02 with runniug mate,) would he sufficient to keep his memory green for all time, if he had uot already earned a fame second to no other trottiug sire, living or dead.

Although it was feared that the big prices paid for yearlings at the Falmouth sale might injure tbe other sales during tbe July week at Newmarket such did not prove to he the case. On the 3d the yearlings hred by Mr. Chapliu were sold wben the following, the get of Hermit, realized prices as follows: Chestnut filly, dam Gertrude, 510 guineas; chestnut filly, dam Stockdove, 500 guineas; chestuut filly, dam by Musket out of Adelaide's dam, 1,600 guineas; chestnut filly, sister to Queen Adelaide, 2,000 guineas, bought by Sir John Willougbby; bay filly, dam by Young Melbourne, 610 guineas; bay colt, dam Anonyma, 1,600 guineas; black colt, dam Barcheltina, 1,600 guineas. At the same sale a bay filly, by Kisber, out of Stray Shot, sold for 2,050 guiueas, and a chestnut colt, by Cremorne, out of Hazeldean, for 2,100 guineas.

John C. Kathan, Preston, Minn., bas bought of M. T, Grattan, of the same place, the brown weanling filly Tareta, by Trample, dam Magic by King Herod, the dam of Stiles.

Mr. Haggin's stable reacbed Rancho del Paso from Cbicago, last Monday, all in good bealth aud spirits. Jim Brown, the erstwhile traiuer, is no louger connected with the stable.

The Napoleon of the Turf.

Lord George Bentick was for many years considered the greatest authority in all things connected with racing; yet, as Lord Beaconsfield tells how some forty and odd years ago, Lord George, without auy apperent cause, parted with his racing stud at almost a nominal price. When he entered his horse uuder the name of Mr. Bowe, who was tbe proprietor of tbe Tnrf Taveran at Doncaster, his successes were few indeed. Still, from 1833 to 1846, he was the dictator of the British Turf, aud when it was anuounced that the sky-blue jacket aud wbite cap which Crucifix, Grey Momus, Miss Eliis and Cowl had so often borne to victory, would never more be seeu upou a race-course, surprise was the feeling of all men conuected with the turf. Lord George was then in possessiou of the finest racing stud in the world, and he parted with it at a momeut when, as he must have known, its prospects were uever more brilliaut. "He could scarcely," says bis biograpber, "have quitted the turf without a pang." Having become tbe lord paramount of the turf—of that strange world of sport so difficult to guide, which requirea for its government a firm hand and a sound judgment—he hecame tbe autocrat in racing matters. Tbat he was all his hiographer says of him, we venture to douht. His courage was of a qnestionable kind, for having grossly insulted his superior officer, Captaiu Kerr, when a suhalteru in the 9th Lancers, on parade, he refused to "go out" with tbat officer when challenged to do so, falling back upon the regulations, etc., of the army, and, hy his iufluence, he had Captain Kerr cashiered.

Now, when it is kept in mind that the Duke of Welliugton abont this time went out into Battersea Park and exchauged shots with the Earl of Wiuchilsea; and that the Marquis of Londouderry fought a duel with a subaltern, Mr. Battine, of the Tenth Hussars, the regiment the Marquis was then head Colonel of; and that the Duke of York had "goue out" with Colonel Luunox, afterwards Duke of Richmond, the fact of Lord George Beutick, after publicly iusulting his Captain, taking advautage of the W. O. regulations which prohibited duelling, does not read well. It seems that Captaiu Kerr thought Lord George to be equally deficient in his dnty as a subaltern, as well as failing iu due respect to himself as his senior iu command, and therefore said ou parade publicly, "If you do uot make this young gentleman behave himself, Colonel, I will." His lordship tben retorted, "Captain Kerr ventures to say on parade that which he dare not repeat off it."

A challenge, therefore, ensued from the Captain to the cornet. The former, a man as brave as he was cool, suggested Calais as the place of reudezvous, but his lordship declined tbe meeting he by his words had invited. On this Kerr posted his lordship, for doing which he received his dismissal from the service, tbus forfeiting his commission. Poor Kerr stood, as he truly said, "hetween the devil and the deep sea," heiug liahle on tbe one haud to be ostracised by his brother officers if he passed over tamely the opeu insults Lord George gave him in the hearing of so many; aud to being cashiered, as it happened, if he took up the challenge, the other evidently referred to, by demanding au appeal to arms. He cousidered himself, aud justly so, an ill-used man, for had his cornet not been tbe sou of a duke, Captain Kerr in those old duelling days would have been held blameless. As it was, according to the mistaken conventional rules of the service, he suffered, aud died—poor fellow!—not long afterwards, from cholera, iu Paris.

On another occasion Lord George did not come well to the front by insnlting Sir St. Vincent Cotton, an old officer who used to tool "The Age" four-in-hand stage-coach between London and Brighton. Sir St. Vinceut had served in the Peninsnla, and certainly was not a man who, if he had insnlted a brother officer, would have refused to apologise or to give satisfaction to tbe insulted. Yet Lord George in Brooke's Club one afternoon, when the baronet was diuing there, called out to the waiter to hring Sir St. Vincent Cotton's bill to him, and, having looked over it, said, in the hearing of all, to the waiter: "Sir St. Vincent shonld pay his debts of honor before he has beefsteaks and Burguudy wine"—a remark that surely a man who had descended from a page-hoy of William the Third, aud who owed his elevation to the Peerage because he had slept with the King in order to reduce the effect of an attack of small-pox, ought never to have made.

One of the best stories in Lord George's connection with horse racing is that wheu at Goodwood, and after duly "wasting," and walking as a regular jockey to exercise, besides donning his own gay, so oft victorious raciug attire, and weighing, saddle on arm, in thorough professional style, he rode and won a match against Lord Maidstone. Both of these nohle jockeys were, however, fined a fiver apiece by the stewards for heing late in "going to scale," and it is needless almost to say that they hoth paid the amount without the least demur. Lord George's retirement from the turf, as already referred to, was alike suddeu and unexpected. "The lot, Payne," he said at Goodwood, "from old Bay Middleton to Little Kitchener (his feather weight) for £10,000. Yes or no?"

"I will give £300 till breakfast-time to-morrow to consider the matter, Beutinck," was the reply. "Give me till then, and I will say yes or no." "With pleasure, my good fellow," his lordship answered, not giving the matter seemingly a second thought, till the following morning, when Payne handed him over the £300, having declined the chance, after doubtless, due consideratiou. Then Mr. Mostyn, seeiug the negotiation was concluded, very quietly said, from the lower end of the table, looking np for a moment from the letters he was pursuimg, "I'll take the lot, Beutinck, at £10,000, and will give you a cheque for that amouut before you go on the course;" and ao, in the very few words just recorded, Lord George Bentinck turned his attention from the turf to politics. How long it would have taken a couple of foreigners to settle a similar matter we shall uot try to guess.—*Licensed Victuallers' Gazette.*

The race for Arabs at the Newmarket on the 2d was a very poor affair. It was won by Admiral Tryon's Asil somewhat easily at the finish from the favorite, Dictator, who had been very successful in India. *Bell's Life* says: "The winner is by an Abbeyan Sherak horse out of Belkis, and was trained by Hopper at Florence House. Asil has been put alongside a couple of tbe most moderate horses in Hopper's stable, aud, although receiving weight, was ahout half a mile behind in a two-mile spin. Jousiffe was trained iu India, but his opinion of the merits of the Arab horses are the reverse of flattering, and it is stated on authority that Havock presented over 84 pounds and a handsome beating to Dictator. Althougb tbe event from its novelty was undoubtedly a draw, no useful purpose can be served hy a repetition, and we may hope to have beard tbe last of races exclusively for Arabs."

S. J. Jones, of Portlaud, who arrived here two weeks ago with Forest King and Blue Mountain Belle, has secured quarters at Santa Rosa and is working his horses there.

Monmouth Cup of 1884.

The race has a history as glorions an any similar event of the American turf. Helmbold, Longfellow, Wanderer, Tom Bowling, Tom Ochiltree, Parole, Monitor and Eole have enrolled their names on its scroll of fame. It was originally intended as a prototype of the Ascot, and other great English Cups, the distance heing two miles and a half, hut in 1878 it was reduced to the regulation American cup distance of two miles and a quarter. The present season it was further reduced to two miles, in deference to the demand of owners, whose growing aversion to loug distauces is to be deplored, in the interest of good sport. The occasion was the fifth in which old Monitor had battled for the Cup, and twice successfully, as hoth 1881 aud 1883 saw his white face reach the pole first. The present season he had shown but once in public, and then in the Shrewsbury Handicap, for which he ran well half of the way, and then fell back, seemingly unable to stay the route.

But to-day Monitor was all the rage among the select crowd who pretend to have all the "good things" of racing in their keeping. To have, in the short space of forty-eight hours, undergone so great an improvement as would enable him to turn the tables on Barnes and Drake Carter, was rather too much to believe, hut many believed it and backed him. But Barnes was a strong favorite, notwithstanding. Those who had watched his race for the Shrewsbury Handicap, saw that the bay colt had not been able to get through his field when he made his first effort, and stood by him to a man, while his conquerer. Drake Carter, was almost aa well backed, as it was reasoned that, at last, the plain-looking gelding for which Mr. Lorillard had paid so large a sum, had returned to the form which would wiu back some of the purchase money.

There was a great crowd surrouuding Monitor when he was led out with Trafalgar. The old gelding certainly looked much better than we had seen him for some time, despite the rather unsightly hock.

"Don't he look hetter than he did the other day?" asked Alcock.

"Rather," we answered.

"Rather! Why, he looks a good deal better; that race did him good. I ouly started him for work."

When Monitor appeared on the track the crowd rose *en masse* and gave him a receptiou as no other horse, unless it be Parole, has ever been able to win from an American public. Barues looked fit; very fit, as Tony Taylor's splendid groan told as he eyed the horse canter past the stand. Drake Carter hardly looked as fit as Barnes, but the gelding showed considerahle improvement on Sheepshead Bay. When the flag dropped it looked as if the tactics of last season were to he followed iu the case of Monitor, for Brennan sent him to the front, but McLaughlin soon went out with Barnes, and took the lead, seeing which Hayward moved up, and the result waa that Drake Carter led past the stand at the end of the first mile. The gelding continued to lead until uearly a mile and a half had heen run, when, seeing an opeuing on the iuside, quick as thonght McLaughliu brought Barnes through, and, taking the lead amid wild cheers, came away and wou handily. Drake Carter was ridden until the last furlong, when Hayward eased him, Monitor tired to nothing after going a mile and a quarter.

Drake Carter was very tired when he came into the paddock, while Barnes seemed but little the worse for it, and Monitor, not having been persevered with, had quite recovered himself. The race was a very fast one, as the time below will show:

Quarter-mile	28¾	Mile and a quarter	2:14½
Half-mile	55½	Mile and a half	2:39½
Three-quarters	1:19½	Mile and three-quarters	3:0(¼
One mile	1:47	Two miles	3:35

That the best horse won seemed to he the prevailing impression, as when Barnes passed the stand at the eud of the first mile he was moving so easily as to remove all douht of his winning. His stride, covering over twenty-five feet, was the wonder but scarcely the admiration of the crowd, as it was great, sprawling, and far from gracefnl. As like Griustead he gallops with a straigbt foreleg, but the amount of ground he covers is enormous, and the stride is, moreover, not accompanied with the exertion it appears when viewed from a distance.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Murmurings at Monmouth.

[N. Y., World, July 18th.]

Rarely has an enjoyable day's raciug beeu so seriously marred as that at Monmouth Park yesterday hy the almost insane demands of a crowd which evidently did not quite know what it wanted. The programme had reached the fifth race, a dash at seven furlongs, with selling allowances, which at the finish was a match between Mr. Kelly's Sister aud Mr Walter's Itaska. The latter was a strong favorite, and would undoubtedly have won had his rider been content with sittiug still and riding the horse with the same determination as he had been doing fifty yards from the post. But he stupidly atopped riding, shifted his hands, and the result was that the horse stopped almost as quickly, and Sister won by a short head. So close in fact were they that one element of the crowd insisted that Itaska won the race, while the other helieved that the boy on Itaska had purposely pulled the horse, and in turn demanded that all bets be declared off and the boy ruled off. It was an angry, turbulent crowd, and for a few minutes it looked as if they really would storm the Judges' stand, but the quiet demeanor of Mr. Withers and his associates finally told aud the crowd gradually dissolved, with all kinds of threats, which in a majority of cases was a declaration that they would never "go to Monmouth Park again." The truth is, iu view of the rumors hefore the race, that "Itaska was uot meant," and the finish did look very queer, but it can only be said that the boy did ride a good, stroug race until within fifty yards of the finish, when he really seems to have lost the little sense he may possess. But in view of the Boulotte trouble over a similar race it would be better for the Monmouth Park Association to eliminate selling races for all ages from the daily programmes and substitute some other class which will prevent the putting up of jobs, although when au owuer or rider intends to do wrong the conditious of a race will uot preveut him doing so.

The Eastern sporting papers agree tbat Modesty had all she could do to beat Freda for tbe Woodlawn Stakes at Washington Park, the margin heing ouly four inchea. One of the correspondents says the win was eutirely due to the auperior riding of Murpby ou Mr. Corrigan's filly. Now Isaac, despite his Irish name, is a colored boy, a uative Kentucky production, aud to have it published to the world that he outrode Holloway, wbo is a trained Englisb professional, will give Cy an attack of the mugwumps.

Lord Falmouth's Stud.

[Pendragon in the Referee.]

Lord Falmouth's career upon the turf has closed in a way well belitting his previous reputation. So far from the sale of yearlings, foals and brood mares falling in any way short on the score of interes or prices realized of the imitiatory sale of horses in trainiug, the result was simply unparalleled—to many it was nothing short of stupeudous. Sixteen yearlings produced 18,350 guineas, an amount never before realized for a similar lot in any country. Nor has there, so far as I can recollect, ver before heen anything like it. Although, as will be seen, the average was well over a thousand each, some of the youngsters brougbt small prices, only. Two went for 50 guineas each, one brougbt 250 guineas, one 400 guineas, another 410 guineas, another 420 guineas, still another 550 guiueas, and the remaining one that was under four figures was knocked down for 620 guineas. So it will he seeu that some of the batch of sixteen that made so magnificent a total as 18,350 guineas must have fetcbed truly sensational prices. They really did. A best on record was not reached so far as any individual youngster was concerned, the wild price of 4,100 guineas for Maximilian some years ago—a price as false as it was wild, and as disappointing as either—blocking the way. Still, as a whole, the sale of yearlings produced a best on record certain and undeniable as it was unique and enviable. Two young creatures with all their successes or all their disappointments well before them—Godolphin, a bay colt by Galopin out of Jannette, and Cerealis, a brown colt by Galopin out of Wheatear—brought 3,000 guineas each. These are very remarkable figures, the Maximilian and all other similar purchasers notwithstanding. Rattlewings, a bay filly by Galopin out of Mavis, brought 2,100 guineas, and yet another Galopin fetched a still higher figure. Oheron, whose dam is Wheel of Fortune, found a purchaser in Captain Machell at 2,500 guineas. One of the 3,000 guineas lots—Godolphin—was bought by Lord Zetlaud, and tbe other, Cerealis, by Tom Cannon, it is said, for his employer, Mr. Baird Abington. Those who know, credit this young supporter of the turf with a large number of the purchases made during the day. Some were in his own name, and the remainder were in the names of at least two other people.

It will be seen that there is a special run on the Galopin strain just now, mainly the result of St. Simon's great performances. St. Simon's owner was the purchaser of Rattlewings already referred to. If there is anythiug in pedigree on both sides, Galopin and Wheel of Fortune, the Machell purchase, looks very promising. There must he a good deal in pedigree, or we shouldn't find men, some of tbem supposed to he 'cute, and others known to be still 'cuter, bidding like this for such perishable and delicate commonity. And yet, on the score of pedigree, almost the only test of quality in yearlings—good looks have often enough ere now been found a man-trap—the prices brought will he found at times perverse and contradictory. When we find a colt by Kingcraft, no matter wbo is the dam, bringing in 1,000 guineas, and a filly hy Kisber going like so much dirt for 50 guineas, there must he something not altogether open to argument in this system of purchase. Speaking for myself, I shall look with a great deal of interest at the future runniug of these colts and fillies, when once they make a start, and shall not be at all surprised to find that one or two of those who were far from heading the list under the direction of the man in the rostrum will prove far and away the best goods as arranged hy that other man, that rhadamanthine assessor of equine ahility, the man in tbe chair.

A glance dowu the list of brood mares renews one's acquaintance with various past public favorites. The dates to their names as given in the catalogue afford a rare reminder—as if one were wanted!—of the rapid way in which old Time wings his flight. Who would have tbought, without stopping to reckon, that Silver Ring and Cantiniere were foaled fourteen years ago, that Wheatear is seventeen and Lady Coventry nineteen years old? I wonder whether Lord Falmouth had any special affection for one or other of the mares and atallions sold on Monday; and, if so, whether any parting paug, as he read of the magnificent amounts they brought, alloyed his otherwise undoubted gratification. Racing is a cold and stern and money-grubbing pursuit, and finds in its votaries small room for sentiment, hut such a man as Lord Falmouth is an exception to the rule, and I should think he feels the separation keenly, notwithstanding the golden aolace provided for him hy the glih-tongued auctioneer. By the way, and talking of auctioueers, the percentages ou the complete sale were well worth haviug—they amounted to between £5,000 and £6,000 sterling. That is, unless it be true that an arrangement for a lump sum was entered into hetween proprietor and auctioneer before the first sale, that of horses in training.

Cantiniere is still helieved by many to have been the speediest animal ever seen, over her own distance and hefore she was knocked over by a very pronounced roaring infirmity. She was a flyer, and no mistake; but it is impossible to decide with anything like certainty the relative merits of animals which belong to different periods and have no real opportunity of being measured against one another. With a foal by Galopin at foot, and prospects of another by the same sire, Cantiniere fell to the hid of Captain Machell for 4,100 guineas. A noticeable feature of this sale of hrood mares was that some were sold witb their foals, others without them. Thus Jannette fetched 4,200 guineas, and her colt foal by Isonomy 1,300 guineas, Captain Machell being the purchaser in both instances. Spinaway, another famous bearer of the magpie jacket, who gives good promise of heing the dam of racers as famous as herself, was sold with her Isonomy filly, an arrangement which brought her figure to 5,500 guineas; but Wbeel of Fortune went hy herself at 5,000 guineas, and her Springfield filly cost her purchaser, the Duke of Portland, an additional 1,100 guineas. Mr. Cartwright, who is reported as bidding for the same owner as Tom Cannou, was the purchaser of the Spinaway double lot. I have reason to helieve that Lord Falmouth regarded Wheel of Fortune as the absolutely best mare he ever possessed; whether he had a personal regard for her over the remainder is not on record. It seems only the other day that I saw her heaten so unexpectedly on the Knavesmire just when she made the effort that was to cut down Ruperra, and leave her to win in a common canter. "The Wheel" never after this showed in public; while she was on the turf her ability may fairly he reckoned the equal of anything that preceded or followed her. No one could compile a list of "horses of the centnry" for the past couple of decades without, provided the list was to include mares, placing Wheel of Fortune's name within it. There were many other noticeable lots among the hrood mares and foals, hnt I have no desire to emulate the catalogiust pure and simple and so with Wheel of Fortune will take my leave of this portion of the sale by auction, merely remarking that it—brood mares and foals alone—produced 49,740 guineas.

Stallions were five in number, and included Kingcraft winner of perhaps the most sensational Derby of our time, aud loser of races innumerable afterwards. For this "faint" hero 500 guineas was given hy Lord Rossmore. Qucen's Messenger brought no more than 200 guineas. He will remain with Matthew Dawson, to whom be was so great a disappointment. The "mistake" of the sale was Galliard, who brought no more than 3,600 guineas, which, though it would be a very haudsome sum if possessed hy any of us who write on turf topics, looks, hy the light of recent purchases, nothing short of paltry as the price of a first-class representative of the Galopin strain—a Two Thousand Gnineas and Prince of Wales' Stakes winner as well as a placed horse in the Derby. I fancy that in this matter of prices upou paper some of us sporting writers are iu much the same nosition as the hank clerks in the story, who, after speaking with contempt of hundreds aud thousands and tens of thousands (in the books) all day long, bave to club together at night to get a driuk of four-balf and a smoke on the way home. I dare say Lord Falmouth is more than satisfied with the result of a sale which, if my memory serves me aright, has brought in altogether something hetween £30,000 and £40,000 more than it was expected to do hy those most closely interested.

Racing at Saratoga.

On Saturday, July 19th, the Saratoga Association began its twenty-sixth season with squally, showery weather, hnt good track. The multiplication of tracks tells on the old course at the Spa, and with meeting, in progress at Chicago, Moumouth Park and Brighton Beach, the fields at Saratoga were small and the attendance slim. A number of well-known turfites who have never before missed a "Travers Day" at Saratoga were absent, wbile death in one case made the timers' stand look strange, tbe absence of Mr. J. R. Wbaley, of Cincinnati, from his post being conspicuous.

Mr. Baldwin's stable was on the ground and this Coast had also a representative in Jim Renwick, the big gelding winning a large share of his starts in good style. We append summaries and turf notes of the events in which California horses took part:

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jnly 19th. First Race.—Purse $400, for all ages, of which $100 to the second; entrance free; five furlongs.

G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, 6, by Joe Hooker, dam Big Gun, 115 lbs.....(Holloway) 1
W. L. Cassidy's Saunterer, 6, 115 lbs.....(Blaylock) 2
Clay & Woodford's The Admiral, 3, 109 lbs;.....(Taylor) 3
R. R. Owing's Mammonist, aged, 115 lbs;.....(Conklin) 0
J. R. Keene's Maid of Athol, 4, 113 lbs;.....(Lewis) 0
Morris & Co.'s Fellowplay, 6, 115 lbs;.....(Fitzpatrick) 0
J. Forbes' Disturbance, aged, 118 lbs;.....(Gates) 0
Weidman & Co.'s Jocose, 4, 113 lbs;.....(Murphy) 0

Time, 1:02½.

Betting.—9 to 5 on Jim Renwick, 5 to 2 on Saunterer, 6 to 1 against Mammonist, 7 to 1 each against The Admiral and Fellowplay, 10 to 1 against Disturbance, 12 to 1 each against Maid of Athol and Jocose. Pools: Jim Renwick, $35; Saunterer, $30; Mammonist and Fellowplay, each $10; the field, $10. Mutuals paid, $15.

After several breakaways the flag dropped to a good start, the Maid of Athol taking the lead, followed by Saunterer and Fellowplay. Entering the main track The Admiral showed to the front, but on the lower turn Jim Renwick shot into the lead and held it to the close, winning by half a length, Saunterer next, two lengths in front of The Admiral. The order of the balance was Mammonist, Maid of Athol, Fellowplay, Disturbance and Jocose. Time, 1:02½.

Same Day—Sweepstakes for four-year-olds and upwards; at $50 each, half forfeit, with $600 added, the second to receive $150 out of the stakes; horses never having won a race of the valne of $1,000, when carrying weight for age or over, at place of running allowed 5 lbs.; if maidens on March 1, 1884, allowed 10 lbs., and if at the time of starting, 15 lbs. to subscribers; one mile.

E. Corrigan's b m Pearl Jennings, 5, by Lelaps, dam Mary Howard, 115 lbs.....(Murphy) 1
E. J. McElmeel's Navarro, 115 lbs.....(J. Harvey) 2
E. J. Baldwin's Gano, 118 lbs.....(Holloway) 3

Time, 1:45. (Winner trained by J. W. Rogers).

Betting.—5 to 4 on Pearl Jenniugs, 8 to 5 against Gano, 4 to 1 against Navarro. Pools—Pearl Jennings, $100; Gauo, $60; Navarrro, $30. Mutuals paid, $9.50.

The order of the start was Navarro, Pearl Jennings aud Gano. Navarro led round into the up-stretch, when Pearl Jennings came forward, then drew away and won by two leugths, Navarro second, half a length in front of Gano. Time, 1:45.

Extra Day, Jnly 21—A sweepstakes for all ages, at $15 each, play or pay, with $400 added, the second to receive one-half the entrance money; weights, 5 lbs. above scale; horses not having won since May 20, when carrying weight for age or more, a sweepstake of the value of $600, 7 lbs. allowed; non-winners in 1884 allowed 14 lbs.; maidens allowed, if four years old, 18 lbs.; if five years or upwards, 24 lbs.; 8 entries; mile and five hundred yards.

O. Bowie's br g Compensation, 6, by Catesby, dam Australia, 108 lbs.....(Arnold) 1
E. J. Baldwin's Lncky B., 4, 109 lbs.....(Holloway) 2
M. Young's Cardinal McCloskey, 4, 106 lbs.....(Taylor) 3
R. W. Walden's Chanticleer, 3, 110 lbs.....(Sheridan) 0
W. L. Scott's Referee, 4, 113 lbs.....(Lewis) 0
C. W. Medinger's Emma, 3, 98, (carried 101½), lbs.....(Maynard) 0
J. R. Keene's Burgomaster, 3, 110 lbs.....(Fitzpatrick) 0

Time, 2:16¼.

Pools: Burgomaster, $120; Referee, $80; Compensation, $60; Lucky B. and Chanticleer each $50; and field, $40. Betting—7 to 5 against Burgomaster, 4 to 1 against Compeu sation, 5 to 1 against Referee, 6 to 1 against Lucky B., 8 to 1 against Chanticleer, and 10 to 1 each against Cardinal McCloskey and Emma. Mutnals paid, $30.80.

Burgomaster led round to the half post, when Compensation went forward into the lead and held it to the finish, winning by four lengths, Lucky B. second and a length in front of Cardinal McCloskey third. The order home of the balance was Chanticleer, Referee, Emma and Burgomaster. Time, 2:16¼. W. R. Woodard (formerly Tempelhof) was scratched at 10:45 A. M.

Second regular day, July 22d.—First race—Flash Stakes, for two-year-olds, at $100 each, half forfeit, only $25 if declared by July 1st, with $800 added, the second to save its stake; closed with 27 subscribers, of which — declared; half a mile.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Volanthe, by Grinstead, dam Sister Anne, 110 lbs.....(Holloway) 1
W. L. Scott's Florio, 107 lbs.....(Lewis) 2
R. W. Walden's Harrigan, 110 lbs.....(Blaylock) 3
Morris & Co.'s Ten Stone, 110 lbs.....(Spellman) 0
E. Corrigan's Lizzie Dwyer, 107 lbs.....(Conklin) 0
O. Bowie's Captain, 110 lbs.....(Taylor) 0
M. Young's Bootblack, 110 lbs.....(D. Williams) 0

Time, 49½. (Winner trained by Albert Cooper.)

Pools—Florio, $50; Volanthe, $50, Lizzie Dwyer, $20, and field, $20. Betting—Even money against Florio, 5 to 2 against Volanthe, 3 to 1 against Lizzie Dwyer, 8 to 1 against Ten Stone, 10 to 1 against Bootblack, 12 to 1 against Harrigan, and 15 to 1 against Captain. Mutuals paid, $27.90.

The usual delay took place at the half-mile post, hnt the flag dropped at the tenth effort, when Volnnte took the lead, with Harrigan close at his heels, tbe others well up. In the run round the turn, Florio and Boothlack looked promising, but in coming up the homestretch Volaute regained his advantage and won cleverly, two leugths in front of Florio, with Harrigan third, half a length away. The order of the balance was Ten Stone, Lizzie Dwyer, Captaiu and Bootbiack. Time, 0:49½. Florio, the favorite, was the winuer of the Youthful and Brentwood Stakes at Washington and the Foam and Great Post Stakes at Sheepshead bay.

Same Day—Excelsior Stakes, for all ages, at $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $250 and the third $100 out of the stakes; closed with 21 subscribers; mile and a quarter.

E. Corrigan's b g Freelan, 5, by Longfellw, dam Belle Knight, 117 lbs.....(Murphy) 1
E. J. McElmeel's Gen. Monroe, 6, 120 lbs.....(Blaylock) 2
E. J. Baldwin's Marie Stuart, 3, 100 lbs.....(D. Williams, 3

Time, 2.11½.

Pools.—Freeland, $300; Gen. Monroe, $270, and Marie Stuart, $35. Betting—5 to 3 on Freelou, 6 to 5 against Gen. Monroe and 20 to 1 against Marie Stuart. Mutuals paid $8.60.

Freelon led off, but at the start (quarter mile), the other two were upon even terms. Marie Stnart cut the pace round the western turu, but on the backstretch the three were parallel. Near the half-mile post, Marie Stuart fell back heaten. The other two ran neck and neck round to the seven-furlong post; when Freelau drew away and won handsomely hy a length and a half under a strong pull. Gen. Monroe second and a dozen lengths hetter than Marie Stuart. Time, 2:11½.

Same Day.—Purse $400. for all ages; entrance ($15 each) to the second; winners in 1884 of any race of the value of $1,500 to carry 3 lbs. extra; horses non-winners in 1884 of a race of the value of $700 allowed 5 lb.; non-winners of any race allowed 12 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 15 lb.; if four years, 20 lbs.; if five years or upward, 26 lbs.; 5 entries; three-quarters of a mile.

G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, 6, by Joe Hooker, dam Big Gun, 112 lbs.....(Holloway) 1
W. L. Cassidy's Saunterer, 6, 112 lbs.....(Blaylock) 2
R. R. Owing's Mammonist, aged, 112 lbs.....(Conklin) 3
G. H. Kerneghan's Burch, 4, 103 lbs.....(Maynard) 0

Time, 1:15½.

Pools.—Saunterer, $80; Jim Renwick, $30; Burch and Mammonist each $15. Betting.—2 to 1 each against Jim Renwick and Saunterer, 3 to 1 against Burch, and 4 to 1 against Mammonist. Mutuals paid, $13.50.

When the flag dropped the order away was Saunterer, Jim Renwick, Burch and Mammonist. Jim Renwick led near the furlong post, after which a dense crowd of dust enveloped them. On the turn Saunterer and Burch were even in the lead, with the other two also together. Saunterer afterwards regained tbe lead, but in the run home Jim Reuwick moved rapidly and came home a good winner hy three lengths, Saunterer second, a length in front of Mammonist, with Burch last. Time, 1:15½.

Jnly 23d.—Purse $450, for all ages, of which $100 to the second; entrance free; winners in 1884 of any race of the value of $1,500, or two or more races of the value of $1,000 each, to carry 5 lbs. extra; horses non-winners in 1884 of a race of the valne of $600 allowed 7 lbs.; if non-winners of any race in 1884 allowed 14 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 17 lbs.; if four years, 20 lbs.; if five years or upward, 23 lbs.; mile and 500 yards.

O. Bowie's ch f Bessie, 4, by Dickens, dam Belle Meade, 99 lbs.....(Arnold) 1
W. P. Burch's Jim Nelson, 6, 110 lbs.....(Spellman) 2
E. J. Baldwin's Shenandoah, 3, 91 lbs.....(Higgs) 0

Time, 2:16¾.

Betting—5 to 4 on Bessie, 6 to 5 against Shenandoah, and 5 to 1 against Jim Nelson. Pools—Bessie and Shenandoah, $100 each; Jim Nelson, $35.

It was so dark and thick when the horses went to tbe post that they could only just be seen. With the flag Bessie took the lead, which she held for nearly five hundred yards. Shenandoah then went to the front and in turn held the lead to the end, with Bessie in close attendance. Jnst at the finish Shenandoah fouled Bessie, and the result was that the Maryland filly got the race. Jim Nelson, although beaten fully twenty lengths, was placed second; Shenandoah disqualified. Time, 2:16¾.

The race was run in a pouring rain, witb thunder and vivid lightniug. The track got so bad that Shenandoah, who was winning easily, slipped, which was tbe cause of his swerving.

The Arab Race.

The race for Arab horses arranged by the English Jockey Club was run on July 2d, and proved to be a very slow affair. "Pendragon" is moved with a deep feeling of disgust and fairly kicks the desert steeds:

Had anybody other thau tbe Jockey Club, after a long course of taking everything aud giving uothing, offer a large proportion of its at last reluctantly forthcoming niggard gift for a race among Arabs—a race which could by no possibility teach us auything, or do the smallest conceivable thing to better the position of the turf or improve the breed of race-horses—how angry auybody who is critically inclined would have been—how ready to denounce the dnnderheads who thus arranged an event, the only bit comparisou to which is a race between donkeys on the sands at Margate or Ramsgate! If anybody thinks this comparison is unfair and far-fetched, allow me to say that I have seen a donkey—and a seaside, lahoring donkey, too—gallop within the past few days, and feel snre that no one of the Arabs that ran in Wednesday last's race can beat him as far as the Arab himself would he beaten in a subseqnent race over the same courso with a real representative British racer. And I wouldn't at all mind entering into the necessary arrangements for the trial. Also I would, in tho event of the other races "coming off," guarantee to produce an ordiuary carriage horse, that works in the shafts every day of his life, who would make the best of his way against the winner of the Arah race, over any fair distauce, for any fair money stake. Theso aro no new opiuions of miue, as anybody may see for himself if he ouly cares to turn to what I have said over and over again whenever the great Arab question has come on for discussion.

The one advantage I can seo in the new race is that folk who had never seeu au Arab, aud who believed all the stories told hy travellers about the flying capacities of steeds of the desert, had an opportunity at last of being disillusioniscd. In the days when hacks and hunters would have compared unfavorably for shape and make with a modern Clydesdale, and when roadsters were bigger and heavier than the noble plough teams to be seen on any first-rate farm, the Arab was doubtless a wonder of style and symmetry, speed and staying power. To the Arah is dne all credit for having by an infusion of his blood and his beauty made the English thoroughbred what he is; but the Englisb thoroughbred lives to show the advantages of judgment and skill in mating—is undoubtedly the finest sample extant of the absolute necessity of breeding from different sources if you wish to obtain a perfect animal. In the carthorse and the Arab we find the joint stock which produced the high-mettled racer; and you might just as well talk of running the one sort as of running the other against bim. I wonder what Geheimniss could the winner of the Arab race in an offhand spin across flat?

New 2:30 Trotters for 1884.

Alexander [Emery's], b h, by Don J Robinson, dam Nellie Williams, by Copperbottom	2 29¾
B B, b g, by Milliman's Bellfounder, dam by Vermont	2 29¾
Bessie, ch m, by Blue Bull, dam by Patrick Henry	2 21¼
Bertha Clay, blk m, by Henry Clay Jr, dam by Ned Forrest	2 30
Butterfly, br m, 5 years, by Young Jim, dam Tanzy, by George Wilkes	2 21¼
Black Prince, blk g, by Wilkins' Micawber, dam Miss Brunette, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian	2 25
Blackstone, blk g, by Colcord's Mambrino Chief	2 28¾
Blue Bell, ch m, by Blue Bull	2 29¾
Burt Sheldon, br g, by Warwick Boy, dam by Henry Clay	2 29¼
Cascarilla, b m, by Shelby Chief, dam Missie, by Brignoli	2 29¾
Centella, b m, by Kirwood, dam Kato Crockett, Lulu's dam	2 27
Daisy Eyebright, br m, by Kirwood	2 27
Dayton Belle, cb m, by Blue Bull, dam Lady Jackson, by Clark's Mohawk	2 29¾
Doc Shepperd, b g, by Blue Bull	2:29¼
Don Carlos, b h [4 yrs], by Cuyler Clay, dam Lady Abdallah, Granville's dam	2:21¼
Dutch Girl, gr m, by Silvertail, dam by Wild Jim	2 29
Fleet Medium, b g, by Happy Medium	2 28
Flora P, cbm, by Mambrino Sample, dam Dolly Varden, dam of Lucy [2 26¾]	2 21¾
Frank G, b g, by Sweepstakes, dam Sally Downs, by Edward Everett	2 27¾
Gen Lee, ch h, by Green's Basbaw, dam Gen Grant's dam, dy Hanley's Hiatoga	2 26¾
George R, b g, by Daniel Lambert, dam by son of Vermont Black Hawk	2 26¾
German Boy, b h	2 28¾
Green Mountain Boy, b h, by Thomas Jefferson	2 28¾
Harry Parker, blk g, by Signal, dam by Hinsdale Horse	2 25
Harvey, gr g, by Tom Hunter	2 29¾
Highland Maid, ch m, by Pocahontas Boy	2 29¾
Joe Davis, br g, by Dr. Herr	2 24¾
John D, b g, by Messenger Duroc, dam by Shaw's Kemble Jackson	2 29¾
Kitty Wood, rn m, by Wood's Hambletonian, dam Carrier Maid, by Major Patchen	2 29¾
La-de-dah, b m	2:26¾
Lady Alert, ch m (5 yrs), by Mambrino Lance, dam Ballerine, by Honest Tom	2:21
Lady Kensett, b m, by Kensett	2:26¼
Lilly J, blk m, by Bayard	2:25¾
Lotta, br m Florida, dam Kate Porter, by Daniel Lambert	2:26¾
Lolly T, b m	2:28¼
Minnie Moulton, blk m, by Lambert Chief	2:29
Miss Legacy, by Goldsmith, dam by Alex's Abdallah	2:28¼
Mollie Harris, blk m, by Crouch's Basbaw	2:25¼
Montgomery, b b, by Inheritor, dam Bazar, by Kentucky Chief	2:26¼
Nellie L, b m, by George Wilkes, dam Lady Oakley, by Gill's Vermont	2:26¼
Onward, b g, by Knickerbocker, dam by Reserve	2:25¼
Orange Boy, b g, by Orange Blossom, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian	2:30
Outlaw, br c, by Draco	2 28¾
Pantland, A V, b g, by Hamlet, dam by Goodrich Horse	2 25¾
Princeton, b g 4 yrs, by Princeps, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian	2 27
Polly B, br m, by Toronto Abdallah, dam by Montauk	2 28¾
Revenge, blk g, by Patchen Chief	2 25
Revenue, b b, 4 yrs, by Smuggler, dam May Morning, by Daniel Lambert	2 28¾
Rose Shipman, ch m by Blue Bull	2 23¾
St. Albans, blk g, by Van Geeson's Patchen	2 30
St. Denis, b g, by Blue Bull, dam by Shawhan's Tom Hal	2 27
Secret, b m, by Strathmore, dam Amanda, by Waxey	2 21¾
Star Duroc, b h, by Messenger Duroc	2 25¾
Storm, b m by Middletown, dam Green Mountain Maid, by Harry Clay	2 26¾
Telephone, rn g, by Wood's Hambletonian, dam by Young Andrew Jackson	2 25¾
Tom Cameron, gr g	2 29¾
Will Collender, b g, by Strader, dam Blossom, by Bright Eyes	2 27¾
William G, gr g, by Hinsdale Horse (?)	2 25¾
Young Morrissey, blk g, by Morrissey	2 29¾
Young Rolfe, b h, by Tom Rolfe, dam Judith, by Draco	2 26¾
Young Smuggler, b b, by Smuggler, dam Parepa Rosa, by Andrew Jackson	2 29¼

Trotters that have lowered their records:

	From	To
Adelaide, b m	2 26¾	2 21¾
Belle Echo, b m	2 23¾	2 20
Breeze Medium, b m	2 29¾	2 29
Betsy Ann, cb m	2 27	2 25
Catchfly, b m	2 19	2 18¾
Capt. Emmons, ch g	2 20	2 19¼
Coupon, dn m	2 29¾	2 27¾
Elmer, br g	2 25¾	2 22¾
Flora B. [Dream], b m	2 25¾	2 24¾
Frank Landers, b g	2 26¾	2 24¾
Harry Mills, br g	2 27¾	2 26¾
Harry Velox, b g	2 26¾	2 24¾
Index, b g	2 26¾	2 24¾
Jewell, b g	2 28¾	2 25¾
Josephine S., blk m	2 29¾	2 22¾
Lizzie M., br m	2 27¾	2 25¾
Maggie H., gr m	2 29¾	2 28¾
Mambrino Sparkle, b m	2 29¾	2 23¾
Mars, ch h	2 29¾	2 27¾
Nobby Jr, br g	2 25¾	2 24¾
R F C [Woodlake], b g	2 28¾	2 23¾
St Gotbard, b b	2 29	2 27
Sister, ch m	2 29¾	2 28¼
Tecumseh, cb h	2 29¼	2 28
Tom Rogers, blk h	2 23¼	2 23
Troublesome, br m	2 29¼	2 27
Westover, b g	2 29¼	2 26¼
Whirlwind, b g	2 27¼	2 24¼
Will Benham, b g	2 24¾	2 24¼

New pacers for 1881:

Ben Star, b g	2 24½
Emma B., ch m	2 27¼
Golden Prince, ch g, by Golden Bow	2 27½
John Maloney, rn g	2 28
Juliet, b m, by Copperbottom	2 29¼
Little Em, br m	2 24½
Little Jennie, blk m	2 29
Little Mack, b g	2 29
Lorene, blk m, by Col. West	2 22¾
Messina Boy, b g	2 19
Minnie R, b m, by J C Breckenridge	2 20¾
Patsey Clinker, gr g, by Clinker	2 22¾
Twister, blk g	2 29¼

Pacers that have lowered their records:

	From	To
American Boy, b h	2 29	2 27¼
Fritz, gr g	2 24¼	2 19¼
George G. dn g	2 24¼	2 21
Lady Mack, br m	2 29	2 25¼
Nellie Shaw, dn m	2 28	2 26¾
Wild Frank, b g	2 25¼	2 25

Trotting at Healdsburg.

July 26th.—Match, $25 each; $50 added.

Stranger, b b—H. W. Peck	1	1	1
Lady Zane, b m—A. J. Zane	2	2	2

Time, 3:01—2:54—2:59.

Same day—Match $25 each; $50 added.

Milton R., b s, by Milton Medium—H. H. Helman	1	2	1	1
Mart, cb b, by Alexander—R. K. Truett	2	1	2	2

Time, 3:08½—3:06½—3:14½—3:06.

"How to Tell the Age of a Horse," is a pocket manual, giving full information of the methods employed by professional horsemen and veterinarians to determine the age of horses with numerous illustrations, showing the shape of the teeth at different ages, and a chapter on horse character, or how to determine the disposition of a horse, with portraits of several famous trotters and thoroughbreds. By Prof. J. M. Heard, member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons. Price 30 cents. M. T. Richardson, Publisher, No. 7 Warren Street, New York.

The American-bred horse, Foxhall, (1878) by King Alfonso, dam Jamaica, by Lexington, made the past season at Leybourne Grange, near Maidstone, England. That the American-bred winner of the Grand Prix de Paris, the Ascot Cup, etc., is appreciated by our English cousins is proven by the fact that Foxhall's book was closed early in April at thirty guineas per mare—a little over $150 in our money.

Gov. Stanford has presented Mr. Frank Work, of New York, with the bay filly Stella, by Electioneer, dam Lady Rhoades by Gen. Taylor. Mr. Work has a pole mate for her in Regina and they are said to make a fine road team.

There is a veritable boom in pacers. Most of the fast ones that have been converted to the diagonal gait are being coaxed back to the pace, and new candidates for side-wheel honors are appearing everywhere. A Western exchange says: Connersville, Ind., is wild over a three-year old Blue Bull gelding, owned by a farmer named Colvin Stevens, who last Friday paced a half mile on a bad track in 1:08. The horse is a light chestnut, three years old this spring, about fifteen hands high, and sports a silver mane and tail. He is finely formed for racing, his general symmetry being slightly marred by a rather large head. He was sired by a Blue Bull stallion, his dam being a scion of old Davy Crockett, of ante-bellum days. His owner, Colvin Stevens, raised him from a colt and put him on the track about thirty days ago.

From New Orleans, on July 11th, a freight train took out, bound for New York, sixteen Texas broncho horses, stallions and mares, the destination of which is Constantinople, Turkey. The animals were purchased in Texas by an agent of the Turkish Minister, at Washington, and are designed for the plains of Tartery, where they will be released and permitted to resume their wild life. The object of introducing the Texas brouchos in Turkey is to interbreed them with the wild Tartar horses of the steppes of Asia with a view of improving the breed.

Hack owners, livery men and all who use carriages will find it to their advantage to examine the claims of the Vulcanized Fibre Axle Washers. They have received the unqualified endorsement of the United Carriage Company of this city, after a four years' trial. These washers are warranted not to be affected by oil or grease, and a set will outwear three or four of the best pressed leather. A greatly reduced price list is now in the hands of the dealers, who will supply them to all applicants. Wholesale agents, Dieffenbacher & Wihl, 318 Front street, San Francisco.

The bay gelding James H. is showing up fast in a very sudden and unexpected way. One day last week while working with Areb and Vanderlynn he lapped Arab out in 2:22, having trotted three-quarters of a mile at a 2:19 gait. In a repeat he beat Arab in 2:24. The snake story is a tough yarn, but something has worked a total reform in the disposition of the horse, and he is now trectable and steady. He has killed two men, but his sanguinary days are paet, as he is evidently settled in civil ways.

Report says that Driver, by Volunteer, has been sold to Western parties, apparently for road purposes. It is suspected, however, that he may become rejuvenated and find his way back to the turf again. He will be a troublesome competitor to country horses in the slow classes. He is by Volunteer, dam by American Star, has a record of 2:19¼, and is credited with 156 heats in 2:30 or better.

John Adams has his big Comet mare training at the Sacramento track, and has made a match 600-yard race with C. T. Dean's Little Alph, for $500 a side to be run over that track Saturday, Sept. 6th. A forfeit of $250 is now in Robert Allen's hand.

Old Red Boy is on his feet again. At Helena, Montana, on July 4th, he won a mile dash with 121 pounds up in 1:48, and on the 5th he was first in a race of three-quarter mile heats with 115 pounds. He won in straight heats in 1:18½–1:22½.

Fallen Leaf is undoubtedly seriously ailing, if not broken down. She has been let up on work and only gets walking exercise, but no news comes from the stable direct, and the extent of the trouble is not definitely known.

Another of the get of Milliman's Bellfounder entered the 2:30 list at Helena, Montana, July 4th, the chestnut gelding Tempest. He won a third heat in 2:29. He is owned by Chas. Russell of Walla Walla.

The West Side Racing Association, of Butte City, Montana, whose Summer meeting was to have begun Aug. 17th, has postponed it indefinitely and all stakes and entrance money have been returned.

A turfman suggests that it is a remarkable fact that all of the fifteen trotting races, during the late meetings at Mystic and Beacon Parks, Boston, were won in straight heats.

At Helena, Montana, on July 4th, the chestnut stallion Ranchero, by Clark Chief, Jr., a Montana bred horse, trotted in 2:28¼, the fastest heat yet recorded in the Territory.

Freda scored her first win of the year at Monmouth Park last Tuesday. The race was a mile and one-eighth, and was run in deep mud and a pouring rain. Time, 2:02.

Mr. Hamilton Busbey, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, is on a buffalo hunt in the Rockies. He seems to be enjoying himself fairly, but has reported no scalps as yet.

Matt Storns is yet unengaged and if nothing offers soon he will open a public training stable at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, which is his present address.

Zoe B. is rated by turfmen to be the fastest trotter ever sired by Blue Bull. The mare was at Phil. Thompson's wheel in 2:17¾ at Chicago.

Gladiator, the 2:22½ son of Blue Bull, has been temporarily retired from the turf for the purpose of converting him into a pacer.

Bay Frank has been blistered and laid up. There is little prospect of his being got into racing form this season.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

F. L. D., Santa Rosa.

Please inform me through the columns of your valuable paper, who owns the bay gelding Felix? Also the owner of the black gelding Prince, and their postoffice address.

Answer.—Felix is owned by Mr. Peter Schatz, Robella, Penn.; Prince, by Geo. W. Butcher, Marshalltown, Iowa.

S., Grass Valley, Cal.

A case in point, and a bet to decide. The decision is left to myself, but I prefer better authority and therefore appeal to you to interpret rule 32, sec. 1, relative to dead heats. (National Trotting Association Rules). On July 5th, at this place, there was a trotting race between three horses; Bally won first heat, Bally and Prince made dead heat on second heat, Hardscrable won third and fourth heats, and Bally won fifth heat—the race was mile heats, three in five. The sun went down and the race was postponed until Monday, when the three horses started, and Bally won the heat and race. The question is, did not Bally win the race on Saturday?

Answer.—The race was correctly managed. Bally had won only two heats when the race was postponed. A dead heat cannot be counted as winning anything as it is, as far as affecting the final decision of the race is concerned, no heat

Sales in Montana.

W. H. Raymond, of Belmont Stock Farm, Fuller's Springs, Montana, has recently made the following sales of trotting bred fillies.

Chestnut filly Florida, two years old, by Commodore Belmont, dam Lady Rothchild, by Mambrino Patchen; 2d dam by Edwin Forrest. To John Donegan; price, $325.

Chestnut filly Farce, two years old, by Commodore Belmont, dam Irene, by Dictator; 2d dam by Alexander's Abdallah. To C. B. Jefferies; price, $375.

Bay filly Formosa, two years old, by Commodore Belmont, dam Polly, by Forest Golddust. To O. B. Barber; price, $250.

ATHLETICS.

Our Athletes Abroad.

[Extracts from the Field.]

The opening event introduced us to A. Waldron of the Manhatten A. C., who in America has been timed to run the 100 in 10¼s, with the wind blowing "freshly in the face of the runners." Though the afternoon was favorable, Waldron did not show this form on Saturday; but an excuse was made for him that a sprained ankle had enterfered with his training. Cowie, who won, was made by several watches to do even, but the official time-keeper's watch showed 10⅕s. To the quarter a remarkable amount of attention was drawn as L. E. Myers, it was announced would attempt in the one race to beat the record for the full distance, as well as that for the 300 yards. Whether such a task is impeachable even for Myers is still an open question, for certain it is, he did not try to do either. He merely ran to win the race and accomplished his object very easily, notwithstanding that Muspratt followed him in a style which brought upon the London man showers of congratulation. Muspratt did 50 2-5 which was the best English time until very recent years. Ball as usual went off too rapidly to last, and Cowie did not start, which was a pity, as it might have been at least an exciting race between him and Muspratt.

With George unable to appear, Snook was expected to win the three-quarter mile race, though so little was known of Fredericks' capabilities that many held themselves ready for a surprise. The American mile runner displayed plenty of pluck, good style, and it is evident is not wantimg in stamina. What Fredericks apparently does lack is pace to finish the race with.

An easy victory was scored by R. P. Murray, of the Williamsburg Athletic Club, in the four-mile walking race; but the talent were divided in their opinion as to the fairness of his mode of progression. Certain it is that while Murray's style after the first half mile (during which his disqualification would by many not have been found fault with) was no worse than what is in this country frequently accepted as fair, it compared most unfavorably with that shown by W. H. Meek, who it will be remembered, won the seven-mile walking race at the recent championship meeting.

The Americans in England.

We clip the following from an English exchange: "Whatever may be the pecuniary result of the joint speculation of the South London Harriers and the Manhattan Athletic Club, in arranging for the appearing of the American amateurs in this country, there is no question but that their performances, up to the present, have been very disappointing. This remark does not apply to Myers, who is evidently as good as ever, and has once more shown himself to be as far in front of our amateur cracks as Hanlan is in front of our scullers. Fredericks can apparently just manage to run a mile in 4 min. 32 secs., and we should, therefore, have no trouble in finding a dozen men to beat him. If we may judge by his two races, Waldron is at least a couple of yards behind Cowie in 100 yards, which does not make him out to be more than a good handicap runner, and we cannot understand how he made the records with which he is credited. Murray's time is certainly satisfactory, and we wish we could say the same of his style. He settles down fairly enough before he has completed his first mile, but by that time he has gained such a lead that he can afford to walk, and on each of the occasions that he has won in this country a competent referee would have had him off tha path in the first half-mile. Our men were nearly as great sinners in this respect as he was, and both races ought to have gone to Meek, the other American, whose style is a model of fairness."

American Athletes.

The athletic meeting held at Birmingham on July 19th, was a comparative failure in point of attendance. Although it had been extensively advertised that Myers would run 1,000 yards, and the admission fee was reduced to six pence, there were less than 4,000 people present and the sport was rather poor, owing to the prevalence of a high wind, which retarded the runners. The 1,000-yard race was won by Snook, who was given 32 yards start, Myers being at scratch. The finish was most exciting and Myers evidently did his best, and looked much distressed when he came in. The winner's time was 2 minutes 13 4-5 seconds. Myers finished two-fifths of a second later, and beat the English record by two seconds. Fredericks won the half-mile race in 2 minutes 1 2-5 seconds, and Murray won the three-mile walk in 21 minutes 48 seconds.

Merion Club Programme.

The following programme has been announced for the Merion Club Meeting, on September 9th: 100 yards, 220 yards, 440 yards, half-mile and one mile handicap runs; 120 yards hurdle race; 10 hurdles 3ft. 6in. high; 100 yards school race; 100 yards maiden race; ½ mile and 2 mile bicycle handicaps; high jump, (handicap), 3 inch limit; pole vault; obstacle race; one mile handicap walk; 100 yards slow bicycle race; tug of war, militia company's team of six. Entrance fee, 50 cents; entries close Aug 30th. Handicaps declared Sept. 4th. Prizes, gold and silver medals, which will be on exhibition at a Market street store on and after August 20th.

The American amateur championship games are set for September 27, and will take place on the Williamsburg grounds.

Snedeker won the one mile swimming race for the trophy offered by the Williamsburg Athletic Club, of New York. Time, 42m.

The English Press on Murray.

We clip the following pagraphe from the leading English sportiug papers.

Whyatt tried hard to walk or rather run down Murray, hut the latter was as good at the liftiug game as the ex-champion, and though the two went clear away from Meek from the pistol fired, there is no credit in them doing so, as he wes the only walker in the field for the first thousend yards. By that time Whyatt had "run his race," and with auother lep he retired with Webster, and Jervis having been pulled off the track, the two Americans were left to it. There ie nothing alike in their styles, for while Meek is irreproachahle, Mnrray, hy any one who tries to gauge them hy the heel-and-toe standard, must find him wanting.—*Sportsman.*

With regard to the walking, or rather so-called walking, I am sorry to say that the style of progression adopted hy Murray for the first mile was far from satisfactory; indeed, I do not scruple to say that had the duties of referee heen left in my hands, eveu though I might have feltinclined to have allowed the visitor a little extra law, I should heve diequelified him hefore he had gone half a lap, as a more decided run I have seldom seen. The chief performer heving heen ellowed to "go as you please," the lesser lights were not long in following his exemple, end it is uot saying too much too state that Jervis uever walked a yard of the four miles, and it was palpahly uujust to Meek, a fairer welkist than whom I have never seen, hut of course with such pacers and lifters he stood uo earthly chance of success. There was little fault, however, to be found with Murray's style after a quarter of the journey; indeed, there was no occasion for him to do otherwise, es he was then in possession of a commending lead, and won es he pleesed.

Where were the judges when the Welking Rece wes on? Not watching Muaray, I should think. Talk ahout Harvie, Whyatt and Morgan lifting Why, oompered to these men, Murray is nothing hetter than a flat-footed trotter, and all around the path he was greeted with the cries of "Well run, old man," whilst Meek was heiled with a perfect roer of cheers for his perfect style of progress.—*Amateur Athletic News.*

Kittleman Redivivus.

A letter received this week from M. K. Kittleman reports the champion sprinter in good health and spirits. The uote is written from Romeo, Mich., under date of July 23d. He says they will not go to England this Fall on account of the cholera, hut expect to return to California early, probably in Septemher. He is to run in a 125-yard-heat race for a $1,000 purse, at Pittshurg, August 18th, and expects to get on a match with Smith for $5,000 a side, 100 yards, hefore the Pittshurg meeting. Armstroug and Gore will be Kittleman's backers. When the letter was written Thompsou was at Peru, Ind., with his wife, visiting. Iu conclusion Kit says: "I am traiuing twice a dey, weigh 170 pounds, and feel like a cat hird with red wings."

Murray's style of progression can well be gauged by the time his first quarter-mile occupied, viz: 1 minute 27 3-5 seconds, or at the rate of cousiderably over ten miles pei hour. To assert thet a man can walk at such a pace as this is simply ahsurd, and the cries of "well ruu" and hisses which greeted the performer were rather too universal to he pleaseut. Murray, however, when he found no uotice was officially taken of his style, very wisely rau all the harder, until he had estahlished himself with such a lead thet no oue could overtake him hy fair welking, and then he dropped down into a style of gait which would just ahout pass muster in the present degenerate—as far as walking goes—deys.—*Bell's Life.*

Spencer's Long Tramp.—On June 7th, theEnglish pedestrian Spencer, aged 64 years, completed his long task, having walked 5,306 miles on heer, etc., in 100 days, against Weston's walk of 5,000 miles in 99 day days on temperauce drinke, etc. Says the London *Sporting Life:* "He commeuced his task Febuary 13th, finished at 9 P. M. June 7th. Spencer, dnriug his walk, has heen accompanied hy 183 gentlemen. Eight lap scorers and aix judges did duty in turn.

In the four-mile walk, Murray and Meek gave one of the finest displays of genuine toe-aud-heel progressiou that has heen seen in any amateur contest for many years, and we may at au early date look for a mile in "six-thirty" from the former. The walk took place ou the uew cycle-track, which is admirahly adapted for the purpose, as the meu's feet are clearly seen all round the path.—*Pendragon, in the Referee.*

A Greco-Roman wrestling match, hest two falls out of three, hetween Messrs. Davis and Luttringer, will take place at Turn Verein Hall, 310 O'Farrel St., Saturday evening, Aug. 9th, 8 P. M. As the young men are hoth in good condition an exciting match may he anticipated.

A swimmiug contest for a gold medal was held at the Newport Baths, Alameda, last Suuday. The distance of the race, which was open to all hoys under the age of fifteen, waa 150 yarde. Walter Bamher defeated seven other competitors with the greatest of ease. Time, 3m. 20e.

A uovel match has heeu made hetween the champion "spriuter," (Hutchens), and Johu Keen, "the flying wheelman," the latter to ride a hicycle three hundred yards whilst Hutchene rune the same distance.

James Fleming, the Scottish athlete, will ehortly leave for Australia, where he will reside permauently. Excepting Dinnie, he is the best all-round Scotch athlete that has ever appeared.

At Toronto, July 19th, the Toronto Club, (the champion), and the Montreal Club contested for the Lacrosse championship of the world. The Montreal team won by a score of three to two.

The mile record of America will prohahly he lowered at the coming Springfield meetiug. Hendee, Dolph snd Burnham have announced their inteution of competing.

The Indian team of lacrosse players—The Royal Caughnawagas—defeated the New York team on the Polo Grounds July 23d, after a brilliaut game.

The International Lacrosse match hetween England and Ireland, on July 5th, resulted in a victory for Ireland hy 4 goale to *nil.*

It is said that Matsada Sorakichi, the Japanese wreetler, gets $25 per week for wrestliug, W. E. Harding taking all the profits.

CRICKET.

The Occidents Win After an Exciting Contest.

The fourth match for the Harrisou Trophy was decided at the Olympic ground last Seturdey afternoon and resulted in the third victory of the senior club. The game, which was certaiuly the hest ever pleyed hetween the local clubs, was witnessed hy a larger attendance than usuel, including a goodly sprinkliug of the fair sex. The Merione put a etrong teem in the field, perhaps the strongest one that ever hattled ou their hehalf, while the Occidents were fairly-well represented. The coin favored the Occidents, and they elected to field first. Berney and Ben Benjamin, who were the first Merion representatives, started in scoring very rapidly, 15 rune heiug registered after Purdy and Watermen hed eech sent down an over This was too good to last, however, ae Ben Benjamin soon skied one of Purdy's, which was well caught hy Sandersou. One for 18. Spiro was eoon howled hy Purdy, end Jacohs came in time to see the younger Benjamin caught at point. G. Theohald now partnered Jacohs and the spectators were treated to eome fine cricket; hoth hatsmen pleyed very carefully. The bowling was changed, hnt it wes not until 38 runs hed been scored thet G. Theohald fell a victim to Watermen. J. Theohald wes splendidly caught hy Clark hefore he had a chance of troubling the scorers. Burnett played all round one of Cookson's insidious deliveries. Hill was not at the creeses long when Jacohs succumhed to the veteran Philadelphian. Jacohs made eleven hy sound cricket. He certeinly played Waterman in hetter style than any hatsman ever seen on the Oaklaud grouuds. He will prove a veluable acquisition to the M. C. C. After making three Hill was howled, and Webster, who wes hitting out in lively style, had his wicket displaced hy Clark'e first hall. Banner was run out iu attempting a short run and the innings closed for 54 runs. A pretty good total for the Merions to make. The prevailing opimion was that the Occidents would not top the Merion total as it was well known thet the Merions had their heet howliug talent in the team. But the glorioue uncertainty of cricket once egain asserted itself. Purdy and Bristowe were the first to handle the willow, while the howliug department was entrusted to Bauner and Webster. The former led off from the grand stand end and from the first hall delivered Purdy sent an easy cetch to point which wes dropped hy Spiro; this hluuder coet the Merions the metch, as Purdy ehowed his gretitude hy helping to swell the total to the tuue of 16 hefore Banner dismissed him. In the meantime Bristowe wae howled hy Webster, Sanderson was neatly caught a cover point hy Jacohs and Waterman was howled in a regular hailer hy the left handed. Three for eight. When Purdy was dismissed the hoard showed 24. Clark and Carr brought the ecore to 38 when the letter was badly run out. Five wickets to fall and 17 runs to get for victory left the geme in a very exciting condition. Clerke was at last howled hy a "stunner," after having made 18 in a masterly style. Clerk's innings won the game for the Occidents. Cookson did not help the score much and with 3 wickets to fell and 12 to get in order to win, it was anyhody's game. But Adam Knox eoon put an end to affairs by hitting the bowling all round, end made the winning hit to leg for four amidst great rejoicing. Mills wae howled by Webster, hut should have heen given out l. h. w. wheu the game was et a very critical point. De Golia soon put his leg in front, Knox wes caught at long on hy J. Theohald and Kip cerried out his hat, the innings closing for 69. Banner did uot bowl up to form. Webster secured the most wickets hut he did uot nearly do himself justice. Benjemin howled execrably and Miller, if he was not compelled to leave the ground early iu the innings, might have put a different aspect on the game, as he is very reliahle and a hard howler to score off. Burnett did not long stop with hie accustomed dash, and altogether the Merions lost the game. hy their bad fieldiug and howling. The score follows:

MERIONS.

B. S. Benjamin, c Sanderson, b Purdy	10	L. G. Burnett, b Cookson	0
B. A. Benjamin, c Bristowe, b Purdy	4	C. B. Hill, b Waterman	3
J. H. Spiro, b Purdy	2	F. Webster, b Clark	4
A. Jacobs, b Waterman	11	J. Miller, not out	1
G. Theobald, b Waterman	6	C. Banner, run out	0
J. Theobald, c Clark, b Cookson.	0	Byes	11
		Leg byes	2
Total			54

OCCIDENTS.

H. Bristowe, b Webster	0	H. H. Cookson, b Webster	0
J. S. Purdy, b Banner	16	A. Knox, c J. Theobald, b Jacobs.	14
J. Sanderson, c Jacobs, b Banner	1	R. Mills, b Webster	1
A. Waterman, b Webster	1	G. E. De Golia, l b w Jacobs	5
B. Clark, b B. Benjamin	18	W. J. Kip, not out	4
W. J. Carr, run out	4	Byes	7
Total			71

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.		Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.
Banner	40	16	2	Waterman	53	13	3
Webster	80	25	4	Purdy	35	15	3
Miller	10	3	0	Cookson	35	12	2
B.A.Benjamin	20	12	1	Clark	8	1	1
A. Jacobs	8	7	2				

We clipp the following from *The American Cricketer.*

"We miss Charlie Newhall very much; he ie etill very lame, and I think it very douhtful if we have him with us at all. It is hard luck all around. M. C. C. has several hig guns for us to-morrow. I wonld not mind the best of them if Charlie wes on deck. May good fortuue atand hy ue.

"Wherever you chanced to look around the stand on the day of the match you would have thought you were in Philadelphia, so many familiar fecee were to he seen. The result, though of course expected, was somewhat of a disappointment, especially the fizzle in the second innings. Their innings were good for over 350 runs anyhow, even had all the chauces heeu accepted. Wehbe and Walker hegan hy hreaking up the howling (which, however, was terrihly off the wicket) eud Studd and Wilsou completed the collapse, hoth hattiug heautifully. The former may have given a hard chance at the wicket wheu near 80, hut Wilson gave none. I do uot wish to he unpatriotic hut I think you agree with me that our men were much out-classed, notwithstanding the large scores they have heen making againet weak howling, and there is no saying what would have heen the ecore at Lord's had the great O'Brien, Ridley and Pearson, selected for the orignel team, as I saw in the matchhook, been ahle to play. I think our men were a good hit frightened at first and down-hearted at the end, hut I hope they will improve as they go on, as I have no douht they will, and encounter and make a good acore against some good county teams. It is impossible to speak too highly of the courtesy and kindness of the M. C. C. And on all eides I hear the beet wishes and most hearty expressions for the succees of our team. Many of the M. C. C. members profeseed to look upon their hig score as a matter of luck, especially Studd aud Wehhe, who are two of the nicest Englishmen I have met, and who made a great impreesion on our team, hoth socially and as cricketers.

"Al Scott hatted heautifully and John Thayer and Law gave him good assistance. Bob Newhall hatted very nicely and carefully for hie score in the second innings.

"Scott hae done the most consistently good hatting, although his average is not the higheet. It would have done your heart good to have heard Ceptain Green applaud et Lord'e. You could have shut your eyes and imaginod yourself at Germantown. I must say that the Englieh were equelly geuerous, though perhaps in a more discriminating manner.

The first eleven of the Staten Island Cricket Club, using hasehall hats, recently defeated a picked eleven, usiug cricket hets, hy a score of 150 to 44.——The returu match hetween ths Gentlemen and Players resulted in a victory for the Gentlemen hy six wickets. The chief scorers were: Ulyett, Barlow, Betes, Lord Harris, W. W. Read, W. G. Grace, and A. G. Steel.——Cricket is in a more flourishing condition in New Jersey than ever hefore known.——Shaw and Shrewehury'e team of English professionale are hooked to pley Sept. 25th, 26th and 27th in Philadelphia.——The Philedelphiaus defeated Surrey hy three wickets. McNutt'e contrihution of 75 not out wae instrumental in winuing the match. This victory is certainly one which the Americane can well he proud of.——On July 21st and 22d, the Philedelphians suffered defeat et the hands of Sussex hy ten wickets. R. Newhell, Brockie aud Clark were the heavieet scorers.

A Cricket Umpire's Dream.—At Eccleshall, near Sheffield, England, there was formerly a parish clerk called Lingard, who was also a uotahle umpire. One hot Sunday he was asleep at his desk and wes dreaming ahout a match to he played the next day. After the sermon, when the time came for him to utter his customery "Amen," he surprieed the preacher and delighted the rustics who were present hy ehouting in a loud voice the word "Over."

BICYCLING.

Professional Championship.

In the preseuce of four thousend epectators, the 50-mile, professional championehip was decided et the Aylestone Road Grounds, Liecester, Eng., on July 5th. The trac ie a faet one and was in good condition, and the competition heing keen some fast times were made. The time from 21 to 50 miles eclipsed the hest previous professional records. Wood ultimately won after a good race with F. Bettensby, whom he heat hy a yard, with F. Lees a yard end a half hehiud Batteushy

Miles.	H. M. S.	Leader.	Miles.	H. M. S.	Leader.
5	0 14 57	Battensby	30	1 33 20	Lees
10	0 30 11	James	35	1 50 24	Lees
15	0 45 45	Lees / Wood	40	2 10 14	Battensby
20	1 1 27	Battensby	45	2 28 58	Battensby
25	1 17 25	Wood	50	2 47 20	Wood

The following races were held hy the Salt Lake Bicycle Club: Best two in three one mile heats for championship and gold and silver medals. The gold medal and champiouship were won hy Wm. Wood, silver medal won hy Mr. W. Jennings.

Best two in three ½ mile handicap reces. Mr. Jennings, scratch. J. Silver, 15 feet ahead; J. Woods, 30 feet; H. Cartright, 78 feet. Won hy Mr. Cartright, silver gohlet as prize.

The L. A. W. raciug hoard has admonished Messrs. Freuzier, Heudee, Edgerly, Norton, Hogue, Matheweon, Heveu, Segur, Norcross, Millard and Rothe, contestants in the recent races of the Harvard, Mass., Bicycle Club, which had not received L. A. W. sanctiou, to he careful in their selection of race meetings hereafter and to he fully assured that the eame are sanctioned hy the League.

The Kangaroo Safety Bicycle is the very latest inventiou. The correct lines upon which the Kangaroo is huilt, its ahsolute safety, greet rigidity and speed, entitle it to rank as a hicycle eminently adapted for road-riding and touring.

Mlle. Armeindo and Fred Sewell have heen delightiug audiences in Spriugfield, Ill., for two weeks with their fancy and trick riding; also at Quincy, Ill., one week. Armaindo ia to ride another long distance race eoon.

On July 3d, at the Crystal Palace grouuds, England, G. Hillier made a quarter of a mile with a flying start iu 35 2-5e heating the previoue record hy one aecond.

J. Wallace F. Diss, sporting editor of the *Examiner,* has been appointed Pecific Coast correepondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Wheelmen's Gazette.*

Brooklyn young ladies are teking great interest in tricycliug, end it ie reported that a club is in process of formation there.

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Garden.

There has heen a very agreeahle performance at this estahlishment duriug the week, which now the entrance ie again free, ought to he extensively patronized. Among the principal attrections are the dancing of M'lle Ortori, assieted hy Missee Berglund and Heioech, aud the ventriloquiem of Mone. Nagirroc. It is many years eince we heard anything equal to Mons. Nagirroc in his line. His performance with Tom and Joe on hie knee, and the hack talk of Joe, who ie the tradi. tional had hoy, are both exceedingly droll and clever. Thia week Joe's wonderful singing is eclipsed hy two of his figures singing at the same time, a performance we have never heard before, and one that puzzles us amaziugly. The other features of the programme are all good. We think Mr. Walters, the proprietor, has doue wieely iu again aholishing the entrance fee of twenty-five cente. Except particular and attrective musical performances, which justifice the impost on account of their expense, we are quite sure he will do a m[illegible] hetter husinese hy throwing the estahlishment open t[illegible] public. It is a wise arrangement. The puhlic will notice thie chauge.

THE RIFLE.

Shell Mound.

Outside the regular monthly matches and weekly practices which always draw a number of riflemen every Sunday to this popular range, the presence of Col. W. M. Farrow, of Springfield, Mass., as guest of Col. Ranlett and other members of the Fifth Infantry Battalion, was a feature of last Sunday, and not only drew a good many outsiders to the range out of cnriosity to see him shoot his 100-shot match with Lieutenant Kellogg and Privates Pierce and Walthem of the Fifth, hnt in other ways gave interest to the day's events. All our readers may not know Col. Farrow was a leading member of the American team that went to England to shoot the International match at Wimhledon, and that amoug his trophies won at the target are an almost endless list of splendid rifles and valuable cups, some of which were won on English soil. In hoth conntries, tbe best characteristics of which, individnal aa well as national, are those horn of a devotion to field sports, our Eastern visitor stands in the very foremost position as a rifleman. It was, therefore, a hrave and good ect of Kellogg, Pierce and Waltham, in the absence of Kuhnle and Hovey, our local leaders in the 100-ahot sbooting, to stand forward for the honor of the State and give battle to the donghty champion of the East. To those who feel an interest in the progress and success of rifleism in California, it will be gratifying to see Lieut. Kellogg make snch a good fight, and still more so to see that Farrow, great as he is, had to succomb to the prowess of Lieut. Kuhnle with a record of 460, and of Sergeant Hovey with 456 at that trying kind of shooting. In this respect the result of Sunday's match was a source of gratification to our State pride, for it shows in skill in field sports, as well as warmth in hospitality, California is the peer of the world. In addition to this it must be remembered the members of the Fifth nsed their ordinary military rifle while Col. Farrow used a 40 calibre, 70 grain Ballard, with peep and globe sight, which according to Creedmoor and handicap rules gives an advantage of 10 points in 100, not 38 as stated by the daily papers, and that only when the gun is cleaned after each sbot. According to this calculation, Col. Farrow was beaten hy Kellogg. It is this fact which makes the result of the day so bighly gratifying. We always welcome snch men as Col. Farrow among us with the warmest feelings, but if they choose to measure their strength witb our men and get tumbled over, we have no apologies to make, no regrets to exprese. On the contrary, we obey the pride of our heart—jump on the first fence handy, flap our wings and have a good crow. In this connection doing so is neither vulgar bravado, nor offensive vanity, for if in all the comparative records we have lately given the fancy rifles and fancy sights of the Eestern men are dnly weigbed against the common, plain milltary rifle of our men, we are always found to be a long, long way ahead of them in our records. Thns in this case we have no sorrow to waste on Col. Farrow. If we had we should be preferring the dainty effeminacy of the East to the noble manhood of the West, and thns be very nnjust. The score:

W. M. Farrow	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4—47
	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5—45
	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5—44
	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—47
	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5—44
	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4—45
	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4—44
	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—48
	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5—45
	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—47
Total										456
Lieut. S. 1. Kellogg	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—46
	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5—47
	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5—46
	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—43
	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—45
	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—44
	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—45
	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—46
	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5—47
	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5—45
Total										454
Private Ed. Pierce	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—44
	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—43
	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—45
	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5—43
	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—47
	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4—45
	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4—45
	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	1—42
	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—41
	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5—43
Total										439
Private C. F. Waltham	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—43
	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—43
	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—43
	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—43
	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4—45
	4	4	5	3	5	4	5	4	4	5—43
	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—45
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5—42
	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—43
	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4—43
Total										433

By this score it will he seen Kellogg increased his record hy one point, hnt Waltham, witb 446, and Pierce, with 451, fell badly helow their record.

Following up the official shooting of the day, at the eame place, we come next to the regular monthly medal match of the San Francisco Fnsiliers, Company C, Second Artillery, N. G. C. Thia was well attended, and several of the members present did some excellent ahooting, especially Lieut. Mangels. At both ranges, 200 and 500, his percentage was a fraction over 90. Besidce contending for the compauy medals and cash prizes, the members present competed also for the marksman's badge, and for places on the regimeutal team, but by some error the latter were uot properly recorded and cannot be given. It was said, howcver, that most of the badges for tho onsning month will fall to the members of this spirited company. Springfield rifles only were used by thie compauy.

FIRST-CLASS MEDAL.

Mangels	200 yds.	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—45
	500 yds.	5	5	4	5	4	5	3	5	5	4—45..90
Kuhls	200 yds.	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—43
	500 yds.	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	3—45..88
Robertson	200 yds.	3	5	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4—38
	500 yds.	5	4	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—42..80
Bruer	200 yds.	4	4	3	4	5	5	3	5	4	4—41
	500 yds.	3	5	3	4	5	3	5	3	5	3—39..80
Lemcke	200 yds.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4—39
	500 yds.	2	5	3	5	4	5	2	5	2	4—37..76
Thieson	200 yds.	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5—44
	500 yds.	5	4	0	3	3	4	0	3	4	2—28..70
Haake	200 yds.	3	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	5—41
	500 yds.	2	2	0	4	3	4	4	4	3	3—29..70
Thierbach	200 yds.	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—42
	500 yds.	4	0	2	5	4	4	2	4	0	3—28..70

SECOND CLASS—500 YARDS.

Sergt. Markus	34
Cor. H. Frank	34
Sergt. P. H. Will	27
Sergt. D. Wulbein	21

SECOND CLASS—200 YARDS.

Sergt. Markus	40
Sergt. D. Wulbein	37
Cor. H. Frank	35
Sergt. P. H. Will	34

THIRD CLASS—200 YARDS.

J. F. Siebe	37
Wm. Ruth	36
H. Brooks	35
J. D. Ralph	33
P. J. Ruttiger	32

In the competition for monthly medals, amongst the members of the Union Guard, Gatling Battery, Second Artillery Regiment, R. Stothers won the first-class medel, J. West the second class, and E. Powers the third class.

In outside matches at the same place, principally to practice for the Sunday match, tbe next on our list is that between Col. Farrow, our visitor, and Col. Ranlett, commanding officer of the Fifth. This took place on Saturday, when the wind was too stroug for really good shooting. Under the circumstances both scores were respectable. The match was at 200 yards, off-hand Creedmoor rules. The score:

Farrow (Ballard rifle)	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—44
	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—46
	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—46
Total										136
Ranlett (Sharp's rifle)	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4—37
	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—41
	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	5	5—42
Total										120

There was also on Sunday a friendly contest, at tbe same place, between three members of Companies B. and C., Firet Regimeut, two strings of ten shots each, which resulted as follows:

FIRST STRING.

Simpson	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—45
Townsend	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	3	4—39
Ruddock	4	4	5	5	4	3	4	3	4	5—41

SECOND STRING.

Simpson	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4—38
Townsend	3	5	4	3	5	4	4	5	4	5—42
Ruddock	5	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5—39

Among the pleasnree of the day to onreelvee was meetiug Hnb Parker, of Nevada, whom we fonnd tbe eame genial soul of olden times. To keep np the fun of the day he followed Peckinpah's custard-pie racket and shot Linville a match for one of the largest possible size and beat him easily. Parker says he hae had lots of matches with the policemen, with gnn and rifle, but that Liuville never did heat him, and he does not iutend he ever shall. The ecore:

Parker	46
Linville	41

As the matches were drawing to a close, Kellogg bantered Farrow to try him three shots at 500 yards off-hand for a smile for the crowd, and the banter was at once accepted. In these shots the Eastern champion showed his ability with the rifle in grand style, and this time squelched Kellogg thoroughly. Both are graceful shooters, hnt at this distance, off-haud, Farrow shot with wonderfnl rapidity. The score:

Farrow	5	5	5—15
Kellogg	2	2	2— 6

We smiled—that's all we have to say.

Before leaving tbe butts the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN took a shot at the 200-yard range and scored a fonr. With sinister intent, we believe, Kellogg meddled with the elevation of the sight, and tbns robbed us of a bnll's-eye. Taking his score et 500 yards on Sunday, with Farrow as a guide, we now challenge Kellogg for a five-shot match at 500 yards, for two custard pies, tbe cigars and sherry. We intend to give him a repetition of Farrow's dose for hie meanness.

At Schuetzen Park.

There was quite a large attendance at Schuetzen Park on Snnday, chiefly of those practicing for the great Schnetzen tournament which commences there to-morrow and closes on Monday. Among those appearing as a club were

The Eintrachts,

Bnt the attendance from this live organization was mnch smaller than usual. Tbe score of tuose present was:

Captain Kuhls	401	Mr. Brodenwagan	259
Lieut. Kauffung	390	Mr. Wolf	229
Mr. Schneider	351	Mr. Stamer	342
Mr. Gumbel	343	Mr. Streuber	275

At Harbor View.

The Swise Rifle Clnb had its usuel monthly ahoot and dinner at Harbor View on Sunday. The attendance was small, but we know few clnbs that have a more pleasant time at their meetinge. The score:

BEST CENTRE.		BEST POOL. TEN SHOTS.	
J. Leemann	9	Leemann	102
H. Hofi	8	Frei	89
M. Stuber	7	Huguenin	89
And. Frei	5	Croce	88
F. Huguenin	6	Stuber	85
P. E. Croce	5	Hoff	84
J. Bachman	5	Zahn	80

Rifleman: In answer to your qnery as to the total score of the two tcams of the Fifth Infantry, we thought we were sufficiently explicit last week for all understandings. On Sunday week the total score of seven men was 3,113 out of a poasible 4,000 with 100 shots to the man. On tho Suuday that the match wae advertieed to come off, the Company A team, four men, made 1,751, but on the Sunday following, owing to Macdonald'a accident, the team, three meu, only made 1,303. Now put 1,813, the score of the Staff team, and 1,751, the beet and first score of Company A, we have a grand total of 3,564, instead of 3,113, out of a possihle 4,000. We claim thia to bo a the head of all rifle ecores, and Col. Farrow thinks much the same way.

We spoke laat week of the New Wincheeter Rifle now on exhibition at Mr. Allon's gun atore on Markct street. We have siuce gathered some more essential particulars ahout this splondid gun. It is 40 calihre, aud uaea 60 grains of powder, lead hullet, 210 graine, of anfficient length to prevent its turning over. Tho ahell is 1¼ inch loug and slightly tapering to tho end. Tho price ie $29. The rifle as it atande in a great credit to the Winchoater Arms Compauy, and, as we said last week, wo hope our riflemen and sportsmen will inspect it without delay.

The Schuetzen Tournament.

To-morrow, at Schnetzen Park, Alameda, the Schnetzen Club open their prize tournament, which will continue over Monday. This distinguiahed body of sharpshooters was established in 1876, to encourage rifle practice in this State, and we are chiefly what we are in that respect by their influence. More than thie they have cerried our flag to the East and Enrope, and in all their engagements come ont victorions. The State owes a great debt of gratitude to the California Schnetzen Clnb. Tbeir tonrnament for 1884 will be on the same magnitude of former ones. Altogetber there will be 225 prizes in cash, jewelry and silverware, amonnting to $1,500 at least. The shooting is open to all. By tbis time the character of the prizes and their value are known to all, and we need only refer for particulars to the advertisements in another column and the circnlars of the club. There will be an immense crowd at the park to-morrow. We beg to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from Presideut Jacoby, and intend by all means to be present. In this issne we have given several scores of membera of the Schuetzen Clnb which afford us a correct idea of the contests and scores we may expect dnring the tournament. Let all interested in rifle shooting be present.

Linville's Challenge Off.

At seven o'clock Tuesday evening Police Officer P. D. Linville met Captain Farrow at Ladd's gun store and signified hia intention of putting np a forfeit of $100 for a metch at the target for $500, the distances to be 200, 500, 600, or 1,000 yards, the weapons to be any military rifle adopted hy any Government. Farrow refnsed to shoot Linville nnless nnder the Creedmoor rnles, which, Farrow cleims, allows him to use either the Brown, or Remington Hepburn rifles, with "peep" sights. As those rifles give a practiced hand at least ten per cent. the advautage, and as Linville never used one, he objected, bnt reiterated that he would shoot with any military rifle, six ponnds pnll, and open sights at any distance. Farrow refnsed again and negotiations were dropped. However, Farrow offered to enter a sweepstake match with eight or nine men, military rifles with open sights to be the weapone, and the winning man to take the entire stake. This match, it is thonght, can be arranged without difficulty, and at no dietant dey. The Brown rifle costs $200 and cannot be pnrchased here.

Another Great Score.

Six members of tbe Schnetzen Clnb, shooting at Alameda on the 13th of July, made a remarkable score, in fact the highest anthorized score known. The shooting was at a 31-inch, 25-ring target, 200 yards off-haud, 20 succession shots to the mau. Possible 500.

Philo Jacoby	452
— Strecker	452
— Freese	446
H. C. Smith	443
J. H. Stanton	440
John Utschig	434
Total	2,657

These are mostly the same names we mentioned at hazard last week as those we relied npon to sustain the honor of the State against the Eastern champion at the Schuetzen tonrnament, opening at Alameda to-morrow.

Strecker's Great Score.

Mr. A. Strecker, at Schnetzen Park on the 20th of Jnly, succeeded in making the highest possible score in *three* shots 75 out of a possihle 75. His succeeding shots were: 25, 25, 21, 25, 25, 25—146.

This only lacks fonr of the possihle 150. What do you think of your chances to-morrow, Col. Farrow?

On Sunday evening the officers of the Fifth Infantry gave a small hut unique dinner party to Colonel Farrow. The commanding officer, Col. Ranlett, took the head of the table and Lieut. Kellogg the bottom. The Hon. H. G. Parker, of Nevada, Captain Sprowl and Mr. Leigh Harnett of thie city were also guests. During the evening, as may be imagined, some tough old bear stories and other hnnting yarns were told. Hub Parker took tbe cake in the evening as he took the cnstard pie in the afternoon. There is now a standing wager in this office of $50 to back the old veteran against auy man in the State. We ourselves have retired from the business forever. Hub Parker is the champion. The Secretary of the State Field Trial Club will please make a note of this fact.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail				*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge				*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail				*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse				*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*									*	*

At Birds' Point.

The Gun Clnb of San Francisco held its regular monthly meeting last Saturday to shoot for the two clnb medals. Seventeen members put in an appearance, as the occasion was to ho honored hy the presonce of Mr. Mackintosh, formerly a prominent and popular member of the club, who had taken a run down from Portland, Oregon, for a short visit to his old friends in this city. The conditions of the match were as usual—a handicap under Hurlingham rulee, with 100 yards houndary, Four out of the lot, Messrs. Craudall, Mackintosh, Emmet and Bent, accepted the handicap, but Messrs. Grant and Bacon, who also were accorded the privileges, preferred to shoot at 30 yards. Mr. Bacon ehoote with a twenty-bore gun, which, though too light for such birde ae were turned loose on Saturday, is nevertheless as perfect a

little gun as was ever put to the shoulder, and his low score may he attributed more to his gun than himself, for he is very quick of sight. It was soon evident that the mischief was going to he played with the status of the meu in the club, for while some of the cracks, from whom better things might be expected, others of lesser-standing were shooting with wonderful accuracy and quickness. Thus Orr, Gordan, Hauson, Grant, Babcock, Fuller and Emmet were soon out of the fight, while one or two others were never in it. Those with ten to their credit shot manfully and well, even sometimes better than well, especially Ramon Wilson, and fought the battle with grit to the end. The contest really lay with Messrs. Ewing, Butler, Mackintosh and Al. Haveus, all of whom shot in grand form. Mr. Ewing lost his sixth bird, Havens his seventh. To lose such birds was no disgrace to any man, and the latter fulfilled the hope we expressed last week while speaking of his late misses. Nothing could he quicker or more deadly than the shooting of these gentlemen. It was only excelled by Messrs. Butler and Mackintosh, because they each made twelve straight kills without the one soiitary temptatiou to miss the others experienced. The birds were a grand lot and the chances in character were most equally distributed all round. It was the first time we had ever the pleasure of meeting Mr. Mackintosh, and we soon saw that he understood his business. He is, indeed, au excellent shot, quick, clean and accurate. As this gentleman was only a visitor, of course he had no interest in the medals, so, though he made twelve straight kills, and tied Mr. Butler, the first medal went to the latter gentlemau. Mr. H. H. Briggs acted as umpire. The score:

Butler	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Mackintosh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Ewing	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Havens	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Griffith	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0—10
Wilson	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—10
Babcock	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—10
Berry	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Orr	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—10
Grant	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1— 9
Emmet	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1— 8
Hanson	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0— 8
Gordon	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1— 8
Fuller	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1— 8
Crandall	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1— 7
Bacon	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0— 6
Bent	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1— 5

At San Bruno.

Much discussion in many quarters during the week took place respecting the match, last Sunday, at San Bruno. From the large prizes offered and the character of the gentlemen entering this was only natural. When the prizes are $250, $150, and $100, and such men as Robinson, Fay, Walsh, Hopper, and Bassford contest them, there is something in the shooting world worth talking about. On reaching the ground it was found there were eight entries, all of whom shot at thirty yards, except Ben Brown, who was allowed the twenty-four-yard peg. Each man had forty birds, the fence round the grounds being the boundary, a bird lighting on the fence being considered lost. Mr. Ramon Wilson acted as referee, and at 10 o'clock the fight opened. Crittenden Robiuson appeared first at the trap, and missed his first bird in gallant style. It was a tailer though and got away briskly enough and but little damaged after receiving both barrels. Lambert succeeded and did good shooting until his thirteenth bird, when he missed, theu went all to pieces as he always does, if not head man, and lost all chauces of getting a prize. Lambert is a most unreliable man at the trap when shooting with equals, and thus we dispose of him. Mr. Fay who has risen very rapidly in public estimation lately by his brilliant achievements, as well as justified the confidence we have always placed in him as a good shot, came next and also missed his first bird, but he afterwards, next to Robiuson, did the best shooting of the day and captured second prize. Why Lambert ahould he made first favorite in a pool against Robinson and Fay is something we cannot understand. He is simply not fit to shoot with them. Neither Walsh nor Hopper shot up to their reputation, and both retired before reaching their thirtieth bird. H. Basford, like his brothers, is a sound man at the trap though, perhaps, as some say a little slow with tailers. But in the opiuion of all good judges his thirty-four kills ont of forty birds show he is not so alow after all for a man with a really sluggardy nature and eye could never make that performauce at Sau Bruno, if there is any wind at all. Taken altogether, the match was one of the most interestiug of the season. The utmost harmony and good will prevailed among the shooters, and the numerous spectators—among the latter heing mauy ladies, who cordially cheered the successful shots—showed that an appreciative crowd wituessed some of the prettiest shooting that has as yet taken place in the grounds of San Bruno. The score:

C. Robinson	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—38
J. Lambert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	
	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	0	0	0	0	wdn				—28
Ed. Fay	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—36
H. T. Hopper	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	
	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—35
P. Walsh	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	
	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
						withdrawn					—23
Dorsett	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	
	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0		
						withdrawn					—12
H. Bassford	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—34
B. Brown	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	
	1	0	0	wdn							—16

There was some very lively betting, and Killip & Co. sold nearly a hundred pools, at from $60 to $20 for first choice. At the start, owing to Ben Brown's bad judgment in hulling the market, Lambert sold a shade higher than Robinson, but wheuever this was the case Robiuson was on haud, and bought quite a lot of pools on himself. The day was a peculiar one for San Bruno, as the wind hlew all day from the southwest. During the latter part of the shoot it hlew so hard that the birds seemed to hesitate about launching forth on their flight. The veteran trapper, Rice, handled the ropes, and as usual pleased everybody. There was not a siugle dispute or wrangle of any kind. In the early part of the match when, by a fortunate chance, Lambert and Robinson were equal, Robinson offered to bet a hundred dollars he would beat Lambert, but no one ventured to take the banter. Lambert, of all present, was the most silent and sneepish. This at once shows what opiniou he holds of himself, and that he dare not shoot Robiuson a hundred-bird match, although he gets ten birds given him at start. The public have much the same opinion.

A New Beast.

A tale comes from the Catskill region which will perhaps puzzle the naturalists. According to a dispatch from Kingston, New York, "A few years ago a large female dog of the Newfonudland species strayed from its owner, wandering off to a forest eight miles from Poughkeensie" There is nothing strange so far. But it is now declared that the missing animal has been "herding with the foxes and other wild animals which abound in that region," and that in conseqneuce a new kiud of beast has been produced "in which the leading characteristics of the dog and fox tribe are curiously combiued," while "a strange element of ferocity unknown to either of these species is added." We may expect to find the same in animals as humau beings. The Creole is said to have all the passions without any of the virtues of the white parent. Why should it not be so with dogs?

Worth Noticing.

The talking over the merits of the different brands of powder, particularly as to the merits of the Eastern and California manufactures, Col. Farrow gave preference to the production of the California Powder Works. On Sunday, in the 100-shot match, as a good test he used the Valley Mills' brand, and was astonished to find it so excelleut in all that goes to make good powder. We had always supposed the Pacific Rifle brand was their best article, but this testimony of one so capable of judging as Col. Farrow speaks volnmes in praise of the California Powder Works Co. for the Valley Mills hrand stand at the bottom of their official list. As it is always well to use home productions when everything is equal, we heg to call the atteution of traders and sportsmen to Col. Farrow's opinion, and hope they will he governed hy it. The opinion was given in an accidental conversation of the moment, and therefore its honesty cannot be doubted.

The Forester's Match.

On Sunday last the monthly shoot of the Forester Gun Club was held. The scores were as follows: Watson 11, Zuver 11, Todd 8, H. Gerher 8, Schroth 8, Coffey 8, Miller 7, Tebbets, 6, Eckhardt 6, Ruhstaller 5. Watson and Zuver shot off the tie on 11 at double birds, Watson winniug, as follows: Watson 5, Zuver 4. The main match was followed by a sweepstake, $2.50 entrance, 21 yards, 5 birds: Todd 5, H. Gerher 5, Watsou 5, Parrott 5, Zuver none. The ties were decided at a freezeout, 31 yards: Todd 1, H. Gerber 7, Watson 6, Parrott 5. The next match was for $5 entrance, 21 yards, at 10 hirds: Todd 10, H. Gerber 9, Watson 5, Parrott 10. Todd and Parrott shot off at 31 yards, freezeout, Parrott wiuning, Todd having lost his first bird.

The Old Tale.

Accordiug to the *American Field*, young prairie chickens are served at the restaurants and hotels in Chicago these days. That paper well says that "it is an outrage and a disgrace to the sportsmen of Chicago that prairie chickens should be so openly offered for sale at this season of the year; and the sooner the members of the various sportsmen's clubs in Chicago realize their responsihility in the matter, the better it will be." We may apply the rebnke to ourselves in other respects.

The *Sunday Capital* of Sacramento says: "In its report of a recent shooting match at the bay, the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN said: 'We would like to form some tbeory of Al. Haveus' shooting this year.' Well, suppose you should form a theory, what good would it be the next time Havens goes to the trap? Did you ever see him shoot around at archery? If so, you ought to understand that Haveus is the most erratic shooter that ever faced a target or trap. He is a good oue (at times) but you could no more establish the theory of his style of shooting than you can account for—for—well, the red sunsets, for instance." Does not this smack of personal prejudice, which, if indnlged in, is fatal to correct jonrnalism? Had the editor of the *Capital* seen Mr. Havens' shooting on Saturday last, he would have seen the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN was right in this as in most other cases.

The buffalo, or more properly, the bison, is nearly exterminated in Texas. It is stated npon good authority that only one herd of any size is to be found in the Lone Star State. This herd, which is the remnant of what was known a few years ago as "the great Southern herd," is now in the Staked Plains region, along the Pecos River, and a band of hunters continually harasses these bison, killing them as fast as the meat can be cared for, and their days are nearly numbered.

Last Saturday a pigeon match was had at Santa Monica between W. B. Hellings and E. Dunham. The score stood as follows:

Dunham	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1		—16
Hellings	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1		—12

Two weeks from next Saturday there will be another match between Dunham and Hellings for $150 a side.

In speaking as follows, the *Sunday Capital* showa the editor's old good sense. We can personally endorse the atatement: "Sportsmen visiting the bay will meet with a pleasant reception at Winslow & Kelly's headquarters at 871 Market street, nearly opposite the Baldwin Hotel. They have a room neatly fitted up for the use of sportsmen, and it is a quiet, respectable place, where only gentlemen will be tolerated."

Some parties who were out lately in the fields between here and Folsom report having bagged considerable numbers of doves. They will soon be up from the south and become abundant.

Fred Erb, of St. Joseph, Mo., challenged W. B. Hanworth to a 100-bird match for from $100 to $250 a side, allowing his opponent two yards.

THE KENNEL.

Curing Gun Shyness.

A correspondent of an English contemporary gives the cure for gun-shy dogs. The opportunities for applying the treatment are so frequent in this part of the world that a trial will rednce the minimum of time and trouble:

I once had a very good setter hitch; her sire and dam could not be equalled in the field. She was everything I could desire, and when very young would staud fur or feather like a statue. I took her ont one day and tried her with the gun. I put a small charge of powder only in the cartridge; at the first shot, away she went! I tried to get her to come back to me, but the nearer I tried to get to her she would bolt again. I tried her several times, hut with the same result. I was much dismayed, as I had calculated on having such a good bitch. She was both handsome and affectionate, which made me very loath to part with her, and I could not find courage enough to poison her. One day I was talking to the Rifle Corps drill sergeant about rifle shooting, and he said: "Should you like to try a rifle, sir?" "Oh, yes," I said. "Then come with me to the butts, to-morrow," said he, "and see if you can hit a target." "All right," I replied, and I went. When I got to the range, I found my setter bitch had followed me, so I made her secure with a slip and the sergeant sat down beside me while firing. Up to the fifth round we could do scarcely anything with her; the poor thing seemed frightened to death. About the eighth round she got better; at the 10th round she only jumped back, and from that she began to understand that the noise did not hurt her. When twenty rounds had been fired I took the slip off her, and she actually ran under the guns while firing, and from that I never had any trouble with her; she was perfectly cured. I attribute my success to the dog being beside the gun when fired, and the number of shots fired. If any one of your readers posseses a gun-shy dog and circumstances permit, let him try the same remedy, and I feel sure he will get over the difficulty. Let me add one more word—never, under any circumstances, whip a gun-shy dog. If you do it's all over, for he loses confidence completely.

Breakers at Field Trials.

At a meeting of the Committee of the National Field Trials, held on June 6th, 1884, at 23 Grosvenor-square, London, W., A. P. Heywood-Lonsdale, Esq., in the chair, the following resolutions, with a view of strengthening the hands of the judges in the case of disobedient and noisy breakers, and for the protection of those who suffer from the unruly actions of their opponents, were passed, viz.:

1. That at the National Field Trial meetings, for the future the judges be requested hy the committee, and empowered, to first caution, and upon repetition of the offense, turn out of the stake, any breakers not beating the ground to their satisfaction, not keeping together, or outwalking their opponents, or unduly or unnecessarily whistling or shouting, or in any way behaving in such a manner as, in the opinion of the judges, is detrimental to the chance of success of their opponents; and that it shall be permitted for any hreaker or owner, feeling himself aggrieved upon any one of these points, to request the interference of the judges.

2. That the judges be requested in giving their awards to take into their very serious consideration the manner in which the ground is quartered and heaten; and not to award a prize to any hreaker or dog who does not beat his ground and work exactly as he would do were he actually out shooting.

3. That at the National Field Trial meeting, 1885, a prize of £10 he awarded to the breaker who, in the opinion of the judges, heats his ground in the most sportsmaulike manner—*Sporting Times*.

Nominations for the Derby of the Pacific Coast Field Trials Club will close on the 15th inst. with the Secretary, N. E. White, Sacramento. All pups whelped on or before April 1st are eligible. Of the entrance fee $3 is due when the entry is made, hut the balance, $7, is expected from starters only. This nominal expense should induce the nomination of every eligible pup in the State. The trials will not he run until the middle of November at the earliest, and most likely later than that. Pnps that appear indifferent now may blossom out into winners by the time the trials come on, and the only way to secure a place is to nominate now. These puppy trials are of the greatest importance to breeders, and we hope and expect to see every one of them in the entry list.

The fine thoroughbred Laverack puppy bitch recently purchased by Mr. Payne, of Los Augeles, has not yet reached her new home, owiug to a severe attack of distemper. From her excellent pedigree and great promise Mr. Goodsell, of Delaware, from whom she was purchased, thought it best to keep her at his keunel until thoroughly recovered. According to last accounts she will soon arrive in Los Augeles.

The Iowa *Homestead* enthusiastically pronounces the sunflower the best egg-prodncing food known for poultry, keeping it in a thriving condition, and largely increasing the production of eggs. Every poultry raiser who tries it will find that this is the best food knowu for glossing the plumage of fowls, and is most indispeusable to those who want to fit their birds for exhibition to the best advantage. The Russian sunflower is easily raised, requires very little care, and can be grown in fence corners and other places difficult to cultivate. Its productiou of seed is immense, yielding often at the rate of one hundred bushels to the acre. It should be planted in the hills four feet apart, any time from the 10th of May to the 1st of July. Three quarts of seed will plant an acre.

Now is the time to give lime in some shape to hens. They are rapidly exhausting the egg-shell supply in their systems, and you must stop the drain. So, give oyster and clam shells; the former are best because they are the softest. Crack them fine. By roasting them they will pulverize better. Give lime in water. Use a low pan with water and lime in it. The water will take up lime, and the hens, knowing a great deal more about themselves than perhaps others do, will take what they want. Bone meal is excellent. It may be purchased in most large to[illegible] do not give the hens lime in some shape, they [illegible] eggs.

THE
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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

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Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, August 2, 1884.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District, San Francisco (Fall Meeting), August 2d, 5th, 7th, and 9th.
Santa Cruz Fair Association, Santa Cruz, August 12th to 16th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.
Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
Ninth District Fair Association, Rohnerville, Sept, 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

Closing of Entries.

We anticipate our regular publication day this week in order to remind our readers of the date of closing of entries for the Summer and Fall circuit. Notwithstanding the usual advertising and editorial mention there is a proneness to neglect till the last day and then forget to attend to the matter in time. Regrets will not correct the omission. Friday, August 1st, is the last day. Entries to he acceptahle must be delivered in person to the Secretary, or plainly postmarked on or hefore that day. Entries made hy telegraph must be repeated hy mail. All the principal meetings close on the same day with the exception of Santa Rosa which is one day later, Saturday, the 2d. The programmes have heretofore heen adverted to but a brief review of them here may not he out of place. Santa Cruz comes first in date, commencing Aug. 12th and continuing to and including the 16th. The purses offered in open to all races are: Trotting—$400 for 3 minutes class; $500 for 2:27 class; $400 for 2:40 class; $500 for 2:22 class. Pacing—$400 for 2:20 class. Running—$150, half mile and repeat. District Trotting—$200 for 2:40 class; $150 for 3 minute class; $150 for 2:50 class and $250 for free for all. Entries should he addressed to Jas. O. Wanzer, Secretary, Santa Cruz.

Santa Rosa follows. August 18th to 23d, open races are. Trotting—$500 for three minute class; $500 for 2:40 class; $750 for 2:22 class; $600 for 2:27 class; $800 for free for all; Director to wagon. Pacing—$500 for 2:20 class. Running--Stake for two-year-olds, three quarters of a mile; $25 each; $10 forfeit: $150 added; $50 to second horse. Stake for three-year-olds, one mile and a half; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse. Mile dash for all ages, $25 each; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse. Half mile and repeat for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse. Selling Purse, $200, one mile and an eighth, entrauce free. Two and a quarter miles dash for all ages; $30 each; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second horse. District races are: Trotting—$500 for 2:45 class, open to Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Yolo, Solano, Lake and Mendocino counties. Stockholders Purse, $250.

Petaluma, August 26th to 30th; opon races. Trotting—$800 for 2:40 class; $1,000 for 2:22 class; $1,000 for 2:27 class; $1,000 for free for all; Director to wagon. Pacing—$600 for 2:20 class. Running—Mile dash for all ages; purse $300. Three quarters of a mile for two-year-olds; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $100 added; $25 to second horse. Mile heats for all ages; purse $500. Selling purse; one mile and a quarter; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Two mile dash for all ages; purse $600. Consolation purse $150; $50 to second horse; one mile. District races. Trotting---$300 for three-year-olds; $400 for 2:40 class; $150 for yearlings; $150 for gentlemen's roadsters. Running—Mile dash for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit: $100 added; $25 to second horse. Entries and nominations to W. E. Cox, Secretary, Petaluma.

Golden Gate Fair, Oaklaud—September 1st to 6th. Trotting---$800 for 2:22 class; $600 for four-year-olds; $600 for 3-minute class; $800 for 2:30 class; $600 for three-year-olds and under; $250 for yearlings; $800 for 2:35 class; $400 for two-year-olds; $800 for 2:26 class; $1,000 for free-for-all, Director to wagon. Pacing---$500 for free-for all, Corette to wagon. Running---$500 for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile; $500 for all ages; mile and repeat; $500 for all ages, two miles; $500 for all ages, three-quarters of a mile and repeat; $1,000 for all ages, four miles.

State Fair, Sacramento, September 8th to 20th. Racing from 11th to 20th-- Trotting---$1,200 for 2:25 class; $1,200 for 2:27 class; $1,200 for 3-minute class; $1,200 for 2:22 class; $1,200 for 2:40 class; $1,200 for 2:30 class; $1,500 for free-for-all, Director to wagon. Pacing---$1,000 for 2:25 class. Running---The Introduction Stake for two-year-olds: $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second; third to save stake; three-quarters of a mile. The Del Paso Stake, for all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; third saves stake; three-quarter mile heats. Selling purse, $200; entrance free; second horse, $50; one mile and an eighth. The Premium Stake, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; of which $50 to second; third to save stake; three-quarters of a mile. Free Handicap Stake; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $350 added; $75 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced Septemher 5th; declaration Septemher 8th, by 8 p. m.; two and one-quarter miles. Free Purse, $300, for all ages; $50 to second; $25 to third; one mile and repeat. The Orange Stake, for two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; five-eighths of a mile. Selling purse, $250, for all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; one and three-eighths miles. Free purse, $400, for all ages; $100 to second; $50 to third; one mile and a half, and repeat. The Sunny Slope Stake, for two-year-olds; $50 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to secoud; third to save stake. Winner of Introduction Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of California Annual Stake penalized 5 pounds, Winner of hoth penalized 10 pounds; one mile. The Shenandoah Stake, for three-year-olds; $50 entrauce; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of Derby Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of Breeders' Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds; one mile and a quarter. The Nighthawk Stake; for all ages, $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added; second $75; third $50; $200 additional, if best time (1:41¾) in the State is heaten. Stake to he named after winner, if Nighthawk's time (1:42¼) is beaten; one mile. The Pacific Coast Handicap, for all ages; $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $20 declaration; $400 added; $150 to second; $100 to third. Weights announced September 16th: declaration September 17th, by 8 p. m,; three miles. Ed. F. Smith, Secretary, Sacramento.

Stockton Fair, Sept. 22d to 27th. Open to all races. Trotting—$2,000 for stallions; $1,000 for 2:36 class; $1,200 for 2:22 class; $1,000 for 2:27 class; $1,200 for free-for-all, Director to wagon. Pacing---$500 for 2:25 class. Running---Selling purse, $600; mile and repeat; $600 for hurdles, mile and repeat over four hurdles; $300 for all ages, mile and repeat; $500 for novelty race, one mile and a half. District races, trotting---$400 for two-year-olds or under; $400 for four-year-olds; $400 for three-year-olds or under; $400 for 2:36 class. Running---$400 for two-year-olds or under, mile dash; $500 for all ages, mile and repeat. District comprises counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern. J. M. LaRue, Secretary, Stockton.

San Jose, Septemher 29th to October 4th --Open to all races. Trotting---$500 for 3-minute class; $750 for 2:22 class; $500 for 2:30 class; $500 for 2:40 class; $300 for three-year-olds; $500 for 2:26 class; $750 for free-for-all, Director to wagon. Pacing---$500 for 2:20 class. This race was originally announced for 2.25 class; but afterward changed to 2:20. Running—Three-quarter-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse. One-mile dash, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse. Two-mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration. $250 added; $100 to second horse; third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, Septemher 22d; declaration Wednesday, Septemher 25th. Half-mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second. One and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse. Selling race, one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. One-mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 harred; purse $200; $50 to second horse. Free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third. Novelty race; one mile; purse $350. District races; $200 for buggy horses. J. Hinman, Secretary, San Jose.

The date of entry for the Chico meeting has also been extended to the 1st. The open to all races are: Trotting—$400 for 2:30 class; $300 for 2:35 class; $150 for roadsters; $400 for free for all. Pacing—$400 for 2:20 class. Running—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds; entrance $25, p. p.; $125 added. Union Hotel Stake; one-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds; entrance $25, p. p.; $200 added. Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all; entrance $25; $175 addded. Free for all, one mile dash; entrance $25, p. p.; $150 added, Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds; entrance $25, p. p.; $150 added. Society Stake, free for all, two-mile dash; entrauce $50; $25 forfeit; $300 added.

There are some other meetings which close on the 15th which we will refer to at length next week.

Fixed Events to Close.

The most important of the fixed events for running horses close on the 1st, and while it will not be news to the parties most interested, we cannot forbear this last opportunity to urge upon owners and hreeders to support the stakes frecly. It hardly need be said that colts without engagements have little or no value in the market, and breeders who do not train or race are as much interested in having their youngsters named in the future stakes as any speculator on the turf may be who likes to see large fields on startiug day or buys his horses for racing purposes.

The stakes of the Blood Horse Association, for which many entries have already heen received in advance of closing day, are as follows:

Winters' Stake---For three-year-olds, to be run the first day of the Spring meeting; dash of one and a half miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit; $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Nominations in above to be made for 1886.

Same day---California Stake; for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; to he run on the first day of the Spring meeting; second to save stake; dash of half a mile. Nominations in above to he made for 1885.

"Spirit of the Times" Stake---Dash of oue and three-quarters mile for all three-year-olds; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; $150 to second, third to save stakes. Nominations in above to be made for 1886.

Same day---Gano Stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; second horse to save stake. When any California two-year-old heats the time of Gano, 1:15 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to he named after the colt which beats it. Nominations to be made for 1885.

Stallion Stake—Conditions: Only those three-year-olds are eligible which are the get of stallious owned in this State.

The stallions have to subscrihe the amount charged for their services to the fund; private stallions at the price of their last season, and those which have not made a puhlic season, to pay $50, that sum being the minimum price. The owner of the get of a stallion is competent to name. The stake for the colts shall he $100 each, $25 forfeit; plate or money added at the discretion of the committee; distance, one and three-quarter miles. To close for 1884 on the 1st of August, at which time hoth stallious and colts (progeny) must be named.

Finigau Stake—For two year-olds; dash of a mile; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; second to save stake. Nominations to he made for 1885.

Same Day—Fame Stake—For three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1886.

Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

The State Agricultural Society will also close the following fixed events:

California Breeders' Stake—For foals of 1882, to be run at the State Fair of 1885; $50 entrance p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

Maturity Stake—For four-year-olds in 1885, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $100 entrance; $25 forfeit,

$300 added; second horse, $100; third $50. Three miles.

California Annual Stake—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair or 1885. $100 entrance, $25 forfeit; $250 added; second horse, $100; third, $50; one mile.

California Derby Stake—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1886. $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

Ed. F. Smith, Secretary, Sacramento, Cal.

The Texas Cattle Plague.

There has been great excitement among the cattle-owners in Illinois and contiguous States this week over the arrival at the Chicago stock yards of a large number of cattle infected with the plague known as Texas fever. More than three-quarters of a century ago cattle-owners of the North began losing stock from this mysterious ailment. It was not until 1853, however, that the malady was publicly noticed in the West. The losses in that region became so great, with the extension of the traffic in Texas cattle between the Northwest and Texas, that in 1861 laws were passed for the protection of the healthy herds. Similar laws were passed by North Carolina a quarter of a century earlier. The losses of stock from this malady have by no means been confined to the States north of Mason and Dixon's line. Dread of "acclimatization fever" has deterred more than one man from taking pure-blooded stock to those regions of the South in which the germs of this plague find a permanent home. Scarcely a month passes in which accounts are not seen of the death of some valuable animal from this cause. Many, if not most, of the highly-bred Jerseys taken to the Gulf States have been carried off by the disease named, while cattle native to those States have seemingly escaped the attacks of the malady. Those who have lost most heavily from this cause are the farmers of the North and West. From the ground over which cattle from Texas had passed, their stock received the deadly poison, and died by scores. Others took from the stock-yards young cattle to graze and fatten, and the fatal fever carried the Northern animals off within a few days, while it left, apparently untouched, the ones that brought the germs of the disease from the South. Hundreds of thousands of dollars would not cover the losses in the Northwestern States from this cause; scarcely a year passes without adding largely to them from this cause. The great stock-yards are now the principal, if not the only source through which Northern cattle receive the contagion. This fact has been quite generally recognized by the more intelligent farmers, and few, if any, of that class can now be induced to buy cattle in these yards during the Summer and Autumn months. A few, however, too wise in their own conceit to heed the experience and warnings of others, do occasionally buy stockers and feeders from the great markets, and pay dearly for their folly. The opposition made last Winter to the passage of the bill creating the Animal Industrial Bureau arose from the fear that that bill would confer power to prohibit the passage of Texas cattle to the North, during the warm months. Dealers in cattle fought the measure so vigorously that it was practically nullified before it became law. The bill was primarily intended to crush out contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and the Western cattle interest never favored tacking to it the Texas fever clause; but the West submitted to the inclusion of that disease, under protest. Some idea of the strength of feeling aroused among the cattle dealers, and of the means used to defeat the bill, which seemed to threaten this branch of trade, may be gained from the fact that a single buyer of cattle at the Chicago stock-yards spent $25,000 to defeat the measure. Fortunately the opponents of the bill were not able to keep the cattle interests of the North from obtaining some recognition from Congress, and it is possible to use some of the money, appropriated for the investigation of diseases of cattle, for the purpose of studying the origin, nature, and care of Texas fever. The disease has for some years been the subject of investigation by scientific men; but while they have lessened somewhat the mystery surrounding the nature of the malady, they have been unable to provide a means for preventing the attacks, or for curing an animal when the disease has seized upon it. The almost marvelous results of the investigations of Pasteur in the cases of charbon, chicken cholera and tuberculosis, those of Koch in relation to cholera in human beings, and those of other scientists in regard to these and other diseases, warrant the hope that an inquiry into the nature of the so-called Texas fever will result in the discovery of a means of controlling that disease. Should such happy results follow an investigation, the Texas cattle trade, including the brokers and the packers of beef in, and shippers of dressed beef from the great markets, will all have cause for rejoicing, as will also those who wish to take stock of pure breeding from North to South, for the improvement of cattle in the Gulf States. Certainly no reasonable objection can be made to using, in the cause of so great an interest of this, so much as may be necessary of the appropriation placed at the disposal of the Animal Industry Bureau. Thus far the losses from Texas fever have greatly exceeded those from contagious pleuro-pneumonia in this country, and little effort has been made to protect cattle, North or South, from the mysterious scourge.

Stockton Conditions.

Horsemen who have in seasons past been prone to find fault with the conditions attached to the purses offered at Stockton, will find their occupation gone this year. The San Joaquin Valley Association had always been in the lead of other district societies in the liberality of its offerings, and we have yet to hear of an owner or trainer, however much he might criticise the reservations of the programme, who had a word to say after he had attended the meetings, and pocketed his proportion of the money hung up. The owners of race horses owe a debt of good will and gratitude to Mr. Shippee and his confreres for their liberal support of the turf, and the example they have set to kindred association in the matter of good purses and fair treatment, and that example has surely had good fruit. There has been a visible appreciation in the amount of money apportioned to the speed ring all along the line, since the Stockton society adopted its present policy, a fact that all interested well know. The usual requirements of all the fairs and racing associations this year is five horses to enter. Stockton with its purses from 25 to 40 per cent. larger than any other district fair, and in many cases fully equal to the State Fair itself, only requires six to fill. Surely this is a reasonable insurance against loss; and one no fair minded man will find any fault with. We believe that owners are alive to their own interests, and expect to see the Stockton entry list full and more than full in every event on the long programme.

Monmouth Park Stakes.

In the advertising columns will be noted the announcement of the stakes of the Monmouth Park Association. These are the richest stakes of the Eastern Seahoard and with the liberal conditions cannot but commend themselves. Those advertised include the fixtures of 1885, 1886 and 1887 that close on the 15th inst. For the first Summer meeting, 1885, the two-year-old events are the Hopeful Stakes, five furlongs, and the July Stakes, three-quarters of a mile; and for the Midsummer Meeting, the Tyro Stakes for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, and the Sapling Stakes, three-quartere. For the second Summer meeting there are two events, both for two-year-olds, and three-quarters of a mile, the August and Criterion. For the two meeting in 1886, the stakes are the Lorillard, one mile and a half, for three-year-olds, and the Monmouth Oaks, for three-year-old fillies, one mile and a quarter, the first Summer meeting and the Stockton for three-year-olds, one mile and a quarter, and the Stevens for three-year-olds, one mile and five furlongs, for the Midsummer meeting, and for the second Summer meeting, the Omnibus, for three-year-olds, one mile and a half, and the West End Hotel, for three-year-old fillies, one mile and a half. For the second Summer meeting in 1887, the Homebred Produce Stakes, for the produce of mares covered in 1884, three-quarters of a mile.

Pacing Purse Reopened.

The purse for 2:20 pacers offered by the Bay District Association failed to fill and was declared off, but at the solicitation of owners the Association has consented to reopen it, and it will close on Tuesday, August 5th. The purses for this way of going are not many in the circuit and the side-wheelers should avail themselves of every opportunity to contest for public money. We trust that Mr. Hinchman will be favored with a good list of entries for this reopened purse, for if the pacers do not come forward when invited, the invitations may cease altogether. It is quite important to owners of this class of horses that associations be duly encouraged or the horses will be relegated to the road.

The races at the Bay District track begin to-day (Saturday) with the 2:22 class, for which Arah, Allen Roy, Albert W. and Vanderlyn will start. It ought to be a warm affair and as the track is fine there is sure to be good time and good sport.

The great exposition building of the State Agricultural Society is now ready for occupancy, and it is safe to say that no finer one for the purpose can be found in the world. The industrial exhibition will be open two weeks, from Sept. 8th to the 20th inclusive, and applications for space should be made at once to secure proper accommodations. Premium lists may be had on application to the Secretary, Ed. F. Smith, Sacramento, or at this office.

Westmont and his running mate, Firebrand, attempted to beat the Chicago performance, at Pittsburg, on the 17th ult., but failed, the time of the three trials being 2:02, 2:18, 2:26. Westmont hit himself in several places after going the first mile which explains the slow time of the second and third miles. When Westmont paced in Chicago in 2:01¾, with a running mate, he made a break near the distance-stand and came under the wire without having struck a pace, but after being pulled up it could not be found that he had hit himself anywhere. While the new fashion of trotters and pacers with running mates may be a popular one with the public, it is not likely to continue in favor with horsemen, if the animals engaged therein are to be crippled whenever they make a break. And while on this subject it may be well to say that there is a great diversity of opinion among drivers and other people who should be posted in such matters as to the amount of credit which is due the runner in a performance of this kind. That Westmont can pace a mile with running mate in 2:00 was demonstrated by his miles at Chicago and Pittsburg, and yet no one would undertake to say that the runner that accompanied him can pull a four-wheel vehicle with a man in it in two minutes. According to the reasoning of the people who look at the matter in this light, Westmont does not receive much assistance from his running mate, and yet they would hardly assert that he is capable of pacing a mile in two minutes in single harness. Plenty of bets have been offered that the runner cannot draw the wagon in two minutes, and so the matter is still involved in doubt, and the only way to test it satisfactorily would be to drive the runner by himself with the wagon, when it would be apparent just what assistance he gives the pacer.

The project of giving a race through the Central Circuit which should be contested by trotters with running mates seems to have fallen through, as none of the associations have offered a purse for that style of contest. It was thought early in the Spring that such a race between H. B. Winship and mate and Frank and mate would draw well, and such would doubtless have been the case had not Westmont gone such a clipping mile with a running mate as to throw the trotters entirely into the shade. As the matter now stands it is probable that Winship and Frank will not get any exhibition at that way of going this season. Frank has been sent back to New York by John Murphy, and Winship and mate are in Boston. Whether or not Mr. J. M. Hill, the new owner of Westmont, has succeeded in making engagements through the country for his horse is not known. He received $2,500 for the exhibition given at Pittsburg last week, and expects to obtain a like sum from the associations down the line.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Trotting at Portland.

Portland Driving Park, July 23d. Purse $250, for named horses.

Pedro, blk g, by Snowstorm—L. B. Lindsey	1	1	3	3	2	1
Johnny Blue, b g, by Alexander—Geo. Misner	2	2	1	2	1	2
Florence E., ch m, by Pathfinder—O. Smiley	4	4	4	1	3	3
Billy Reed, ch h, by Autocrat—J. Sawyer	3	3	2	4	4	ro

Time, 2:40, 2:37, 2:36, 2:37½, 2:37, 2:39.

Same day—Purse, $150, for three-year-olds; mile heats.

Oneco, b c, by Altamont—Jay Beach	1	2	1
Black Bess, blk f, by Rockwood—L. B. Lindsey	2	1	2

Time, 2:56, 2:52, 2:48½.

Trotting at Petaluma.

Petaluma, July 26th, trotting stake, $10 each; $50 added.

Abe Ward b g—Jno. Fritch (Sperry)	2	1	1	2	1
Mollie Mac ch m—J. H. White (Crandall)	1	2	4	4	2
Belle—m ——— (Burke)	3	3	3	1	4
W. B. g g—Wm. Bibler (Kennedy)	4	4	2	3	3

Time, 2:37, 1:48½, 2:47½, 2:48½.

At Pittsburg, July 22d, fully 9,000 people were present at the Exposition Park, to witness the attempt of Jay-Eye-See to lower Rarus' record of 2:16, half-mile track. The weather was warm, the track fast, but when he came out for warming up it was evident he was not in first-class condition. After doing a mile in 2:35½ the word was given, and he got away in magnificent style. Going round sharp he turned the ¼-mile in 35 seconds, he trotted the next ¼ in 33 seconds, making the half in 1:08, but on the third quarter he broke badly, losing several seconds and finishing the mile in 2:18½. Another attempt was made, but this time Jay-Eye-See broke twice and came in in 2:33¾.

A number of horsemen of Ventura met a few days since at Daly's stables and determined to have a series of races on September 29th and 30th. N. Vickers, T. H. Daly and Joe Kaiser were chosen a committee to attend to affairs generally. A subscription paper will be circulated among our business men, as good races for Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and home horses will be in order, a large crowd will be drawn and a general good time had. Ventura is developing some of the finest horse flesh in the world, and our breeders of fine stock should be encouraged.—*Signal.*

There is a report that Mr. S. J. Jones is willing to match Blue Mountain Belle against the Adams mare for a 600-yard race. Both animals are of the Oregon short stock and ought to make a good race. Blue Mountain Belle is generally put down in the records as being by Napa, but Mr. Jones avers that it is only guesswork and that nothing is really known of her breeding.

The chestnut gelding Bonanza, by Joe Hooker—Mattie Glen, by Glen Athol, sold at Mr. Winters' sale to W. C. Christy, has been sent to St Louis, Mo. Mr. Winters calls Bonanza the fastest two-year-old he ever raised, and the colt is well engaged in the East.

Oneco, the bay colt by Altamont, dam by Doble, sold last Fall by Jay Beach to McKnight Bros., of Albany, Or., has been matched for $1,000 a side against Capt. Sorenson's Bellfounder filly Susie S., and the race was set for yesterday, August 1st, at Portland.

Maud S. trotted a full mile at Cleveland Driving Park, July 17th, in 2:11½. Bair has been sick and unable to give her work for the last few days. She was a little rank on the half but finished strongly. The quarter time was: 34, 33.

HERD AND SWINE.

Cattle of a Continent.—The Live Stock of North and South America.

(N. Y. Times).

One of the most interesting and useful displays at the coming World's Industriel Exposition, at New Orleans, will be that of the different grades of American live stock. At many of the annual county and State fairs in the Mississippi Valley during the Fall mouths may be seen displays of blooded stock from the Eastern States. Instead of returning these exhibits to their respective homes it is proposed this year that they be left in the West until December to be transported to the exposition at New Orleans. In addition to those exhibits, and because of the great importance of the occasion, many other specimens of the higher grades will he sent from the Eastern and Northern States. Extensive sheds for their accommodation are already under construction and ample arrangements have heen made with the various railway companies for cheap transportatiou. It is safe to assert that the exhibits from different sections of the United States will be one of the most comprehensive ever made. But the important and distinguishing feature of this occasion will be the joint display at the exposition of the high grades of native etock and the lower grades from Mexico and the other States of Spenish America. It will, in brief, he an international display; a mingling of different breeds, and the heginniug of an extensive interchenge with resulting and mutual benefits.

A few general etatistics relating to live stock in the United States may he useful in contrast with some facts relative to live stock in Mexico and South America.

A recent report of the Department of Agriculture gives the the total number and value of farm animals in the United States, January, 1884, as follows:

	Number.	Value
Horses	11,169,683	$833,734,400
Mules	1,914,126	161,214,976
Milch cows	13,501,206	423,486,649
Oxen and other cattle	29,046,101	683,229,054
Sheep	50,626,626	119,902,706
Hogs	44,200,893	246,301,139
Total value		$2,467,868,924

United States Consul Sutton, in a recent and elahorate report, dated Matamoras, April 13, 1883, says of Northern Mexico:

"Ronghly speaking, a line drawn from Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, to Tampico, on the Gulf of Mexico, represents the chief cettle range of Northern Mexico. From this enormous territory deduct one-third for mounteins, deserts, and tillahle land, and the remaining two-thirds is grazing land. Over all this territory, in every extreme of climate, from the thin, cold air of the high plateau to the low, hot lands of the coast of Tamanlipas, range the hardy progenitors of the Texas cattle—long-horned, large-honed, gaunt, immense beasts; they are simply frames npon which the eweet grasses of Kansas and the West will meke fine beef. Their greatest value, however, is not for themselves alone. Descendants of the fine stock brought from Spain hy the Spanish conquerors, uature has adapted them, through generatione of neglect, to their wild life. They are hardy; they are wild; and while their rating as to cless is low, yet the good blood of the past generations is still there. As I have said, they themselves will make good beef when fattened on the Western plains; but crossed with the improved hulls from the East or from Europe, oue or two crosses hrings them far ahove what the same would do for the ordinary class of cattle in the United States. Not only do they come up to a high grade of stock much more rapidly than the ordinary American cattle, but they still retain their great frames, the dark red color of the meat, and breed with great rapidity. They are what the Western stockmen admiringly call 'good rustlers.' They still retain their wildness, and hence do not stay tamely around water holes eating the short, poor grass, as do the American stock, getting thin and weak, to die in the first great storm. They multiply rapidly, stay out in the good grass and brush, have large frames, fatten rapidly, and make the best grass-fed heef that goes East. No wonder the stockmen of our plains are anxious to get them.

"This portion of Northern Mexico would inclnde the Statea of Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas aud portions of other States. In this territory are, on a reasonable estimate and from latest data available, an area of 300,000 square miles and ahont 1,000,000 inhahitants. Of this territory prohably two-thirds is suitahle, and more or less used, for the raising of cattle, horsea, goats, sheep, and mules. I can only roughly estimate the number of live animals in this territory. In Texas, with an area of 237,000 square miles, there were in 1880 about 7,500,000 auch animals, divided as follows: Neat cattle, 4,000,000: horees, 800,000; mules and asses, 132,000; sheep, 2,500,000. In thie portion of Northern Mexico, with an area of, say, 300,000 square miles, there may he now something like 6,500,000 animals, and which I estimate as heing divided ahont as follows: Goats, 2,500,000; neat cattle, 1,500,000; horses, 1,000,000; sheep, 1,000,000, and mulea, 500,000.

"The difficulty of obtaining reliahle statistics in Mexico makes it impossihle for me, at this time, to do more than give the above rough estimate. I hope, however, during the year to ohtain some reliable data on this industry."

Soon after Cortez completed the couquest of Mexico he received from the King of Spain a grant of large estates uear the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. On his return from Spain to Mexico, in 1530, says the historian, "he imported largo numbers of morino aheep and other cattle, which fonnd ahundant pastures in the country around Tehuantepec." Three hundred and twenty years later, or in 1850-51, the same grazing facilities were reported by Williame in his survey of the isthmus. He says: "The imuense potreroe which border all the principal streams on the northern division furnish rich pastnres of never-failing verdure for numerous hords. During the short season that these potreroa are inundated the cattlo are driven to the more elevated savannas remote from the river margins. The extenaive tablelands in the central portions of the isthmns, as well aa the plains hordering on the Pacific, also furnish ahundance of excellent pastnrago. Indeed, the whole country seems peculiarly well adapted to the raising of horned cattle. With little care on the part of their owners, they iucrease rapidly, grow to a large size, and have a remarkably sleek and well-favored appearance. Enjoying a range of the finest pastures in the world, they are usually in good condition and make fair heef.

Argentine Republic.—Of thia country a paper in the "American Encyclopædia" says: "An idea of the cattle raising in eight of the Provinces (there being no returns from the others) may he formed from the following statistics of the farming stock in 1866." The totals of the detailed statistics thereiu given are as follows:

	Numbers.
Horned cattle	11,725,000
Horses	3,127,000
Asses and mules	231,000
Sheep	67,715,000
Goats	611,000

These facts are accompanied by the following remark: "The sheep, although extremely nnmerous, are like the goats and hogs, of an inferior hreed." It will be observed that the number of sheep in this single republic is considerably larger than in the whole United States.

Heretofore the commercial relations hetween Spanish America and Enrope have been much more extensive than those with the United States. But the completion of railway lines into Mexico, the new commercial treaty with that country, the projection of an intercontinental railway to counect North, Central, and South America, the recent appointment hy President Arthur, under authority of a special act of Congress of a commission to visit those countries in hehelf of the extension of onr commerce in that direction, end the coming exposition at New Orleans, in which Spanish America will pley a conspicious and leading part, will soon deflect to our shores the current of trade which now flows toward Europe. In addition to our railway iron and supplies, improved farming implements, etc., needed in their new material developement, these countries south of us are in great need of hlooded stock to mingle with and improve their lower grades. They will imitate the example of Texas and New Mexico, which drew upon Kentucky and the Eastern and Northern States for new breeds with which to improve their native stock. In return it may be found profitable to import from Northern Mexico some of the more hardy hreeds to mix with and invigorate our herds in the Western States.

Breeders of blooded stock in the United States can, for many years to come, find a ready and profitable market in Mexico and the Spanish-American States heyond for whatever surplus they may desire to sell. All that is wanted is a proper introduction to those markets, and this the exposition at New Orleaus proposes to supply. A recent dispatch from Boston in the New York *Herald* contains the following interesting statements:

"The steamship Austrian, which arrived to-day from Glesgow, brought 23 bullocks, 3 horses, 10 pigs, and 2 dogs, all prize stock, to be forwarded to Minnesota. Three of the bullocks are of the Grand Duchess hreed and are valued at about $4,000 each. All were landed in excellent condition."

This is an illustration of the businesa of a similar nature which the hreeders of this country may huild up in the Spanish-American markets. The opportunity offered hy the exposition is one they will find it profitable to improve as an entering wedge toward permanent business in a new and inviting field. Doubtless the exhibits themselves will find ready purchasers at the exposition. The breeders of higher grades of stock would do well to hear this point in miud, and make at New Orleans a full exhibit with the expectation of selling them there for shipment to the ranches of Mexico aud and the Central and South American States.

Booms and Buyers.

Among the greater part of the people who are especially interested in euch thiugs the success or failure of a public sale of fine stock is gauged by the prices realized. If the average is well up into the hundreds of dollars, the result is "most gratifying," and ie taken as evidence that the particular kind of stock in question is "growing in public favor." If, on the other hand, the average ohtained barely reaches into three figures, the outcome is "disappointing," and the stock is "losiug its popularity." Now this is a most natural view of the case, and from the breeder's standpoiut is measurably correct. But, regarded practically, in the light of popular favor, it is decidedly fallacions. To a circnmscribed circle of breeders, who hope for a market for five-hundred-dollar calves, "hoom" prices are evidence of au increasiug demand, and the stronger the competition of bidders the more confidence is felt in the future of the stock. One, two and five-thousand-dollar hreeding animals are hought with the expectation of selling from them similarly-priced progeny, and the purchasers of the progeny are stimulated by the same hope, and so on *ad infinitum*. No man buys an animal for piled up hundreda of dollars to top a dairy or beef herd. He knows that under no ordinary circumstances can the money he gotten out of its produce iu milk, butter, cheese or heef. The entire theory of the sale of high-priced fine stock is—What will its produce bring? This is evidence of a certain measure of popularity, hut not among the class of people who buy stock for what it is intrinsically worth. The greatest success of any hreed of stock is ohtained when the atock-raisers of the country are seeking in every direction for pure-hred specimens of it to top their farm stock. No breed can or does stand as well in popular estimation as those breeds which farmers are investing in most freely, and which are thus hecomiug the staple stock of the country. The fancy pricee which hoomers of fancy stock are constantly engaged in working up are practically prohibitory to the farmer. They simply compel him, if he wishes to breed up, to go elsewhere for improved blood; and as a result of inordinate hooming of aome kinds of stock, other kiuds are certainly capturing the people, and are getting a hold on the farmers of the United States which can never be shaken loose. Just think of this, you who are breeding! If your favorites ever become the favorites of the people, they must he placed within popnlar reach. Those who read the reports of high-priced sales must he struck with the comparatively small number of purchasers. Extravagant values often signify a cornering, instead of a dissemination, of fine stock; a narrowing, instead of a widening, of influence ou popular improvement. On the other hand, those sales at which reasonable prices prevail, are conspicuous for the large number of huyers to the amount of stock sold. The fact is that these are the farmers' sales, and the purchasers go right where they are needed, in hreeding up the stock of the country. These are the centers of iufluence from which the popular stock interests receive their inspiration—tho sales which are infusing into stock raising its most potent influencea toward improvement. It is the hlood of one-hundred and threo hundred dollar hulls which is showing directly in the dairies and in the fat stock markets of the country—places where the work of thousand-dollar sires crops out quite meagerly if at all. A hreed of stock reachoe the most promising point in its history when farmers hecome its purchasers, and it accomplishes in every-day work what, in the days of its inauguratiug boom, the peoplo only knew at best as an authenticated, and not under their owu supervisiou a realized, claim. We are alwaya glad to note long prices at public sales, and it is one of the most promising signs of the times that breeders are so often justified in paying them. May the fine stock interests of the country so flourish that the boom period may he perennial. Burt let us accord to sales where moderate prices rule, their true significance—the dissemination of good blood where it undoubtedly is most needed.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

Education in the Creamery.

Mr. F. S. Griswold thus writes to a Nebraska paper on the above snbject:

I have heen so busy in the practical part of making butter, that I have not hed time to write, scarcely even to think closely, cerefully, and connectedly—so essential to give a concise expression to one's ideas. I believe the life and the occupation of the farmer offers greater advantages and privileges to him who would think as he labors, than any other occnpation in this busy world. The day laborer is generally too ignoraut to have many thoughts,—the mechanic or ekilled artisan must keep his mind strictly on the work hefore him,—hut the farmer, as he follows the plow or cultivator to and fro, or rides the mower or harvester rounnd and round the waving field, has abundance of time for thought, for planning the work for the coming week, His mind can roam through the whole realm of nature, and of scieuce, and of literature, if he will. But especially should the wide-a-wake farmer read and think and study to become informed of all changes of importance in his own line of work. This is an intensely progressive age, and the educated farmers are moviog forward all along the line. Shall we of the West lag behind? What needs to be done? Well, for instance, a creamery is established here in your midst,—are yon (the farmers) willing, are you ready to make such changes as are necessary, in your present mode of farming, to furnish the creamery an abundance of cream—pure, sweet, rich cream—cheaply, profitably to yourselves. I say, cheaply and profitably to yourselves, for if the oream costs you more than you can get for it at market value at the creamery, it won't pay, and if it don't pay, it's a loss, end the sooner it is stopped the hetter. So the first and chief thought the patron should consider is, how to reduce the cost of prodncing milk and creem to the lowest possible limit, thus increasing the patron's profits, for profit of money is what we are all working for. It is said that "money is the roof of all evil." [Nay, nay, friend G., not money, but the love of it.—Ed. R. W.] Now that may be true when it is nsed for base purposes, or ie hoarded and worshipped for its own sake. But money is merely a medium of exchange, and in its legitimate sphere is as essential to commerce as air for our lungs. The farmer is juet as anxious to get his share of the "almighty dollar" as the creamery man, or eny one else, and he generally "gets all there is in it."

Now the problem for the farmers to solve is how to increase the annual crop of "Almighty Dollars" without additional expense or labor. This can he done in various ways, as by improving the stock, the feed, the shelter, the care. We will discuss these in subsequent letters. I may state in one sentence that the great change for the better will come only when people cease farming for grain, and endeavor to turn their lands into dairy farms; for dairy farming is the most profitable, and dairy farmers are the richest, the world over. The reason for this is in the fact that dairying is a more complex business, requires a greater degree of intelligence, a wider range of knowledge, a more skillful training of the eye and hand, a quickened activity of thought, for dairy farming is really diversified farming. Heuce, to be successful as a dairyman, he must be well and carefully educated for his busiuess. There is not, never was, and never can be a truly successful dairy farmer, who was ignorant, careless and shiftless in his habits and his mode of work. Dairy farmers are the most wealthy, beceuse they are the most intelligent, the best educated. So my friends, if you would reap the harvest of golden dollars, on the dairy farm, first become intelligent, for intelligence is the measure of man's success. "Education is the key to wealth." "Knowledge is power."

Food Influence on Milk.

Dr. Vœlcker, in a lecture to the students at Cirencester, (Eug.), Agricnltural School, spoke of some of his experiments in the dairy. Twenty years ago he determined to find out, if possible, how it was that some of the cows produced such bad milk. They were wretchedly fed, he remarked, and the result was racine butter aud very indifferent cheese. He wanted to find the reason of the poor milk, and saw the cows milked, and when the milk was analyzed regularly in the laboratory he was perfectly astounded to find how, with a change of food, the character of the milk changed immediately. In September the cows gave milk that only contained 1¾ per cent. of pnre butter fat—add one quarter more to represent the quantity of commercial hutter—and 90.7 per cent. of water. In the evening the cows milked a little poorer—90.7 per cent. of water, and only a little over 1½ per cent. of pure butter fat. His foreman thought the scant herbage accounted for this poverty of milk, and also for the scanty supply which the cows furnished. He therefore put the cows in the stable in the evening, and gave them hay, mangolds, and rape cake, (rape cake is very good if yon can get it free from mustard), and the result was that immediately the quality of the milk improved. Then he gave them the palm-nut meal, with the same result, and so rapid was the improvement that, by giving the cows concentrated food in the evening, the milk of the following morning was immediately very much richer than that of the evening before, so that in something like six hours the food told upon the quality of the milk.

"It is surprising," he said, how rapidly oily matters introduced into the food will find their way into the milk. I mention this to throw a little light on the question whether morning or eveuing milk is the better. It is entirely a question of feeding. If you feed the cows well in the day the eveuing milk is rich, and if you leave off the feed at night, the morniug milk is poor. As a rule, therefore, the evening milk is somewhat richer than the morniug, but it does not follow that it is iuvariably the case. I find, for instance, during the twelve months to which I have referred, that out of thirty-two samples of moruing and evening milk, in eight cases the moruing milk was poorer than the evening; on four days the moruing milk was the richer, while on the remaining four days there was no appreciable difference between he quality of the morning and eveuing milk.

"I have found as much as four per cent. of pure butter fat, and I have found as little as 1¼ per ceut. I have found similar difference in experiments which for the last four years have heeu carried on under my own persoual supervisiou, seeing the cows milked aud so forth, at the showa of the British Dairy Farmiug Association at Islingtou. In 1879 we had in the showyard an Ayrshire cow whose milk produced 5¼ per cent. of pure butter fat, while that of a Dutch cow gave as little as 3¼ per cent.

"In the succeeding year we had similar variations, hut I cauuot help giving you the results of the last year's milk trials which have just passed through my hands, relating to the show held on the 4th of October last, and I confine my quotations to prizo winners. The first prizo animal, a large Dutch cow, a very profitable animal to the milk dealers, gave in the morning 31 lbs. 4 oz., or abont three gallons, and in the evening 29 lbs.—total, 60 lbs. 4 oz., roughly speaking six

gallons of milk in the day. But when we examined the milk I found that the produce of the Dutch cow gave only 2.86 of pure butter fat, total solids 12.12, leaving 88 per cent. of water—evidently not a rich milk. The second prize cow, a very taking little Devon, gave in the morning 15½ lbs.; in the evening 11 lbs.—total 26½ lbs. of milk in the day, or about 2½ gallons less than half the quantity of the Dutch cow. But the milk of the Devon cow gave 5½ per cent. of pure butter fat, and would, therefore, make 1⅜ lbs. of saleable butter per day, while the six gallons of milk of the Dutch cow would only make 1 2-3 lbs. of butter."

Hiring Help.

[From Judge Bennett's "Farm Law" Revised.]

After taking possession of the farm, one of the first, and often one of the most trying duties of the farmer, is to hire his help. Every employer of labor knows full well that if a man is hired without any special bargain as to the price, he is entitled to a current rate of wages for such labor, and no more; but every laborer may not be aware that if he engages to work "for a year," but leaves without good cause at the end of eleven months, he is not, in most States, legally entitled to any compensation for what he has done, but forfeits the whole; and this is so, whether he has agreed to stay for the entire year at one round sum, or for the year at the rate of twenty dollars a month; although, if the farmer had paid for each month's work as it came due, he could not probably recover it back, even if the laborer afterward wrongfully left him before his time was out. And, if he has given a note for the amount already earned, he must pay the note, notwithstanding the subsequent failure of the other party to work out his full time. But if nothing has been paid, and no note given, the laborer would not only forfeit his wages, but also would be liable to pay the employer for any damage done him by leaving him without help at a critical time in the year; therefore, if he has agreed to work a year for twenty dollers a month, and quits just before haying because he can get forty dollars at mowing from some one else, and the farmer has to pay that price to get another man to supply his place, he can recover of the laborer the extra twenty dollars a month for the balance of the unexpired engagement, as damages caused him by such breaking of the contract, and the laborer could not set off against the claim of the employer the value of the work he has really done, and not been paid for. And this is so, whatever specific thing you hire a man to do. If he engages to build you a barn for five hundred dollars, to lay up a hundred feet of stone wall for a dollar a foot, or dig a well twenty feet deep for twenty-five dollars, and voluntarily quits without good excuse when the job is half done, you are not obliged to pay a single cent for what he did do; although, if he had substantially completed it in good faith, he would not lose all his labor because, in some minute particulars, he had not finished it according to the precise terms of the contract.

If a farm laborer so conducts himself as to justify his discharge before his time has expired, it may be he would not forfeit all his wages (as when he voluntarily quits without cause), but might recover whatever his services were really worth to the farmer, not exceeding the contract price.

On the other hand, if the laborer has good cause for leaving he may do so, and compel the employer to pay for the time he actually did work. And among the well-known excuses for leaving before the original bargain contemplated, are sickness of the hired man, or his physical inability to labor, or the prevalence of some dangerous epidemic in the family or in the vicinity, which might render it hazardous for the man to remain; such as cholera, small-pox and the like. Any improper treatment by the employer, as scarcity of suitable food, is also deemed sufficient excuse for seeking other quarters.

And even though the laborer so misbehaves himself that he is arrested and imprisoned for some crime, and so is busy picking oakum for the county in the house of correction, this is considered a legal excuse for not attending to his farm duties; and he can make the farmer pay for what he did before he involuntarily went into the public service.

It has been thought that merely harsh language by the employer to his employe would not justify him in leaving before his stipulated time was out. In one instance, the farmer asked his hired man to water and feed the cattle one Sunday morning. The man said he wouldn't do it; the employer told him to "go to h—l, but to mind to work his time out first." Instead of following the directions, the laborer went to a lawyer's office, and sued for his wages up to that time, but was held not entitled to anything. Had the master required him to do any unnecessary or unlawful work on a Sunday, it would probably have been a good excuse for his leaving; but necessary farm work, such as care of live animals, may undoubtedly be required on Sunday. And any work done on Sunday ordinarily comes under the regular contract, and not as extra work.

Spontaneous Coagulation of Milk.

Last week a case of spontaneous coagulation of milk came under notice, the first noticed in this section. The milk before reaching the factory had become ropy, not sour or even acid, but soon became curd, and settled, leaving the whey at the surface, as though rennet had been used. All investigation failed to show any cause for the change in the milk, and the "spontaneous" cause had to be adopted to explain the matter. A good many shook their heads at the suggestion, but the case being a rare one does not invalidate the supposition. The probable cause is that through some cause the chemical union of the fats and caseine of the milk is broken and then a slight change in the mineral matter of the milk caused a yeast action with the sugar, and the caseine would become solid and appear as curd. It is a common report that milk will thicken during a thunder storm, and is as often laughed about as an impossibility, but milk influenced by electricity will become curd, but not have any of these characteristics of milk coagulated with rennet, so that when the air is charged with electricity the agitation produced by the thunder often coagulates milk. Milk left standing in a bright can exposed to the rays of the sun might develop a yeast action which would produce thickened milk if agitated as it would be in transporting a few miles. It is a peculiarity of milk that it coagulate at different degrees of what is termed lactic sourness, the air having a greater influence than most suppose. A feverish condition of a cow will cause milk to thicken, and it is no uncommon thing to have a cow have "one corner" of her udder harden, and thick milk results, which is only another form of spontaneous coagulation, and if this milk happened to have been milked just before the thickening would have taken place the principles that would cause it would be present and the thickening go on after milking.

Should the milk of this particular cow be put in with the rest of the mess it would thicken the whole can, especially if carried upon a jolting wagon, and all the more likely to if through a hot, scalding sun. The peculiarity of this thickening milk is that the cream is always deficient in its natural proportions, which is also a reason for self coagulation. It is also probable that food, and especially drink, or water that is exposed to the contamination of decaying animal carcasses, which have a decidedly bad influence over milk. While such instances may not be common, yet it is well to understand that such things do exist, and when they do occur give the farmer the benefit of the doubt and not condemn him, on the spot, of sending bad milk to the factory, and a person in morals but little above the sneak thief,—*Cleveland Herald.*

Nothing, perhaps, more severely tries the skill of a breeder or the extent of his observation, than his estimates of young stock at very early ages, in connection with the after-results which justify or falsify those estimates. Many men who can judge fat beasts cannot rightly judge animals in their lean state; but there are far more men who can judge animals fat or lean, and yet hit immensely wide of the mark in their guesses upon the future merit of foals, calves, and other infants of the farm. Their difficulty, however, often proceeds from ignorance of family antecedents. The written or printed particulars of family history they may know, in the case of pedigree cattle, but until they acquire a sight and touch familiarity with their stock, generation after generation, they cannot always tell the signs put out in an animal's early life analogus to the appearances of the bud of a new or an unknown flower. As the practiced florist can early discern in the buds of his old favorites the best and the worst flowers of the forthcoming season, so the practiced breeder, who has taken pains to ponder over the peculiarities of each calf, and to mark and remember the course of development, knows the meaning of each characteristic felt by the hand or perceived by the eye, and of each change in the course of growth. This is something remarkable in breeders of long-established herds of cattle, who can form their opinions upon calves with the greatest precision, and pronounce those opinions with confidence, when strangers would be disposed to entertain far different expectations, more favorable, or less so, than those of the men whose forecasts are mirrored retrospects.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Treatment of Suckling Colts.

If you will allow me the space in your valuable paper I should like to say something in regard to the treatment of young colts. The interest which is being taken by the farmers generally in the matter of breeding up their horse stock is beginning to tell very materially, and I believe it to be the duty of all engaged in breeding horses to study the subject more closely every year. While breeding good mares to good horses is essential it is not all that is necessary in order to raise good horses. After a colt is foaled it is like a plant, it needs care and cultivation. When it is quite young about the only way to treat it as far as food is concerned is through the dam. Every mouthful of food taken by the mare will have an effect on the colt, and I have often noticed that the effect is much greater on the colt than it is on the mother. Any food that has the least tendency to make the mare scour or looseu up her bowels will act with a great deal more power on the bowels of the colt. This being the case, it is quite necessary that any such food be cautiously avoided, and especially when the colt is quite young. When a colt is but a few days or a week old it will begin to nibble at the grass or whatever green stuff may come in its way. Colts will seldom if ever eat anything that will injure them and should be allowed to run where they can get what they want in the shape of grass, etc. But one thing that should be guarded against most carefully is over-working the mare while the colt is young. Being weak from foaling and generally a little thinner in flesh than usual, she can be exhausted before you are aware of what you are doing. To exhaust the dam the least before the foal is five months old will necessarily injure both. One thing I used to do, and I see many farmers who have not given the matter the thought they should, and that is to compel the colt to go wherever the mare does by haltering it to her side. Only a few days ago a gentleman remarked to me, as we were admiring a fine little filly only three weeks old, that it had traveled more than thirty-five miles the day before and did not look "the worse of the wear." I could not help telling him that such treatment was the worst thing he could do for his colt. True it did not look very badly, but it showed signs of fatigue, and who knows how much injury that tripof thirty-five miles had done that future horse. Such strains are not only injurious themselves, but they prepare the young animals for injuries that await them, for when a young horse once becomes stunted or hurt it seems to take but little to hurt it again. It would have been far better to have kept that filly at home in a pasture field with other young horses, or old ones either, than to have compelled it to make a trip like that. A colt will soon become accustomed to staying with other horses when the dam has to be used, and after a few times will fret but very little. It will soon learn to drink enough water to do it for such a length of time, which will do it almost as much good as the milk which it gets from the dam while being worked hard, which is always in a bad condition for the young thing to take into its stomach. I am convinced that thousands of dollars are lost to horse owners and the country each year by the carelessness with which the colts are handled during the first six or nine months of their existence. Like plants, if they are stunted in the start it is very hard to get a rapid, healthy growth out of them afterwards, as it will show on them as long as they live.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

We are told, and with truth, that a thin, clean, good head and cheerful eye are indicative of an amiable and generous temperament and disposition. A head well put on, with a yielding and somewhat arched neck, suggests that the head may be carried well and also that such a horse has a good mouth; it has not been hardened or spoiled by useless endeavors (where such is not the case) to bring the head in the place desired for it. Long, oblique shoulders usually betoken freedom of action, so far as the fore parts are concerned, as a deep girth and long back ribs do strength, and good, broad loins and hips freedom of action; long, full thighs, large, clean hocks, with hind legs well put on, indicate strong propelling powers. With these points, without inquiring into causes and effects, we will say a horse has got what indicates goodness of temper, cheerfulness and courage, carrying himself handsomely and pleasantly to the driver or rider, goodness of action, strength, speed and safety.

In teaching the colt words always accompany the words with an explanatory act—something which will call his attention to the connection between the word and the act; for instance in saying "whoa!" always pull upon the reins or footstrap. Never use words either in or out of the barn except for a purpose. Such words as "stand round!" "take care!" are proper to be used when occasion requires, but you should not say "whoa!" when you mean "take care!" in approaching the colt, nor "whoa back!" when you mean either one or the other. It is well known that it is difficult for a person to control himself in this particular. I therefore strongly impress its importance upon those having to deal with colts. Always use a short joint bit with long bars, on the colt, on account of teaching him the right place for the tongue, etc. Kickers in harness should always be checked high. The colt should be caught with your hands and held at two days old, and tamed before haltering; haltered and taught to lead at between two and three months old; broke to harness from two to three years of age. A mare may be worked one year younger. The whip should be feared rather than felt. Whenever used it should be accompanied with the proper words, and its meaning understood; use the whip only to insure promptness—not to teach.

POULTRY.

The Egg.

Of the many millions who daily use this most appetizing and delicate of foods, how few know anything of its formation or structure, and yet, small as it is, its mechanism is wonderful. As everyone knows, it is composed of yolk and white in a thin membrane, all enclosed in a shell very brittle, and of various colors. The yolk of an egg is composed of blood assimilated through the working power of the hen, and a proportion of oil drawn from the grain she eats. The white is a thick mucilage derived from the green or vegetable portion of her daily diet, while the membrane, or skin, is made from the woody, fibrous substance of the seme. The yolks, or ova, grow in a cluster on the spine and pass through a tuft of soft skin between the lungs and the kidneys, one being formed every twenty-four or thirty-six hours while the hen is laying, which is enclosed in a very thin skin. On the maturing of the yolk this skin breaks, letting it drop into the mouth of a funnel-shaped duct, in length from fifteen to twenty inches, consisting of three divisions, the terminus of each being an elbow. The inner side of this canal is very soft and pliable, being composed of folds lapping partially over each other, the last division being very much finer in texture than the others. While passing through the first division, the length of which is five inches, the yolk makes three distinct revolutions, and the white is put on in the same number of layers. In the second, the same length as the first, the yolk, with the white around it, gets its shape from the rotary motion of its course, and also the membrane which encloses it; while in the third division the shell is received, which is a thin finish, in color to suit the breed. At the turning of this division the duct is globe shaped, and here the egg turns and comes out big end or head first. The egg is fertilized by the influence of the male bird, which passes through a small duct along the spine of the cluster of small ova. The yolk is suspended in the center by two spiral cords, one end being attached to each end of the yolk, the other end passing through the white, being fastened to the membrane lining the shell. These cords are "laid right and left handed," thus holding it with the heavy side down, no matter in what position the egg may be held or placed.

The chick is formed entirely from the white, and here we see the use of the three revolutions in the first division. The first layer forms the bone and sinew, the second the flesh, the third the skin and feathers. The first part formed is the eyes, appearing as two black specs, on each side of the suspending cord at the large end, next the skull bone between, and in order the neck, spine, legs and wings. At nine days there is complete circulation and life, and at fourteen days the white is all taken up. The cords have now made a connection in the stomach and protrude from the navel in a number of blood vessels and enclose the yolk in a network of smaller ones, and through these the chick draws its nourishment from the yolk transformed to its original substance, blood. After the shell is cracked and the chick has gained strength, these two blood vessels draw into the belly what remains of the yolk, the navel is closed, the course is all clear, and having cracked the shell all around, the little creature gets its head against one end and its tiny feet against the other, the parts separate and out rolls the chick. Nothing more interesting can be imagined than closely observing the process of incubation in its various stages, and the mind is deeply impressed with the wisdom and power of the Great Being "who doeth all things well."—*T. J. H., in Farmer and Dairyman.*

The poultry fancier may succeed in making a fair profit by keeping large numbers of fowls in close quarters, where everything needful has to be supplied from outside. Such success is attainable merely by an uncommon skill—science, experience—in the management or through the sale of eggs for hatching and breeding stock at excessive figures. The farmer, however, has not at all to deal with the question, how to turn a quantity of grain and other food into eggs and poultry, but with the question of how many fowls he can profitably employ as scavengers of the farm. The object with him is principally to utilize all that material, which would otherwise be dead loss, for instance, scattered grain, weed seeds, table-scraps, bugs and worms, grass-hoppers, inferior vegetables and others. Farmers in general do not make use of the services of near as many fowls as they should, to accomplish that end.

A correspondent of the Poultry Yard follows the plan described below, which, if carefully used, may be safe and effective. He says: I make saw-benches for roosts—that is, I take 2x4 scantling and nail legs to them of the length to suit space and breed. These, as you will at once see, can be moved at pleasure when cleaning droppings or for any other reason that may present itself; but the best part of it is as regards lice. Every week I take my kerosene can and go to the hen-house, carefully pick up and carry out of doors my saw-benches, pour the kerosene on them and touch it off; the flame will quickly run over every part of it, and go out without burning the wood, but every mite or nit that would have made one, you are rid of forever. I have followed this plan for some time, and have no trouble with lice.

A Maryland chicken raiser gives for the gapes [illegible] of a half peck of meal to one pint of Epsom or [illegible] or in that proportion. The chickens eat freely [illegible] cure follows.

FISH.

The Walton Fishing Club.

This jovial club had their regular monthly trip last Sunday, and turned out in goodly numbers. We have not room in this issue for a detailed account, but one or two incidente may be worth mentioning. In the early part of the day the fish took the bait fairly, but after lunch they declined any further interviewing. Sails were then let loose and the Restless started for a cruise round the bay, the breeze being enjoyable. Among other ships saluted was Her British Majesty's war vessel now in the harbor, under the sides of which the Walton Quartette and chorus sang "God Save the Queen." The mighty flag of red that has floated in dominion over half the world was dipped in return for the compliment, the officers appeared on deck, and the marines presented arms. Only one unpleasant incident occurred during the day. On landing, brother Fogg, a popular member of the club, lost his balance, and went overboard, but by catching hold of the boat he saved himself a thorough drenching. The funny part of the business was the discovery of a bottle of splendid pickles, which Commiesary Muller missed after lunch. Everybody praised the pickles, but the bottle and the contents left disappeared after lunch. In the fall overboard a crash was heard, and there sure enough the pickles were found in brother Fogg's pocket. Clem Dixon, the president, was heard from all the way to New York, and he had a pleasant trip overland. By this time he is on the coast of England, having left New York soon after his arrival.

Good streams may be found round about Mount Hamilton, Santa Clara county. The anglers there, however, have to camp out. That's the cause of the trout remaining. The fingerling sharp has constitutional and financial objections to camping out.

The Annual

STATE FAIR

—AT—

Sacramento,

CALIFORNIA,

COMMENCES

SEPT. 8th, 1884,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

THE NEW EXPOSITION BUILDING, one of the largest and most commodious in the United States, will be occupied for the first time. It embraces 124,000 square feet of floor space, of which 45,600 feet is in the Main Hall, 12,000 feet in Horticultural Hall, 12,000 feet in Machinery Hall, 12,000 feet in Industrial Hall, 12,000 feet in the Art Gallery, 12,800 feet in Conservatories and 17,600 feet in the Promenade Galleries

Space Should be Procured at Once,

As applications are being received daily. A 150-horse-power engine will furnish power free of charge. Articles for exhibition transported free to and from the Exhibition by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

No Such Opportunity Has Ever Been Offered to Exhibit the Agricultural Mechanical and Industrial Products of Our State.

—o—

THE AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY

Will be made by counties, and promises to eclipse any exhibition ever made of California's principal resources. This fine exhibit will be forwarded to the World's Fair at New Orleans at the close of this exhibition.

The Exhibition Building will open MONDAY EVENING, September 8th, and close September 20th, 1884.

THE LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT

at the Park will be opened THURSDAY, September 11th and close September 20th.

☞ Any further information can be had upon application to the Secretary, from whom Premium Lists may be obtained.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary, Sacramento.

Monmouth PARK Association,

Long Branch, New Jersey.

The Following Stakes are now open, to close and name on Aug. 15, 1884.

FIRST SUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The Hopeful Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885, or $25 if declared by June 25th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; five furlongs.

The July Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885, or $25 if declared by June 25th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; three-quarters of a mile.

MIDSUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The Tyro Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885, or $25 if declared by June 25th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; maidens allowed 7 lbs.; three-quarters of a mile.

The Sapling Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885, or $25 if declared by June 25th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; the winner of ths Tyro Stakes to carry 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs.; three-quarters of a mile.

SECOND SUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The August Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885, or $25 if declared by July 25th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; three-quarters of a mile.

The Criterion Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1, 1885, or $25 if declared by July 25th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrics, 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs.; three-quarters of a mile.

FIRST SUMMER MEETING, 1886.

The Lorillard Stakes for 1885, for three-year-olds, of $500 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885, or $50 if declared by January 1st, 1885, $100 if declared by June 25th, 1885, with $5,000 given by Mr. Pierre Lorillard; the Association to add $1,000 for second; the third to save his stake; horses foaled in the United States are not eligible for this stake unless sired in a foreign country, or by a stallion represented by subscription to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885; one mile and a half.

[Ths get of the following stallions can be entered in ths Lorillard Stakes, viz.: Billet, Sensation, Bramble, Great Tom, Enquirer, Alarm, Reform, Duke of Magenta, Saxon, Mortemer, Kingfisher, The Ill-Used, Stonshenge, Glenelg, Virgil, Rutherford, King Ban, Jos Hooker.]

The Monmouth Oak Stakes, for fillies three-years-old, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1885, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1885, or $30 if declared by June 25, 1886, with $1,000 added; tbe second to receive $300 out of the stakes; ons mile and a quarter.

MIDSUMMER MEETING, 1886.

The Stockton Stakes, for tbres-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1885, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $30 if declared by June 25, 1885, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of two or more three-year-old stakes of ths value of $2,000 to carry 7 lbs extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs; one mile and a quarter.

The Stevens Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1885, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $30 if declared by June 25, 1886, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of two or more three-year-old stakes of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs; one mile and five furlongs.

SECOND SUMMER MEETING, 1886.

The Omnibus Stakes, for three-year-olds, of of $100 each for starters, with $10,000 added, of which $7,500 to the winner, $1,000 to the second, $1,000 to the nominator of the winuer, and $500 to the nominator of the second; a winner when carrying standard weight (i. e. without allowance) under the conditions of the race, or more, of any three-year-old stake of the value of $2,500 (handicaps excepted), to carry 5 lbs; of two or mors of such stakes, 7 lbs extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs; sntrance $25 (ths only liability), to go to the race fund; if paid at the time of naming, the engagement to follow ownership of the horse without written transfer, unpaid forfeits or death of nominator not to disqualify a horse (if its owner at the time of starting be qualified), and horses may be sntered by persons not their owners; one mile and a half.

N. B.—An owner need not pay at time of naming. If he does not, his entry is subject to the rules of racing without above exceptions.

The West End Hotel Stakes, for fillies three years old, of $100 each, h. f,, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1885, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $30 if declared by July 25, 1885, with $1,000 added by the West End Hotel; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; a winuer of a three-year-old stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; one mile and a half.

SECOND SUMMER MEETING, 1887.

The Home Bred Produce Stakes, for ths producs of mares covered tn 1884, of $50 each, h. f, or only $10 if declared by July 25, 1887, with $500 added; tbe second to receive $100 ont of stakes; the marcs to be the exclusive property of the subscribers at the time of subscribing and foaling, and the produce to remain wbolly their property until after the race, or pay forfeit; those hy untried stallions or out of untried mares allowed 3 lbs: if both, 5 lbs: maidens allowed 5 lbs.; allowances cumulative: three-quarters of a mile.

(In connection witb this stake, see Racing Rule, No. 8.)

Nominations to be addressed to J. H. COSTER, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York.

GEO. L. LORILLARD, President.
JOHN H. COSTER, Secretary.

AXLE WASHERS.

—o—

For Superior to Leather. Warranted Not Affected by Oil or Grease

One Set Will Outwear Three or Four Sets of the Best Pressed Leather Washers. Ask Dealers for It.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE LIST,

Which ie far below any Leather Washer List.

—o—

Dieffenbacher & Wihl,

GENERAL AGENTS, 318 Front Street, San Francisco.

NINETEENTH

Industrial Exhibition

—AND—

Mechanics' Fair!

SAN FRANCISCO, 1884.

OPENS AUGUST 5TH; CLOSES SEPTEMBER 6th. Mechanical Progress, Invention, Art, and Natural Products will be represented by the best obtainable exhibits on this Coast. An

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

By an efficient orchestra every Afternoon and Evening.

—o—

ADMISSION:

Double season tickets, $5; single season, $3; apprentice season ticket, $1 50; child's, $1 50; adult gsinle admission, 50 cents; child's, 25 cents; SEASON TICKETS TO MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE AT HALF RATES.

P. B. CORNWALL, President.
J. H. CULVER, Secretary.

BAY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION RACES!

REOPENING!

Entries——PACING——Entries

SATURDAY, Aug. 9, 1884.

PURSE, $500—MILE HEATS, 3 IN 5, IN HARNESS; $350 to first. $100 to second and $50 to third horse. Open to all pacers that have never beaten 2:20. 5 or more to enter, 3 or more to start. Entries to close with the Secretary on Tuesday, August 5th, 1884.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary,
1435 California street.

PACIFIC COAST

Field Trial Club

DERBY FOR 1884.

Nominations close August 15th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.

N. E. WHITE, Secretary,
Sacramento, Cal.

HAMBRINO FILLY

FOR SALE.

HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21¼, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance: was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

J. H. CAFFEE, Indianapolis Ind.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK, General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.

ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

El Dorado District

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

No. 8,

Compriening the counties of Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine and Mono, will be held at

Grass Valley,

NEVADA COUNTY, CAL.

Over $5,000 in Premiums.

Speed Programme

AT WATT PARK:

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, September 2d.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile dash, for two-year-olds; free for all. Purse, $150.

No. 2. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat, for district horses. Purse, $250.

No. 3. TROTTING; 2:55 class—For district horses Purse, $200.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 3d.

No. 4. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for district horses. Entrance, $25; $10 forfeit; $100 added.

No. 5. RUNNING—Selling race; valuation, $1000, with two pounds off for each $100 below, and three pounds added for each $100 above; one and one-eighth miles dash. Purse, $200.

No. 6. PACING; 2:20 class—Purse, $500.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 4th.

No. 7. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for all. $50, entrance; $15, forfeit; $250 added.

No. 8. PACING—Mile heats; two in three: for district horses. Purse, $150.

No. 9. TROTTING—For double teams; mile heats; best two in three. Purse, $75.

No. 10. WALKING FOR STALLIONS—One mile; $5 entrance; $25 added.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 5th.

No. 11. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat; three-year-olds; district horses. Entrance, $25; $10 forfeit; $100 added.

No. 12. TROTTING; 2:45 class—Mile heats; three in five; district horses. Purse, $200.

No. 13. RUNNING—Saddle horse race, for district rses who have never won money; catch weights; half-mile dash. Entrance, $5; $25 added.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 6th.

No. 14. RUNNING—One and a half mile dash; free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added.

No. 15. TROTTING; 2:26 class—Free for all. Purse, $600.

No. 16. RUNNING—Mnle race; go as you please; free for all. Entrance fee, $2.50; $25 added. Last mile out wins the money.

Remarks and Conditions.

All Trotting and Pacing Races, except when otherwise specified, best 3 in 5. Five to enter and three to start. In Running Races, to fill purses five or more subscribers are necessary.

In all races, except where otherwise expressly stated, entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

Purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. for first horse, 30 per cent. for second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern Trotting, and Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern Running Races.

The Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, or to trot or run a special race between heats. No money for a walk over. Horses entered for purses can only be drawn by consent of Judges.

All entries to be made in writing, giving name, sex, color and marks of horses; also name and residence of owner.

In Running Races, full colors must be worn by riders. Drivers in Trotting Races are requested to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in their entries, as their horses will be designated upon programmes by colors worn by drivers.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 15th, 1884.

All races in which District Horses are entered, they must have been owned in the District prior to July 1st, 1884, except when specified "free for all."

Address all communications to

GEORGE FLETCHER
Assistant Secretary,
Holbrooke Hotel, Grass Valley, Cal.

GEO. G. BLANCHARD, President.

Coney Island
JOCKEY CLUB.

—o—

June Meeting,
1885.

—o—

STAKES TO CLOSE
AUG. 15th, 1884.

—o—

THE FOAM STAKES.

A sweepstakes of $25 each, p. p., with $1,000 added; for two-year-olds, foals of 1883: the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; five furlongs.

THE SURF STAKES.

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883; a sweepstakes of $25 each, p. p., with $1,000 added; the second to receive $100 of the stakes; the winner of the Foam Stakes to carry 7 lbs. extra; five furlongs.

June Meeting,
1886.

STAKES TO CLOSE
AUG. 15th, 1884.

THE MERMAID STAKES.

A sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared out before July 1st, 1885, with $1,250 added; for three-year-old fillies, foals of 1883; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; one mile and an eighth.

THE TIDAL STAKES.

For three-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $100 each, h. f., and only $20 if declared out before July 1st, 1885; for foals of 1883; with $1,500 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile,

THE CONEY ISLAND DERBY.

A sweepstakes of $100 each, h. f., and only $20 if declared out before July 1st, 1885, with $2,500 added; for three-year-olds, foals of 1883; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes; one mile and a half.

LEONARD W. JEROME,
President.

—o—

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Secretary Coney Island Jockey Club,

N.E. cor. Fifth ave. and Twenty-second st., New York

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Llewellin Setter Dog

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BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

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This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

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With an Appendix,

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Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208, Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1708, Dam KITTIE BERNIE 2D, No. 4179.

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MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

SAN MATEO

—AND—

Santa Clara County

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

No. 5,

—TO BE HELD AT—

San Jose, Cal.

—ON—

September 29th & 30th,

—AND—

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

INCLUSIVE.

Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th—First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
No. 2—Running; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
No. 3—Running; two mile dash, bandicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 25th.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30th—Second Day.

No. 4—Trotting; three minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
No. 6—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Running; half mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second.
No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.
No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $300; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25, second $15 third $10.
No. 10—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 lbs. weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 lbs.; purse $80; $50 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third horse.
No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to second horse.
No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.
No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $50 to first horse at first quarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $200; mile heats, three to five to rule; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.
Horses to be owned in District June 1, 1884.
Pacing Race; 2:25 class; purse $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third. Five to enter and three to start. Same to take place during the fair; date to be decided on hereafter.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.
National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, alternating if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to first, 33⅓ to second.
In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.
Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.
Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.
Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.
Racing colors to be named in their entries.
In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.
Entrance fee, ten per cent.
Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.
☞Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

W. T. ADEL, President.
J. HINMAN, Secretary.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

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1884. 1884

Stockton Fair,

September 23d to 27th,

INCLUSIVE.

—OVER—

$20,000

IN PURSES OFFERED.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse that wins a part of the purse.
In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. of purse.
All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.
Entries close August 1st, 1884, with the Secretary.
Entrance fee 10 per cent.
For full conditions see small speed programme.

—o—

TUESDAY, September 23.

No. 1—$2,000—United States stallion—Trotting race—Free for all—Purse $2,000, and $500 extra to the horse that beats the best stallion record.
No. 2—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:36 class; purse $1,000.
No. 3—$400; district running; mile dash; for two-year-olds or under. Purse $400.
No. 4—$400; District trotting; best 2 in 3 for two-year-olds or under. Purse $400.
No. 5—$400; District trotting; four-year-old class. Purse $400.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

No. 6—$600—Pacific Coast running—Selling race; valuation $1,000, with three pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above; mile and repeat. Purse $600.
No. 7—$600; Pacific Coast burdle race; mile and repeat over four hurdles. Purse $600.
No. 8—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000 (closed March 15th, with fourteen entries.)
No. 9—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:22 class. Purse $1,200.

THURSDAY, September 25.

Ladies' Equestrianism—Open to Pacific Coast. Five moneys—Aggregate $100.
No. 10—$500; Pacific Coast running; free for all; mile and repeat. Purse $500.
No. 11—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.
No. 12—$400; district trotting; for three-year-olds or under. Purse $400.
No. 13—$500; Pacific Coast novelty race; 1¼ mile dash; $100 to each one-half mile, balance to winner of last half. Purse $500.

FRIDAY, September 26.

No. 14—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for four-year-olds (closed March 15th, with eight entries). Purse $1,000.
No. 15—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; free for all (Director to wagon). Purse $1,200.
No. 16—$400; district trotting; 2:36 class. Purse $400.
No. 17—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:21 class. Purse $1,000.

SATURDAY, September 27.

Ladies' Equestrianism—For residents of district only; five moneys; aggregate $100.
No. 18—$500; district running; mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $500.
No. 19—$500; Pacific Coast pacing; 2:25 class. Purse $500.
No. 20—$1,000; State trotting; for two-year-olds (closed March 15th, with nine entries). Purse $1,000.

—o—

Agricultural District No. 2 comprises the counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern, State of California.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

—o—

Board of Directors for 1884.

L. U. SHIPPEE, J. H. O'BRIEN,
JOHN E. MOORE, JAS. A. SHEPHERD,
JAMES A. LOUTTIT, FRED ARNOLD,
R. C. SARGENT, R. W. RUSSELL.
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TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Sixth Annual Exhibition

—OF THE—

Sonoma County

AGRICULTURAL

Park Association

TO BE HELD AT

Santa Rosa,

California.

—ON—

AUG. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, *and* 23, *inclusive,*

1884.

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$5,000 IN PREMIUMS!

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500 Stables. Splendid Grand Stand.

One of the Finest and Fastest Mile Tracks in the United States.

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SPEED PROGRAMME:

Tuesday, August 19—First Day.

No. 1—Running, three-quarter-mile dash for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2—Trotting, three-minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second horse, $50 to third horse.

Wednesday, August 20—Second Day.

No. 3—Running, one-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit. $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 4—Trotting, 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse,

No. 5—Pacing, 2:20 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse.

Thursday, August 21—Third Day.

No. 6—Running, one-and-a-half-mile dash for three year-olds; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 7. Running, half mile and repeat, free for all; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 8. Trotting, 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second and $75 to third horse.

Friday, Aug. 22—Fourth Day.

No. 9. Running, selling race one-and-one-eighth mile dash; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

No. 10. Trotting, 2:27 class, purse, $600; $360 to first horse, $180 to second, and $60 to third horse.

No. 11. Trotting, purse of $600; free for all horses owned in the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Yolo, Solano, Lake and Mendocino, on the first day of June, 1884, that have never beaten 2:45; $300 to first horse $150 to second, and $50 to third horse.

Saturday, Aug. 23—Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running, two and one-fourth mile dash, free for all; $30 entrance, $15 forfeit, $250 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 13. Trotting, free for all; purse $800; $480 to first horse, $240 to second, and $80 to third horse. Director to wagon.

STOCKHOLDERS' RACE.

No. 14. Trotting, stockholders' purse $250, entrance fee $25. This race to be trotted during the Fair with at least one day's notice before race. Free for all horses owned by stockholders of this association on the first day of June, 1884. The horse winning the first heat to take $125 and go to the stable, the horse winning second heat to take $100 and go to stable, the horse winning third heat to take $25 and close the race.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six P. M of the day preceding the race, shall be require to start.

When there be more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6, P. M. of the day preceding the race No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races, (except fixed events), to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 2, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

I. DeTURK, President.

C. H. BANE, Secretary.
WILLACTON, Asst. Sec'ty

THE

Thirty-first Annual

STATE FAIR

—AT—

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Commencing Monday, Sept. 8th,

—AND—

CLOSING SATURDAY, SEPT. 20th, 1884.

TWO WEEKS.

Speed Programme.

First Day, Thursday, Sept. 11th.

TROTTING.

No. 1—THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1882 with thirty nominations.
No. 2—PACING PURSE, $1,000. 2:25 Class.
No. 3—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 Class.

Second Day, Friday, Sept, 12th.

RUNNING.

No. 4—THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 addsd; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 5—THE CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For three-year olds. Closed in 1882 with sixteen nominations. One mile and a half.
No. 6—THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; third saves stake. three-quarter mile heats.
No. 7—SELLING PURSE, $200—Entrance free. Second horse, $50. Fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

Third Day, Saturday, Sept. 13th.

TROTTING.

No. 8—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—For four-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with ten entries.
No. 9—THE ANNUAL TWO-YEAR OLD TROTTING STAKE—Closed January 1st, with twenty-one nominations.
No. 10—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:27 Class.

Fourth Day, Monday, Sept. 15th.

RUNNING.

No. 11—THE MATURITY STAKE—Closed in 1883, with nominations. Three miles.
No. 12—THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; of which $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 13—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For two-year olds. Closed in 1883 with nineteen nominations. One mile.
No. 14—FREE HANDICAP STAKE. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $350 added. $75 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 5th; declaration September 8th, by 8 P. M. Two and one-quarter miles.
No. 15—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages. $50 to second; $25 to third. One mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Tuesday, Sept. 16th.

TROTTING.

No. 16—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—For three-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with thirtesn entries.
No. 17—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. Three-minute Class.

Sixth Day, Wednesday, Sept. 17th.

RUNNING.

No. 18—THE ORANGE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile.
No. 19—THE BREEDERS' STAKE—For three-year olds. Closed in 1883 with seventeen nomination. One mile and a half.
No. 20—SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free. $50 to second; fixed valuation $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One and three-eighths miles.
No. 21—FREE PURSE, $400—For all ages. $100 to second; $60 to third. One mile and a half, and repeat.

Seventh Day, Thursday, Sept. 18th.

TROTTING.

No. 22—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:22 Class.
No. 23—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:40 Class.

Eighth Day, Friday, Sept. 19th.

RUNNING.

No. 24—THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year olds. $50 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added. $75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of Introduction Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of California Annual Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile.
No. 25—THE SHENANDOAH STAKE—For three-year olds. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; Third to save stake. Winner of Derby Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of Breeders' Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile and a quarter.
No. 26—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added. Second, $75; third, $50; $200 additional, if best time (1:41½) in the State is beaten. Stake to be named after winner, if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten. One mile.
No. 27—THE PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP—For all ages. $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $20 declaration; $400 added. $150 to second; $100 to third. Weights announced September 16th; declaration September 17th, by 8 P. M. Three miles.

Ninth Day, Saturday, Sept. 20th.

TROTTING.

No. 28—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—For two-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with five entries.
No. 29—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:30 Class.
No. 30—TROTTING PURSE, $1,500—Free for all. "Director" to wagon.

Entries for the following running events for 1885-6, were ordered to be closed with the above races:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $50 entrance p. p.; $300 added, of which $140 to second, and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.
No. 2—MATURITY STAKE For four-year olds in 1885, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second horse, $100; third $50. Three miles.
No. 3 CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $150 entrance, $25 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third, $50; one mile.
No. 4—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE— For foals of 1883, tobe run at the State Fair of 1886. $50 enirance, p. p.; $300 added; second horse $100; third, $50. One milo and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year old trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and en per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money paid in, to be divided as follows: 65 2-3 to the first, and 33 1-3 to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six p. m. of the day preceding the race, shall be requtred to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

P. A. FINIGAN,
President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

Speed Programme

—OF—

THIRD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE—For two-year-old colt owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mils and repeat, for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mills, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rnls, for a purse of $300. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second $45, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE —For all, ons mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rnle, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, Aug. 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

N. B. In all running races the second horse saves entrance. The time of closing entries extends to August 1st, at 10 o'clock P. M.

C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.
ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.

Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, tbe front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below tbe eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with tbe blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by tbe patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on tbe cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to hend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridlesof all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles

BEFORE USING.

Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.

AFTER USING.

Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.

Valuable and undisputable testimonials from all points mailed free on application.

The **Specific** is sold in quart bottles, price $2

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Hartford, Conn.: A. Marwick, Jr., & Co., 375 Asylum St.
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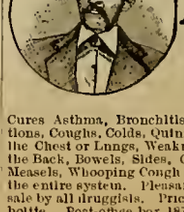
Philadelphia, Pa.: B. O'Brien, 1,600 South Tenth St.
Savannah, Ga.: Solomons & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.: Wakelee & Co., under Occidental Hotel.
Cleveland, O.: F. S. Slosson, 223 Superior St.
Baltimore, Md.: Louis Senft & Co., 22 N. Howard St.
Chicago, Ill.: J. H. Fenton, 187 and 189 Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 180 Wabash Av.
Melbourne, Australia: James A. Roberts.

R. H. SPARKHALL,

Proprietor and Manufacturer, 101 Trumbull Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.



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ALAMEDA SCHEUTZEN PARK, Sunday and Monday, August 3d and 4th.

THE SHOOTING IS OFF-HAND. ALL RIFLES not over 45 calibre, shooting no more than 70 grains of powder, and all sights, except telesco pic, and any pull of trigger allowed.

Over 225 Prizes.

——$850 in Cash and $750 worth of——

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, and other Valuable Prizes.

Bulls-Eye Targets, Man Targets, Honorary Targets, Shooting for Ladies' Prizes,

All Marksmen are Invited.

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Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

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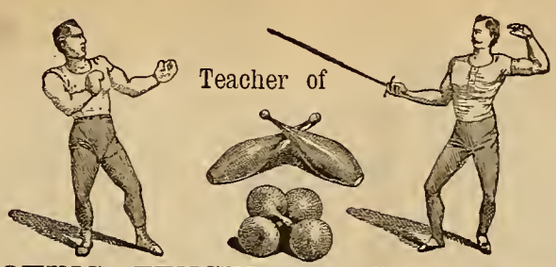
MESSRS. WINSLOW AND KELLY BEG TO announce the opening of their Headquarters, in connection with their wholesale and retail liquor establishment, 871 Market St., San Francisco.

All necessary materials for writing, and conveniences for keeping club books and records left in their charge, will be found.

It will be the purpose of the proprietors to study the comfort of their patrons at all times.

WINSLOW & KELLY.

LOUIS CERICHTEN,



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Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

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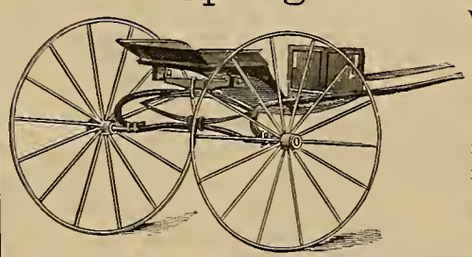
One-Spring Training Cart.



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FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribntion. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

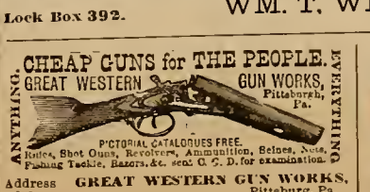
ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Ryadyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particnlars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.



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CEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

Annual Fair

——OF THE——

SONOMA and MARIN DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

(DISTRICT NO. 4,)

——AT——

Petaluma,

August 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1884.

The District comprises the counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano and Lake.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Tuesday, August 26, 1884.

No. 1—Running, free for all, dash of one mile. Purse $300.
No. 2—Trotting, 2:10 class. Purse $800.
No. 3—Trotting, district, for three-year-olds. Purse $300.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 27.

No. 4—Running, district, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit; $100 added. $25 to second horse. One mile dash.
No. 5—Trotting, 2:22 class. Purse $1,000.
No. 6—Trotting, district, 2:30 class. Purse $100.

Third Day—Thursday, August 28.

No. 7—Running, for two-year-olds. $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added. $50 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile dash.
No. 8—Running, free for all, purse $500. Mile and repeat.
No. 9—Pacing, 2:20 class. Purse $600.

Fourth Day—Friday, August 29.

No. 10—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below fixed valuation, and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One-and-one-fourth mile dash.
No. 11—Trotting, district, for yearlings, purse $150. Mile dash.
No. 12—Trotting, 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.

Fifth Day—Saturday, August 30.

No. 13—Running, free for all, purse $800. Two mile dash.
No. 14—Running, consolation purse, $150, $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times 15 lbs. from their entitled weight. One mile dash.
No. 15—Trotting, free for all, Director to wagon. Purse $1,000.
No. 16—Trotting, district, for gentlemen's roadsters; purse $150; owners to drive; to road wagons or carts weighing not less than 150 pounds.

Horses in all district races must have been owned in the district June 1, 1884.

The track has just received a dressing and is in first rate condition—both fast and safe.

Entries to close August 1, 1884.

—o—

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the yearling trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. All purses unless otherwise specified divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared ont by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

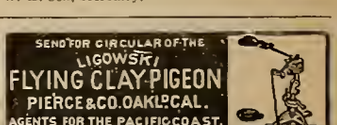
Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct color, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. McM. SHAFTER, President.
W. E. Cox, Secretary.



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Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

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Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running and Road horses can be obtained by application to this office or to

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Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND. If you will send TEN CENTS Silver or stamps by mail our NEW GOLD TENT that will help you to more READY MONEY AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. Never fails. World M'f'g Co, 122 Nassau St. New York.

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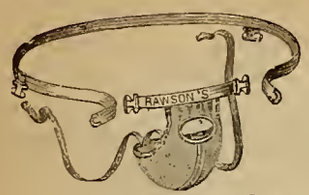
RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



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A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.
Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. S. E. G. RAWSON,
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING
—OF THE—
SANT CRUZ COUNTY
Agricultural Fair Association.
At Santa Cruz.
—COMMENCING—
Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1884,
—AND ENDING—
Saturday, August 16th, 1884.

SPEED PROGRAMME

FIRST DAY, Tuesday, August 12th.

No. 1—Trotting race; three-minute class; Purse, $400.
No. 2—Trotting race; 2:40 class; Purse, $200. Free for all horses owned in the district.

SECOND DAY, Wednesday, August 13th.

No. 3—Trotting race; 2:27 class; Purse, $500.
No. 4—Trotting race; Purse, $150; three-minute class. Free for all horses owned in the district.

THIRD DAY, Thursday, August 14th.

No. 5—Pacing race; 2:20 class; Purse, $400.
No. 6—Trotting race; 2:50 class; Purse, $150; for all horses owned in the district.

FOURTH DAY, Friday, August 15th.

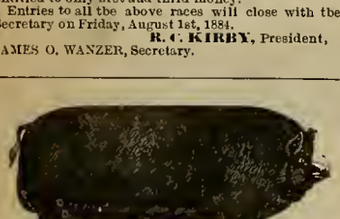
No. 7—Trotting race; 2:40 class; Purse, $400.
No. 8—Running race; Purse $150. Free for all; half mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY, Saturday, August 16th.

No. 9—Trotting race; 2:22 class; Purse, $500.
No. 10—Trotting race; Purse, $250; for all horses owned in the district.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on all purses, to accompany nomination.
In all races five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats with any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish a day's racing, or to trot a race between heats.
No money will be paid for a walk-over.
Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of the Judges.
Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races.
All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horse; also name and residence of owner, and, in running races, colors to be worn by rider.
All purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third. A horse distancing the field shall be entitled to only first and third money.
Entries to all the above races will close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.
R. C. KIRBY, President,
JAMES O. WANZER, Secretary.



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I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to
Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

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RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, forwarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.
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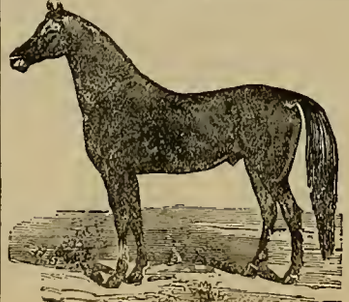
Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.
Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.
There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.
Orders sent to
A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.
Will receive prompt attention.
☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,

VETERINARY DENTIST.
References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.
Thoroughbreds
OF ALL AGES.
ENQUIRE OF
HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
BROAD GAUGE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		†8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		†8:15 P M
10:40 A M; *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M; 6:00 P M
10:40 A M; *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M; 6:00 P M
10:40 A M; *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M; 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.
SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.
For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt
☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜
For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO
Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.
THE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.
RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE
SUPERIOR FACILITIES
AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for
Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.
TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR
MONTEREY,
THE MOST CHARMING
Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,
with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES
AT THE
"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"
ARE UNSURPASSED,
having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains
SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS
(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,
APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,
IS VIA THE
Southern Pacific Railroad,
(Broad Gauge).
The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably
Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.
Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.
These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to
FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.
☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.
TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

TUESDAY, JULY 1st, 1884,

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‖8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	*6:10 P M
*1:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso, Express and East, Emigrant	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	" " "	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	*10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera,	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	and East Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" "	8:40 P M
3:00 P M	" "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	7:40 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	11:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*8:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	7:40 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 7:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Oakland Pier; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier
*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.
¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*8:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*5:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*8:53—7:23—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:08.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*5:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—5:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*5:15—5:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

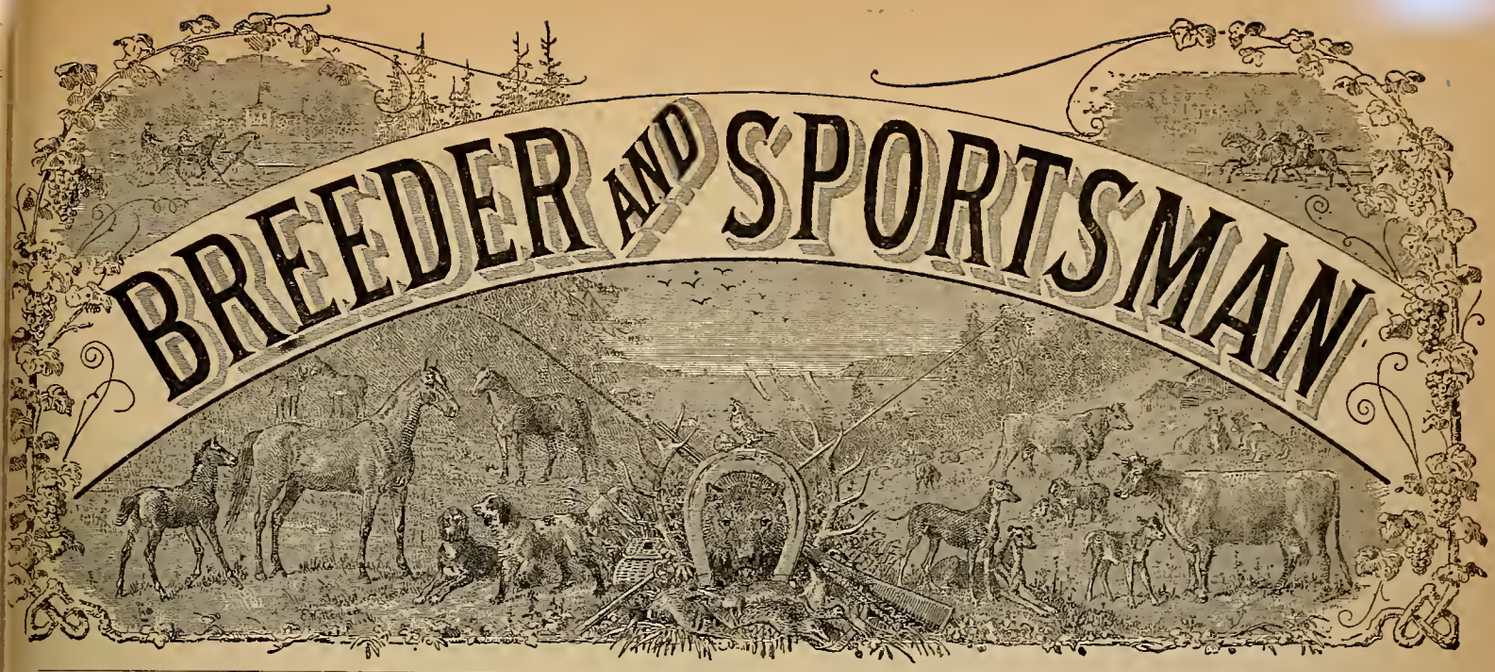
FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.



Vol. V. No. 6.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

THE KENNEL.

The Pointing Quality of Dogs.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The communications of your correspondent "X" reminds me of Falsteff's "one half-penny's worth of bread to seven shillings' worth of sack." They contain so much assertion to be little proof. "X" is very hard to convince. That couplet from Hudibras would fit him:

"Convince a man against his will,
He's of the same opinion still."

The extract I gave from two such acknowledged authorities as Stonehenge and Markham would have satisfied any ordinary mortal, but it only excites in him renewed combativeness. He appears to think he is having a sparring match under the Queensbury rules, and that he must stand up for four rounds. He labors under the impression that he is defending a case in the criminal court, and that it is proper to take every advantage. He is not fair in his quotations. He gives just as much as suits his purpose and leaves out the remainder. In his reply to Mr. Bradford, June 21st, he quotes from what he terms "a distinguished authority." I thought it was the practice of lawyers when they quoted authorities to name them, and was surprised that "X" did not. But I find that the reason he did not, was, that he was mutilating his quotation, and did not wish to be found out. His "distinguished authority" was Col. Hutchinson, author of the best work on dog-breaking ever published. The following paragraph from Hutchinson is one of the quotations I refer to. The lines in italic are all "X" gives, and suppresses the remainder. *"Though you cannot improve a dog's nose, you can do what is nearly tantamount to it—you can increase his caution,* and by watching for the slightest token of his feathering and then calling 'Toho,' you will gradually teach him to look out for the faintest indication of a scent, and point, the instant he winds it, instead of heedlessly hunting on until he meets a more exciting effluvia." He further says, (but "X" in his simplicity overlooked it:) "Many carelessly taught dogs, will, on first recognizing a scent, make a momentary point, and then slowly crawl in until they get within a few yards of the game, and there *set* as steady as a rock by the water together. You must not be in a hurry; keep your dog for a long time where he *should have pointed*. Suppose that after two or three such errors in the way described, he make a satisfactory point, hold up your right hand, remain stationary, still keeping your hand up. Whenever you observe him inclined to advance, of which his lifting a foot, or even raising a shoulder, or the agitation of his stern, will be an indication, stop for some seconds, and when by your raised hand you have awed him into steadiness, again creep in. If you succeed in getting near him without unsettling him, actually stay by him as firm as a statue for a quarter of an hour by the clock. You are giving the dog a famous lesson, and the birds are usually aiding you by not shifting their ground." "X" mutilates another quotation from Hutchinson. "Pointing is only a natural pause," but he omits the context *"prolonged by art."* In fact so far from his distinguished authority, Hutchinson, supporting his theory, all his "First Lessons in Autumn," contain directions for teaching a dog to point, and when to point, and how long to remain on point. Yet in spite of an authority like this, "X," with his limited experience of dogs, will again assert, "That you can no more teach a dog to point, than you can teach a deaf man to hear." "X" also quotes Stonehenge in support of his theory, and then with singular inconsistency says that Stonehenge is no better authority than Shaw, Hutchinson, Clement, Rowe and Dorr. Shaw is merely a compiler of a handsome and well got up book on dogs, Hutchinson, a writer on dog-breaking, Clement and Rowe, editors of sporting papers, and Dorr—well, I never heard of him as an authority upon any thing, and question whether any body else ever did, except, perhaps, his over credulous friend "X." I see that "X" has two allies, Dorr and Bassford, Junior. Mr. Bassford is a young man and may be excused for giving us what he calls "a firm opinion," based upon the extensive experience of having raised some fifteen dogs; and "Dorr," who has broken dogs from Maine to Florida, supports the argument by stating he has a dog that he can take by the tail and swing round like a teetotum, and he will not break his point. But their opinions I attach little weight to, as they would have supported any other view of the question with equal alacrity, if their friend "X" had sounded a different key-note. They both, no doubt, possess wonderful dogs, but I would rather see their performance in the field than hear about them on paper.

"Poeta nascitur non fit" may apply to poets, but not to dogs. There was a time when dogs had no faculties but what are common to the species. No one can tell their origin. How far he goes back nobody knows. We are told in the "Museum of Antiquities," that the Egyptians hunted with dogs, and that they were taken to the ground by persons expressly employed for the purpose. Also that besides the bow, the hounds and the noose, they hunted with lions, which were trained expressly for the chase like the *cheetah*, or hunting leopard, of India, being brought up from cubs, and many Egyptian monarchs were accompanied in battle by a favorite lion.

I contend that all the faculties of dogs, except the natural ones common to all, are the *result of tuition and hereditary transmission*. Take the St. Bernard. Will "X" contend that the faculty of going out in a snowstorm and looking for lost travelers, with a bottle of brandy around his neck, and lying down beside them to keep them warm, is born in them? Or the bloodhound—is his instinct or skill in tracking a fugitive slave, natural or acquired? Or the foxhound, who is kept from chasing any other kind of fur by the hunter's whip; or the pointer or setter, who is taught to hunt feathers only, but whose early instincts will crop out—witness the glee with which he will chase a rabbit; or the Dandie Dinmont breed of terriers, which Sir Walter Scott tells us were entered in all the grades of small vermin, till their education culminated in the otter, for which exclusive purpose they were kept.

But I shall trespass too much upon the columns of your valuable paper if I proceed any further. It will now be in order for "X." to hunt up more "distinguished authorities," and prove that pointing dogs are born armed and equipped for the field, like Minerva from the brain of Jupiter.

GILROY, July 29th. E. LEAVESLEY.

Epidemic Typhoid.

There is running through several California kennels a low form of continued fever with bowel complications, which follows typhoid fever in the human being so closely in its course as to warrant the belief that it is a typhoid. The dogs, mostly young ones, begin by moping and stretching constantly, and with loss of appetite. Soon the nose dries and snuffles commence. Then both eyes and nose exude quantities of inspissated mucous, and there is a little cough. After ten or twelve days' diarrhea supervenes and persists, the stools being watery and mucous in character with blood stains and occasional clots of blood and the mucous coat of the intestine. The pup still has fever, emaciates, refuses food, is drawn in position and the bowels are tender to the touch. After about twenty days there is either a perceptible lessening of fever, and indication of a change for the better, or else death releases the poor brute. We advise that in kennels where there are many dogs, they be separated as much as possible and the ground and bed be cleaned frequently and very carefully. Only pure water and that not too cold should be given, and the dog may drink at pleasure.

The food should be as starchy as possible. Boiled milk will be good. No meat should be given, but an occasional egg whipped will be relished and lend strength. The nose and eyes should be frequently cleaned with a soft sponge and tepid water, and both nose and eyes may be anointed several times a day with vaseline, and the whole dog may be sponged if care is taken to dry it well by gentle rubbing and to keep it out of draughts.

A darkish place and a bit of mosquito bar will do much to make the brutes comfortable. As for medicines, during the early stages, a little Dover's powder, say five grains may be given at night, and nothing else.

When bowel symptoms become urgent it will be well to give subnitrate of bismuth and opium with a little carbolic acid, say in the following proportions: Take of

Carbolic acid cryst.	ten grains.
Morphine	four grains.
Subnitrate of bismuth	two drachms.
Cinnamon water	four fluid ounces.

Mix; shake well. Give a teaspoonful every four hours.

As the fever lessens in intensity, and convalescence commences, give some such tonic as quinine, iron and strychnine pills, one, 3 gr., morning, noon and night, until the dog gets on his feed.

At all times, quiet, fresh air, clean water and clean bedding are essentials. We should be glad to have reports from those who have already suffered, and should be glad to offer any suggestions we can in answer to queries.

The well-known English setter bitch Carrie J. (Count Noble—Peep O'Day), was recently sold by W. B. Gatee, of Memphis, Tenn., for $700.

Cocker Spaniels.

E. Leavesley and Louis Loupe have imported from the kennel of C. E. Scott, Schenectady, New York, a black and white Cocker spaniel bitch, Sprite, in whelp to Pilot. Sprite is out of Mignon, by Wildair. Wildair is from Weddell's Josie, by Whitman's Doctor. Mignon is sired by Garey, imported from the kennel of the Duke of Sutherland, Scotland. Her dam, Deisy 1st, from the Earl of Wilton, Leicestershire. Pilot was bred by H. P. McKoon, out of Deisy Dean, by Sem; Daisy Deen out of Fennie, by Wildair, etc.

Pacific Coast Field Trials, 1884.

In our advertisement of last week relative to the time of closing nominations to this year's Derby of the above Club, it was stated that Aug. 15th was the date of closure. We are informed that this was an error and that entries both to the Derby and the All-aged Stake will close about Nov. 10th.

This will enable the owners of the many dogs now sick, to start their pets if they recover.

Topsy.

On Saturday night, August 2d, the English setter bitch, Topsy, Dan—Sybil, owned by Lieutenant J. B. Barber, whelped eight, to Carl, Leicester—Dart. There were four dogs and four bitches, all white and black, with tan flecks. This is the third pure litter within three months of English setters.

Daizette's litter is doing finely, and Sybil II's likewise. If there is anything in the theory promulgated by "Hoosier," these acclimated dogs should turn out good ones.

A correspondent, in a contemporary, advises the use of cina, the mugwort of India, as a remedy for worms. The homœopathic system of treatment is also represented as being very effective. A gentleman of our acquaintance gives dogs afflicted with worms the same globules as he would take himself, which are the size of poppy seeds. He only lifts the corner of their lip, and administers one, two, or three globules, as may be required, and "the cure is sometbing mervellous."

Card from Col. Farrow.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I wish to thank, through your columns, Col. Ranlett, Lieut. Kellogg and others of the National Guard of California, for their uniform courtesy and kindness during my short sojourn in your city. I have enjoyed their hospitality both at the rifle range and in the town, and I hope the opportunity may come that I may repay them with interest in their own coin. I have been asked why I declined to accept the prize on the man-target tendered me at the presentation by the "California Schnetzen Club." In explanation I will say I could not conscientiously accept a prize that I believed belonged to another. In response to my last shot at the man-target two numbers were shown up, a 17 and a 20. 17 only was scored on my ticket. These are the cold facts. At Creedmoor, at Wimbledon, or any other range I ever visited, if their is any doubt the shooter gets the benefit; the scoring of the 20 on my ticket would have given the first prize to the marksman from the East. There is another point: I was given credit in their distribution for but 39 bulls'-eyes, when my tickets, which I now have, count 43; this would also carry me up on the prize list above some of the local marksmen. I challenge any one to show wherein I have acted in any ungentlemanly manner. I came this way on a business trip and have tried to confine myself as much as possible in that way, and can only regard whatever notoriety or reputation has been gained to any individual in practices such as this looks like only as so much tarnish which it is well to have rubbed off.

W. MILTON FARROW.

Old Hambletonian was 25 years old when he begot Artillery, the stallion that recently trotted in 2:21¼, and Wells Star, his dam, was 19. She is also the dam of Modesty, record 2:26½, who was foaled when her dam was 13.

TURF AND TRACK.

Discovering Jobs.

Difference of opinion es to the honesty or dishonesty of drivere in races are not new to the age and generation, but it ie well understood how the complexion of a bettor's pool ticket infinences his judgment in this particnlar. The cry of job is heard on every course or almost every occasion of e pnblic race, no mstter how feir the contest might heve been or how irreproachshle the conduct of the drivers. Even in snch stubbornly fought and nnmistakahly genuine races as that at the Bay District Track last Saturday, there were growls of discontent and such words as "fraud," "steal," etc., could he heard along the road on the way to town. It is a citizen's privilege to grumhle if he loses his money, but he acqnires no right to accuse everybody else of all the crimes in the decalogue becanse forsooth he made a mistake in his judgment or had allowed himself to he guided hy some one who was betting the other way, and was interested in hulling the market to increase the odds in his own favor. These charges of frand ere so common that they have in a great measure lost their effect on the general public, but they are no less disagreeable and in fact outrageous. The discontented who are so noisy in the har room after a race is over, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred have not a particle of evidence that there was anything wrong except their pool tickets. If they can substantiate any suspicion of collusion or other form of fraud, they ought to have courage and manliness enough to go direct to the jndges with their charges and proof, and they will be protected. They know this well enough and the fact that the anthority of the judges and the associations in this direction is so seldom invoked, is evidence elmost conclusive that no real gronnd for complaint exists.

There has been some discussion abont the five-year-old race et Chicago, won by Eva, and it is a case in point. Onr occasionel correspondent "Columbus," who, because he is often right, seems to heve fallen into cynical ways, writes:

The *Breeders' Gazette* and several other papers seem to think that Eva won her race, at Chicago, npon merit. The writer of this begs to differ with them on this matter, and in as few words as possible shall state my reasons for so doing:

That Lynwood, (formerly Billy Clinker), possessed the speed of the party there has never heen the slightest reason to douht, while as to being a quitter, that theory won't hold water. Algath cen defeat Eva, single handed, at every meeting in the grand circuit from Cleveland down. Of this, I am not the only one who believes it, for nearly every horseman, at Chicago, knew that Algath had more speed than the California filly, and by rights ought to have won the race. The whole thing is contained in the following nutshell: A number of Eva's half-brothers and sisters were at the driving park awaiting the arrival of July 11th and 12th, at which dates they were to he sold to the highest hidder. In view of this fact, it was absolutely necessary that Eva should win, for should she lose, who conld have told whether the colts would have sold or not, whereas should she win, who could have told the long prices they would certainly hring. Eva could not win the third heat and Lynwood had to, hut Merciful Bob! didn't knepsack McCarthy salt his animal for all time when he gave him a record of 2:20½! Rather a dear way of helping a friend out of a bed box, I am thinking, for, like a score of horses we might name, Lynwood did himself up for profit when he acquired his fast record, at Chicago, on the 7th of July, 1884. The fourth heat Lynwood was compelled to win, and then having worked the trot all out of Algath he lay back end allowed Eva to defeat her tired companion. The *Breeders' Gazette* seems to think that it was owing to bad driving on the part of McCarthy that lost Lynwood the fifth heat. The writer of that article must certainly have heen blinder than the blind, if he could not see farther into that horse race than his words would lead us to helieve he did. To he hrief, Eva won the race as her friends intended she should, her relations brought handsome prices, (all of which last I have no objections to as they were a fine lot of colts), Lynwood has placed himself where he can hurt no one, Algath had to he content with third money, hecause she could not beat a regiment of horses, one at a time, and goes home to Kentucky, none the less thought of by her many friends. She is a great young mare and the superior in every respect to any animal engaged in the five-year-old race, at Chicago, three weeks ago.

It will be observed that our correspondent is quite sure of the correctness of his judgment end sees the "job" distinctly. Now comes "Telescope," the special correspondent of the New York *Spirit*, who tells this story:

The "ability" of the turf planned a very pretty little raid upon the "sucker" in the five-year-old race at Chicago. General Turner, it was claimed, controlled Lynwood in the race and fixed with Hickok and some others to win. Hickok got the combination to drop to him the fifth heat to place Eva solid for a good piece of the money and help the pool selling, they understanding that she should not win. The cunning Hickok, finding that the five heats had brought all the horses back to his rate of speed, went on and drove the race out on Turner and gave him what is vulgarly termed the "goose." Crawford maintains that Hickok did not agree to drop the race to Turner, and, further, that the latter did not control Lynwood, but Dan Woodmansee says—and I think he is pretty near right—that there was a clear understanding as to dropping the heat. "Knapsack" McCarty, driver of Lynwood, and his friends were the sufferers, as it is rumored Hickok made good a portion of Brother Turner's loss after the race was over. "Knapsack," smarting under defeat and the loss of $500 wagered after the fifth heat, approached Hickok with warlike demonstrations, but fortunately for the turf hostilities were suspended.

"Telescope" also sees the job in the race but queerly enough he gete over directly against "Columbns." One says the race was fixed for Eva, the other that it was fixed for Lynwood. Both these correspondents have evidently heen listening to stable and quarter-stretch talk. They have both been on the track long enough to know that these stories that are floated with an *ex cathedra* tone to them, are almost invariably set in motion by hangers-on who have no regard for what they say and no character to lose if they should be proven to he melicious falsifiers. Gentlemen of intelligence ought to frown down such cattle and it is nnfortunete for the true interest of the turf thet they do do not oftener do so.

The Queen.

Maud S. was bred et A. J. Alexander's "Woodburn Ferm," Lexington, Ky. In 1877 she was sold with e lot of colts to Csptain Bugheer, of Cincinnati, and the entire collection wes turned over to Williem Beir who was then treining a stable of horses at Chester Park. Bair at once took a perticular fancy to the little chestnut mare, then three years old, and prevailed upon Captain Stone to buy her. The Captain hed great faith in Bair's judgment of a horse and purchased the young mare solely upon his representstion. She was unbroken and very awkward to handle, yet Bair the same season drove her a half-mile in 1:13½. That ended her work for that year. In the Spring of 1878 she was taken np and after a patient preparation she showed a mile over a half mile track in 2:22. In the Fall of the same year, when only four years old, Bair made a contract to drive her in 2:20, the attempt being made at Lexington, Ky. At the very first trial she trotted in 2:17¼, and it was not a long while afterwerd before she was sold to Mr. W. H. Vanderhilt, of New York, for $21,000. The mare was shipped to New York and placed in Carl Burr's hands. As a five-year-old she did nothing remerkable end Mr. Vanderhilt concluded to send the mare hack to Bair, which he did in the Fall of 1879. Her shoes were taken off and she was allowed to roam at will until the January she was six years old. In July of the same year she won a 3-heat race at Cincinnati and during the same month beat Trinket in a metch race in three heats, the last heat heing trotted in 2:13½, which still stands as the fastest heat ever trotted in a race with another horse. At Buffalo the same year, she put together the three fastest heats ever trotted up to that time with other horses, 2:15¼, 2:16¾ and 2:16½, bnt this was reduced a half-second in the aggregate hy Clingstone, in 1882, and two seconds by the stallion Phallas at Chicago, in 1884. This was Maud S.'s last class race, her performances thereafter being special exhibitions. At Rochester, in 1880 she trotted in 2:11¼. In September she was engaged at Chicago to heat St. Julien's 2:11¾, which was then the fastest on record. She heat it just a second. This was her last performance dnring 1880. Her first principal engagement in 1881 was at Columbus, O., to beat the 2:17½ made by Rarus. She trotted the mile in 2:13¼. On July 4th, at Detroit, she trotted against St. Julien's 2:16¼ and made 2:13¾. At Pittsburg on July 13th she trotted against her own time, 2:10¾, and made 2:10½. At Chicago ten days later she attempted to heat 2:10½, but she failed hy a half a second. At Belmont Park, Philedelphia, npon July 27, 1881, she trotted the grandest exhibition of her life hy plecing to her credit three of the fastest heats ever trotted—2:12, 2:13¼, 2:12½. Two weeks later, at Rochester, she pnt all previons records in the shade by trotting in 2:10¼. In 1882 and 1883 she was slightly amiss and did not give any exhibitions, but this year she has apparently regained her old form, judging from the remarkable trials she has shown.

It is in harness and when in motion that Maud S. is seen at her best. She is a long hodied mare, standing 15-3 hands at the withers and 16¼ hand at the hips. When in condition she weighs about 960 pounds, and her stride, when going at her best on a straight treck, measured eighteen feet. "Shin hoots" and "scalpers" are the only appliances needed upon her when trotting. She carries s 15-oz. shoe, with a 4-oz. toe weight in front and about a 11-oz. shoe behind. She is a mare of very strong will and it is necessary to handle her with great gentleness. A man who would fight her would soon render her entirely unmanageable, and in this she is the counterpart of her sire Harold, his full brother Lakeland Abdallah, and their dam Enchantress. The latter had the courage and resolution of the bulldog, and this quality descended to all her produce. Harold and Lakeland Abdallah both possess it to a remerkable degree, and if they had fallen when young into gentle, careful hends, as Maud S. fortunately did, it is certain thet they would both have been distinguished as fast trotters. Black Maria, a daughter of Enchantress, also possesses the same peculiarity of disposition. Her head is almost an exact fac simile of that of Maud S., clearly indicating that resolution, will and energy, which, if carefully handled and educated, is the most valuable quality a horse can possess, hut which, if abused and perverted, makes a dangerous instead of a useful animal. It has long been a subject of remark among turfmen who are familiar with the descendents of old Abdallah that in the matter of endurance and strong will power they have no superior, even among the most distinguished thoroughbreds. It is hut natural, therefore, to suppose that Harold, whose sire and dam were both by the famous old horse, should possess this trait and that he should have transmitted it to his daughter Maud S.

"I once owned the dem of Westmont," said Col. John W. Conley, "and his history is worth telling. About ten or eleven years ago a gentleman named Woodward, residing in Wheeling, W. Va., wrote me that he had a mare that had trotted e half-mile in 1:13 over the track at that place, which was a poor half mile track. I went to see the mare, and as a result of my trip she was purchased by Col. Richard West, of Kentucky, and myself, and trained on the Colonel's farm in Kentucky. She was too rattleheaded, however, for trotting purposes, and so Colonel West bred her to Almont, the produce being Westmont. He was trained as a trotter but, not showing any speed at that gait, was sold to John Steiner, of Indianapolis, Ind., and that gentleman's wife used him for a year or more ae a saddle-horse. One day in the Winter, while he was heing driven to a sleigh, it was found that Westmont wanted to pace, and thereafter he was allowed to go that gait. He wae named by Mr. Steiner in honor of Col. West, who bred him, and Almont his sire."

Jay Beach's hay stallion Altamont, by Almont, dam hy Brown Chief, won a race in straight heats at Portland on the 25th ult., trotting the third heat in 2:30¾. He won as he liked and could have went faster. The *Rural Spirit* says that a gentleman from California asked Mr. Beach if $10,000 or $12,000 would buy the horse, hut the answer is not reported.

A strange accident happened during the free-for-all pace at Pittsburg, week before last. During the second heat a dog ran on the back stretch and was struck and knocked out of the way by Rich Bell. The collision caused the pacer to break and fall back. On dismounting, Campbell found wedged in between Rich Ball's shoe and sole a foot and part of the dog's leg.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* says that Jim Renwick goes slightly lame forward, but warms out of it.

Saratoga.

July 25th.—Purse, $300, for three-year-olds and upwards, of which $50 to the second; entrance free; horses not having won a race in 1884 allowed 7 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 12 lbs; if four years 17 lbs.; if five years, or upward, 25 lbs.; winner of the first race first day, (Jim Renwick), to carry 5 lbs, extra; five furlongs.

Morris & Patton's b f Northana, 4, by Strachino, dam Ecliptic, 106 lbs ....(Taylor) 1
J. H. Kernaghan's Burch, 4, 108 lbs....(Maynard) 2
J. W. & R. H. Loud's Richard L., 3, 106 lbs....(Conkling) 3
G. R. Keene's b c Dutch Roller, 3, 102 lbs....(Fisher) 0
Kimbel & Co.'s Baron Faverot, 4, 115 lbs....(Fitzpatrick) 0
W. L. Scott's Greystone, s, 109 lbs....(Lewis) 0
E. J. Baldwin's Savannah, 4, 92 lbs....(Higgs) 0
C. Smith's Coraline, 3, 92 lbs....(Anderson) 0
E. Burgess' Willie W., 3, 94 lbs....(Douglass) 0

Time, 1:03.

Pools—Burch, $50; Graystone, $30; Dutch Roller and Richard L., $20; Baron Faverot, and Savanna, each $15; and field, $15. Betting--2 to 1 against Burch, 3 to 1 against Greystone, 4 to 1 against Richard L., 7 to 1 against Savanna, 8 to 1 against Dutch Roller, 10 to 1 each against Northana and Baron Faverot, 15 to 1 against Willie W., 20 to 1 against Coraline. Mutuals paid, $106.

Following several false starts, Dutch Roller led off, Northana next, Burch third and the othere straggling at the rear. Northana bounded to the lead on the lower turn by the woods and held it to the end, winning easily by two lengths, Burch second and half length hetter than Richard L., he followed by Dutch Roller, Baron Faverot, Greystone, Savanna, Coraline, and Willie W.

Same day—Purse $350, of which $50 to the second; for horses that had never won a race of the value of $800, nor two or more races of any value at Saratoga in 1884; entrance free; horses non-winners in 1884 allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 7 lbs.; if four years, 12 lbs.; if five years or upward, 20 lbs.; three-quarters of a mile.

J. W. & R. H. Loud's ch f Lady Loud, 3, by Monarchist, dam Lady Hardaway, 104 lbs;....(Conkling) 1
J. E. McDonald's Rothschild, 4, 106 lbs;....(Taylor) 2
R. McBride's Musk, 4, 110 lbs;....(Lewis) 3
E. J. McElmeel's Ida K., 4, 108 (carried 109) lbs;....(Blaylock) 0
E. J. Baldwin's Marie Stuart, 3, 99 lbs....(Higgs) 0
Whitten Bros.' Lady Lyon, 4, 101 lbs;....(Sheridan) 0
Suffolk Stable's b f by King Alfonso, dam Quickstep, 3, 97 lbs;....(Worth) 0

Time, 1.17½.

Pools: Lady Loud, $40; Rothschild, $30; Marie Stuart, $20; Lady Lyon, $16, and the field, $22. Betting: 2 to 1 against Lady Loud, 4 to 1 against Rothschild, 5 to 1 against Lady Lyon, 6 to 1 each against Musk, Ida K. and Marie Stuart, and 10 to 1 against the Quickstep filly. Mutuals paid, $14.60.

Rothschild led off, with Lady Loud next and the others well up. An excellent advantage was held by Rothschild until after passing the last furlong pole, when Lady Loud took the lead and won quite cleverly by a full length, Rothschild second, half a length in front of Musk, who was followed home by Ida K., Marie Stuart, Lady Lyon and the King Alfonso-Quickstep filly.

July 26th.—Purse $400, for maiden two-year-olds, of which $50 to the second; and the entrance money $10 each, to he divided between the second and third; those never having won second money in a race of the value of $1,000 allowed 5 lbs.; 4 entries; three-quarters of a mile.

E. Corrigan's ch c Irish Pat, by Pat Malloy, dam Ethel, 105 lbs ....(West) *
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, Grinstead, dam Experiment, 102 (carried 105) lbs....(Lewis) *
W. L. Cassidy's Reed, 102 lbs....(Conkling) 3
R. W. Walden's Lulu S., 102 lbs....(McManus) 4

Time, 1:17.

*Dead heat and money divided.

Pools: Reed, $100; Rapido and Irish Pat, each $60, and Lulu S., $30. Betting: Even against Reed, 2 to 1 against Irish Pat, 3 to 1 against Rapido, and 5 to 1 against Lulu S. Mutuals paid: Rapido, $12.10, and Irish Pat, $11.10.

The flag dropped to a poor start, Lulu S. leading off, followed by Irish Pat, Rapido, and Reed. At the end of a furlong the first two were parallel, and Reed was third, lapped by Lulu S. Entering the main track Rapido displayed his colors to the front, but was collared by Irish Pat near the woods on the lower turn. The contest lay between them, as they were head and head on entering the straight stretch, but Irish Pat showed a slight advantage at the last furlong post. In the rush home Rapido came up and made a deed heat with Irish Pat, and three lengths away came Reed, who was a couple of lengths in front of Lulu S. The money was divided between Rapido and Irish Pat.

Turning Back the Pacers.

Mr. Peter Schatz, a wealthy German, several years ago conceived the idea that he would go upon the trotting turf. His initial experience was a costly one, as he purchased in Kentucky for $15,000 the black gelding Jewett, that hed the previous Summer acquired a three-year-old record of 2:23½, at that time the best for a horse of his age. Mr. Schatz also gave $7,000 for another animal that was never of much account, and started out with this peir to beat the older heads at the business. The result was painful. After leeving his native heath in Kentucky Jewett never wanted to trot a step, preferring the pace, and in consequence was anything but a success. After toiling with him for four years Mr. Schatz about a month ago concluded to let Jewett have his own way in regard to the gait he would go, and consequently he made his debut at the Pittsburg meeting in a pacing race, and was third four times to such good ones as Bessie M. and Fritz when the heats were better than 2:20. And in view of the success made by Minnie R., Jewett and some other trotters whose natural gait is a pace, it is not strange that so astute a young man as Dr. Hedges has concluded to adopt the same tactics with his mare Novelty, record 2:23½. She doesn't want to trot, but is perfectly willing to pece, and when her week leg has been strengthened by rest and blistering she will score up for the word with the sidewheelers.

The chestnut gelding Compromise (6), by Springbok, dam Spotted Fawn, by Denceslion, etc., fell and broke his neck in a hurdle race at Monmouth Park on the 24th inst. The colored jockey, Williams, was severely injured. This makes the third horse killed at Monmouth Park the present season in jumping races.

A gentleman of Ogden purchased at Palo Alto last week a three-year-old black stallion, hy Electioneer, dam Janiatta, hy Fred Low, and the blood of the great sire will be diffused through Mormondom.

Sam Bryant thinks that Gen. Harding is again at himself and is waiting for a good day and track to prove that he can go a distance as well as the hest of them.

Ike Woodruff has at Nashville a young chestnut gelding hy the four-mile Foster, son of Lexington, dam a trotting mare that has shown a mile in 2:36.

The wagon drawn by Firebrand in Westmont's fast mile weighed but 78 lbs. exclusive of the pole.

Pendragon on Vanderbilt.

However much we may believe in the pluck and determination of Maud S., it is difficult to find the same qualities when we look for them among those who are most closely associated with her. Somehow or other they do not seem to care about accepting Mr. Case's challenge. When the Clingstone party, anxious for a match between their new-found wonder and Jay-Eye-See, began jeering and sneering at "the pony," Mr. Case at once deposited £1,000 sterling in the hands of Mr. H. Busbey, editor of *Turf, Field and Farm*, and offered to make a match at once with any horse in the world for double that amount, one mile to sulky, at Hartford, Providence, or Chicago. These are the three presumably best and fairest tracks in the States; but Mr. Case is perfectly agreeable, in the event of the Clingstone or Maud S. party not caring for any one of them, to have choice decided by lot. The magnificence of Mr. Case's offer appears to have quieted the Clingstone folks for the moment. Mr. Vanderbilt, the owner of Maud S., is not quieted, but he seeks relief in his oft-published statement that no horse of his shall run for a money stake, for a public purse, or for any similar prize. Why Mr. Vanderbilt, who is in his way the greatest gambler in the world, should thus set his face against gambling by means of horses, should thus set his face against the mere actual running for stakes and prizes, it would be futile endeavoring to discover. Perhaps he has a bit the best in the one set of transactions which he would vainly look for in the other.

To the believer in logic and consistency it must often enough seem singular that in this country, no less than in America, people who are prepared to ruin themselves—or, for preference, to ruin others—at the great game of bulls and bears, become virtually indignant whenever so common and so wicked a thing as ordinary betting is mentioned. Mr. Vanderbilt, in the accumulation of whose enormous wealth thousands of families have been irretrievably ruined—whose fortune seems to have been cemented by the blood of suicides and the tears of widows and orphans—cannot allow his conscience to be soiled by means of the betting agencies. This sort of thing, contemptible always, becomes cowardly now that, after all the boasting done of late on the Vanderbilt side, Mr. Case has come forward with his defiance. No secret is made by Case and his adherents that they would rather meet Maud S. than any other trotter; there would be infinitely more kudos about defeating her than in defeating a comparatively unknown horse like Clingstone. And so, as the Clingstone lot themselves are pausing to get the breath which was taken away by Mr. Case's bold defiance, the conflict, on paper, is left entirely between Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See.

Mr. Vanderbilt must have been surprised to find that the same newspaper people who but a short time ago were prepared to believe anything that was said by a railway king, and who glorified to the echo his decision never to run Maud S. or any other horse for a public wager or for money consideration of any sort, now fall away from him and espouse the cause of the daring challenger. Why this is thus I know not. Possibly they esteem Mr. Case's bravery as beyond all price; possibly Mr. Case is also a very rich man, and on this score compels his share of allegiance; possibly they have to obey the behest of the sporting public, who desiring a race between Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See so very badly, would not give much support to a paper which threw cold water on the project. However this may be—and I do not presume to say how it is,—the New York papers have discovered that Vanderbilt's dictum is not only "all shove" in principle, but that it is rotten in practice also. Before me, as I write, lies a list of the public records made and public moneys taken by Maud S. since she has been Mr. Vanderbildt's property. It may be as well to say here that, according to some accepted authorities, the fact that Maud S. has certain public records is in itself proof absolute that she has taken, or at all events competed for, public money; otherwise the records would not be permitted her. If a horse were to get up one fine morning, and beyond the shadow of a shade of doubt trot a mile in two minutes dead, it is for the credit of New York to be hoped that directly the performance was verified the record would follow. But I am not at all sure that it would; and I have only to refer readers interested in American trotting and its peculiarities to some correspondence published in this paper last Winter in proof that technically records are confined to performers in public stakes and matches. Anyhow, Vanderbilt and his excuse are burst up, and when the latest mail left the entire trotting world was waiting to know what would be the next move. There is a good deal more stuff of passing interest that might be chronicled here, but as, first, I have given the subject plenty of space already, and as, second, news may come by cable at any moment that the race has taken place, I may as well await the development of affairs before proceeding further.

Muddy Monmouth.

The telegraph has already reported Freda's appearance at Monmouth Park, on the 29th ult., and her success over Mittie B. and the mud. The day seems to have been exceptionally bad, as we gather from the *World's* report given herewith:

"Rain, rain, go away, come again another day"—but not a race day—was no doubt the wish of a majority of the crowd at Monmouth Park yesterday. Not since Bushwhacker's day at Sheepshead Bay in September, 1882, has there been more inclement weather on a race track in this section of the country. It rained at Monmouth Park on the 4th, but only at intervals, while yesterday it simply poured from long before the first bell rang until and after the last race. In fact, the rain continued to come down until the trains were all on their way to New York. Naturally with a track that was already deep in mud the steady rain made it, if possible, worse, and by the time the jumpers were called it was literally fetlock deep in mud and water. Under such circumstances it was not at all surprising that the several sure things fell through, and of the six races run only one favorite—Eole—got home first, while he showed in such grand form that he looked good enough not only to beat Drake Carter but every aged horse in the country. A well known admirer of racing remarked after the race, "he will win the champion sure." That he is in so fine a condition is not only a triumph for his trainer, Eph. Snedeker, and his regular attendant, Charley Miller, but it is a compliment to his owner, Mr. Gebhardt, who has never allowed Eole to be hurried in his preparation. He also refused to allow any harsh or cruel veterinary remedies to strengthen up his legs, saying that he hoped to be able to retire the horse as free from blemishes as when he got him, when three years old. Judged by the style in which he won the Freehold Stakes yesterday, Mr. Gebhardt will be able to carry out his wishes. It was the second time the big horse has won the stake and the third time Snedeker has trained the winner, he having also won it with Girofle in 1882, when Eole ran second, while Billy Donohue has ridden the three winners.

Of the other races Heel-and-Toe won the mile and a furlong handicap very cleverly. Meaton laid well back with her, letting Buckstone and Arauza do the running, and when they had settled their chances he brought Heel-and-Toe to the front. The two-year-old handicap was won easily by McMahon's Eachus, a half-brother of the famous Rhadamanthus and a cast-out from the Erdenheim Stable. The race was marred by several complaints of foul riding, none of which the judges sustained, although many thought it very conspicuous. The third race, the Elizabeth Stakes, at a mile and a furlong, for three-year-old fillies, had five starters, but it was simply a match between the Kentucky-bred filly, Mittie B. and the Californian Freda, which the latter won quite handsomely after a driving finish in which Mittie B. was in no way disgraced, but the daughter of Wildidle and Frolic had simply the most speed and Holloway had only to sit still and let the filly win as she liked. Of the other races Dan K. won the selling race easily, the mud just suiting him, while Bally's success in the hurdle race was no doubt due to the fact that Hurley waited with Marshall too long, he making no effort until after the last hurdle had been jumped.

The following are the details of the Elizabeth Stakes:

Elizabeth Stakes, for three-year-old fillies that did not win a two-year-old stake of the value of $2,000 when carrying weight for age or more, at $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to second; winners of a three-year-old stake of the value of $2,000 when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 lbs.; of two such stakes, 7 lbs., and of three such stakes, 10 lbs. extra; those not having won when carrying weight for age or more in 1884 more than $1,600, allowed 3 lbs., or if not more than $500, 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs.; 33 subscribers; mile and a furlong.

E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, by Wildidle, dam Frolic, 108 lbs. ..... (Holloway)	1
G. H. Kernagban's Mittie B., 108 lbs. ..... (J. McLaughlin)	2
Mr. Kelso's Water Lily, 108 lbs. ..... (W. Hayward)	3
G. L. Lorillard's Economy, 108 lbs. ..... (Hughes)	0
D. D. Wither's Paradox, 103 lbs. ..... (Meaton)	0

Time, 2:02¾.

Betting: Even money against Mittie B., 11 to 5 against Water Lily, 4 to 1 against Freda, 8 to 1 against Economy and, 12 to 1 against Paradox. Pools: Mittie B., $200; Water Lily, $160; Freda, $90; Economy, $50, and Paradox, $30. Mutuals paid, $34.85.

After an even start Freda and Mittie B. came away, and as they passed the judges the Californian led Mittie B. by a head, with Paradox third, Economy fourth and Water Lily last. Before they reached the turn Water Lily took third place, but she was never able to reach Mittie B. or Freda, they racing together from the turn to the backstretch, with Freda leading by a length at the quarter and half. As they ran around the railroad turn Mittie B. drew up nearly alongside of Freda, and from that point it was a driving race home in which Freda always held the advantage, notwithstanding McLaughlin's free use of both whip and spur. Freda finally won by a length, with Mittie B. eight lengths in front of Water Lily, Economy the same distance back and Paradox beaten off.

King Phallas.

Nearly eight years ago four of the best horses then on the turf met in competition at Charter Oak Park. These four horses were the very flower of their kind, as one was the peerless Goldsmith Maid, one was the great Smuggler, one was Judge Fullerton, and the last was Bodine, the stout son of Volunteer. But a few weeks before the great mare had lowered her colors to the stallion at Cleveland, after a desperate struggle. When they met at Hartford, their fame had long preceded them, and thousands thronged to witness another battle between the giants of the trotting turf. Although the Maid had been used as an exhibition horse, it was well understood that the contest at Charter Oak was to be an uncompromised fight for supremecy, and so it proved. To be brief, six bitterly fought heats were trotted, the first two going to the credit of the stallion, the third dead between the Maid and himself, and the remainder resulting in favor of the mare.

Smuggler was beaten, but in that first heat he made a glittering mark that every ambitious stallion owner has aimed at ever since.

Season after season the lords of the stud have fought against the stubborn symbol of the fastest mile by an entire horse, but without avail. A few efforts were menacing, and last season but one-quarter of a second was lacking in Phallas' attempt to equal it; 2:15¾ seemed invincible.

Smuggler's day as the king of trotting stallions is over. An honorable reign of eight long years as the champion terminated at Chicago on Tuesday, July 15th, in the presence of a comparatively small number of spectators. To the great son of Dictator and Betsy Trotwood hes fallen the laurels once worn by Smuggler. Like that of the former champion, the great mark was won in a race against actual competitors, and 2:13¾ not only stands as the fastest mile by a stallion, but the fastest fourth heat ever trotted. What is more remarkable about the performance is the fact that the race in which the record was made was the first for Phallas this season.

It was in the order of things that the record should at some time be beaten. We do not intend to quote the popular saying, for Smuggler still lives, a king among horses, and is on his way to great distinction as a sire.—*Sportsman.*

It is whispered in turf circles that Commodore Kittson is anxious to get rid of his pacer Johnston, record 2:10, and that the horse can be bought for less than the Commodore paid for him last Fall. The price then paid was $20,000, of which $2,500 went in commissions to parties who effected the sale. The exact reason for the Commodore's determination to dispose of Johnston is not known, but it is probable that inasmuch as the expense is very great he does not desire to have so much money in one gelding. It is certain that he has lost a good deal of his love for the running horse business, and recently sold Paniqne, by far the best colt in his stable, and one that is well engaged, to the Dwyer Bros. for $15,000. The trotting stable has never been much of a success, and now that Fanny Witherspoon has got out of shape and gone to acting badly again, there is really no horse in his stable that is capable of a first-class performance.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Trotting at Portland.

Portland Driving Park, July 26, 1884. Trotting, 3 in 5, to harness. Purse, $250; second to receive $50

Altamont, b b, by Almont, dam by Brown Chief—Jay Beach	1	1	1
Startle, b g, by Milliman's Bellfounder—L. B. Lindsey	3	2	2
Kelly, ro g, Misner	2	3	3

Time, 2:39½, 2:33½, 2:30¼.

Pools: Altamont, $20; field, $8.

Bad Starting.

With the beginning of the racing at Saratoga, an additional community adds its complaints to the general one of bad starting. The races most to suffer for the want of competent starters are the two-year-old ones, and it begins to look an impossibility to secure an equal start for such events. Of the two-year-old stakes run in the East so far this year there have not been three really good starts. Of course those to get the advantage did not always run, but it is certain that many of the youngsters have been beaten without having had an equal chance with the winners. At Monmouth Park where two-year-old racing is a feature, there seems to be no unanimity of action between the riders and the starter. Mr. Pincus takes his position a short distance below the starting point, and shouts his orders, which while being obeyed by some, advantage is taken by others to break away. Perhaps if he would marshal the horses some fifty or sixty yards from the starting point and walk with them he would more often than not effect a start at the first effort, for among the the few good starts made this season was that for the two-year-old selling purse on Thursday, which was done at the the first effort, and when all but Ma Chere were in close order, and she but a trifle back, which was entirely the rider's fault, it being his first race. The subject of starting, as now managed, demands the serious attention of the committees of all the clubs and to none do the public look for action more than to the gentlemen of the Monmouth Park Association who, as breeders and owners, have so much at stake. It is possible that Mr. Pincus cannot be replaced, and such being the case he should be sustained and assisted in every possible way to secure what the race-going public ask for—promptness and on equel chance to all in every race and that bad starts shall be in the minimum and not the maximum, as hes been the rule so far this season.—*World.*

The Arab Horse.

For a number of years the belief has been prevalent among the people who have given the matter of breeding racehorses but cursory attention that the Arab horse was nearly, if not quite, the equal in point of speed of the thoroughbred runner, and they have always maintained in the most dogmatic manner that when it came to the question of endurance the "fleet-footed courser of the desert," as the novelists delight to call the Arab, was far and away the superior of any other member of the equine family. As a matter of fact there has been a vast amount of nonsense written about the Arab. The late A. Keene Richards, of Kentucky, tested the matter in the most thorough manner, making several trips to the Arabian deserts and paying long prices for the best specimens of the breed that money could purchase. The stallions thus secured were mated with thoroughbred mares, and the mares bred to thoroughbred stallions. The costly experiments made by Mr. Richards were total failures. In England a Mr. Blunt has long held views similer to those of Mr. Richards, and he too spent money freely in testing the theories which on their face seemed so plausible. Finelly he indnced the stewards of the Newmarket meeting to arrange a stake for Arab horses, and the same was run not long ago, the distance being two miles. There were eight starters, the winner being a three-year-old that carried 108 pounds, an aged horse that had won a number of races in India being second. The winner had, previous to the race, been tried at two miles with a couple of thoronghbreds that ranked but little above selling platers, and they beat him nearly half a mile. This race shows conclusively that the much-vaunted speed of the Arab exists only in the imagination of people whose enthusiasm ran away with their judgment, end that however valuable he mey be for saddle and work purposes, he is not a racehorse in the sense that the word is now used—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Racing at Portland.

Portland Driving Park, July 26th, 1884.—Running, 5-8 mile dash Purse $150, second horse to get $50.

Jim Merritt, br g, by Langford—Sweetwater—Tompkins, 117	1
George Winters, ch g, by Joe Hooker, dam by Norfolk—McCangh, 117	2
Bogus, ch g, by Ophir, dam by Heenan—Faylor, 117	3

Time, 1:06.

Pools: Jim Merritt, $20; Bogus, $15; Geo. Winters, $5. Won easily, but it was charged that Bogus was pulled. The following is the *Rural Spirit's* description of the run: A good start was had at the first trial. Winters and Merritt were even, and Bogus had his head on Winters' hip as they went under the wire. The start was a lively one, and Bogus had rather the most headwey and was able to keep the pole to the gap or entrance to the track at the south end of the stables, a distance of about the 16th of a mile. Here he suddenly decreased his speed, and Winters and Merritt shot ont from him as though they had been struck by the five men who had been placed in the gap to prevent a possible bolt. "*A chuck, a chuck!*" came from several voices on the ground. At the eight Merritt had a lengthand a half the best of Winters, and more than double that of Bogus, who seemed to be running under some disadvantages. At the quarter the race was won by Merritt, as it was evident that Winters had no speed, and Bogus was too far away to ever overhaul him.

Thoroughbreds for the Dutch Indies.

M. De Gingne, a tobacco planter, of Somatra, purchased last week from Palo Alto some thoronghbreds, which were shipped to Hongkong by the steamer of last Wednesday, and will be forwarded from there to their place of destination. The three were the bay stallion, Gen. McDowell, 3 years, by Norfolk, dam Baydana, by imp. Knight of St. George from Sally Wallace, by Star Davis; bay mare, 4 years, by Hubbard, dam Texana by Foreigner (son of Gleucoe), from Mary Wood by imp. Yorkshire, and bay mare. 5 years, by Longfellow, dam Miss Campbell, by Endorser from Cynthia Sue, by Joe Stoner. M. De Gingne's main purpose is to cross the thoronghbreds with the native horses of the Indies for the general improvement of the stock.

It seems that one of the Sunny Slope fillies has wandered off to Boston. The Beacon Park reporter of the *N. Y. Spirit* writes: "Among the trottera I noticed working ont during the forenoon was a light made, clean cut, genteel looking filly of the Sweetheart type, and I found they were from the same sire, Sultan. Bowen sat behind the filly, and gave her a quarter as she pleased to go in forty seconds. She is owned by Mr. J. R. Graham, a wonderful judge of young stock. He selected her from the lot of two-year-olds brought from California by Mr. L. J. Rose, and I understand cost him $1,425. He was prepared to pay $2,000 being satisfied that she had shown a quarter in 35 s This filly is by Sultan, dam Vasthi by Mambrino Patch

Entries at the State Fair.

Trotting.

No. 1—The Occident Stake—Closed in 1882 with 30 nominations.

No. 3—2:25 clase. Pnrse, $1,200.
E. M. Fry's h g Arah.
Geo. W. Baylis' h g James H.
L. J. Rose's hr m Neluska.
J. A. Goldsmitb's h m Sister.
Louis Duncen's h g Louis D.
John Dexter's ch m Magdallah.

No. 8—Pnrse, $1,000, for four-year-olds. Closed March 10, 1884, with ten entries.

No. 9—The anuual two-year-old trotting stake. Closed January 1st, witb twenty-one nominations.

No. 10—Purse, $1,200; 2:27 class.
A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette.
P. Johnson's blk g Scandinavian.
James M. Leouard's b h Adrian.
Armetrong & Carringtou's b h Rarus, Jr.
W. F. Smith's h g Adair.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer.
W. H. Voiget's hr h Captaiu Smith.
W. B. Todbnnter's ch m Huntress.
J. W. Donathan's blk g B. B.
I. De Turk's h s Anteeo.
Pat. Farrell's h h Marin.
E. Downer's ch g Tump Winstou.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister.
Thomas McAvoy's h g Frauk L., formerly Orphan Boy.

No. 16—Pnrse, $1,000, for three-year olds. Closed March 10, 1884, with thirteeu entries.

No. 17—Pnrse, $1,200; 3:00 class.
E. M. Fry'e b g Roh Roy.
J. F. Schaffer's ch h Happy Jim.
J. D. Yonng's br h Colouel Hawkins.
McIntyre & Reavis' ch g Edwin Forrest.
L. J. Rose's blk g Le Grange.
P. Farrell's h h Menlo.
San Mateo's Stock Farm's b b Gny Wilkes.
W. Bibler's h m Blancb.

No. 22—Pnrse, $1,200; 2:22 class.
E. M. Fry's Arah.
J. B. McDonald's Brigadier.
A. Waldstein's Albert W.
J. W. Donathan's Allan Roy.
Pat. Farrell's Vanderlynn.
J. A. Goldsmith's Menon.

No. 23—Pnrse, $1,200; 2:40 class.
Corcoran & Dean's b m Kitty Almont.
G. W. Baylis' h g James H.
McIntyre & Reavis' ch g Edwiu Forest.
L. J. Rose's blk g Le Grange.
San Mateo Stock Farm's h g Joe Atherton.

No. 28—Pnrse, $1,000, for two-year-olds. Closed March 10, 1884, with five entries.

No. 29—Pnrse, $1,200; 2:30 class.
A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette.
James Learned's h h Adrian.
Armstrong & Carrington's h h Rarus, Jr.
W. F. Smith's h g Adair.
E. V. Spencer's h m Belle Spencer.
J. T. McIntosh's Telegraph.
H. McGregor names Schmidt & Co.'s g g Centre.
J. D. Yonng's hr h Colouel Hawkius.
L. J. Rose's hr m Neluska.
P. Farrell's h h Meriu.
I. De Turk's h h Anteeo.
San Meteo Stock Ferm's b s Guy Wilkes.
William Bonrke's h g Johnny.
Thomes McAvoy's b g Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy.

No. 30—Pnrse, $1,500; free for all. Director to wagon.
A. Waldstein's Alhert W.
B. M. Richmond's Bay Frank.
Pat. Farrell's Vanderlyn.
J. A. Goldsmith's Monroe Chief.
S. Sperry names Fritsch's Nelly R.

Pacing.

No. 2.—Pacing; 2:25 class; purse, $1,000.
M. F. O'dells'e b g Shaker.
P. Fitzgerald's b h Killaruey.
S. C. Tryon's hr g Prince.
J. T. McIntosh'a h g Fred Ackermen.
Donathen & Roherts' ch g Belmont Boy.
H. J. Agnew'e b m Mande.
C. Kirhy's h m Patti.
Chas. David's h s Sam Lewis.
John O'Rourke's b m Little Em.

Running.

No. 4.—Introdnctiou stake, for two-year-olds; $25 entrauce; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to secoud horse; third to save stako; three-quarter of a mile dasb.
Delaney & Ayers' g g Ichi Ban.
W. M. Murray's cb b Estill.
G. W. Trahern's ch f Laura T.
Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H.
Todbnnter & Allen's b c Alta.
Jas. Mee's ch f Mischief.
G. Pacheco's ch f Mamie D.

No. 5.—California Derby stake, for three-year-olds; dash of one and one-half milee. Closed in 1882 with 16 nominatione.

No. 6.—Del Paao etake, for all ages; $50 cutrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to the second, third to save stake; three-quarter mile beats.
Delancy & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar.
George Howaon's b b Jim Douglass.
M. M. Allen's h h Patsy Duffy.
T. H. Williame, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
S. J. Jones' b h Forest King.
Rancho del Paso's ch f Susan.
Wm. Kelly's h g Jon Jou.
James Adame' b m Aunt Betsy.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beacousfield.

No. 7.—Selling purse, $200; entrance, free; second horse, $50. Fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounde off for each $100 below, and two pounda added for each $100 above fixed valne; dash of one mile and an eighth.
E. B. Johnstou's h g Belshaw.
George Howson's ch g Roudo.
G. W. Trabern's ch g Certiorari.
P. Siehenthaler's h h Pbilip S.
M. M. Allen's h h Jocko.
Rancho del Paso's ch f Snsan.
Rancho del Paso's h g Duke of Monday.
A. A. Pinney's ch h Nick of tbe Wood.
William Boots' h f, hy Boh Wooding—Gladiola and h m Bessie;
Charles H. Thomas' ch h Balhoa.

No. 11—Maturity stake; dash of three miles, for four-year-olds. Closed in 1883 with four nomiuetious.

No. 12.—Premium stake, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added, of which $50 to second, tbird to save stake; dasb of three-quarters of a milé.
George Howson's b s Jim Douglass.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dotty Dimple.
M. M. Allen's ch h Prince of Norfolk.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s hlk b Bryent W.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle.
Rancbo del Paso's ch m Premium.
W. Kelly's h g Jou Jou.
James Adams' b m Aunt Betsey.
W. Boots' ch g Rohiu.
E. J. Baldwiu's b c Beacousfield.

No. 13—California Aunual stake for two-year-olds. Closed in 1883 witb nineteen uominations.

No. 14—Free handicep stake, $50 entrauce; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration, $350 added; $75 to secoud, third to save stake; dash two and one-quarter miles. Weights annouuced Sept. 5th; declaratians to he made hy S P. M., Sept. 8th; two and a qnarter mile dash.
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar.
Caleb Dorsey's hr h Birdcatcher.
Hill & Gries' h c Bachelor.
T. Williams, Jr.'s hlk h Bryant W.
M. M. Allen's b h Patsy Duffy.
M. M. Allen's h h Jocko.
G. L. Richardson's h g Billy the Kid.
W. L. Applehy's h b Patrol.
C. H. Thomes' ch h Balhoa.

No. 15.—Free purse, $800, for all ages; $50 to second, $25 to third. One mile and repeat.
Delaney & Ayres' s m Trade Doller.
Miller & Howson's hr m Amanda L.
M. M. Allen's hr h Patsy Duffy.
M. M. Allen's b h Jocko.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
P. Siehenthaler's h c Philip S.
S. J. Jones, h h Forest King.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Nellie Peyton.
W. Kelly's h g Jon Jou.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.

No. 18.—Orange Stake, for two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to the second horse; dash of five-eighths mile.
Matt. Storn's h f Belle of the Lake.
Miller & Jones' hr f Henrietta.
G. W. Traheru's ch f Laura T.
J. Mee's ch f Mischief.
W. Boots' ch f Electress.
G. Pacheco's ch f Mamie D.

No. 19—Breeders' Stake for three-year-olds; dash of one and one-half miles. Closed in 1883 with 17 nominations.

No. 20—Selling; purse $250; entrance free; for all ages; $50 to second horse; dash of one and three-eighth miles. Fixed valnation $1,000, two pounds off for each $100 helow and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valne.
George Howson's ch g Rondo.
G. W. Trahern's cb g Certiorari.
M. M. Allen's b h Jocko.
P. Siehenthaler's h h Philip S.
Rencho del Peso's ch f Susan.
Rancho del Paso's h g Duke of Monday.
Lee Shaner's h g Cycloue.
A. A. Pinney'e ch h Nick of the Woods.
W. Boota' h f by Boh Wooding—Gladiola.
W. Applehy's b h Patrol.
E. J. Baldwin'e h c Beaconsfield.

No. 21—Free, purse $400, of which $100 to second and $50 to third, for all ages; one and one-half mile and repeat,
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar.
M. M. Allen'e h h Patsy Duffy.
S. J. Joues' h h Forest King.
G. Pacheco's hr g Garfield.

No. 24—Sunny Slope Stake, for two-year-olds, $50 each, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to secoud, third to save stake; dash of oue milc. Wiuuer of three-quarter-mile dash on second day penalized five pouuds; of California annual stake on fourth day, five pounds; of hoth, teu pounds.
Hill & Gries' h c Arthur H.
Todhunter & Allen's h c Alta.
W. M. Murry's ch c Estill.
James Mee's ch f Miscbief.

No. 25—Shenandoah Stake, for three-year-olds; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, $250 added; $75 for accoud, tbird to save stake; dash of one aud one-quarter milea. Wiuner of tbe California Derby ou the second day penalized five nounds; of tho Breeders' stake on the sixth day, tive pouuds; of both, teu pounds.
D. S. Terry's cb m Neila.
W. M. Murry'a ch g Billy Foote.
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor.
M. M. Alleu's ch c Prince of Norfolk.
W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou.
E. J, Baldwiu's h c Beacousfield.

No. 26—Nighthawk Stake, for all ages; oue mile; $50 entrauce, $15 forfeit, $200 added; secoud horse $75, third $50. If the heet time in tbe State (1:41¾) is beateu, $200 additional will he added, and if Nighthawk's time (1:42¼) is beaten, stake to he named after wiuner.
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar.
C. Dorsey's b s Stanislaus.
George Howson's h h Jim Donglass.
M. M. Allen's ch c Prince of Norfolk.
M. M. Allen's h h Patsy Duffy.
S. J. Jones' h h Forest King.
J. Mee's ch f Mischief.
J. Adam's h m Aunt Betsy.
A. A. Pinney's ch h Nick of the Woods.
G. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.
Hill & Gries' b m Dotty Dimple.

The Pacific Coast handicap, dash of three miles did not fill.

Entries at Petaluma.

Trotting.

No. 2—2:40; purse, $800.
Geo. W. Baylis' h g James H.
San Mateo Stock Farm's h s Guy Wilkes, hy Geo. Wilkes.
Wm. Bihler's h m Blanche, hy Gray McClellan.
James Corcoran, hlk m Kitty Almont, by Tilton Almont.
J. D. Young's br h Colonel Hawkins.
A. F. Whitney's h m Maud W.

No 3—Trotting, district, for three-year-olds. Purse $300. Did not fill.

No. 5—2:22; purse $1,000.
J. W. Donathan's g g Allen Roy, hy Patchen Vernon.
A. Waldstein's h s Alhert W, hy Electioneer.
E. M. Fry's h g Arah, by Arthurton.
J. A. Goldsmith's h m Manon, hy Nutwood.

No. 6—District, 2:40 clasa; Purse, $400.
D. L. Hayden's h g Len Hayden, by Alexander.
Dan Misner's s g Wild Bill.
A. T. Hatch's h s Admar, hy Admiral.
Wm. Bihler's b s Buck Foster, by Gen. Dana.
D. McVicker's h g Rob Roy, h Gen. Benton.
Geo. Jones' b s Jackson Temple, hy Volnnteer.
W. P. Fine's b g Johnnie, pedigree nnknown.
Joseph Edge's b h Ned, by Overland.
S. Sperry's h g Uncle True, by Inanguration.
T. J. Beggs' s g Sorrel Ben, pedigree nnknown.

No. 11—District, for yearlings; pnrse $150. Mile dash.
P. J. Shafter's hr f Catchnp, hy Rustic.
Geo. Jones' b f Elise, hy Echo.
Wm. Bihler's a c J. G. Blaine, hy Gen. Dana.

No. 12—2:27 class; pnrse, $1,000.
Wm. Bonrke's h g Johnnie, hy Auctioneer Johnnie.
J. W. Donathan's blk g B. B., by Bellfonnder.
E. Downer's e g Tump Winaton, by Primne.
Jas. M. Learned's h s Adrian, hy Reliance.
A. C. Dietz's hr m Olivette, hy Whipple'e Hambletonian.
Armstrong and Carrington'e blk s Rarus, Jr.
John A. Goldsmith's h m Sister, hy Admiral.
Wm. Bihler's b m Blanche, by Gray McClellan.
I. De Turk's h s Anteeo, hy Electioneer.

No. 15—Free for all; Director to wagon. Purse $1,000. Did not fill.

No. 16—Diatrict, for gentlemen's roadsters; purse $150; owners to drive; to road wagons or carts weigbing not less than one hnndred and fifty pounds.
H. P. Brainerd, h g King, hy Alexander.
Johu Pfau, g g Frank, by Patchen Vernon.
J. W. Offut, h m Jennie, by Gen. McClellan.
E. Hopes, hlk g Jet, pedigree unknown.
J. Fritsch, b g Ahe Ward, pedigree nnknown.
H. H. Helman, b g Stranger, pedigree nnknown.
J. S. Van Doren, g m Ella, pedigree nnknown.
Wm. Bihler, b m Dehy Mott, by Gray McClellan.

Pacing.

No. 9—2:20 class. Purse $600.
J. W. Donathen, e g Belmont, hy Nutwood.
Chas. David, b s Sam Louis, hy Echo.
Peter Fitzgerald, br s Killarny, by Black Ralph.
H. J. Agnew, h m Maud, hy Bertrand Blackhawk.

Running.

No. 1—Free for all; dash of one mile. Purse $300.
Lee Shaner, h m Aunt Betsey, hy Hardwood.
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, hy Monday.
J. W. Biggins, br m Fanny Parnell, hy Shannon.
P. Pacheco, Dairy Maid, hy Sbaunon.
Col. Caleb Dorsey, b s Stanislaus, hy imp. Partisau.
Col. Caleb Dorsey, h s Birdcatcher, hy Spectre.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk.
P. Seihenthaler, h s Pbilip S., by Leinster.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Hirondelle, hy Glenelg.

No. 4—District; $25 entrauce; $10 forfeit; $100 addcd; $25 to second horse. One mile dash.
Samnel Clark, — s Lightfoot, hy Wheatley.
Chas. Underhill, h m Oriole, hy Wheatley.
J. W. Biggins, hr m Fannie Parnell, hy Shannon.
G. Pacheco, h f Dairy Maid, by Shannon.
G. Pacbeco, hr h Garfield, by Langford.
H. G. Carillo, b m Estella Clark, hy Irouolad.

No. 7—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse. Tbree-quarters of a mile dasb.
J. C. Simpson, ch g Cito, hy Joe Hooker.
Chas. Underhill, b s Harry Peyton, by Shannon.
G. Pacheco, s f Mamie T., hy Wheatley.
Matt Storns, h f Bell of the Lake, hy Wheatley.
W. M. Murry, s e Estill, hy Norfolk.
Delany & Ayers, g g Ichi Ban, hy Joe Hooker.
Hill & Gries, h g Arthnr H., hy Hockhocking.

No. 8—Free-for-all. Purse $500; mile and repeat. Did not fill.

No. 10—Selling pnrse, $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; to carry entitled weight; two pounds off for each $100 below valuetion, and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valne. One and one-fonrth mile dash.
Wm. Applehy, h s Patrol, hy Wild Idle.
G. Pacheco, br h Garfield, hy Langford.
W. M. Murry, s s Billy Foote, hy Norfolk.
P. Siehenthaler, b s Philip S., hy Leinster.
Rencho Del Paso, ch m Snsan, hy Warwick.

No. 13—Free for all; pnrse, $600. Two mile dash.
G. Pacheco, hr h Garfield, hy Langford.
W. M. Murry, br s Birdcatcher, hy Spectre.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, hy Norfolk.
Hill & Gries, h c Bachelor, hy Hockhocking.

Entries at Oakland.

No. 1—Running; two-year-olds; three-quarter mile dash.
J. C. Simpson's ch g Cito, hy Joe Hooker, dam Too Soon, by Norfolk.
Wm. Boots' hlk g by Thad Stevens, dam Gipsy, by Hercules.
Wm. M. Murry's ch s Estill, hy Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
James Mee's ch f Mischief, hy Thad Stevens, dam Katie Pease.
H. G. Carrillo's ch m Mamie D, hy Wheatley, dam hy Lodi.

No. 2—Running; free for all.
W. Kelley's b g Jon Jou, by Monday, dam Plaything.
S. J. Jones' b s Forest King, hy Monday, dam Ahhie W.

No. 3—Trotting; 2:22 class.
A. Waldstein's h s Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by John Nelson.
E. M. Fry's h g Arab, by Arthnrton, dam Lady Hemilton.
J. W. Donathan's gr g Allen Roy, by Patchen Vernon.
John A. Goldsmith's h m Manon, by Nutwood.
Pat Farrell's b g Vanderlynn, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam a Joseph mare.

No. 4—Trotting; four-year-olds and under.
H. McGregor's gr g Centanr, hy Sultan, dam Bellvue Maid.
L. J. Roae's hr m Nelnska, hy Sultan, dam Gretchen.
John A. Goldsmith's br m Regina, by Electioneer.
Wilhnr F. Smith's blk g Thapsin, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.

No. 5—Trotting; three minnte class.
E. M. Fry's h g Roh Roy, hy Gen. Benton, dam Nettie, hy Norfolk.
L. J. Rose's blk g Le Grange, by Sultau, dam Georgeana, hy Overland.
John A. Goldsmith's h g Joe Arthnrton, hy Arthurton.
Wm. Bihler's h m Blanche, hy Gen. McClellan, dam by John Nelson.

No. 6—Running; free for all. Two mile dasb.
Wm. Boots' br c Padre, by Thad Stevens, dam Gipsy.
Wm. M. Murry's hr s Birdcatcher, hy Spectre, dam hy Yonng Melhourne.
M. M. Allen ch s Jocko, by Carihou, dam Reply, hy Enquirer.
Charles H. Thomas' ch s Balhoa, hy Norfolk, dam Maggie Dale.
H. G. Carrillo br g Garfield, hy Langford, dam by Lodi.

No. 7—Running; free for all. ¾-mile and repeat.
James Adams' h m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood, dam Peggy Ringold.
S. J. Jones' h s Forest King, hy Monday, dam Ahhie W.
Wm. M. Murry's h s Stanislaus, by imp. Partisan, dam Mother of Modoc.

No. 8—Trotting; 2:30 class.
I. De Turk's h s Anteeo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
A. C. Dietz's hr m Olivette, hy Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Belle.
Armstrong & Carriugton's hlk s Rarus, Jr., pedigree nnknown.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin, hy Quinn's Patchen.
Wm. Bonrke's h g Johnny, hy Anctioneer Johnny.
James M. Learned's b s Adrian, by Reliance, dam Adriana.
Wilhur F. Smith's h g Adair, hy Electioneer, dam Addie Lee.

No. 9—Trotting; 3-year-old and under.
Rancho del Paso's ch h Robert Lee, hy Nutwood.
G. W. James' h g Peyton, hy Electioneer, dam Miss Peyton.
J. C. Simpson's hr c Antevolo, hy Electioneer, dam Columbine.
A. A. Yeager's b m Nona Y., hy Admiral, dam Flora.
L. J. Rose's h s Kismet, hy Sultan, dam Sancehox.
G. W Traheru's h c Voncher, by Nephew, dam by Vernon Patchen,
Charles H. Thomas' gr s Pope Leo, hy Romero, dam by Crichton.

No. 10—Trotting; yearlings; mile dash.
Rancbo del Paso's h c Senator, hy Echo, dam by Young Morril.
C. F. Taylor's ch c Trevati, hy Sterling, dam hy Flaxtail.
M. Toomey'a h c Transit, by Prompter, dam Venus, hy Cal Dexter.
A. Waldstein's ch s Bonanza, hy Arthnrton, dam hy John Nelson.

A. C. Dietz' h f Dapbne, by Buccaneer, dam Alma.
L. J. Rose's bay colt, by Sultan, dam by Geo. Wilkee.

No. 11—Pacing; free for all. (Corette to wagon.)

J. W. Donatban's ch g Belmont Boy, by Nntwood, dam by Tom Vernon.
Cbarles David's b s Sam Louis, by Echo.
H. J. Agnew'e b m Maude, by Bertrand Black Hawk.

No. 12—Trotting; 2:35 class.

Geo. W. Baylis' b g James H.; pedigree unknown.
A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Belle.
James Corcoran'e blk m Kitty Almont, by Tilton Almont, dam Gracie, by Hamlet.
Armstrong & Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr.; pedigree unknown.
John A. Goldsmitb'e b e Guy Wilkee by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patcben.
J. D. Young'e br s Colonel Hawkins.

No. 13—Trotting; two-year-olds.

Rancbo del Paso's b h Lobrengrin, by Echo, dam by George M. Patcben, Jr.
L. J. Rose'e b s Stamboul, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian.

No. 14—Trotting; 2:26 class.

E. Powers' ch g Tump Winston, by Primus, dam Lady Don.
J. W. Donatban'e blk g B. B., by Bellfounder.
Jobn A. Goldsmitb's b m Sister, by Admiral.
Peter Johneon's blk g Scandinavian, by Blackhawk Morgan.

Entries at Santa Rosa.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash; for two-year-olds.
Cbas. Underhill's b s Harry Peyton, by Sbannon—Miss Peyton.
Hill & Gries' b c Artbur H., by Hockbocking—Maid of the Mist.
Matt. Jones' b f Belle of tbe Lake, by Wheatley—Jeannette.
G. Pacheco's cb m Mamie D., by Wbeatley—by Lodi.
Delany & Ayer's gr g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker—Queen.
Jos. Calrn Simpson's cb g Cito, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon, by Norfolk.
W. M. Murry's ch c Estill, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
Rancbo Del Paso's ch m Preminm, by Caster.

No. 2—Trotting; three miuute class.

San Mateo's Stock Farm's b g Joe Artburton, by Artburton.
O. H. White's gr g Grey Cbarley. Pedigree unknown.
Wm. Bibler's b m Blancbe, by Grey McClellan—dam by John Nelson.
G. F. Whitney's b m Maude W. Pedigree unknown.

No. 3—Running; mile dasb ;for all ages.

G. Pacbeco'e b m Dairy Maid, by Sbannon—by Lodi.
Lee Shaner's b m Aunt Betsey, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
Lee Shaner's b g Jon Jon, by Monday—Plaything.
James Biggin's br m Fanny Parnell, by Shannon—Kitty Watson.
S. J. Jones' b s Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
W. L. Appleby's b s Patrol, by Wild Idle—Nettie Brown.
Rancbo Del Paso's cb m Susan, by Warwick.
W. M. Murray's b h Stanislaus, by imp. Partizan—Mother of Jodoc.
Delaney & Ayres' cb m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Asbton.
W. L. Ramey's cb g Billy Johnson, by Glenelg.

No. 6—Running, one mile and a balf for tbree-year-olds.

Lee Shaner's b g Jon Jon, by Monday—Plaything.
Rancbo del Paso's ch m Hirondelle, by Glenelg.
W. M. Hagan's cb m Gootie by Hubbard—Unknown.
Philip Siebenthaler's b b Philip S. by Leinster—Lillie Simpson.
Hill & Gries' Bacbelor by Hockbocking—Maid of tbe Mist.

No. 7—Running balf-mile beats.

Harry Stover's ch g Quebec by Norfolk—by Belmont.
Hill & Grels' blk m Dotty Dimple by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancbo del Paso's cb m Preminm by Castor.
S. J. Jones' b m Blue Mountain Belle, pedigree unknown.
Lee Sbaner's b m Annt Betsey, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Pacheco's b m Estelle Clark, by Ironclad—by Orphan Boy.
W. M. Hagan'e b h Del Paso by Shannon—Maggie O'Niel.
D. Stumps cb m Amanda.

No. 8—Trotting; 2:22 class.

J. W. Donatban's g g Allan Roy.
John A. Goldsmith's b m Manou, by Nutwood.
A. Waldstein's b s Albert W., by Electioueer, dam by John Nelson.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab. by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton.

No. 9—Running; selling purse; one and one-eighth miles.

Rancbo del Paso's cb m Susan, by Warwick. $600.
Harry Stover's ch g Quebec, by Norfolk—by Belmont. $1,000.
Philip Siebentbaler's b h Pbilip S., by Leinster—Lillie Simpson. $1,000.
Cbas. Underhill's b m Oriole, by Wheatley—Black Maria. $500.
O. Pacheco's br g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi. $500.
W. M. Murry's cb g Billy Foote, by Norfolk—Kate Gift.
Lee Shaner's b g Cyclone, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold. $300.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:27 class.

Armstong & Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr. Pedigree unknown.
I. De Turk b s Anteeo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
James M. Learned's b s Adrian, by Reliance, dam Adrian, by Shenandoah.
A. C. Deitz's br m Olivette, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Belle.
E. Downer's cb g Tnmp Winston, by Primus, dam Lady Don.
John A. Goldsmith's b m Sister by Admiral.
J. W. Donothan's blk g B. B. by Bellfounder, dam unknown.

No. 11—Trotting for district horses.

Wm. Griffin's b m Lucy, by Black Ralpb, dam by Odd Fellow.
A. A. Yeager's b f Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
D. L. Hayden's b g Len Hayden, by Alexander, dam unknown.
S. Sperry's b g Uncle True, by Inanguration, dam by Bucephalus.
D. McVicker's b g Rob Roy, by Gen. Benton, dam by Norfolk.
Josepb Edge's b h Ned, by Overland, dam Thoroughbred.
Geo. Ellis' b m Belle E., by Black Ralph, dam the Blodgett mare.
Wm. Bibler's b m Blancbe, by Orey McClellan, dam by John Nelson.

No. 12—Running, two miles and a quarter.

W. L. Appleby's b s Patrol by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
Delaney & Ayers' ch m Trade Dollar br Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
O. Pacheco's b g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi.
W. M. Murry's br s Bird Catcher, by Spectre—by Young Melbourne.
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hockbocking—Maid of tbe Mist.

Entries at San Jose.

No. 1—Running; ¾-mile dasb; free-for-all.
H. Stover, s g Quebec, 6 years, by Norfolk—by Belmont
S. J. Jones, b b Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, blk m Dotty Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancbo del Paso, cb m Premium, aged, by Castor—unknown.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jon, by Monday—Playtbing.
J. S. Adams, m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson, b b Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
W. Boots, cb g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marsball.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Beaconsfield, by Hockbocking—Aileen Allannab.

No. 2—Running; 1-mile dasb for two-year-olds.

Matt Storn, b f Belle of tbe Lake, by Wbeatley—Janett.
Hill & Gries, b c Artbur H., by Hockbocking—Maid of tbe Mist.
James Mee, Miscbief, by Tbad Stevens—Katie Pease.
G. Pacheco, Mamie D., by Wheatley—Lodi.

No. 3—Running; 2-mile dasb.

Delany & Ayers, e m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Asbton.
Hill & Gries, b c Bacbelor, by Hockbocking—Maid of tbe Mist.
G. Pacbeco, br g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi.
W. L. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
W. Boots, br c Padre, by Tbad Stevens—Gipsy.

No. 4, trotting, 3-minute class, did not fill, and we substitute in its stead a purse of $500 for 2:35 class, divided, $300 to first borse, $150 to second and $50 to tbird. Entries to close August 19tb.

No. 5—2:22 class; trotting.

E. M. Fry, b g Arab, by Artburton, dam Lady Hamilton.
A. Waldenstein, b g Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. B. McDonald, b s Brigadier, by Happy Medium, dam Lady Turner.
J. W. Donatban, g g Allen Roy, by Patcben Vernon, dam unknown.
J. A. Goldsmitb, b m Manon, by Nutwood.
Pat Farrell, b g Vanderlynn, by G. M. Patcben, dam by Josepb.

No. 6—Trotting: 2:30 class.

J. M. Learned's b s Adrian, by Reliance, dam Adriana.
Armstrong & Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr.—pedigree unknown.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralpb, dam by Langford.
H. McGregor's g g Centre, by Sultan, dam Belleview Maid.
I. De Turk's b s Anteeo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
W. Bourke'e b g Johnnie, by Anctioneer Johnnie, dam unknown.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin, by Quinn's Patcben, dam unknown.
W. F. Smitb's blk g Tbapsin, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Tbos. McEvoy's b g Frank L., formerly Orpban Boy—pedigree unknown.

No. 7—Running; one-balf mile and repeat.

H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfork—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle; pedigree unknown.
Bill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancbo del Paso's cb m Preminm, by Castor.
J. W. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
O. Howson's b b Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
A. A. Pinney's cb g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.

No 8—Running; one and one-half miles.

Delaney & Ayres' s m Trade Dollar, by Norfork—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries' b c Bacbelor, by Hockbocking—Maid of tbe Mist.
W. Kelly's b g Jou Jon, by Monday—Playtbing.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockbocking—Aileen Allannab.
A. A. Pinney's s s Nick of tbe Woods, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson.
Cbas. H. Tbomas' s s Balboa, by Norfork—Maggie Dale.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy tbe Kid.

No. 9—Selling race, one mile and repeat.

E. B. Johnston's b b Belsbaw, by Wildidle—unknown. $400.
Rancbo del Paso's b g Duke of Monday. $800.
G. Howson's cb b Rondo, by Norfork—Belmont. $500.
W. Boots' b f, by Bob Wooding—Gladiola. $500.

No. 10—2:40 class—trotting.

G. W. Baylis, b g James H., pedigree unknown.
Ell Fry, b g Rob Roy, by Gen Benton, dam Nettie.
W. Dudly, s b John Freenor, by Orickson, dam unknown.
San Mateo Stock Farm, b e Guy Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patcben.
Pat Farrell, b s Menlo, by Nutwood.

No. 11—3-year-olds; trotting.

L. D. Babb, b m Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
J. C. Simpson, b c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Colnmbine.
G. W. James, b g Peyton, by Electioneer, dam Miss Peyton.
W. F. Smith, b f Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Cbas. H. Tbomas, g e Pope Leo, by Romero, dam by Cricbton.

No. 12—Pacing; 2:20 class.

Jno. O'Rourke, b m Little Em.
J. C. Tryon, b g Prince.
M. F. Odel, b g Sbaker.
P. W. Dudly, Robert E.
J. W. Donatban, s g Belmont Boy.
Cbas. David, b s Sam Lewis.
H. J. Agnew, b m Mande.

No. 13—Running; 1-mile dasb; 2-year-olds.

Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hockbocking—Maid of tbe Mist.
James Mee, cb f Miscbief, by Tbad Stevens—Katie Pease,
S. Pacbeco, s m Mamie D., by Wbeatley—by Lodi.

No. 14—Running; 1 mile and repeat; free-for-all.

S. J. Jones, b b Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Asbton.
Rancbo del Paso, cb m Nellie Peyton, by imp. Hurrab.
G. Pacbeco, br g Garfield, by Langford, by Lodi.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
W. L. Appleby, b e Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
O. L. Richbardson, b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster.

No. 15—Novelty Running; 1 mile.

H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle. Pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple by Ben Wade—unknown.
J. S. Adams' m Annt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson's b b Jim Douglass, by Wild Idle—Yolone.
W. Boots' b g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockbocking—Aileen Allannab.
A. A. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.
A. A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class.

Armstrong & Carrington's blk g Rarus, Jr—Pedigree unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister, by Admiral.
P. Johnston b g Scandinavian—Pedigree unknown.
W. H. Voget b g Capt. Smith, by Locomotive.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph—
J. W. Gordan's s s Bismarck, by Index.
J. W. Donathan's b g B. B., by Bellfounder.
H. H. Creighton's ch g Moscow by Moscow.
J. De Turk's b s Anteeo by Electioneer.
E. Downer's s g Tump Winston by Primus.
W. Bibler's b m Blancbe by Gen. McClellan.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin by Quinn's Patcben.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair by Electioneer.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L. (formerly Orphan Boy) pedigree unknown.

No. 17—Trotting, free for all.

A. Waldstien's b s Albert W. by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. A. Goldsmith's b s Monroe Chief by Jim Monroe dam Madam Powell.
S. Sperry's ch m Nellie R. by Gen. McClellan, Jr., dam Susie Rose.
Pat Farrell's b g Vanderlynn by G. M. Patcben, dam by Josepb.

No. 18—Buggy race.

J. Kanor's ch s Lottery.
H. Hawes' b g Patchen (formerly No Name).
W. H. Voget's s g Aleck by Patcben, dam unknown

Entries at Stockton.

Trotting.

No. 1—United States stallion purse.
A. Waldstein's b b Albert W.
P. Farrell's b s Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's blk s Director.
J. A. Goldsmith's br s Monroe Chief.

No. 2—2:36 class.

Armstrong & Carrington's b b Rarus, Jr.
John McIntyre's cb g Ned Forrest.
Geo. Bayless' b g James H.
L. J. Rose's blk g La Grange.
J. D. Young's br g Col. Hawkins.
P. Farrell's b b Menlo.
Wm. Bibler's b m Blanche.
Wm. Johnson's blk b Fred Arnold.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b h Guy Wilkes.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b g Joe Arthurton.
W. H. E. Smitn's b g Ralph Bugbee.

No. 5—District four-year-olds.

Sargent Bros.' Jim Mullaney.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Madaline.
P. W. Dudley's blk m Baby Mine.

No. 8—Three-year-olds.

E. Gidding's b c Bay Rose.
A. A. Yeager's b f Nona Y.
J. A. McCloud's b c Mt. Vernon.
G. W. Trabern's br c Voucber.
D. S. Rosenbaum's br f Tabbie Rosenbaum.
Jno. William's s c Lelaps.
J. C. Simpson's br c Antevolo.
J. E. Durbam b c McVeagb.
C. Tbomas' g c Pope Leo.
L. U. Shippee's b f Quaker Girl.

No. 9—2:22 class.

E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
A. Waldstein's b s Albert W.
J. B. McDonald's b h Brigadier.
J. W. Donathan's g g Allan Roy.
P. Farrell's b g Vanderlynn.
J. A. Goldsmitb's b m Manon.

No. 11—2:27 class.

J. M. Learned b b Adrain.
P. Johnson's blk g Scandinavian.
A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette.
L. J. Rose's br m Neluska.
G. W. Wilson's ch h Bismarck.
Wm. Bourk's b g Johnnie.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer.
Jas. McCord's blk g B. B.
P. Farrell's b b Marin.
J. A. Goldsmitb's b m Sister.
E. Downer's ch g Tump Winston.
W. B. Foulhunter's ch m Huntress.
I. De Turk's b h Anteco.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L.

No. 14—Four-year-olds.

Jas. Garland's br f Regina.
W. F. Smith blk g Tbapsin.
Jno. Williams' br m Lucilla.
L. J. Rose's g g Ceuter.

No. 16—District; 2:36 class.

W. Morris' s h Upright.
Harris & Goibam's b g Wormwood.
F. S. Hatcb's b g James G. Blaine.
W. W. Worthing's blk m Maud W. W. W.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Magdalene.
P. W. Dudley's blk h Revolution.

No. 17—2:24 class.

E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
J. W. Gordon's b m Big Lize.
Jno. Dexter's b m Magdallab.
Louis Duncan's b g Louis D.

No. 20—Two-year-olds.

L. J. Rose's b c Kismet.
S. K. Trefry's b c Apex.
G. W. Trahern's b c Paul Shirley.
I. L. Ramsdell's blk f Luella.

Pacing.

2:25 class.

W. F. Odell's b g Shaker.
G. W. Wilson's b m Lydia W.
Jno. O'Rourke's b m Little Em.
Cbas. David's b h Sam Lewis.
J. W. Donatban's s g Belmont Boy.
H. J. Agnew's b m Maude.
P. Fitzgerald's blk b Killarney.
P. W. Dudley's b g Robert E.
S. C. Tryon's b g Prince.

Running.

No. 2—District two-year-olds.

G. W. Trahern's ch m Laura T.
E. T. Lowry's cb b Joe Walker.
E. T. Lowry's ch b Jack Frost.
A. Miller's b f ——.

No. 9—Selling purse.

G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorarl. $500.
D. S. Terry's ch f Neallie. $600
E. B. Johnson's b h Belshaw. $400.
N. Kelly's b g Jou Jou. $1,200.
P. Siebenthaler's b g Philip S. $1,000.
W. M. Murray's cb g Billy Foote. $800.
Rancbo del Paso's b g Duke of Monday. $800.

No. 10—Mile and repeat, for all ages.

G. W. Trabern's cb g Certiorari.
Hill & Gries' b b Bachelor.
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar.
S. J. Jones' b h Forest King.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
Col. C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.
Rancbo del Paso's ch m Nellie Peyton.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.
Chas. Thomas' ch h Balboa.

No. 13—Novelty race, one mile and a half.

Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor.
Hill & Gries' b m Dottie Dimple.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S.
C. Dorsey s b h Stanislaus.
A. A. Pinney's ch h Nick of the Woods.

No. 18—District race, mile heats.

D. S. Terry's ch f Neallie.
Geo. Harrison's Amanda L.
H. R. Potter's b h Kelpie.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.

YACHTING.

The Lurline went over to Saucelito early last Sunday and waited there until the Halcyon and Chispa beat through the Straits and joined her, when the vessels started for a cruise ontside. The ebb tide was running strong and the wind in the channel was blowing about fourteen knots. Lurline started eome way ahead, and by the time Point Bonita waa made was overhauled by Halcyon, both veesels, as was to be expected, leaving Chispa rapidly. They went about as far as the nine-fathom buoy, and then squared away together, both tbe big fellows running evenly for quite a distance. Halcyon then picked up a little more wind and ran rightaway from Lurline, arriving at Saucelito ceveral minutes ahead of Lurline.

The Spray went to Vallejo on Saturday afternoon and returned the next day. Pleasant weather was experienced on the trip down until ehe weatbered Kershaw'e Point and got into Richardson'e bay, where it came on to blow a gale from the northwest. She then ran back near Tiburon Point and put a reef in all round. The flood tide had then commenced to make, and it was sometime before sbe got into the open again, and when she did, she wae compelled to shake out the reef again, as the weather had quieted down into almost a dead calm.

The Chispa has taken out all of her inside ballast and now depends entirely on the lead ehe has on her keel to give her stability. We ehould not think this advisable in a boat like tbe Cbiepa which has so much bearing in the water, but ae notbing can be proven eatisfactorily witb practical experiments we shall watch tbe result witb interest.

The wind on Sunday bowled through Hurricane Gulch for about tbree hours, causing great difficulty in making the shore with tbe small boats, and ouly then with tbe passengers drencbed to the pelt. Ariel's small boat waa compelled to drop half its passengers on board Virginia and make a second trip for them.

Would it not be advisable for the Pacific Yacbt Clnb to purchase a new house flag? The one tbat tbey bave been flying for the last few weeke bas frayed out to encb an extent, that nearly all tbe red hae blown away, and it presents tbe appearance of a cock sborn for a combat in the pit.

The Virginia ie again afloat, bnt ehe still remains with ber dress off. Tbe Lady Mine i lying in Richardson bay and has followed suit to tbe Virginia, all her paint being scraped off.

Tbe Fleur de Lis cruised round inside the bay, last Sunday, finally bringing up at Sancelito in Pacific Clnb House Cove, where sbe was left.

Tbe Ariel wae out for a few honrs, laet Sunday, witb tbe Nantilas Clnb on board, not going mucb farther than Angel Island, however.

Aggie, altbongh not ont of commission, haa been practicably laid up, Ex-Commodore Macdonougb baving dischargded all bnt one man.

Tbe Rambler anchored off San Quentin Point, on Saturday nigbt, and remained there nntil late the next afternoon.

The Halcyon seems to an observer to be very tender since they had lightened her up so much.

The Lotns Clnb was ont for an overnight trip last Saturday and Sunday.

The Frolic and sloop Nellie were at Quarry Cove, on Sunday.

The Whitewing was onteide last Sunday.

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Garden.

There has been an excellent performance during tbe week embracing every form of specialty, and the patronage has been good. Among the best things was the acrobatism of Williams and others who are certainly wonders in tbeir line. The musical performance of the orcbestra, called the Bijou Orchestra, was excellent. It contains six instruments, but tbey are all effectively played. Next week Mr. Walters will present the people of San Francisco witb a musical treat, they bave before marked their appreciation of. Thie is tbe original Spanisb Student's troupe, which formerly traveled under Abbey's management, and which is allowed to be the best that ever did travel. The troupe will arrive here on Tbursday next, and will appear at the Vienna without delay afterwards. In the meantime any one can enjoy a pleasant evening at tbe Vienna.

The beet and biggest fish lie ever conceived comes from Victoria, B. C., nnder date of the 29th of July:

"A etrange sight was witnessed off Cape Flattery on Friday last. The water, as far as could be seen, wae thick with a plentiful show of herrings, in the midst of which, spouting and diving, was a echool of large whales, quite fifty in number, ranging from 20 to 100 feet long. Diving down with a parting whisk the tail and coming up again with upon months, closing their jaws with a mighty gulp, tho whales would capture immense quantitiee of the finny tribe, the blood of the herrings pinched in the procese distinctly tinting the watere of the ocean." If this be true our echool books must be awfully wrong. We call on our Board of School Directors to this matter without delay.

THE RIFLE.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Dr. Pardee, the Father of Rifleism in California.

It has long heen the intention of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN ever since, in fact, the rifle and gun hecame a featnre of the paper, to publish periodically brief sketches of our prominent marksmcu et the terget and trap, hut the want of epace eo far has kept us from putting the scheme into execution. It is true, we are somewhat crippled in that respect still, but teking all things into consideration we have concinded not to delay the matter any longer, and so we hegiu this week.

No one, we think, can dispute the propriety of our first eelectiou for the rifle colnmn, for the labors of Dr. Pardee for the last twenty-five years to encourage rifle practice in this State, and his reputation as a marksmau, certainly givs him precedence over all others for the honor. More than that there is, perhaps, uo mau iu the State who has a more profound knowledge of the mechanism of the rifle, the laws of trajectile, the science of loading, or in fact, of all that relates to the philosophy of the rifle, than Dr. Pardee. To the writer the work is a labor of love, for our personal acquaintance datss beck as far as 1863, since which time we have fully appreciated his enthusiasm, his ahilities, and his efforts in the good cause.

Dr. Pardee was born in Rochester, New York, on the 1st of April, 1829, which makes him 55 years old. It is evident netnre did not play a fool's game in hringing him into the world on that day, for he is still in the maturity of his life, as full of enthusiasm, philosophic inqniry, and vigoroua experiment as he was at twenty. He was the youngest of seven brothers, who were all riflemen of note in their time, thongh without the knowledge of the science or laws of gunning which he hes since ettained hy prectice and study. When eight years old his father removed to Michigau, then a wilderness full of all aorts of game, and it was here, at snch early life, thet hia surroundiugs shaped his future cereer. In pursuit of large game, oftentimes dangerous, he showed much nerve, ability end daring, and perhaps, chiefly from the dangers he met with, his inquiring mind, prompted hy self-protection, began to study cause and effect, the laws and scieuce of gunning, and commenced a series of experiments which sought to give him a better and safer weapon than the old crnde gun of the period. Since this time, charmed as all snch men are with philosophic investigation, he has continned his scieutific experiments nntil he has attained a very extensive knowledge of all laws pertaining to dead science and abstruse mathematics in their connection with the rifle and its practical use. His library is perfect and contains almost every work known in the English language on his favorite stndy.

Such is Dr. Pardee in his meutal organization; now let us look at him as a practical exponent of his art. He was one of the first to commence the scientific practice of tclescopic rifle shootiug, and his statistical data iu this line are not excelled probably hy any man living. His cahiuet of fine arms, the collection of years, is said to be the largest and most complete of any private gentleman in America. He has 35 rifles averaging in weight from 3 pounds to 180 ponnds, and ranging all the way from a 22-calibre to 75-100 calihre. We have heard these guns cost $5,000 in cash. Of conrse he has heen engaged in many private matches at the target, and some public ones, hut these we can only refer to briefly. His first, which we principally notice, because it gave him a national and world-wide reputation, was with Mr. Warren Loud, at San Bruno in 1866, the conditious being three matches for $1,000 a side, 100 shots to the match, 220 yards, telescopic sights, string measure. Mr. Loud won the first by a string 193 inches, the Doctor's rifle getting out of order; the second Dr. Pardee won by 157 inches; the third was again won hy Dr. Pardee with the nnprecedented string of 131 5-8 inches, an honor that made him champion of the world for the time, and for anything we know to the contrary, still so. Lithographs were taken of the last 100 shots of the match, and so highly were they thought of by the aporting papers of the world, that orders came in so fast from every country that a second edition of 1,000 copies had to he printed and were all sold within a year. We have one of them in our office, and it is a curiosity of markmanship worthy the inspection of all. From this time his fame as a marksman stood at the head of all, hut it did not deter others trying his powers, and he shot several ordinary ones, the principal of which was for $1,200 with a string of 10 successive shote at 220 yards. In this match his accuracy was again remarkahle. Then in 1870 he shot a match for $750 a side with a distinguished English riflemen and wou easily. Then Mr. Dimich, of St. Louis, came to San Fraucisco intent npon robbing the Doctor of his lanrels, but the two soon hecame warm and intimate friends, and instead of a public match for $5,000, they only shot a eeries of friendly matches, in which Mr. Dimich said he felt very glad he had no money at stake. It wonld be impossible to give all the matches the Doctor has been engaged in aud won. In hie method of shooting, it may be doubted if he has u superior in the whole world. In connection with his third match with Mr. Loud, Wilkes, *Spirit of the Times*, says: "There never was anything in the world known to equal it, as a sample of accurate shooting." The victory made him honorary member of rifle clubs in all parts of the world, and his lithographs adorned the walls of every armory in the United States.

At the same time the Doctor is quite a mechanical genius. His workshop, like his cabinet, is complete in ite way. He does most of his repairs and all the fittings to hie guns. He also manufactures his own gunpowder, the peculiar feature of which is that the grnnules are round aa ehot, that it generates more gas on explosion, und has greater projectile force. His newly invented breech-loader and new repeater attest hia inventive facultiea. Both have many advantagea over existing guna. The breech-loader has beeu fired 23 shota, at 100 yards in 19 seconda and ovcry ahot put inaide an 18-inch circlo. It has yet to be improved. The repeater we spoke of in another place and counection. Both will soon be in the markct.

As a writer on rifles Dr. Pardee haa also made his mark. Hie articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN have attracted much attention for their sound argument, scientific illustration, and practical good aouse. The workahop, governed by intelligence seeking the mysteries of science, is the beat place to study, aud there, aided by sound theoretical writers, the Doctor got his knowledge and learned his wisdom. For a quarter of a century he has thus pursued his iuvestigations, and naturally they give his writinge an uuthority few other men can claim. Though time begins to frost his locke he is still hearty, strong, active, and enthusiastic. For the elevation and advancement of a noble art, may our old friend long be spared to lead us on to greater trials and greater victories.

The Schuetzen Club Tournament.

This distinguished body of riflemen opened their annual tournament, on Sunday, at Schuetzen Park, Alameda. The shooting was phenomenal, especiellv in the number of bull's-eyes made on the first day. Such shooting was never known before. The attendance was very large, and as usual the Directors entertsiued members of the press and their personal friends at dinner with their nsnal hospitality. The waiting at the tahle wes bed, hut the fault lay only with the proprietor of the grounds.

The shooting was off-hand, all rifles not over forty-five calibre, shooting no more than seventy grains of powder, all sights with the exception of telescope and any pull of trigger allowed. Both Captain Farrow and Officer Linville were beaten almost out of sight, though the former took some snbordinate prizes. Lieut. Fred. Kuhnle was not well and had an unsuitehle gun, which accounts for his not being in the front ranks. The following is the record of Sunday'e proceedings:

The first shooting was at hull's-eye tergets, six inches in diameter, ten shots for $1, on the outcome of which thirty prizes will be given for the best centre shots, determined hy a machine measuring one one-thousandth of an inch, and twenty prizes for the most bull's-eyes dnring the day. In this match there were over forty entries, Linville and Farrow heing among the nnmber. The niue highest of the contestants were as follows:

BULL'S-EYES.

A. Rahwyler	170	J. Utchig	116
James Stanton	160	A. Strecker	110
P. Jacoby	142	W. Ehrenpfort	110
H. C. Smith	124	F. Kuhls	102

The first bull's-eye of the morning was made by F. Freese, the last of the morning was made by H. C. Smith. The first bull's eye of the afternoon was made by P. Jacohy, the last by Milton Farrow. The honor of making the best centre ehot fell to the lot of H. C. Smith.

The second match was at man targets, thirty inches high and twenty inches broad at the bottom, divided into twenty perpendicular lines, connting from the middle, line shots to connt. The prizes in this contest amount to $200. As far as the scores went yesterday, the three highest stood:

F. Freese	78	M. Farrow	76
A. Strecker	76		

The lest contest was at honorary targets of twenty five rings. The prizes in thie match are seventy-five and consist of Jewelry end silverware. The score as far as conld he obtained is as follows:

A. Strecker	70	Linville	68
A. Haux	70		

The only twenty-five-ring shot was made by A. Strecker.

Over 12,000 shots were fired during the day and about $1,400 taken as admission money.

On Tuesday night the attendance at Eintracht Hall waa large to witness the distribution of prizes. As each popnlar winner approached Jacoby, the president, to recsive his reward, the applause was very enthusiastic. The prizes were costly, elegant and nseful. The singing of German songs by the Maenner choir was deservedly applanded. It wae late when dancing commenced, but it was kept up with spirit while it lasted.

At Shell Mound.

Owing to the Schuetzen Tournament, at Alameda, commencing last Sunday, very few, in fact scarcely a corporal's guard assembled at Shell Mound, and the only score made worthy of snecial notice was that of Sergeant Hovey in a practice shoot at 200 and 500 yards. The most agreeable feature of the shooting is that it shows a remarkable improvement at the 500-yard range, a distance at which the little Sergeant has had a decided dislike to previously. Mr. Hovey, for so young a man, is wonderfully equal in his averages, and stande at 200 yards off-hand-100 shots, second to the phenomenal Lientenant Fred Kuhnle. Let him only continue as he is now going on, and next year it would not surprise us to see him in the foremost ranks as an all-round shooter. In fact last Sunday's score, 92 out of a possible 100 at 200 and 500 yards, places him in that position already. Mr. Hovey is one of that class of young men we want in our militia. The score:

200 yards	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	—47
500 yards	5	5	3	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	—45
Total											—92

While on the euhject of remarkable, if not phenomenal scores, we may mention two others we have recently heard of. The first was made hy Howard Carr, at Alameda, sometime ago. On a German Ring target, in 10 shots, he made 232 rings nsing a Winchester rifle 45, 60, with factory ammunition and muzzle rest. Another, and, if possible, a better score was made by Nick Williams, of Oakland, some time ago, when in his best shooting form. At present, he is not in that form by any meane. On the occasion referred to, with common military rifle, he made three *consecutive* scores of 50, off-hand at 200 yards, fifty beiug the possible. We never heard of these records being beaten. They were given to us hy a prominent local rifleman of high social position, and whose pereonal veracity cannot be questioned.

At the Presidio.

We epoke last week of a friendly match at the Presidio, two weeke ago, between Col. Ranlett and Captaiu Farrow, in which the latter was victorious. We have siuce learut of two other ehoots, at a later dato, between the aame gentlemeu which certainly ought to have heen made puhlic at the aame time. In the firet Captain Farrow was euccessful, in the latter Col. Ranlett. It is always well to be jnat and exact in public reports, otherwiae evil comes to the front which it ia desirable to avoid. The score:

Mr. Farrow	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	—41
	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	—41
	4	4	4	5	5	6	4	4	4	4	—43
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—40
Total											—165
Col Ranlett	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	—39
	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	4	3	4	—43
	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	5	5	4	—42
	4	3	5	4	4	4	5	4	2	3	—38
Total											—162

The last shoot between these gentlemen wae on July 25th, in which Raulett was the winner, Captain Farrow withdrawing before the shoot was over. The ecore:

Col. Ranlett	3	3	4	5	4	3	3	4	4	2	—35
	4	3	4	6	3	0	4	5	4	4	—36
Total											—71
Mr. Farrow	2	6	4	2	3	2	3	2	3	5	—31

withdrawn.

The score wes kept hy Sergeant Vebbard.

At Creedmoor.

The third of the series of off-hand matches, at 200 and 300 yards was shot lately at Creedmoor. The ecores were satisfactory considering the nnfavorable condition of the wind. For the third time in these matchee Mr. T. J. Dolan, of the Twelfth Regiment, has become the winner of the principal prize, the five marksmen having the highest scoree heing prize winners. The following are the principal scorea:

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total
T. J. Dolan	31	29	60
John Smith	32	28	60
G. W. Munson	31	29	60
J. S. Shephard	28	28	56
W. W. De Forest	29	27	56
J. A. Edwin	27	26	53
J. F. Klein	28	25	53
J. McNevin	27	21	48
H. P. O'Neil	21	24	45
W. B. Mathewson	26	19	45

These scores were made ont of a possible seveuty points.

The members of the New York Rifle Club shot the Dunlep Badge match. The match wes very interesting and was closely contested shot for shot hy the three higheet men. The following are the scores:

	100 yds.	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total
N. O'Donnell	34	30	31	95
A. McInnes	35	33	37	95
W. Simpson	32	33	26	91
J. Duane	31	29	28	88
Dr. J. W. Wright	33	26	29	88
J. W. Mangam	34	31	23	88
E. B. Barker	34	29	23	86
M. Herrington	31	26	27	84
F. C. Hamilton	30	30	23	83

These ecores were made ont of a possible 105 points.

A Good Idea.

A writer says: "I believe there is no repeating rifle made by any of the repeatiug arms companies in which more than one size length of shell can be used in the magazine. When so many other improvements have been added to the now almost perfect repeater, does it not eeem strange that long since this advantage should not have been given the repeater, for it certainly is an advantage. This occurred to a sportsman and mechanical acquaiutance, who, after some time, succeeded in perfecting au improvement whereby he can nse throngh the magazine of a 40.90 repeater a shell carrying, if desired, twenty-five grains of powder and a hundred and fifty grains of lead, or through the .32-caliber which was thirty grains of powder and a hundred and fifty grains of lead, a shell carrying say seveuty-five grains of lead and twenty grains of powder.

"These improvements he tells me were hronght about by his deeire to use the .40-caliber at short range, and save expense and lessen the destructive power, and to make the .32-caliber which he used in shooting game answer for shooting glass balls, where a emall shell would carry sufficient powder for the short distance necessary to shoot. He accordiugly added this improvement to the ouly two guns he had and now hae them in conetant nse, bnt it can he added to any repeater of any caliber which has the magazine nnder the barrel."

Yet the larger sized repeaters, in our opinion, are by no means as perfect as alleged. In one respect they are very deficient. After one shot with the present gun *four* different movements, with the consequent *loss* of time, are required hefore another shot can be had. Dr. Pardee has in course of constrnction a repeater which will discharge *every* shell in the magaziue without a change of sight if necessary, or ever requiring to be taken from the shonlder during the firing. This gun, of a smaller size than nsnal, would be jnst the thing for smaller game.

A Move at Last.

A daily says: "Brigadier-General Dimond has appointed the following committee to take charge of the arrangements for selecting and sending the inter-State team to Nevada iu September: Lieutenant-Colonel Bromwell, Captain C. L. Tilden, Lieutenant G. H. Strong, Lieutenant-Colonel David Wilder, Lieutenaut Adolph Huber, Lieutenant C. F. Last, Lieutenant-Colouel P. Boland, Captain P. Delaney, Lieutenaut R. H. Hummoud, Jr., Major T. J. Parsons, Captaiu T. H. Thompson and Captain D. B. Fairbunks. Major A. F. Klose, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Second Brigade, hus heen added to the committee, and will have charge of competitions for places on the team, the first of which will be held at Shell Mound on Sunday, August 10th. He will furnish targets aud markers for the nse of all who wish to take part. Any military rifle, open sight, with regnlation pull of trigger, can be used. The inter-State match must he shot at Carson City in September, and the committee will have to work lively aud energetically to get a represeutative team of teu men."

This will be pleasant news for hoth the citizeue of California and Nevada. Hubb Parker told us his men were eager for the fray. We have au idea that Brouze Horse will feed in the green pastnree of California for the balauce of time. Because, he himself, beat Linville out of a big custard pie, he must not think his meu can lick all California. Linville is not the champion, even of custard pies.

Honor Earned.

Among all classes the wonderful shooting of the Schuetzen Club on Sunday, at Alameda, is the theme of praise. It certainly reflects much credit upou themselves and the State. But, in the great crowd on Sunday, we noticed a little band of men, who also covered themselves with glory. Theae were a few membeis of the Fifth Infantry, Ranlett, Kuhnle, Kellogg, Pierce, Waltham aud Hanx, who with commou military rifles, in some caees, made scorea that vied with the higheet made with the fancy weapons of the Schuetzen Brotherhood. We do not mention this so much aa a compliment to the Fifth, as to the military at large, of whom we regret more did not conteud. Private Hanx, of Company C, Petaluma, like hia great town: mau, Kuhnle, promisea to be a phenomenal shooter.

No Match.

Farrow and Liuville are not likely to have a separate match Some hlame Capt. Farrow for being so fastidious. It is his privilege, however, to select the conditions he prefers, and if people do not like his terms they can leave him alone. For our selves we do not see what Linville prouosee in making such a challenge. He is not the champion of the State, though he holds the champion's card. Lieut. Brown, of the Fifth Infantry, has beaten him away off in three set matches, and in that battalion Kuhnle, Hovey, Kellogg, Williams, and probably Pierce can beat Brown. What chance then would Linville have in shooting a match with such a man as Farrow?

At Sacramento.

The *Bee*, which recently has been very meagre in its accounts of rifle and gun matches, speaking of the up-river sharp-shooters, saye:

A few up-river sharp-shooters were practicing on the 27th. It wae too hot for much or good shooting. On the Yuba bottom the glare of the suu is intense, and there is a mirage that makes the target iudistinct. Considering this the score was very good. The shooting was off-hand, 200 yds. The score ie as follow: Vose, 44; Manning, 43; White, 43; Goldsmith, 41.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season. Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon							*					
Trout	*	*	*									*

As with the rifle, we intended to have biogrephical sketches in this column, hut the popular gentlemau whom we think ought to have precedeuce could not be interviewed in time for this week's issue. Rather than give a poor or insipid sketch we prefer to give none, and so leave him over for a dey or two, duriug which we can gather the materiul needed.

Owing to the want of pigeons there was only one shoot last Sunday, that of the

California Wing Club,

At San Bruno. The occasion was the regnlar medal shoot, but owing to attractions at other places, and perhaps a little politics, which are beginning to boil in our midst, the attendance of members was small, only seven putting iu an appearance. With the excepticu of the champiou, Mr. Robinson, who was, as usual, in grand form, the shooting wes not up to the standard of the club in the opening match, not another getting into douhle figures with six douhle hirds. It is scarcely possible that Rohinson had all easy birds thie time. Mr. Golcher did the next best execution, though he failed to ecore his traditional ten, denied him by a hird being shot on the ground. His second kill at over fifty yards, may be considered one of the best, if not the hest of the day. Messrs. Fay and Waleh were both qnite off. Mr. Jellett also did some neat shooting and tied Golcher on nine. Slade, Fay and Brandt tied on eight each. The first medal went to Rohinson, Golcher aud Jellett taking eecond and third. The shooting was considered the most rapid of the season, only au hour beiug cousumed in disposiug of the birds. The score:

Robinson	11	11	11	11	11	11—12
Golcher	11	10	01	11	11	10— 9
Jellett	01	11	11	10	10	11— 9
Fay	11	10	11	10	10	10— 8
Slade	10	10	10	11	10	11— 8
Brandt	11	11	10	11	01	00— 8
Walsh	00	11	10	11	01	01— 7

The next match between Rohinson and F. Pixley, $5 entrance, 8 birds each, 21 yards, produced better shooting, Rohiuson and Fay tieing on six each. In the shoot-off Fay again went all to pieces, aud the purse went to Robinson. The score:

Robinson	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0—6
Fay	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0—6
F. Pixley	1	1	0	0	0	wdn		—2

TIE SHOOT.

Robinson	1	1	1	1—4
Fay	1	0	0	w—1

The next, a match with all the members except Brandt, also produced aome interesting shooting. The eutrance was $5 each, making two purses of $15 and $10, with 12 birds each. In this after a fine struggle Fay tied Robiuson on a clean ecore, Golcher only missing the houor by his third bird passing the houndary only to returu aud drop dead iuside. Slade and Walsh shot at 26, Jellett at 24, the cracks at 30 yards. In the shoot-off, Fay took hoth first and second money as Rohinson on missiug his first hird withdrew. The ecore:

Fay	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Golcher	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—11
Slade	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—10
Walsh	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1— 9
Jellett	1	1	0	1	0	0	withdrawn					— 3

TIE SHOOT.

Fay	1	1	1	1—4
Robinson	0	withdrn.		

Then followed a very interesting match hetween Robinson and Fay, $10 entrance, 12 birds each. The shootiug was quick and effective, although only nine birds each were killed. In the ties, the nerve and skill of both men were finely displayed. In the third and final shoot-off, Fay lost his third hird, though cnt all to pieces with both barrels. His last hird also was a clipper. It went from the trap like wind, but came down to the second barrel at a good seventy yards. This and Golcher's in the earlier part of the day were two grand shots. The hirds were an extra lot, and did Murphy credit. The score:

Robinson.. 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0—9|Fay..... 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—9

FIRST TIE SHOOT.

Robinson..... 1 1 1 1—4|Fay..... 1 1 1 1—4

SECOND TIE SHOOT.

Robinson..... 1 1 0 1—3|Fay..... 1 1 1 0—3

THIRD TIE SHOOT

Robinson..... 1 1 1 1—4|Fay..... 1 1 0 1—3

The Sunday *Capital* says: When our friend, S. A. Tucker (of Parker gun fame), was ont here last Spring he told us of a machine that was then being constructed in Cleveland to load perfectly 1,500 shotgun cartridges per hour. We notice by the last *American Field* that it has beeu completed and is now in successful operation by a company of which J. Palmer O'Neil, the great gnu dealer of Pittsburg, is President. The inventor of the machine was F. L. Chamberlain, of Cleveland. The company are to use it in loading shells for the market. It is a grand inveution.

Mr. J. K. Orr and a party of geutlemen left laet week for Soda Spriugs for a fortnight's hunting and fishing. They will probably take a run to Tahoe and Donner lakes. where a number of San Frauciscans are now sojourniug, For scenery, pure air, cold water, appetite, sound sleep, and sport, Soda Springs is our favorite hauut of the Sierras.

Mr. Tom Davidson aud party have recently hesn on a trip to the Sauta Cruz mountains. They report deer aud does in abuudance, but rahbits scarce, and quail heing backward and few. Their fishing was uot e success. Well, it is not every mau that can cast e fly so as to fill his creel.

The news for the week confirms the statement of deer being generally abundant and large sized. If, as we have said, the gun clubs would only half do their duty, deer in all sectione would soon be plentiful. There is no question of the good done by the perpetual protection of does.

General E. Kirkpatrick has returned from his Summer outing in ths vicinity of Highland Springs. He killed nine bucks and caught many trout and has nothiug hut good worde to speak of Lake county and Doctor C. M. Bates, the proprietor at Highland.

The Cordelia Shooting Club, the preserve of which is on the Suisun marshes, will have a steam launch next season, for the use of members and friends to ply between their hoat and ponds. The want of a launch was much felt last season.

Mr. Chas. Pierce, of Oakland, has had his femily ont in the Santa Cruz mountains for a fortnight. We hear of quite a number of Oakland people going into the mountains.

Mr. P. K. Austin, who lives near San Rafael, gave soms friende a hunt lately, and returued home in the afternoon with two of the finest bucks ever killed in Marin county.

The districts of Cloverdale aud Healdsburg are yieldiug large quantities of deer. Oue was lately killed almost in the town limits of Shasta.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Saratoga Springs—Opening of the Racing Season of the Saratoga Racing Association—Rataplan's Race for the Travers—Renwick's Victory—Baldwin's Two-Year-Olds to the Front—General News, Etc.

Leaving the Empire City last Friday evening hy the West Shore Railroad, a rapid ride up the banks of the nohle Hudson, lauded your corresnondent at Seretoga Springs early on the morning of Saturday. This most popular of America's inland watering places was early in the forenoon the scene of great hustle and activity, as the villages and the visitors at the mammoth hotels severally made up their parties for the races which are called at highnoou. At 9 A. M. the mercury marked 65 degrees, hut hy 11 o'clock it begau steadily mountiug upward, reeching 85 at the honr for beginning the sport. By the time the first bell rang at the race track the charming precincts of the race grounds were filled with some 5,000 persons, not as large a crowd as has congregated and will congregate there later on, hnt still enough to show the intcrest taken in the opening day. The stables here are much fuller than was anticipated, considering that it is the fourth great race meeting now being held in different parts of the country. The two great meetings at Long Branch and Brighton, and the Midsummer meeting at Chicago, have at least 900 horses betweem them, and yet there are between 200 and 250 here now, and more coming by every hoat and train. The rich stakes to be decided this Summer have filled heavily, and the owners of horses fit to run are not going to let them go by default. The clouds hegan to lower before the start for the first race was made, obscuring the beautiful mountaiu views that meet the eye on every hand, here the Green Mountains of Vermont and the peaks of the Adirondacks vieing with each other to add beauty to the surroundiugs. In the field of eight that faced the starter for the opening dash of five furlongs, your hig chestnut, Jim Renwick, was the favorite, and with Holloway on his hack, looked the ideal racehorse, if a trifle on the camel order. He sustained his reputation for speed hy getting away well, staying with them until the last half furlong, where he won clevsrly by a neck from Sanuterer in the fast time of 1:02½. Cyrus drew the finish rather finer than some of the horse's backers liked, perhape, but Renwick showed on the next racing day that he was only playing with the party, whom he again beat at three-quarters of a mile, this time by three lengths in 1:15¾. The Travere stakes had only four startere, but as three of them were Rataplan, Blast and Greystone, all winners this year, the betting was very heavy, with Rataplan the favorite. He made all his own running throughout, and won cleverly by two leugthe, runniug the mile and three-quarters in the fast time of 3:07½. The weights were 118 pounds, which makes it a great race for a three-year-old. Blast, his principal competitor in the struggle, is a fine, big colt by Aristides, and is likely to do hetter later on. Greyetone, the Sheepshead Bay winner, was outpaced from the start, and finished last of the four, Tacoma, by Vigil, heating him home. Before the next race the approaching thunder storm broke in raiu aud hail, hut was of very brief duration—not enough to harm the track. The third race had hut three starters, Pearl Jenuings, Gano and Navarro; distance, one mile. Gauo showed spsed during tho contest, but not enough to win, Pearl Jennings winning handily in 1:45½. Yesterday moruing she unfortunately pulled up lame. The last event was a steeple-chase hetween Postguard and Rieuzi which the former won at the finish after trailing all through. Sunday was cold and raw here, reminding sojourners of Fall rather than Midsummer, and raciug men were not sorry when Monday brought the first extra day'aracing. Fond-du-Lac by Glengarry a had-tempered hut very faat horse, wou the first race, a mile iu 1:43¾. In the next event, a mile and 500 yards, your four-year-old Lucky B. started against some pretty good onea. The Maryland horse, Compensatiou, was the wiuner, but as Lucky B. beat all the others, he ia likely to earn hia keep later on. Jocose, by Hurrah, won the third race, six furlongs, hy a head from Mr. Keene's imported filly Maid of Athol, and Wedding Day, a full brother to Fair Count. The mile dash found a fair field. To-day your Pacific elopers fairly astonished the uatives. Mr. Baldwin eprung the first of his two-yeer-old winners iu Volante, who etarted in the Flash Stakes, half a mile, gainet a strong field of youngsters, including Florio, the best two-year-old in the East, at least up to the close of the Coney Island meeting. The race was as named, a "flash" from start to fiuish, the Santa Anita colt out running all his competitors iu the homestretch, heating the crack Florio home, hy en open length iu the fast time of 49⅘. If Verano and Mission Belle are better than this fellow, the Baldwin Stahle have a mortgage on many of their two-yesr-old engagements. The famous Excelsior Sweepstakee brought out a small field of three, Baldwiu's Marie Stuart, McElmeed'e Gen. Monroe, and Corrigan's Freeland. As the race was ouly a mile and a querter, the latter horee, who has won eome dozeu or more races this year without a single defeat, eold the choice in the pools, though Monroe was well hacked by the New Yorkers preseut. The latter, however, was no match to-day for the greet son of Longfellow, Freelaud winniug hard held iu a gallop. Monroe pulled up slightly lame haviug been cut during the rece. This horse Freeland is certainly a nailer. United to great spsed he is a weight carrier and can go a distance, as his victory over Gen. Monroe, at Chicago, a mile and three-quarter iu 3:07½, testifies. The "talent" have all through the season heen wondering just how far he can go, and each time Corrigan pulls him out in a race over a mile aud a quarter they have said, "Now he will quit." But he doesu't and they know as much about his stayiug qualitiee as they did before. The stables from your coast gained a second victory in the dash of six furlongs. Jim Reuwick, Saunterer, and two others faced the starter, and after Jim Renwick had indnlged Saunterer with the lead until the last furlong the big eon of Joe Hooker came with euch a great bnrst of speed, that Holloway brought him in an easy winner by three lengtha in fast time. Gny beat Major Rickett in the hnrdle race, which ended the day's sport. Among the crowd here the last three days are E. J. Baldwin and lady, nee Miss Bennett, Col. Bennett, Mrs. A. N. Towne, Wm. F. Shaffer, Frauk Evans, E. F. Miller, and others well-known on your coast. The Springs are now filling up fast, aud everything promises a euccessful seafrom now to the first of Septemher. Racing at Monmouth Park has been very sensational since my last letter. Some new two-year-olds have appeared, notably the Rancocas colt, Cholula, by Mortemer, ont of Fanny Ludlow, by Eclipse. This fine big chestnut showed an electric hnrst of speedin the Sapling Stakes, pulling the race out of the fire in the last furlong making the six furlongs in 1:15½. Mr. Lorrillard, in this youngster, Wande, and others by the same sire, the mighty French stallion, can find some compeusation for the disappointment experienced with Breeze, Pizarro, Parole and Iroquois. The latter two have heen sent home to the farm, the former gelding so lame that it is donbtful if he ever races again, and the Derby wiuner has been relegated to the etud.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 21st, 1884. PACIFIC.

POULTRY.

The Care of Young Ducks.

Young ducks require much the same care as chickens, but are more tender. In a day or two feed hard boiled egge with hread crumbs, and afterward scraps from the table, with hread made of coarse flour and johnnycake. I have found the extra tronhle of haking bread aud corn cake pays well in the good start it gives the yonng birds. The old adage, "Well hegun is half done," is true in poultry raising as in much other business. The bread is made with yeast sponge, to which some "drippiugs" or "shorteuing" of beef or pork is added, to make it teuder and more nutritious. The cornhread is made with hnttermilk as in old-fashioned johnnycake. About eight teacups of Indian meal, one cup of "shorteniug," half a teaspoon of salt, two teaspoons (or enough to make sweet) of saleratus, buttermilk sufficient to make a hatter easily poured into the dipper. Bake half an hour in a good oven. Never forget the "little salt" in preparing food for young poultry. It assists the growth of the feathers, and helps ward off the gapes. If hnttermilk cannot he obtained, wet up with milk or water, aud use baking powder instead of saleratus. Sometimes, for a change, make a shortcake of coarse flour. I do not inteud to intimate that fine flour will hurt any kind of poultry, but it is better economy to use the cheaper grades.

If you are not iu the milk business, or are seuding to a creamery, the skimmed milk makes the best food for yonug ducks, and may he fed from the third day, hut do not give to them except in curd. By no means let them wade into anything that will wet and make sticky ths fine down. A shallow dish of water for drinking ie sufficient. Ducks are hearty eaters, and will thrive in exact proportion to the quality and quantity of food. If uear a butcher you can ohtain the "lights" of beef, veal or mutton for a trifle. They should be used only when fresh killed. Wash and cut each lnng in three or four pieces, and put over the firo in cold water, and hoil until very tender. Season with a little ealt and cayenne or hlack pepper. The meat will chop easy and may he kept several days in a cold place. To the water in which it was hoiled add snfficient meal to make a hasty pudding and cook for half an hour. Boiled or scalded wheat or cracked corn may he added in small quantitiee to their food, after the duckliugs are two weeks old, aud in four or five weeks they will he strong enough to eat almost anything.

They should be fed three times a day, aud even ofteuer for the first week, unless eome food can be left for them to pick when hungry. Give them always aud all the time all they will eat, if you wish to see them grow fast.

For a few days they should not be exposed to the sun, if it is at all hot, as they are easily suustruck. Neither should they be allowed to go iu the wet grass, or to be out in the slightest raiu, as nothing will kill a young duck quicker thau a good wettiug. For four or five weeks it is safer to keep them under shelter when it rains. When in confiuement, plenty of green food, as grass, clover, lettuce or onions is necessary.

If the eggs have heen hatched under a hen, the heads of the young hirds shonld be greased with lard in which is a very small portion of keroscue. The duck does not make a good mother as she is so foud of swimming; she will leave her nest too long, and allow the eggs to become cold, and she cannot see why the water in which she so delights is not good for her little ones, and will take them as soon as hatched to the coldest apriug, where moat of them will die from the chill. If necessary to set a duck, she should be confined to a small space with food and water convenieut. On coming off she should he cooped for two or three weeks, and allowed to roam in the middle of the day, aud in fair w

—*M. H. Reed, Duchess county, N. Y.*

THE
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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, -- Saturday, August 9, 1884.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District, San Francisco (Fall Meeting), August 2d, 5th, 7th, and 9th.
Santa Cruz Fair Association, Santa Cruz, August 12th to 16th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.
Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
Ninth District Fair Association, Rohnerville, Sept, 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

Sacramsnto Fair Grounds.

The improvements which the present Board of Directors of the California State Agricultural Society have made on the grounds since the last exhibition are of the very best character. While the cost has been great, not a dollar has been expended injudiciously, so far as we could see in the short time occupied by our late visit. So palpably beneficial, however, were the improvements that it did not require a long stay to be convinced that the most extended scrutiny would not result in finding a chance for unfavorable criticisms. There may be a few trifling parts of the plan which some would condemn, but in the main it is nearly perfect. The old track was a constant annoyance, a source of nearly all the complaints and though there was room to find fault the objectionable features were heightened and the good shared in the objurgations. There is no question that the "short turn" was extremely trying to the legs of horses, and that the fear of its effects militated against the interests of the Society. The soil, too, from constant use had become rotten, so that notwithstanding the greatest care it would break away under the feet of horses, "cupping" so badly as to interfere with fast time. This giving away when horses are at a rapid pace was fully as dangerous as the short turn, and the only method to overcome all the evils was to build an entirely new course. This has been done, for though the old homestretch has been utilized nearly as much work was necessary in widening and grading as would have been required on an entirely new one. As it now stands it could scarcely be improved, not at all if it is conceded that the slope from the outer to the inner side is not greater than it should be. There is a grand sweep to round the first semi-circle now in place of the sharp curve of the old. The horses which have the misfortune to draw outside positions are not at such a great disadvantage, and it may be that the firmer footing will do away with a portion of that. At a former visit we were of the opinion that it was not necessary to coat the surface with different material from the natural soil, and that would be found firm enough for trotters and decidedly better for the gallopers. In fact we were fearful that the owners of racehorses would object to running on the outside course, and races on the inside, good as that is, would not be satisfactory to the public. From the last inspection all doubts are removed regarding the wisdom of the move, as it harrows up into as soft a surface as can be desired, and is "lively" and elastic as any course we ever saw. Moreover the grading is so well done that it appears as though a man of strong arm could roll a ten-pin ball from the seven furlong pole to the score, and a puff of wind would carry a sulky along at a right merry clip. It will assuredly be a rabid faultfinder who takes exceptions to the track as it now is, and then it will give the spectators a far better chance to watch the changing features of a race. This comes from the horses not being so far off at the furthest portion of the ground, the increased width making shorter stretches. The inner course for the racehorses to exercise upon is in keeping with the other. Perfectly graded and kept in the best order we cannot imagine what there will be to recompense for the luxury of grumbling at the condition of the track. And in this connection we must give our good friends—and we are proud to say that we have many of them among the trainers of horses—a rap over the knuckles for being so exacting, or rather finding so much fault with the condition of a track. A request will go further with most people than cross demands, and cheerful acquiescense in a state of things which cannot be avoided of far more force than a sullen demeanor.

There is now a quarter-stretch. Moving the tracks to the eastward was given more room between the stand and the track, and this improvement will return ten dollars for one of the outlay. There are a number of people who will pay liberally for the privilege of the stretch, and in order that it may not be overcrowded a price must be charged that will guard against that. We have no hesitation in complimenting the Board of Directors for what they have done in making this important feature of the fair grounds so nearly perfect that it will be a credit to the State, and, furthermore, without qualification cordially add that the President and Secretary have given such close attention to the business that the work on the trestle board has been duly performed. We admire enthusiasm, if even the ardor is in a wrong direction, and when in a short trip with the Secretary he descanted with such warmth on what had been accomplished it was evident that his whole heart was in the work. His glowing words were amply justified by the short inspection and the track and adjuncts are also eloquent support of his argument. There are other improvements which are equally as worthy of commendation, especially the concentration of the buildings, etc., so as to obviate the necessity of a long trip to see the various departments of the exhibition. There is not space this week to give even a brief description, and then again we do not like to anticipate the full account which we hope to give during the continuation of the fair.

Monmouth Park Association.

This popular institution offers its usual budget of stakes, the entries to which will close on August 15th, next Friday. There are so many of them, and with such varied conditions, that those interested will have to scan the advertisement for full particulars. It will be observed that the conditions are such as to offer particular inducements and it must be an exacting owner who does not find something to suit him, or in fact, discover any reprehensible features. These are so apparent, however, that it is not necessary to amplify, as a perusal will determine. It is of such manifest advantage for California breeders to name in these stakes that that, too, may appear needless and yet a presentation of some of the arguments in favor of will not be out of place. To sustain racing on this Coast there must be a field for our colts outside of this section. This may seem paradoxical, and that by sending a portion away benefit will arise have an illogical appearance which, however, is easily accounted for. Even at the present time there are a far greater number of thoroughbred sires and dams than is needed for home wants. There must be, at least, one hundred and fifty thoroughbred mares on four of the California breeding farms, and could it be known how many are in hands outside of the large establishments the aggregate would fully sustain this view of the subject. Restricted to the home market breeding would dwindle into comparatively small proportions, and in place of having good fields to contend there would be retrogression, and the days of "three and five" with a few old stagers to cut-and-shuffle as they pleased the inevitable result. With the stimulus of an Eastern market there will be so many bred that there will be plenty to fill the home stakes, and in many cases owners will determine to run their colts here before sending them on the grand tour. The Summer meetings at the East give every opportunity to apply the test, and in some cases it may be advisable to omit two-year-old engagements in order to get a better line of capacity than can be obtained from the racing of one Spring. In the case of untried mares for instance, though blood of the right sort and proper form in the dam is a better guide than formerly, when the chances for selection were not nearly so good. There is a community of interest in the home and Eastern racing, a combination which will afford additional incentives to breeders. The double inducement gives a zest which one would not afford. Even those who are not engaged in Eastern stakes anxiously await the news from those who participate, and when intelligence reaches here of a California victory there are joyous feelings all around.

To obtain the benefits of an Eastern market, it will not do to rest on the victories of one season. Engagements must be continued to show that there is still confidence in the quality of our colts, and no one place presents a better field than Monmouth Park.

The management is first-class, the meeting so important as to attract attendance from all parts of the Union, and in the many stakes are opportunities to gain distinction. It comes at a good time. The meetings at Louisville, Covington and Chicago can be participated in if desired, though it will come the handiest for the horses here to commence at Chicago and from thence eastward. Whatever course is mapped Monmouth Park should be one of the main points.

There should be a large number of nominations from California. There was not a yearling in the lot sold by Mr. Winters that is not worthy of being named, Rancho del Paso has a grand showing of yearlings, Palo Alto excels far beyond previous years in the number and merit of its youngsters of this age, and Santa Anita is gaining every year. The small farms should not let the opportunity slip, especially in making nominations in the three-year-old stakes. A good two-year-old, which shows to be such, next year will be quadrupled in value by engagements as a three-year-old, and the risk is so slight in comparison that it will not be wise to forego the chance.

Trotting Æsthetics.

In no slight degree is the popular appreciation of racing, and the preference given to that over trotting, due to the brighter accessories which belong to the turf. "Silks and satins" will always have the call over fustian and coarse woolen fabrics as an adjunct of sport, and in that respect there is so nearly an unanimity of opinion that the majority for the bright colors and delicate tissues may be termed in political parlance overwhelming. There is a harmonious conjunction between the sleek-coated, symmetrical thoroughbred and the dapper jockey clothed with scrupulous exactness in the habiliments, which are everywhere considered as the proper array. The top-boots and white huckskins, or corduroys, belong to all, but every jacket must be of a diverse color, and a majority of owners prefer to select those which are of a cheerful hue. Thus while gratifying their tastes for the beautiful, the spectators are benefitted in being enabled to "keep track" of the various animals taking part in the fray, and thus the beautiful and useful are united.

There is an utter want of harmony in the highly-bred trotter of the present day, harnessed to a vehicle which looks like a tracing of delicate lines, and a shirt-sleeved driver wearing a battered and faded cap. In many cases the shirt-sleeves are anything but white, though that may have been the original color, and should such be the case it is a decided improvement when the garment is a deep blue or bright red, if even of the coarsest woolen. Still there is a great improvement over the practice of former years, and there is a likelihood that before long there will be, at every important meeting, a radical change for the better.

We understand that the rule will be rigidly enforced at the State Fair, and probably at the others, and write this in order that the drivers may be prepared to comply.

Grass Valley.

The Eldorado Agricultural Association will hold their annual exhibition at Watt Park, Grass Valley, commencing Friday, September 2d and the entries will close on Friday next, the 15th inst.

The programme is very good, the particulars of which will be found in the advertisement, and the amounts in purses are very liberal. There are a great many horses which are well worthy of taking part, not named in the events that closed on the 1st, and these can find profitable employment at this popular place. We write popular as every one who attended the meeting which was held there in July, are enthusiastic in their praises of the place and people. Particularly the people, for though extolling the climate, the scenery and the pure air and water they speak almost rapturously of the treatment experienced, and were it not for conflicting engagements not one would miss the chance of another visit.

Coney Island Jockey Club.

Tbe remarks nuder the caption of the Monmoutb Park Association are, of course, just as applicable to Coney Island. There are the same arguments for, not one against.

There are not so many stakes which close on August 15th, as are advertised at Long Branch, hut these are of so mnch importance that they cannot be overlooked. The two 2-year-old stakes have each an addition of $1,000, the stake being $25, tbe winner of the Foam being penalized seven pounds in the Surf Stakes. The stakes for three-year-olds are The Mermaid, The Tidal and the Coney Island Derby. To the first is added $1,250, to the second $1,500 and to the third, $2,500. In each of these there is only a liability of $20, up to July 1, 1885, and certain it is that there is not a well-hred colt in California that is not worthy of that risk. Thns the colts that are eligihle are foals of 1883.

Up to July 1st of next year there can be the $20 declaration, aud this not to be paid nntil the Spring races here determined the quality so far as can be told at that age. The stakes are $100 each, half forfeit, so that at a risk of $50.there is a chance for another year nearly.

The enchancement of value from an Eastern engagement has already been shown, and no one doubts it with the proviso that the animal proves of extraordinary excellence. Should the colt engaged turn out to be a good one, not of tbe very highest class, these engagements will add to the valne as a good showing in any of the Eastern stakes is sure to attract purchasers at good prices.

The meetings of the Coney Island Jockey Club are worth going a long distance to see. So near New York there is always a large and fashionahle attendance and to win there hrings lots of fame as well as money. The course and all pertaining are as good as can be, and the management beyond adverse criticism.

James H.

Had a green horse come out on the Bay District Course last Wednesday and trotted a mile in 2:15 there would not have been as much surprise as James H. elicited. A wager proffered that he would trot as fast and steadily as he did in the last heat of the 2:40 race would have provoked more ridicule, subjected the "layer" to such a shower of "chaff" that he would be glad to retreat from a position entailing so much ignominy. There is sncb a remarkahle circumstance in connection with this horse that we determined to await a full personal examination before commenting, though there is not the least doubt of the accuracy of the statements. Heretofore he has been a wild horse, the cause of the death of one man and serious injury to another. He was almost ungovernable in any position, and in races as unreliahle as a wild zebra. A vermifuge being administered, there came away a snake sixteen inches long and as thick as the butt of a riding whip. This was only a short time ago, and the race of Wednesday was his first appearance in public since. At our first leisure time we will ohtain a full bistory of the horse and the viper that was gnawing at his interior and present it to our readers. We understand tbat Colonel Dickey has the snake preserved in alcohol and that there is abundant proof.

The Circulars.

In tbat portion of this issue which goes to our snbscribers outside of San Francisco will be found a circular issued by tbe California State Sportsman's Association.

The circular has heen prepared with the idea of gathering and collating as much information upon the hreeding seasons, etc., of onr game and trout as can be had.

It is a commendable attempt, and we especially urge those of our readers who can answer any or all of the questions presented in the circular to do so at once and mail the answers to the Secretary of the committee. The information will be invaluable for presentation to the next Legislature, and will also have some scientific valne, and the Association feels that it has a rigbt to rely upon the cooperation of those wbose intelligence and public spirit prompts them to take and read a sportsman's paper such as onrs.

Guy Wilkes.

A grand horse is this scion of an illustrious sire. Grand in form, in color, in gait, and still grander from his third heat in his first race, being trotted in 2:21½. We heartily congratnlate Mr. Corhitt on the possession of so promising a stallion. Not only in the ownership, as he has the satisfaction of having selected him guided hy his own judgment, and that is the next source of gratification to being the breeder. He is of a stamp to last, not in one race hut a series of campaigns, and as nearly as can be told from form, blood and performance a progenitor of great merit.

Races that Failed to Fill.

In some instances the purses in the circuit have failed to receive the reqnisite number of entries, and in some cases they bave been reopened and in others new purses snbstituted. We have been notified hy secretaries of the following, which are duly advertised:

At Santa Rosa the 2:20 pacing purse has heen reopened with the same conditions as before. The free for all trotting purse has been reopened with former conditions, with the addition of Director and Nellie R. harred. The 2:40 pnrse has been replaced by one for the 2:35 class with James H. and Joe Artburton barred. All to close August 19th.

At Stockton the free for all failed to fill and has been reopened with the same conditions, to close Sept. 1st.

At San Jose the 3 minute class failed, and a 2:35 pnrse has been snbstituted, to close Aug. 19th.

At Oakland the free for all did not fill and has been reopened under same conditious, except Nellie R. is handicapped with a wagon. The four-mile running race also failed, and a purse of $750 has been substituted, two mile heats. Both these races are set for Satnrday, Sept. 6th, and entries close with the Secretary, Aug. 14th. The attention of horsemen is directed to the special advertisements for more explicit information of these races.

Monroe Chief.

From present appearances the accident to Monroe Chief is not as serious as was at first feared. Then it was claimed the femur was fractured, but as at times he bears the whole of his weight on the injured leg and moves about his stall, this could scarcely have been the case. It is not only a great loss hut a hitter disappointment to his owner that he was disahled from taking part in the circuit, tbe latter bringing the keenest regrets. He was moving remarkably well, the indications being that he would lower his record.

State Fair Yearling Purse.

At tbe meeting of the State Board of Agricnlture, last Tuesday, it was decided to offer a purse of $200 for yearling trotters, dash of a mile. This purse will be divided in tbe same proportion as the other purses of tbe meeting, viz.: 50 per cent. to first; 25 per cent. to second; 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fonrth horse. The race will be trotted Saturday, September 20th, and entries close with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, on Monday, Augnst 18th.

Entries and Nominations.

As will be seen from the lists which appear in this paper the entries in the purses and nominations in the stakes are fuller than ever before in California. Having to occupy so mnch space with the names, and the delay attending the rceeipt, comments are deferred until the next issne.

The Blood Horse Association—Nominations for the Fixed Events of 1885-6.

Winters' Stake—For three-year-olds, to be run the first day of the Spring meeting; dash of one and a half miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Nominations for 1886:
Rancho del Paso, br c Ben Ali, oy Virgil—Ulrica.
Rancho del Paso, ch f——, by Longfield—Belle Dale.
Rancho del Paso, b c Epicure, by Enquirer.
J. T. Courtney, ch c Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker—Abbie.
Hill & Gries, b f, by Wildidler—Mary Wade.
Hill & Gries, b c, by Hardwood—Maid of the Mist.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Whittier, by Flood—Lizzie Whipps.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Gnenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.

California Stake—For two-year-clds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; to be rnn on the first day of the Spring meeting; second to save stake; dash of half a mile. Nominations for 1885.
Rancho del Paso, ch f, by Longfield—Belle Dale.
Rancho del Paso, b f Precioso, by Glenelg—Stamps.
Rancho del Paso, br c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica.
Rancbo del Paso, ch f by Longfield—Medea.
P. Robson, ch c by Norfolk—Jessie R.
J. T. Courtney, ch c Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker—Abbie.
Geo. Densdale, b f Maggie D., by Jim Douglas—Laura Barnes.
Hill & Gries, b f by Wildidler—Mary Wade.
Hill & Gries, b c, by Hardwood—Maid of the Mist.
Pala Alto Stock Farm, b c Plato, by Shannon—Planetia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Marshall, by Sbannon—Marshra.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Whittier, by Flood—Lizzie Whipps.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.
Pala Alto Stock Farm, b f Amandine, by Flood—Lady Amanda.

"Spirit of the Times" Stake—Dash of one and three-qnarters miles for all three-year-olds; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; $150 to second, third to save stakes. Nominations for 1886:
Rancho del Paso, br c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica.
Rancho del Paso, b f Precioso, by Glenelg—Stampe.
R. P. Ashe, ch f Rigilette, by Norfolk—Neopolitan.
W. B. Todhnnter, b f May Blossom, by Joe Hooker—Maggie S.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c Amphion, by Norfolk—Illusion.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c Bonanza Jim, by Norfolk—Mattie Glenn.
W. B. Todhnnter, ch c——, by Joe Hooker—Conntess Zeicka.
J. T. Conrtuey, ch c Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker—Abbie.
Hill & Gries, b f, by Wildidler—Mary Wade.
Hill & Gries, b c, by Hardwood—Maid of the Mist.
Hill & Gries, b c hy Hardwood—Maid of the Mist.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Whittier, by Flood—Lizzie Wbipps.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.

Gano Stakes—Dash of three-qnarters of a mile for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; second horse to save stake. When any California two-year-old beats tbe time of Gano, 1:15 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to be named after the colt which beats it. Nominations for 1885:
Rancho del Paso, ch f Trellis, by Great Tom—Madeira.
Rancho del Paso, ch f, by Longfield—Belle Dale.
Rancho del Paso, b f Precioso, by Glenelg—Stamps.
A. C. Judson, b f, (sister to May D.), by Wildidle—Nellie Brown.
R. P. Ashe, ch f Rigillette, by Norfolk—Neopolitan.
W. B. Todhunter, b f May Blossom, by Joe Hooker—Maggie S.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c Amphion, by Norfolk—Illusion.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c Bonanza Jim, by Norfolk—Mattie Glenn.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeicka.
P. Robson, ch c, by Norfolk—Jessie R.
J. T. Conrtney, ch c Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker—Abbie.
Geo. Dinsdale, b f Maggie D., by Jim Donglass—Laura Barnes.
Hill & Gries, b f, by Wildidler—Mary Wade.
Hill & Gries, b c, by Hardwood—Maid of the Mist.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Plato, by Shannon—Planetia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Marshall, by Shannon—Marshra.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Whittier, by Flood—Lizzie Whipps.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Amandine, by Flood—Lady Amanda.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.

Ladies' Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; three-quarters of a mile; second to save entrance. Nominations for 1885:
Rancho del Paso, ch f, by Longfield—Medea.
Rancho del Paso, b f Precioso, by Glenelg—Stamps.
H. C. Jndson, b f (sister to May D.), by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
R. P. Ashe, ch f Rigilette, by Norfolk—Neopolitan.
W. B. Todhunter, b f May Blossom, by Joe Hooker—Maggie S.
Theo Winters, b f Miss Courtney, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
Wm. Boots, b f, by Nathan Coombs—Gypsey.
Geo. Dinsdale, b f Maggie D., by Jim Douglass—Laura Barnes.
Hill & Gries, b f, by Wildidler—Mary Wade.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Amadine, by Flood—Lady Amanda.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.

The Vestal Stake—For three-year-old fillies; one and a quarter miles; $25 p. p., $300 added; second to receive $100; third to save stake. Nominations for 1886:
Rancho del Paso's b f Ysabel, by Leinster—Ada A.
Rancho del Paso's b f ——, by Wheatley—Rebecca.
R. P. Ashe's ch f Rigilette, by Norfolk—Neopolitan.
W. B. Todhunter's b f May Blossom, by Joe Hooker—Maggie S.
Theo. Winter's b f Miss Courtney, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
Wm. Boots' b f ——, by Nathan Coombe—Gypsey.
Capt. A. J. Hutchinson's ch f Eda, by Hockhocking—Eva Coombs.
Hill & Gries' b f —, by Wildidler—Mary Wade.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's br f Harriett, by Flood—Hattie Hawthorne.

The Baldwin Stake—Post stake for all ages; dash of four miles; $250 each, p. p.; $1,000 added; second $400; third to save stake. Snbscribers for 1884:
J. D. Christie, St. Louis, Mo.
M. M. Allen, Sacramento, Cal.
A. J. Stemler, Sacramento, Cal.

Finigan Stake—For two-year-olds; dasb of a mile; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. Nominations for 1885:
Rancho del Paso, br c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica.
Rancho del Paso, b f Precioso, by Glenelg—Stamps.
Rancho del Paso, ch f, by Longfield—Belle Dale.
H. C. Jndson, blk f (sister to John A.), by Monday—Lady Clare.
R. P. Ashe, ch f Rigilette, by Norfolk—Neapolitan.
W. B. Todhunter, b f May Blossom, by Joe Hooker—Maggie S.
W. B. Todbunter, ch c Amphion, by Norfolk—Illusion.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c Bonanza Jim, by Norfolk—Mattie Glenn.
W. B. Todbunter, ch c, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeicka.
J. T. Conrtney, ch c Porter Asbe, by Joe Hooker—Abbie.
Gen. Dinsdale, b f Maggie D., by Jim Douglas—Laura Barnes.
Hill & Gries, b f, by Wildidler—Mary Wade.
Hill & Gries, b c, by Hardwood—Maid of the Mist.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Plato, by Shannon—Planetia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Whittier, by Flood—Lizzie Whipps.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.

Fame Stake—For three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to bave $150, tbird to save stake. Nominations for 1886:
R. P. Ashe, ch f Rigilette, by Norfolk—Neapolitan.
W. B. Todhunter, b f May Blossom, by Joe Hooker—Maggie S.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c Amphion, by Norfolk—Illusion.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
W. B. Todhnuter, ch c Bonanza Jim, by Norfolk—Mattie Glenn.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeicka.
J. T. Courtney, ch c Porter Ashe, b Joe Hooker—Abbie.
Capt. A. J. Hutchinson, ch f Eda, by Hockhocking—Eva Coombs.
Hill & Gries, bf, by Wildidler—Mary Wade.
Hill & Gries, b c, by Hardwood—Maid of the Mist.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Whittier, by Flood—Lizzie Wbipps.
Palo Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Pale Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—[illegible]
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—[illegible]

HERD AND SWINE.

Why Butter is Salted.

If the question, "Why is butter salted?" were asked a considerable number of persons, the most probable reply would be, "Oh, to keep it!" or, "Because every one else does." But that every one does salt butter, and the same butter does not keep, together with another fact, that the poorest butter is always abundantly salted, seems to point to a conclusion that salting butter does not have nearly so much to do with its keeping qualitirs as does understanding some of the conditions that influence the keeping qualities far more than the salt. Occasionally we find a butter-maker who can make a butter so fine, and salt it so exactly that it will steadily improve in flavor as the mouths and years roll on; but the average maker, salt or no salt, is forced, by the rapidly changing character of his compound of butter fats and salt, to find a market and sell fresh made butter. It would seem if salt were a preservative of butter, that all lessons that are published could better be said in one word—salt. But the experience of all makers is that there are conditions of age, temperature and practices of churning to be first taken note of, before the salting stage is reached, or else a butter will result that no age will ripen, or to which time will add no more delicate and exquisite aroma.

Occasionelly one hears of a case where butter was kept for a long time, and without loss of flavor; but that it gathered new flevors, or was increased in market value, excites our curiosity. But when one does find butter of considerable age of good flavor, it will always be found that it wes most skillfully made of the best materials, and kept at a very low, uniform temperature, and thoroughly excluded from the air; and that salt pleyed second part in its keeping, is evidenced by the usually well made butter, well selted, but by neglecting to keep at a low temperature, and protected from the air, it spoiled within a few deys.

Butter ie essentially an animal oil, its principal perts being stearin and palmatin, the same as the tallow of the kidneys; but in addition it does coutain liquid fats, peculiar to it, and giving butter its distinctive characteristic. That these liquid oils, minute in amounts, are liable to quicker decomposition than the other fats composing the main part of the butter, we have no direct proof; but as in the case of the Danish exhibit of unsalted butter at the Centenuial, made three years before, we may conclude that the different elements of butter are equally good keepers.

Then we must look to some other cause for butter not keeping, and for some reason why salt is not a preservative agent. In the usual store butter, we find the butter charged with abundant traces of buttermilk, and the result is, that the butter soon becomes rancid, unless it is kept at a temperature so low as to wholly arrest any chemical changes that would otherwise take place. Buttermilk contains about, or nearly, 10 per cent of solid matter, the largest part of which is casein or cheesy matter, together with milk sugar and the like. Casein will soon begin to ferment, if left in its natural atate, unless the agency of heat is introduced to "cook" it, and all the sooner if the butter ie made from acid cream. It ia true we salt the curd in cheese, but the curd has been thoroughly cooked; the digestive principle of rennet has been introduced to change its nature, and lastly it ia put under great pressure, and then bandaged and painted with grease, to exclude the air. But with the caseous matter in the butter it is different, and having had no check put upon it, nor the gases which it will develop cooked out, the salt fails to correct it, and the butter is soon off-flavor, rancid, and lastly worthless.

So good an authority as Prof. John Voelcker says of caseine "that when exposed it undergoes a ferment, and causes a partial breakiug up of the fats of butter, which resolves them iuto their constituents—the acids, and these give rancidity * * * but when milk is scalded, the casein becomes in part insoluble, and the decomposition is longer in taking place." And, again, "the keeping of the butter is attributed to exclusion of the casein from the butter by washings with fresh water, several times repeated, and then working out the surplus moisture," giving first to scalding curd or casein to render its action latent, and of more slow decomposition, as in the case of scalded cream, and second to thorough washiug of butter made from ripe cream, as the real reasons for butter keeping well, but does not mention salt once as the chief agent in making a long-keeping butter.

It is not my purpose to declare against salting butter, for in a secondary place salt has its uses in butter-making; but to try to show that good, long-keeping butter is dependent upon something else than salt to give it staying qualities. Salt may for a time disguise imperfections in butter, but between a salt taste and a genuine butter flavor there is a wide gulf; while he who depends upon salt to bridge over the period between manufacture and consumption, will often find himself without short counections.

That there is no standard for the uniform salting of butter, and all degrees of saltness are called for by the consumer, proves that there is a greater demand for salt in butter from the education of habit, than from the real needs in the preservation of the table fat. Butter may need salt to some extent to absorb surplus moisture, and mayhap "pickle" (as in the case of beef and pork) the membranous matter that it is asserted exists in the milk; but if the cream is churned when "ripe," not sour, and before the acids have commenced their work upon the fatty oils, and the butter is thoroughly washed from its sugar and caseous matter, the agency of salt to keep the product will become less to be relied upon—and found wanting—and the consumer more often delighted with a clear, pure butter, in contrast to a butter kept with salt, but odorous with butyric acid.—*Country Gentleman.*

A lady writes to the *Michigan Farmer* as follows: I have proven by actual experience that a cellar is not a good place for milk; by using an out door milk room all running up and down stairs with milk, carrying pans, washing shelves, is dispensed with. The air can circulate freely about the pans; by setting on slat shelves and being careful about spilling milk once a week is often enough to wash them, while the milk is taken from the door for calves and pigs by the men. There is another item, too, worthy of consideration. About five o'clock in the morning I go out to the milk room to attend to skimming and straining the milk. I get the fresh air, and drink in all the beauties of a "morning in the country;" the sun is fast peeping up in the East, almost hid by a clump of trees; the dew is sparkling on every blade of grass and leaf; the birds are reveling in a perfect flood of melody; the cattle are lowing, lambs are bleating, chanticleer is telling shrilly that morning has come, the little chickens and turkeys are peeping for their breakfast, and as I feel the blood coursing through my veins with quickening pulsations, sending a glow to my cheek and adding strength and health, I knew it is better than if slept the morning away, or stood in a damp cellar skimming milk.

Standard Red Hogs.

In the *American Agriculturist*, appears the following from Col. F. D. Curtis, of Charlton, N. Y.:

The breeders of red hogs have organized an association, uniting the New Jersey family, called "Jersey Reds," and those of New York known as "Durocs." The latter have been mostly bred in Saratoga county, though quite common in Washington and Rensselaer counties. The name agreed upon is Duroc-Jersey, which unites all interests, giving a foundation broad enough for all concerned. The following standard adopted is more for the typical hog, than a representation of the red hogs as they are now generally bred. The true Duroc-Jersey should be long, quite deep bodied, not round, but broad on the back, and holding the width well out to the hips and hams; the head small compared with the body; cheek broad and full, with considerable breadth between the eyes; bone not fine, nor yet coarse, but medium. The legs should be medium in size and length, but set well under the body and well apart, and not cut up high in the flank or above the knee. The hams should be broad, full, and well down to the hock. The neck should be short and thick, the face slightly curved, with nose rather short, the ear rather large and lapped over the eyes; the tail thick at the beginning and tapering to a point. A growth of hair of medium fineness, usually straight, but in some cases a little wavy, with few if any bristles at the top of the shoulders. Color red, varying from cherry red, or even brownish, to light yellowish red, with occasionally a small fleck on belly and legs. The darker shades of red, without the black flecks, is the type most desirable. Disposition gentle. When full grown, should dress from four hundred to five hundred pounds; pigs nine months old should dress two hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds.

It will not take long to bring the Duroc-Jerseys up to this standard, and when it is done they will go the front and stay there, as one of the most profitable breeds. The crossing of the two families, together with the united blood already in them, will give them stamina for years and prevent the running out which always follows in-breeding, and too long breeding in a direct line. There is room for this breed, which can now, under the care of the new association, be improved, and also be made thoroughbreds. There has been a great deal of loose and mixed breeding of red hogs, which has given them a setback where specimens have been introduced, as people seeing them supposed they were true types. The Duroc-Jersey hogs are in hands of men of experience and character, who will unite their skill and experience to perfect the breed and push it well to the front.

A correspondent refers to a notion prevalent with many people that it hardly pays to work for the special development of capacity in animals for accomplishing unusual results. His point is made by quoting the remark, "Why he feeds them," made concerning cows of extra dairy yield. But is the farmer, or dairyman, or breeder, justifiable, on business grounds, in making special effort and taking special pains to bring about an extraordinary result in animal development or achievement? He certainly is. To deny this is to destroy the very foundation on which the idea of breeding and improvement rests. To say that there is no new excellence to be attained, is to remove the very stimulus which has secured for us the best and most of beef, and butter, and milk, and speed, and strength, and wool, from our domestic animals, that has ever been known. That all this is worth trying for, is the very underlying principle of the fine stock trade. And shall our stockmen not make special effort to produce still better and more perfect animals than they have yet seen? Shall not the great butter cows, the great beef steers, and the great wool sheep, be emulated? The aim of heating the record in any of these specialties, is a most laudable one, and marks a progressive class of stockmen which the country cannot well spare. It is not likely that for the value of her dairy products alone, it would pay to "cultivate" a cow as either Mary Anne, of St. Lambert's, or the late Mercedes has been cultivated. In such rare instances, the whole affair borders too strongly on pampering for the average dairyman to attempt to follow too closely. But there is without doubt a point, and an advanced one, too, to which dairy development can be brought with practical profit. Extra feed and care wisely devoted to securing special ends will pay, and pay largely; and the more generally people can be brought to appreciate this fact, the more permanent will be the improvement and the more generous the financial returns of the live stock industry. Where one man will decrease his profits by unduly pushing special development, scores will curtail them by failing to secure the best practicable good within their reach in the same line.

Practical Stock Breeding.

A scrub heifer bred to a thoroughbred bull for her first calf, and then repeatedly bred to the same bull, will improve in her breeding so that each succeeding calf will be better than the preceding one, and this to a greater extent than if she had been bred to different bulls, though all equally good and of the same blood. This rule holds good with horses and sheep, as well as cattle. Stick a pin right here. If you are breeding cattle, get a good bull and keep him. If you conclude to breed Durhams, do so; if Holsteins, or any other breed, do so, but don't breed to a Durham bull one year and a Holstein the next. You must stick to the one thing if you expect to breed good grades of either. And more than this, a cow that has once been bred to a scrub bull, if bred promiscously to different bulls, even of the same breed, will never produce as good calves as she would if bred several times in succession to the same individual bull. The man who has good heifers, high grades of thoroughbred, and does not want to raise their first calves, and who uses a scrub bull because it is cheaper, is saving pennies to-day at the expense of dollars in the near future. Use nothing but thoroughbred males on all kinds of stock, and, all things being equal, the longer you can use the same animal the better. I do not mean by this that it is advisable to use him on his own progeny, but on the original animals it may be continued indefinitely.

The great majority of farmers' cows drop their calves in the the Spring so as to have the first flow while the cows are at grass. It is, therefore, timely to urge those who have good milking or butter strains to keep the heifer calves for cows. Butchers will usually pay more for a calf of five or six weeks old than the owner can realize by keeping to sell; but a good cow is worth twice or three times as much to keep as a poor one, and there is, and should be, increasing difficulty in securing the best cows, except by breeding them on the farm where they are to be kept.

Tests of Improvement.

Sir J. B. Lawes, in the London *Live Stock Journal*, says:

A generation has passed away since we began to conduct experiments on feeding stock, and though our results were at the time published in the *Journal* of the Royal Agricultural Society, they are probably unknown to most of the farmers of the present day. I make no apology, therefore, for again bringing forward some of the more important of the results obtained, and the conclusions which were drawn from them.

The object I have in view is to point out how desirable it would be to have a similar set of experiments carried out at the present time; and this the more, as I may say that while our own experiments were in progress, we felt how much more interesting and valuable they would have been had similar investigations been carried out—say 30 years previously—with which we might have compared our own results.

I presume every one will agree that during the last 30 years improvements have taken place in our stock. What we want is some measure of this improvement. To point to a mountain of beef, which may have cost half a crown a pound to produce, or probably more, does not answer this question.

From the point of view of a practical farmer, I am disposed to think that the measure of improvement in any breed of stock should consist in the capacity of the animals of such breed to produce more meat, with a less consumption of food, than they did before.

The questions, then, to which an answer is desirable, are:

(1) What is the amount of food consumed to produce a given increase of live weight?

(2) What are the relative proportions of carcase to offal in the animals?

These are the crucial tests of improvements; and if a set of experiments could be carried out now, similar in character to those carried out at Rothamsted thirty years ago, a comparison of the results obtained in each case would be both interesting and instructive.

It may be asked, if such be the case, why I do not undertake the investigations myself.

My answer is that, in our investigations on soils, drainage water and field experiments, we have more work on hand than we can well attend to; and further, that if I were to take up an investigation into any subject connected with animals, I should prefer that of the production of milk.

To return to our feeding experiments. Of the various breeds of sheep, 40 of each of the following were selected: Sussex Downs, Hampshire Downs, Leicester, Cotswold, and cross-breeds of both ewes and wethers, of these the cross being the produce of a Leicester ram and of a Sussex ewe.

The proportion of carcase to 100 lbs. of fatted live weight varied but slightly in the various breeds. It was highest in the Cotswold, 61½ lbs., and lowest in the Leicester, 60 lbs. In our summary, we say well bred and moderately fattened oxen should yield 58 to 60 per cent. of carcase in fatted live weight, while excessively fat oxen may yield 65 to 70 per cent.

Moderately fat sheep should yield 58 per cent carcase in fatted live weight, and excessively fat sheep 64 per cent or more. Moderately fat pigs killed for fresh pork should yield (including the head and feet) 80 to 82 per cent carcase in fatted live weight, while large, well-fattened pigs killed for curing will yield a considerably higher proportion.

The Sussex and Hampshire sheep produced the largest amount of loose fat; the Cotswold and Leicester the least amount, the proportion being that the Down breeds showed an increase of more than 7 lbs. to each 100 lbs. of animal; and the other breeds an increase of only 5 lbs.

To produce 100 lbs. increase in live weight, the Cotswold sheep consume the least food, and the Sussex Downs the most. The following is our summary relating to increase: Sheep will consume about 15 lbs. of dry mixed food, (roots, hay, and cake or corn), per week for each 100 lbs. live weight and they should yield about 1 lb, increase in live weight for about 9 lbs. of dry substance of this food.

Oxen under similar conditions, but receiving a small quantity of straw chaff with other foods, will consume about 12 lbs, to 13 lbs, of dry food to each 100 lbs. live weight weekly, and should give 1 lb. increase to each 12 lbs. or 13 lbs. of dry food consumed. Pigs fed liberally on corn will consume from 26 lbs. to 30 lbs. of dry substance for 100 lbs. live weight weekly, and they should yield 1 lb. increase of live weight for 4 lbs. to 5 lbs. of dry substance of food consumed.

Such are briefly the conclusions derived from experiments carefully conducted upon between 300 and 400 animals. It would not now be necessary to carry out experiments upon so large a scale as this. If a sufficient number of animals were selected for the purpose from a few of the more important breeds of oxen, sheep, and pigs, we should know from them what changes thirty years had produced.

A mistake which stockmen and farmers, as well as almost all other classes of business men, are prone to make, is to attempt to gauge the possibilities and probable outcome of their business by the results of the operations of a single year. They make one trial, and upon its success or failure depends their countenance in the line in which they are thus experimenting. One does not need a wide field of observation in order to satisfy himself that single trials of this kind on the farm are generally insufficient to establish any fixed principle in agriculture or stock-raising. In the first place new ventures are made with inexperience, and are rarely marked by unexceptionable judgment. No matter how much one may learn from others, his management of any new line of labor is usually, at first, in some degree defective. Then the experiment may not be made under fair average conditions. The season may be untoward, the market supplies overstocked or depleted, and other circumstances abnormal. All these things are to be taken into consideration. It is seldom, perhaps, that a single season will suffice to accurately test anything concerning which the farmer may be in doubt, and there are many things, especially in stock raising, which years only can settle. We believe there are few specialties in cropping or in stock-farming which, intelligently pursued and persistently studied, will not yield a good return. But one cannot settle this point in one or two spasmodic trials. He must not, in his haste for results, be constantly changing his farm policy. To do so is simply to court certain failure.

If we make our butter good enough, and ship carefully enough, the world will furnish us a market, at remunerative prices, for all we can manufacture. It is a waste of labor and time to produce a poor article, and those who sell it are of necessity at the mercy of the purchaser.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Over-Feeding and the Reeult.

It is an error to suppose that the horse can be fed with discretion or without, as one pleases, tbe result being the same. It is equally an error to dose the horse for every indication of disturbed digestion. There are peculiarities of structure, and hence variations in functional manifestation; each horse, like each person, having these differences marked by strong lines. These differences reqnire to be heeded, as no snccess will attend any attempt to set up a new standard. When indigestion is assnred then fermentations begins, because food cannot long remain in so warm and moist a place as the stomach and bowels of a living beast witbout fermentation following, Skill is required to feed a horse, exposed daily to hard driving or labor, in such a manner as alwaya to aecure immnnity from some one or more of the evidences of indigestion. With some horses long continued nae of one kind of grain, or of grondd feed, will create disturbances within; gas being generated freely and the bowels becoming bonnd np. Food cannot be given to the horse as grain is shovelled into a hopper, that is not to tbe average horse, for only a very few have snch a vigorons digestion that they asaimilate all the stomach will contain. Such as may have inherited this exceptional kind of digestive force will part with it little by little if the organs involved are repeatedly abnsed.

The fact is not generally well nnderstood that active exercise after feeding retards the digestive process. It is a law of the system, whether of the horse or other animals, tbat all the fnnctions of the body cannot go on in full force at tbe same time. Even tolerably active exercise after eating will detract from the stomach's force, tbrongh the increased demand npon tbe circulation and nervons force of tbe heart and mnscular system, and prompt action upon tbe food eaten does not take place, hence fermentation follows, the horse showing dullness, sweating easily, and the breathing is disturbed npon his being sharply driven or reqnired to pnll hard. Gas is expelled from the stomacb, and, later, from the bowels. The animal has less thirst than nsnal, drops his head, and looks dejected upon coming in from work. He takes hia food without zest. When in this condition it wonld be nnwise to put the animal npon fnll feed, becanse the stomach is already laboring at its nnfinisbed task and then again because an exhaustive state from recent labor is incompatible with active digestion.

The state of the parts involved is not merely a functional disturbance, with no change made in the appearance of the parts. On the other hand an irritated state is set up, more than the nsnal amonnt of blood being sent to the organs involved. This excess may be hnt temporary. If so, and it has not often been repeated, then no mark npon the mncnos lining of the stomach has been made. If of frequent occurrence then the turgid state of the blood vessels of the part will pass into a permanently reddened state, the natnral result of excessive determination of blood. Then follows habitnal indigestion, more or less aggravated, and a horse in this condition is in very nnsafe hands when handled in an ordinary way, that is, with an attendant having permission to feed as he likes and work the animal alongside a mate in good health. A horse when in this disordered condition will be qnite likely to eat nearly his nsnal ration and he will at the same time do his best to keep np his end at work, though it be done in a spiritless manner. The most effective remedy in case of this kind is simply *rest*. This is the panacea given to the horse when he returns at night from his work. Any rule relating to tired mnscles applies with a like force to a tired stomach. Nearly all horses will eat to excess if allowed to do so, while there are bnt few that are so spirited as to overwork from choice.

Indigestion may be confined to one part of the viscera, or it may be diffused. Nature seldom makes bold or sharp lines. The tronble is generally accompanied by a cold snrface, or at least the tendency is tbat way, in any but the warmest weather, and the legs are also inclined to be cold. Tbis condition of tbe circulation aggravates the trouble by sending the blood nndnly to the stomach and bowela, and the circulation shonld be invited to the surface and legs by tbe use of a blanket and rubbing. Corn should not he fed, but oats and clean hay instead, with an occasional mash of ground feed.

The descriptive words cobs and hacks, as applied to particular types of horses, are of limited nse in this country, and some of our readers seem to suppose that they are nsed to deaignate certain breeds that are known by these names. Tbia is a mistake. The terms are not nsed to designate a breed, but to indicate the type of an animal, in his size and conformation, no difference what his blood or whether he has any blood. A cob is a short legged, stont, blocky and compactly built animal, varying in height for thirteen hands three inches to fonrteen hands tbree inches. The hack is the same type of animal, varying in height from fourteen hands tbree inches to fifteen hands three inches. The hack is larger than tbe cob and the cob is larger than the pony, and the sizes we have indicated are after tbe best English usage. The Morgan horse, in his original type, would bave been the Englisbman's true ideal of tbe cob.

Contraction of tbe hoof, says the *Live Stock Journal*, is certainly not a cause bnt is almost invariably the effect of navicular disease. It is the resnlt of an atrophy, or wasting of the soft, sensitive structures contained within the horny box, consequent on tbeir diminished activity, the born adapting itself to these structures that it incloses and protects. A foot thrown ont of use, decreases in size. Natnre has given certain structnres for certain nses. If these nses are avoided, the parts diminish in bulk. Wear the arm in a sling for any length of time, the mnscles shrink, and the hand withers. So with the horse's foot, when the weight is taken off it as mncb as possible in motion, and also in the stable, the mnscles of the shonlder tbrown much out of nse waste, and in the foot, the quarters draw in, the heels narrow, the frog hardens and decreases in size, etc., and the sole thickens and heightens, in short, the foot becomes contracted.

It does not pay to dispose of good mares and bny old, broken-down mares for breeding purposes. The defects of the marea will almost certainly reappear in tbe prodnce, no matter how fine a atallion is nsed. Blind mares, if bred, generally prodnce colts which sooner or later, generally in a very sbort time, go blind. Another fact which ahonld be remembered is this, never breed to an ugly tempered, vicious stallion, as the colts will inherit this fanlt to a greater or less degree.

The Uee of Clyeters.

Clysters are nsed for all the domestic animals, and to effect many nsefnl purposes. Tbey empty the bowels; destroy nnd remove worms; exert according to their composition soothing, sedative, or stimnlant effects on the rectum; by reflex action tbese effects are propagated to adjacent and even to remote organs; while in additiou tbey prove convenient vebicles for introducing into the body food and medicines which in sore throat, tetanus, apoplexy, or other cases, cannot readily be swallowed. A clyster of soap introduced into tbe anus and held for a minnte or two encourages tbe action of the bowels, especially in dogs and cats and in young foals and calves. Whether in health or disease no remedies are more safe and effectual for maintaining tbe regnlar action of tbe bowels, and when properly nsed they sometimes supersede the necessity for purgatives. In constipation and torpidity, after bardened, impacted, obstructing fæcal masses are broken down and removed by tbe hand, finger, or small spatula, laxative clysters may be advantageously thrown up in large amount, intermitting the operation whenever straining occurs, raising the hind parts, and by pressure increasing the retaining capacity of tbe anus. A gallon and a half to two gallons may thns be introduced into tbe rectum of n draught horse, a pint into the rectum of a dog 40lb. weight. When the posterior gut is tbus distended, not only is mechanical facility given for the outward movement of the contents of the canal, bnt by reflex action peristalsis is enconraged far beyond actual contact of the injected fluid. Thus, to evoke the full action of the bowels there sbould be slowly introduced a large volumne of tepid water and soap, the laxative effects of which are increased by the addition of oil, salines, oil of turpentine, or solution of aloes. It is donbtful whetber even with an extra long tube, fluids can be made to pass npwards tbrougb the illocæcal valve. These copious tepid injections, with full doses of opium, and occasional tobacco smoke clysters, notably relax intestinal spasm, and prove the chief treatment of cases of invagination and intussusception, whether in horses or dogs. The introduction into the rectum of one part of sodium bicarbonate, dissolved in eight of water, immediately followed by tartaric acid solution of like strength, produces sudden evalution of carbonic anhydride, which has occasionally brougbt the misplaced intestine into its natural position.

Tolerably copious clysters of tepid water or other bland fluid exert local soothing effects, not only on the intestines but by reflex action allay irritability, spasm, and pain of the nrino-genital organs, and frequently relieve snppression of urine. Their efficacy is sometimes increased by tbe addition of opium and other sedatives, which are nsed in about the same doses as are given by the month. By reflex action the kidneys, bladder, and uterus are also beneficially acted npon by stringent and stimulant enemata. For destroying and dislodging the oxyuris curvula, popnlarly known as ascarides, clysters of turpentine and lime water, and of solution of aloes, quassia, or chloride of iron, are very effective. In house dogs tronbled with constipation and hæmorrhoids, the cantious daily injection of two or three ounces of cold water proves serviceable.

When intended to be retained or absorbed, clysters should be limited in amount; one or two pints snffice for horses, three to four onnces for dogs 40-pound weight. To allay irritability and spasm in troublesome diarrhœa and dysentery, vegetable astringents, opium, and acetate of lead are given usually with well-boiled tepid starch gruel. In such case the injection may be repeated every honr. Nutrient clysters usefni in tetanus, in sore throat and low fever, when patients will not or cannot eat, nsually consist of linseed tea, with milk and eggs, or of strong beef tea introduced at a temperatnre of 100 degrees, and repeated not oftener tban four or five times in the twenty-four honrs. In cases of low fever in horse and distemper in dogs, a little wine or whiskey is sometimes added to the clyster. Snppositories of raw or cooked meat are readily absorbed from the rectum, especially if they are previonsly moistened with diluted hydrocbloric acid and pepsin.—*Veterinary Journal.*

Uee of Dieinfectants.

In relation to disinfection, I believe, aays Prof. Periam, that in virulent diseases it is necessary to disinfect the stable or hospital at least once a week, in addition to that constantly in nse for the evacnations. The valne of disinfection is no longer open to discnssion. Its valne is reduced to scientific facts. Experiment has also shown the value of two or more disinfectanta in combination. For cesspools, drains, and others of a like character, the following formula will be found good:

Snlphate of zinc, one part; oak bark, powdered, one part; sulphate of iron, one part; mix, and foim into balls with tar, of suitable size for use.

Of disinfectants in solid (powdered) form, the following are cheap and effective:

Carbolic acid, one ponnd; copperns, two pounds; air-slacked lime, two busbels; mix, and use freely.

Another: Burnt alnm, one part; dry chloride lime, two parts; mix, nnd place in shallow dishes about the stahle.

Another: White vitrol, (snlphate of zinc), one part, copperas, powdered, twenty parts; gypsum, powdered, thirty-six parts.

Still another is: Carbolic acid, powdered, one part; gypsum, powdered, fifty parts; copperas, 150 parts; mix.

One more: Flowers of sulphnr, one ponnd; common salt, two ponnds; copperas, three pounds.

A cheap and effective liqnid disinfectant to be nsed aa a wash is made of carbolic acid, one ounce; white vitriol two ounces; water, two gallons.

A powerful disinfectant, but poisonous if swallowed, ia made as follows: Chloride of zinc, four onnces; copperas, eigbt ounces; water, one-half gallon; dissolved, a pint of the solntion in n gallon of water will be of full strength to be nsed. It mnst he properly marked and placed where children will not get it.

Chloralum, already spoken of in the last lecture, is made by the following formnla: Chloride of aluminum, one and one-half ponnds; water, one gallon; dissolve.

Tbis has no smell and ia not poisonous. Of fumigants, sulphnr is probably one of the best. It should be used strong enough to set the animals congbing, and then immediately discontinued, to be again exbihited the second or third day. If sulpbnr be mixed with tar, the generated gases of combustion form one of the best atmospberic disinfectants known.

In this connection we may remark that disinfectants are not only of service when and wbere contagions diseases are known to exist, bnt will be fonnd an admirable preservative of health in atables and in barns, where either horses or cattle are housed.

Horses and Hot Weather.

I wish to give your many readers my method of treating my borses dnring the hot season, which is generally tbe busiest season on the farm. In the first place I aim to have them only in good working order, as any surplus of flesh is more of a nnisance at tbis time of tne year than any otber. This can be easily done by proper management. No difference what the work is tbat bas to be done, the condition of tbe horses depends npon tbe treatment tbey receive, and not upon the amonnt of labor they are made to perform. After having them in proper condition to stand hot weather, neitber too fat nor too poor, the work should be managed according to the condition and temperature of the weather. It is both hard on man and beast to do tbe same amount nf work eacb day of the week regardless of consequences. A day in which the air is oppressive, and the rays of tbe snn sultry and scorching, no team should be compelled to push along at the steady and rapid gait which they may he able to stand without injury on cooler days. By watching this matter carefully, more work can be done hy the same team dnring the season tban by compelling it to do all it can eacb day, regardless of tbe weather. I find that working earlier and later during the severe bot weather and giving the horses a longer nooning has a good effect. The rays of tbe snn are severe between ten and two o'clock, and when a certain amount of work must be done eacb day it is well to make up at least a part of that time during the early morning and late in tbe evening, and give tbe borses tbe benefit of it in the middle of the day. Horses are affected during tbis season by their feed more than any one would suppose, and by working earlier and later gives an opportunity to improve upon the usnal way of feeding by introducing four meals a day instead of three. The horse has a smaller stomach in proportion to its size than any other animal, and cannot stow away enough food at once to last it any great length of time, hence is greatly benefited by being fed oftener and not such large quantities at a time. By beginning early as possible in the morning and quitting at ten o'clock or soon after and resting until two o'clock, I find it a very good plan to feed two light meals dnring the time, one shortly after nnhitching and the other just before going to work. When this is done the first meal should be the larger, as it is not well to work on too full a stomacb. No matter how or when horses are fed they shonld always be allowed a drink of fresh water before eating. There is no doubt but that if this was strictly adhered to tbere would be fewer sick horses in tbe country. If a horse is thirsty and allowed to eat a meal of dry food before drinking it will have a tendency to make him still more thirsty, and when he is given water he is apt to overdo the matter by drinking too mucb. Another and more dangerons thing connected with snch a way of doing is that wben the stomacb is full of dry food and a horse is allowed to drink all he pleases and as he pleases he is apt to drink in a very hasty manner, and by so doing will wash particles of the food from tbe stomach into the intestines, which cannot but be injurious, and often resnlts in severe cases of sickness or deatb. But the manner and time of feeding is not all that is to be taken into consideration. The kind of food is of paramount importance. It is safe to say that three-fourtbs of our farmers feed too much corn to their horses dnring the beated term. So many ears of corn are dealt out tbree times a day, regardless of the amount of work the horses are doing or the temperature of the weather. I believe, in fact I know by actual experience, that oats are mnch superior to corn as food for the Summer months. No other grain save wheat contains so large a proportion of the albuminoids, wbich give strength for work. They are not so heating in tbeir nature, and horses fed on oats entirely or in part are not so liable to become over-heated. Chopped feed makes a palatable and cooling feed for the noon meal, but by tbe new process of grinding wheat tbere is bnt little of the gluten left, and without it there is not a great deal of nntriment in it. A good feed cutter sbonld be found in every barn in the country for the proper preparation of oats or whatever material may be used for the chop feed. There are many other matters which could be dwelt npon concerning the treatment of horses in bot weather, bnt time and space forbid at this time. I may speak of them again. Snffice it to say that there is no reason for horses running down in flesh or being injnred dnring tbe hot weather of Summer, and yet do a great amount of work if properly managed.—*Stockman.*

A good healthy condition in horses is generally indicated by a glossy coat of hair. Although grooming bas considerable to do with keeping the hair in proper order, without the animal is in fnir physical status it is next to impossible to keep the hair in as fine a condition as it migbt be with everything in its favor. As an illnstration of this take the colt while it is still living upon the milk of tbe mare, and its coat is as sleek and bright as it conld be wisbed, bnt take it from the dam and let it exist upon other rations, and a harshness is soon noticeable in its covering. Therefore a ration of grain which would come the nearest to filling the place of a motber's milk would be best for colts after being weaned. It is claimed by those wbo have tested the matter tbat a diet composed of one part of linseed oil meal, two parts of wheat middlings and two parts of oat meal is excellent. This should be given sparingly at first and tbe quantity increased as tbe animal grows older. The oil meal will make the coat brigbt and glossy.

It is absolntely necessary that proper precantions should be taken to prevent tbe horse from galling before any effort is made to beal the abrasions. The collar should be properly fitted, and should be kept scrupulously clean by frequent washing with soap and water. As a cooling and healing application, the following will be found very efficient: Sugar of lead 1 oz., sulphate of zinc 1 oz., water 2 pints; mix and apply with a sponge two or three times a day.

Don't think your horse in best condition to endure a long trip or a bard drive becanse he has stood in the stable for weeks and done nothing. If there is ever a time that he is "soft," it is after a long idle spell, but many nnthinking men do not realize this, and horses of standing and staying qualities are often injured by being brought too suddenly from idleness to hard labor.

It is a bad practice for breeders to use a stallion in service for trying, a borse being indifferent after many "false attempts" nnd frequently becomes almost nnmanageable. It pays to keep n "teaser," as it secures better service from the stallion—keeps him in better condition, and makes him more easily managed.

Speed Programme

—OF—

THIRD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE—For two-year-old colt owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to huggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second $45, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, Aug. 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

N. B. In all running races the second horse saves entrance. The time of closing entries extends to August 1st, at 10 o'clock P. M.

C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.
ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.

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ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

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SETTER PUPPIES.

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Apply to

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SPECIAL SALE.

30 Head of Fine TROTTING

—AND—

Running Horses!

BY ORDER OF

R. P. CLEMENT, Esq.,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., ON

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1884.

On account of having sold his Ranch, Mr. Clement is retiring permanently from Stock Raising.

—o—

The sale will take place on the premises of the

SAN FRANCISCO

Horse Market

AND CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,

33, 35 & 37 New Montgomery St.,

H. Fromberg, Proprietor.

—o—

The above Stock will be sold WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE. The Stock can be seen at the above place on August 18th, and up to the day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

☞For further information and Catalogues, apply to 33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery street.

S. C. BOWLEY, Auctioneer.

Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association,

Santa Rosa.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING PURSES HAVING FAILED TO fill have been reopened, to close

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16.

Pacing, 2:20 Class; Purse $500; $350 to first; $150 to second; $50 to third horse.

Trotting; free for all; purse $800; $480 to first; $240 to second; $80 to third horse; Director and Nellie R. barred.

The 2:40 class also having failed to fill, the following has been substituted;

Trotting; 2:35 class; purse $500; $300 to first; $150 to second; $50 to third horse; James H. and Joe Arthurton barred.

Entrance ten per cent. Address communications to C. H. Bane, Secretary, Santa Rosa, Cal.

I. DE TURK, President.

C. H. BANE, Secretary.
WILL ACTON, Assistant Secretary.

STATE FAIR RACES.

EXTRA PURSE,

—TO BE—

Trotted Saturday, Sept. 20th.

Purse $200, for Yearling Trotters; Dash of a Mile.

Entries close Monday, Aug. 18th. Five to enter and three to start.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST Field Trial Club DERBY FOR 1884.

Nominations close Nov. 10th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.

N. E. WHITE, Secretary,
Sacramento, Cal.

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

MESSRS. WINSLOW AND KELLY BEG TO announce the opening of their headquarters, in connection with their wholesale and retail liquor establishment, 871 Market St., San Francisco.

All necessary materials for writing, and conveniences for keeping club books and records left in their charge will be found.

It will be the purpose of the proprietors to study the comfort of their patrons at all times.

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Easton & Eldridge, 22 Montgomery st. San Francisco.
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Alameda County, Cal., being the well-known

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AUCTION!

Saturday, Aug. 16, 1884,

At **12** o'clock, noon, on the property.

An opportunity never before offered for securing small tracts of productive FRUIT LAND in this celebrated location.

Surrounded by the famous orchards of Meek, Wenton, Blackwood, Jessup and others, and on account of its proximity to San Francisco and the cheap transportation this land offers advantages unequaled by any other section in the State, **and is rapidly enhancing in value. Secure a Homestead with an income. Only sixty minutes from San Francisco.**

Long Credit and Low Rate of Interest.

☞Only one-third Cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 yearly payments; interest on deferred payment only 7 per cent. per annum.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT.

That portion of the tract comprising 100 acres, on which are the improvements, include the

Strobridge Mansion,

A magnificent modern residence of twenty rooms, completely and elegantly furnished. Broad verandas and every comfort of a luxurious home.

Fine large stables, carriage houses, summer houses and out buildings; also trout pond and never-failing stream of running water; fine orchard of five acres, assorted fruits; handsome lawn, etc., will be sold as a whole, including the furniture.

Send for Diagram Catalogue of Ranch; also, Stock Catalogue.

And don't fail to see the Property before the day of sale.

At the same time and place will be sold Strobridge's celebrated band of

Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep, Fine Driving and Trotting Horses, High Grade Durham Cows, Farming Implements, Furniture, etc.

To Reach the Ranch.

The 7:30 and 10 A. M. boats from San Francisco connect at Oakland pier with Haywards train. Free Busses meet all trains, taking parties to see the ranch, allowing ample time to view the property and return to the city in the afternoon.

ON DAY OF SALE,

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Oakland pier on arrival of 9 A. M. boat from the city; Market street, Oakland, at 9:25; and East Oakland at 9:35 A. M. This train will return to the city after the sale.

Don't fail to examine this choice fruit land before day of sale.

An Ample Free Lunch Will be Provided

Tickets for Special Train and further particulars can be had of the undersigned.

Taggart & Dingee,
460 and 462 Eighth St., Oakland.
Easton & Eldridge,
22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or
W. H. Rhodehamel,
Haywards.

How It Works.

A correspondent to one of the interior papers, speaking of the depletion of our trout streams, says:

"There used to be some nice tront streams about Napa. From fifteen to twenty years ago one could fill his creel in a few hours on any Spring day along Dry Creek, Little Napa Creek, Milliken Creek, the little stream (without a name) that meanders down from the hills in the rear of the Asylum, and others. In those days there was even less respect paid to the law than there is to-day, and continual poaching must have greatly depleted the streams ere this. In fact we hear that there are now no trout in one of these streams, where once upon a time the writer could whip out a dozen or two before breakfast, and that, too, within 300 yards of the business centre of the town."

To this statement, which we personally know to be true, we could add a hundred more streams that are now completely depleted. One case is as good as a hundred when it offers the opportunity to prove the truth or falsehood of the depletion claimed without much trouble. The additional case we cite is Wild Cat stream, behind San Pablo, formerly an excellent stream for trout, but which is now thoroughly depleted. How can it be otherwise when every man fishing, or at least fifteen out of every twenty, catch scores and hundreds of fingerlings every time they go out? These small fish form the stock from which our supply must come. Destroy your stock and where is your future supply? Let us go on, by all means, and kill every fingerling we can catch. After awhile there will not be a brook trout in the State, and then when we have paid $20,000 or $30,000 to replenish our streams, and have no fishing for years, we shall know how to appreciate the value of our brook trout. In the meantime let us show our personal independence, and act like outcasts and vagabonds. Quite a number of pure Eastern trout have recently been caught at the head waters of the Yuba and other large rivers. This shows that these grand fish have not died out of our waters since first planted as alleged. However, the secret of their growth lies in the fact that the fingerling sharps cannot reach their haunts.

The Sunday *Capital* says: "The carp is to the fish species what the hog is to the beast creation. It isn't fit to be eaten, for it lives on filth." What does the chicken, the duck, or the turkey eat? Yet we know Brother White likes a cold chicken, or a Thanksgiving turkey as well as any man. There are ways of cooking a carp, which if eaten in ignorance will make a connisseur's eyes snap.

SAN MATEO

—AND—

Santa Clara County

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

SAN JOSE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PURSE FOR RACE NO. 4, TROTTING; 3-minute Class, having failed to fill, the following has been substituted, and is now open, to close

TUESDAY, August 19.

TROTTING; 2:35 Class; Purse $500; $300 to first; $150 to second; $50 to third horse.

W. T. ADEL, President.
J. HINMAN, Secretary, San Jose, Cal.

Golden Gate FAIR RACES.

—o—

ALL INTERESTED WILL TAKE NOTICE THAT Nos. 17 and 18, on the regular Speed Programme of the Golden Gate Fair Association, did not fill, and as substitutes the Board of Directors offer a trotting purse of $1,000; free for all horses, with Director and Nellie R. to wagon. Also, a running purse of $750, free-for-all; 2 miles and repeat. Both of these races will take place on Saturday, September 6th, which will give the 2:22 horses, which trot on Monday, a chance at the big prize on Saturday. Entries to the above will close with the Secretary, August 14th.

Stockton Fair Races.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PURSE FOR FREE-FOR-ALL CLASS OF TROTters having failed to fill, has been reopened with the same conditions, viz.: $1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; free for all (Director to wagon.) Purse $1,200.

☞Entries to close with the Secretary on MONDAY, September 1st.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
J. M. LuRue, Secretary.

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles

Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.

Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.

Valuable and undisputable testimonials from all points mailed free on application.

The **Specific** is sold in quart bottles, price **$2**

New York City: John Carle & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 153 Water Street, cor. Maiden Lane, Headquarters for New York City.
Hartford, Conn.: A. Marwick, Jr., & Co., 376 Asylum St.
Newark, N. J.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 14 Ward St.
Philadelphia, Pa.: B. O'Brien, 1,600 South Tenth St.
Savannah, Ga.: Solomons & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.: Wakelee & Co., under Occidental Hotel.
Cleveland, O.: F. S. Slosson. 223 Superior St.
Baltimore, Md.: Louis Senft & Co., 22 N. Howard St.
Chicago, Ill.: J. H. Fenton, 187 and 189 Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 180 Wabash Av.
Melbourne, Australia: James A. Roberts.

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Proprietor and Manufacturer, 101 Trumbull Avenue.
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Carriages
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ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

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1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

HAMBRINO FILLY FOR SALE.

HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21¼, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance: was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

J. H. CAFFEE, Indianapolis Ind.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

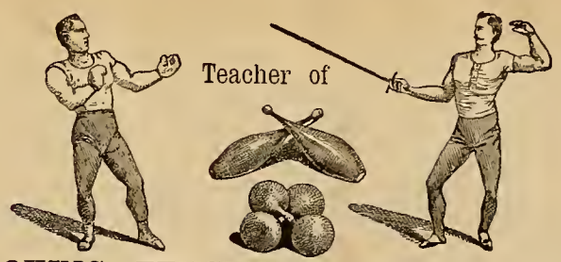
Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

LOUIS CERICHTEN,



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Lessons Given at Above Place or Gentlemen's Residences.

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The California Powder Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

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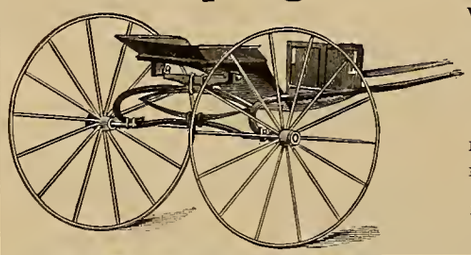
THE CHAMPION

One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

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All Kinds of Vehicles,

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FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

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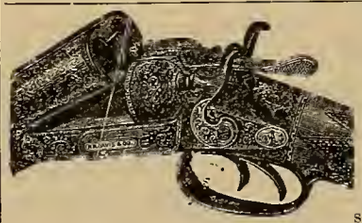

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—IMPORTER OF—

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416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Catalognes on application. Le Pages' Liqnid Glues Sole Agent for the Coast.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Yonng Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, ont of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are strong trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

ANYTHING. **CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE.** EVERYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. Sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,** Pittsburg, Pa.

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NEW

'Singer' Model Sewing Machines only $15

Including an **$8.00** set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. **Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years.** Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. We will send one anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. Save $15 to $35 by addressing

CEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

Annual Fair

—OF THE—

SONOMA and MARIN DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

(DISTRICT NO. 4,)

—AT—

Petaluma,

August 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1884.

The District comprises the counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano and Lake.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Tuesday, August 26, 1884.

No. 1—Running, free for all, dash of one mile. Purse $300.
No. 2—Trotting, 2:40 class. Purse $800.
No. 3—Trotting, district, for three-year-olds. Purse $300.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 27.

No. 4—Running, district, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit $100 added. $25 to second horse. One mile dash.
No. 5—Trotting, 2:22 class. Purse $1,000.
No. 6—Trotting, district, 2:40 class. Purse $100.

Third Day—Thursday, August 28.

No. 7—Running, for two-year-olds. $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added. $50 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile dash.
No. 8—Running, free for all, purse $500. Mile and repeat.
No. 9—Pacing, 2:20 class. Purse $600.

Fourth Day—Friday, August 29.

No. 10—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below fixed valuation, and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One-and-one-fourth mile dash.
No. 11—Trotting, district, for yearlings, purse $150. Mile dash.
No. 12—Trotting, 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.

Fifth Day—Saturday, August 30.

No. 13—Running, free for all, purse $600. Two mile dash.
No. 14—Running, consolation purse, $150. $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times 15 lbs. from their entitled weight. One mile dash.
No. 15—Trotting, free for all, Director to wagon. Purse $1,000.
No. 16—Trotting, district, for gentlemen's roadsters; purse $150; owners to drive; to road wagons or carts weighing not less than 150 pounds.

Horses in all district races must have been owned in the district June 1, 1884.

The track has just received a dressing and is in first rate condition—both fast and safe.

Entries to close August 1, 1884.

—o—

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the yearling trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. All purses unless otherwise specified divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

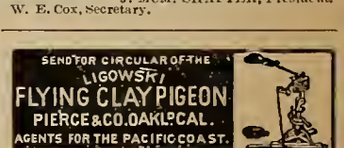
Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct color, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the secretary.

J. McM. SHAFTER, President.
W. E. Cox, Secretary.



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HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit ON REASONABLE TERMS.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to this office or to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

116 Washington St., San Francisco

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND

& CONTENTS that will help you to [illegible] AT ONCE, than any other method [illegible] never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nas

Monmouth PARK Association,

Long Branch, New Jersey.

The Following Stakes are now open, to close and name on Aug. 15, 1884.

FIRST SUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The Hopeful Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885, or $25 if declared by June 25th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; five furlongs.

The July Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885, or $25 if declared by June 25th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; three-quarters of a mile.

MIDSUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The Tyro Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885, or $25 if declared by June 25th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; maidens allowed 7 lbs.; three-quarters of a mile.

The Sapling Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885, or $25 if declared by June 25th, 1685, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; the winner of the Tyro Stakes lo carry 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs.; three-quarters of a mile.

SECOND SUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The August Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885, or $25 if declared by July 25th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; three-quarters of a mile.

The Criterion Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1, 1885, or $25 if declared by July 25th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs.; three-quarters of a mile.

FIRST SUMMER MEETING, 1886.

The Lorillard Stakes for 1886, for three-year-olds, of $500 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by Jannsry 1st, 1885, or $50 if declared by January 1st, 1886, $100 if declared by June 25th, 1886, with $5,000 given by Mr. Pierre Lorillard; the Association to add $1,000 for second; the third to save his stake; horses foaled in the United States are not eligible for this stake unless sired in a foreign country, or by a stallion represented by subscription to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885; one mile and a half.

[The get of the following stallions can be entered in the Lorillard Stakes, viz.: Billet, Sensation, Bramble, Great Tom, Enquirer, Alarm, Reform, Duke of Magenta, Saxon, Mortemer, Kingfisher, The Ill-Used, Stonehenge, Glsnelg, Virgil, Rutherford, King Ban, Joe Hooker.]

The Monmouth Oak Stakes, for fillies three-years-old, of $100 each, b. f., or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1885, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $30 if declared by June 25, 1886, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile and a quarter.

MIDSUMMER MEETING, 1886.

The Stockton Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1885, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $30 if declared by June 25, 1886, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of two or more three-year-old stakes of the value of $2,000 to carry 7 lbs extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs; one mile and a quarter.

The Stevens Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1885, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $30 if declared by June 25, 1886, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of two or more three-year-old stakes of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs; one mile and five furlongs.

SECOND SUMMER MEETING, 1886.

The Omnibus Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $100 each for starters, with $10,000 added, of which $7,500 to the winner, $1,000 to the second, $1,000 to the nominator of tbe winner, and $500 to the nominator of the second; a winner when carrying standard weight (i. e. without allowance) under the conditions of the race, or more, of any three-year-old stake of the value of $2,500 (bandicaps excepted), to carry 5 lbs; of two or more of such stakes, 7 lbs extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs; entrance $25 (the only liability), to go to the race fund; if paid at the time of naming, the engagement to follow ownership of tbe horse without written transfer, unpaid forfeits or death of nominator not to disqualify a horse (if its owner at the time of starting bs qualified), and horses may be entered by persons not their owners; one mile and a half.

N. B.—An owner need not pay at time of naming. If he does not, his entry is subject to the rules of racing without above exceptions.

The West End Hotel Stakes, for fillies three years old, of $100 each, h. f,, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1885, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $30 if declared by July 25, 1886, with $1,000 added by the West End Hotel: the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; a winner of a three-year-old stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; one mile and a half.

SECOND SUMMER MEETING, 1887.

The Home Bred Produce Stakes, for the produce of mares covered in 1884, of $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by July 25, 1887, with $500 added; the second to receive $100 out of stakes; the mares to be the exclusive property of the subscribers at the time of subscribing and foaling, and the produce to remain wholly their property until after the race, or pay forfeit; those by untried stallions or out of untried mares allowed 3 lbs: if both, 5 lbs; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; allowances cumulative; three-quarters of a mile.

(In connection with this stake, see Racing Rule, No. 8.)

Nominations to be addressed to J. H. COSTER, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York.

GEO. L. LORILLARD, President.

JOHN H. COSTER, Secretary.

VULCANIZED FIBRE AXLE WASHERS.

Far Superior to Leather. Warranted Not Affected by Oil or Grease

One Set Will Outwear Three or Four Sets of the Best Pressed Leather Washers. Ask Dealers for It.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE LIST,

Which is far below any Leather Washer List.

DIEFFENBACHER & WIHL, GENERAL AGENTS, 318 Front Street, San Francisco.

The Annual

STATE FAIR

—AT—

Sacramento,

CALIFORNIA,

COMMENCES

SEPT. 8th, 1884,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

THE NEW EXPOSITION BUILDING, one of the largest and most commodious in the United States, will be occupied for the first time. It embraces 121,000 square feet of floor space, of which 45,600 feet is in the Main Hall, 12,000 feet in Horticultural Hall, 12,000 feet in Machinery Hall, 12,000 feet in Industrial Hall, 12,000 feet in the Art Gallery, 12,800 feet in Conservatories and 17,600 feet in the Promenade Galleries

Space Should be Procured at Once,

As applications are being received daily. A 150-horse-power engine will furnish power free of charge. Articles for exhibition transported free to and from the Exhibition by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

No Such Opportunity Has Ever Been Offered to Exhibit the Agricultural Mechanical and Industrial Products of Our State.

—o—

THE AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY

Will be made by counties, and promises to eclipse any exhibition ever made of California's principal resources. This fine exhibit will be forwarded to the World's Fair at New Orleans at the close of this exhibition.

The Exhibition Building will open MONDAY EVENING, September 8th, and close September 20th, 1884.

THE LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT

at the Park will be opened THURSDAY, September 11th and close September 20th.

☞Any further information can be had upon application to the Secretary, from whom Premium Lists may be obtained.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary, Sacramento.

NINETEENTH

Industrial Exhibition

—AND—

Mechanics' Fair!

SAN FRANCISCO, 1884.

OPENS AUGUST 5TH; CLOSES SEPTEMBER 6th. Mechanical Progress, Invention, Art, and Natural Products will be represented by the best obtainable exhibits on this Coast. An

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

By an efficient orchestra every Afternoon and Evening.

—o—

ADMISSION:

Double season tickets, $5; single season, $3; apprentice season ticket, $1 00; child's, $1 50; adult gsinle admission, 50 cents; child's, 25 cents; SEASON TICKETS TO MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE AT HALF RATES.

P. B. CORNWALL, President.

J. H. CULVER, Secretary.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

El Dorado District

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

No. 8,

Comprising the counties of Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine and Mono, will be held at

Grass Valley,

NEVADA COUNTY, CAL.

Over $5,000 in Premiums.

Speed Programme

AT WATT PARK:

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, September 2d.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile dash, for two-year-olds; free for all. Purse, $150.

No. 2. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat, for district horses. Purse, $250.

No. 3. TROTTING; 2:55 class—For district horses Purse, $200.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 3d.

No. 4. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for district horses. Entrance, $25; $10 forfeit; $100 added.

No. 5. RUNNING—Selling race; valuation, $1000, with two pounds off for each $100 below, and three pounds added for each $100 above; one and one-eighth miles dash. Purse, $200.

No. 6. PACING; 2:20 class—Purse, $500.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 4th.

No. 7. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for all. $50, entrance; $15, forfeit; $250 added.

No. 8. PACING—Mile heats; two in three: for district horses. Purse, $150.

No. 9. TROTTING—For double teams; mile heats; best two in three. Purse, $75.

No. 10. WALKING FOR STALLIONS.—One mile; $5 entrance; $25 added.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 5th.

No. 11. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat; three-year-olds; district horses. Entrance, $25; $10 forfeit; $100 added.

No. 12. TROTTING; 2:45 class—Mile heats; three in five; district horses. Purse, $200.

No. 13. RUNNING—Saddle horse race, for district horses who have never won money; catch weights; half-mile dash. Entrance, $5; $25 added.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 6th.

No. 11. RUNNING—One and a half mile dash; free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added.

No. 15. TROTTING; 2:26 class—Free for all. Purse, $600.

No. 16. RUNNING—Mile race; go as you please; free for all. Entrance fee, $2.50; $25 added. Last mule out wins the money.

Remarks and Conditions.

All Trotting and Pacing Races, except when otherwise specified, best 3 in 5. Five to enter and three to start. In Running Races, to fill purses five or more subscribers are necessary.

In all races, except where otherwise expressly stated, entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

Purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. for first horse, 30 per cent. for second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern Trotting, and Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern Running Races.

The Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, or to trot or run a special race between heats. No money for a walk over. Horses entered for purses can only be drawn by consent of Judges.

All entries to be made in writing, giving name, sex, color and marks of horses; also name and residence of owner.

In Running Races, full colors must be worn by riders. Drivers in Trotting Races are requested to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in their entries, as their horses will be designat d upon programmes by colors worn by drivers.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 15th, 1884.

All races in which District Horses are entered, they must have been owned in the District prior to July 1st, 1884, except when specified "free for all."

Address all communications to

GEORGE FLETCHER

Assistant Secretary,

Holbrooke Hotel, Grass Valley, Cal.

GEO. G. BLANCHARD, President.

Sixth Annual Exhibition

—OF THE—

Sonoma County AGRICULTURAL Park Association

TO BE HELD AT

Santa Rosa, California.

—O N—

AUG. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, *and* 23, *inclusive,*

1884.

$6,000 IN PURSES!

$5,000 IN PREMIUMS!

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS PAVILION.

500 Stables. Splendid Grand Stand.

One of the Finest and Fastest Mile Tracks in the United States.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME:

Tuesday, August 19—First Day.

No. 1—Running, three-quarter-mile dash for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2—Trotting, three-minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second horse, $50 to third horse.

Wednesday, August 20—Second Day.

No. 3—Running, one-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit. $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 4—Trotting, 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse,

No. 5—Pacing, 2:20 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse.

Thursday, August 21—Third Day.

No. 6—Running, one-and-a-half-mile dash for three year-olds; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 7. Running, half mile and repeat, free for all; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 8. Trotting, 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second and $75 to third horse.

Friday, Aug. 22—Fourth Day.

No. 9. Running, selling race one-and-one-eighth mile dash; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

No. 10. Trotting, 2:27 class, purse, $600; $360 to first horse, $150 to second, and $90 to third horse.

No. 11. Trotting, purse of $500; free for all horses owned in the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Yolo, Solano, Lake and Mendocino, on the first day of June, 1884, that have never beaten 2:45; $300 to first horse $150 to second, and $50 to third horse.

Saturday, Aug. 23—Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running, two and one-fourth mile dash, free for all; $30 entrance, $15 forfeit, $250 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 13. Trotting, free for all; purse $800; $460 to first horse, $240 to second, and $80 to third horse. Director to wagon.

STOCKHOLDERS' RACE.

No. 14. Trotting, stockholders' purse $250, entrance fee $25. This race to be trotted during the Fair with at least one day's notice before race. Free for all horses owned by stockholders of this association on the first day of June, 1884. The horse winning the first heat to take $125 and go to the stable, the horse winning second heat to take $100 and go to stable, the horse winning third beat to take $25 and close the race.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six P. M of the day preceding the race, shall be require to start.

When there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6. P. M. of the day preceding the race No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races, (except fixed events), to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 2, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

I. DeTURK, President.

C. H. BANE, Secretary.
WILLACTON, Asst. Sec'ty

Coney Island

JOCKEY CLUB.

—o—

June Meeting,

1885.

—o—

STAKES TO CLOSE

AUG. 15th, 1884.

—o—

THE FOAM STAKES.

A sweepstakes of $25 each, p. p., with $1,000 added; for two-year-olds, foals of 1883: the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; five furlongs.

THE SURF STAKES.

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883; a sweepstakes of $25 each, p. p., with $1,000 added; the second to receive $100 of the stakes; the winner of the Foam Stakes to carry 7 lbs. extra; five furlongs.

June Meeting,

1886.

STAKES TO CLOSE

AUG. 15th, 1884.

THE MERMAID STAKES.

A sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared out before July 1st, 1885, with $1,250 added; for three-year-old fillies, foals of 1883; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; one mile and an eighth.

THE TIDAL STAKES.

For three-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $100 each, h. f., and only $20 if declared out before July 1st, 1885; for foals of 1883; with $1,500 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile,

THE CONEY ISLAND DERBY.

A sweepstakes of $100 each, h. f., and only $20 if declared out before July 1st, 1885, with $2,500 added; for three-year-olds, foals of 1883; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes; one mile and a half.

LEONARD W. JEROME.
President.

—o—

ENTRIES TO BE ADDRESSED TO

J. G. K. Lawrence,

Secretary Coney Island Jockey Club.

N.E. cor. Fifth ave. and Twenty-second st., New York

IN THE STUD.

Llewellin Setter Dog

CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. E. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

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365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

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ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

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Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.

This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

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JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

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Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208, Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1708. Dam KITTIE BERNIE 2D, No. 4179.

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FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Nember as leader.

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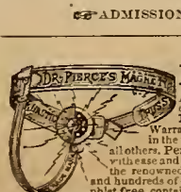

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FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

SAN MATEO

—AND—

Santa Clara County

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

No. 5,

—TO BE HELD AT—

San Jose, Cal.

—ON—

September 29th & 30th,

—AND—

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

INCLUSIVE.

Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th—First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2—Running; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 3—Running; two mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 25th.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30th—Second Day.

No. 4—Trotting; three minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 5—Trottiug; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.

No. 6—Trottiug; 2:30 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Running; half mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25, second $15 third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $330; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 lbs. weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 lbs.; purse $250; $150 to first, $75 to second, $25 to third horse.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to second horse.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $50 to first horse at first quarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trottiug; 2:28 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $200; mile heats, three to five to rule; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.

Horses to be owned in District June 1, 1884.

Pacing Race; 2:25 class; purse $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third. Five to enter and three to start. Same to take place during the fair; date to be decided on hereafter.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, alternating if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to first, 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance fee, ten per cent.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.

☞Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

W. T. ADEL, President.
J. HINMAN, Secretary.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

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1884. 1884

Stockton Fair,

September 23d to 27th,

INCLUSIVE.

—OVER—

$20,000

IN PURSES OFFERED.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse that wins a part of the purse.

In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. of purse.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

Entries close August 1st, 1884, with the Secretary.

Entrance fee 10 per cent.

For full conditions see small speed programme.

—o—

TUESDAY, September 23.

No. 1—$2,000—United States stallion—Trotting race—Free for all—Purse $2,000, and $500 extra to the horse that beats the best stallion record.

No. 2—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:36 class; purse $1,000.

No. 3—$400; district running; mile dash; for two year-olds or under. Purse $400.

No. 4—$400; District trotting; best 2 in 3 for two year-olds or under. Purse $400.

No. 5—$400; District trotting; four-year-old class. Purse $400.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

No. 6—$800—Pacific Coast running—Selling race; valuation $1,000, with three pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above; mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 7—$800; Pacific Coast hurdle race; mile and repeat over four hurdles. Purse $800.

No. 8—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000 (closed March 15th, with fourteen entries.)

No. 9—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:22 class. Purse $1,200.

THURSDAY, September 25.

Ladies' Equestrianism—Open to Pacific Coast. Five moneys—Aggregate $100.

No. 10—$800; Pacific Coast running; free for all; mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 11—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:27 class Purse $1,000.

No. 12—$400; district trotting; for three-year-olds nr under. Purse $400.

No. 13—$500; Pacific Coast novelty race; 1½ mile dash; $100 to each one-half mile, balance to winner of last half. Purse $500.

FRIDAY, September 26.

No. 14—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for four-year-olds (closed March 15th, with eight entries). Purse $1,000.

No. 15—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; free for all (Director to wagon). Purse $1,200.

No. 16—$400; district trotting; 2:36 class. Purse $400.

No. 17—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:24 class. Purse $1,000.

SATURDAY, September 27.

Ladies' Equestrianism—For residents of district only; five moneys; aggregate $100.

No. 18—$500; district running; mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $500.

No. 19—$500; Pacific Coast pacing; 2:25 class. Purse $500.

No. 20—$1,000; State trotting; for two-year-olds (closed March 15th, with nine entries). Purse $1,000.

—o—

Agricultural District No. 2 comprises the counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern, State of California.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

—o—

Board of Directors for 1884.

L. U. SHIPPEE, J. H. O'BRIEN,
JOHN E. MOORE, JAS. A. SHEPHERD,
JAMES A. LOUTTIT, FRED ARNOLD,
R. C. SARGENT, R. W. RUSSELL.

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B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regulator, Belsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

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THIRD ANNUAL MEETING
—OF THE—
SANT CRUZ COUNTY
Agricultural Fair Association.
At Santa Cruz.
—COMMENCING—
Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1884,
—AND ENDING—
Saturday, August 16th, 1884.

SPEED PROGRAMME

FIRST DAY, Tuesday, August 12th.

No. 1—Trotting race; three-minute class; Purse, $400.
No. 2—Trotting race; 2:40 class; Purse, $200. Free for all horses owned in the district.

SECOND DAY, Wednesday, August 13th.

No. 3—Trotting race; 2:27 class; Purse, $500.
No. 4—Trotting race; Purse, $150; three-minute class. Free for all horses owned in the district.

THIRD DAY, Thursday, August 14th.

No. 5—Pacing race; 2:20 class; Purse, $400.
No. 6—Trotting race; 2:50 class; Purse, $160; for all horses owned in the district.

FOURTH DAY, Friday, August 15th.

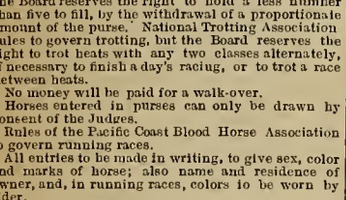
No. 7—Trotting race; 2:40 class; Purse, $400.
No. 8—Running race; Purse $160. Free for all; half mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY, Saturday, August 16th.

No. 9—Trotting race; 2:22 class; Purse, $500.
No. 10—Trotting race; Purse, $260; for all horses owned in the district.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on all purses, to accompany nomination.
In all races five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats with any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish a day's racing, or to trot a race between heats.
No money will be paid for a walk-over.
Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of the Judges.
Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races.
All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horse; also name and residence of owner, and, in running races, colors to be worn by rider.
All purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third. A horse distancing the field shall be entitled to only first and third money.
Entries to all the above races will close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.
R. C. KIRBY, President,
JAMES O. WANZER, Secretary.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to
Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
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RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, forwarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.
Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
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HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,

MANUFACTURER OF
FINE HARNESS
AGENT FOR
Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,
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Stick Fast Toe Weights.
HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK
A Specialty.
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Linen Sheets and Hoods,
SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.

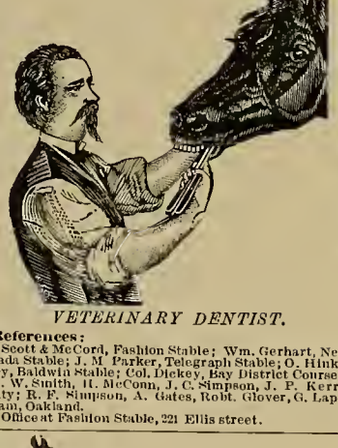
THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.
—Just received, a large stock of—
ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.
AGENTS FOR
STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

DIETZ'S PATENT

CHECK HOOK.
Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.
Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.
There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.
Orders sent to
A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.
Will receive prompt attention.
☞When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.
References;
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

FOR SALE.
Thoroughbreds
OF ALL AGES.
ENQUIRE OF
HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD.
BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884.
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
†11:45 P M		†7:50 P M
		†8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		†8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.
SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.
For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following Rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	6 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt
☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜
For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO
Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.
THE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.
RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE
SUPERIOR FACILITIES
AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for
Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.
TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR
MONTEREY,
THE MOST CHARMING
Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.
with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY
Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.
THE BATHING FACILITIES
AT THE
"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"
ARE UNSURPASSED,
having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains
SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS
(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.
THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,
APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ.
IS VIA THE
Southern Pacific Railroad,
(Broad Gauge).
The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably
Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.
Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.
These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to
FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen, Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.
☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.
TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6th, 1884.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‖8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	¶6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso, Express and East	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	Emigrant and East	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera,	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles, Express and East	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	Emig't	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	6:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*8:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
8:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*3:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.
*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.
¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*1:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:35—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:16.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*8:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37:—9:07—9:37—10:07,—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—6:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:08—9:06—10:06—11:08.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:46—*7:16—7:45—8:15—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*6:15—5:15—*6:15—8:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:16.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANNOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. V. No. 7.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

TURF AND TRACK.

Saratoga.

July 31st.—Purse, $500, of which $50 to the second; and the entrance money, $15 each, to be divided between the second and third horses. Non-winners in 1884 of a race of the value of $1,000 allowed 7 lbs.; those not having won a race in 1884 allowed 14 lbs.; maidens allowed, if four years old, 12 lbs.; if five years or upward, 25 lbs.; 7 entries; mile and seventy yards.

G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, 6, by Joe Hooker, dam Big Gun, 110 lbs.....(Fitzpatrick) 1
E. J. Baldwin's Lucky B., 4, 104 lbs.....(Holloway) 2
O. Bowie's Bessie, 4, 106 lbs.....(Taylor) 3
J. R. Keene's Burgomaster, 3, 98 lbs.....(Higgs) 0
G. Cook's Ferg Kyle, 4, 111 lbs.....(O'Neil) 0
Time, 1:49.

Pools: Jim Renwick, $400; Ferg Kyle, $80; Burgomaster, $65; Lucky B., $60, and Bessie, $25. Betting—5 to 3 on Jim Renwick, 3 to 1 each against Burgomaster and Ferg Kyle, 4 to 1 against Lucky B., and 15 to 1 against Bessie. Mutuals paid, $9.20.

Burgomaster took the lead at the start and showed the way round the seven-furlong post, when Jim Renwick rushed to the front and home, winning by a length and a half. Lucky B. second and a length better than Bessie, third, followed by Burgomaster, Ferg Kyle being last.

Same Day—Spinaway Stakes; for two-year-old fillies, at $100 each, half forfeit; $25 only if declared by July 1, with $800 added; the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; the third to save her stake: to carry 100 lbs. each; winners of any sweepstakes of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of two or more such stakes, 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. Closed with 17 subscribers, of which 2 declared; five furlongs.

E. J. Baldwin's b f Mission Belle, by Grinstead, dam Josie C., 103 lbs.....(Holloway) 1
W. L. Scott's Radha, 95 lbs.....(Higgs) 2
W. L. Scott's Florio, 107 lbs.....(Lewis) 3
W. P. Burch's Telie Doe, 103 lbs.....(Maynard) 0
Time, 1:03.

Pools: Mission Belle, $100; Scott's pair, $60, and Telie Doe, $15. Betting—5 to 2 on Mission Belle; 11 to 5 against Florio; 5 to 1 against Radha, and 8 to 1 against Telie Doe. Mutuals paid, $7.40.

Radha led round into the lower turn, when Mission Belle went forward and captured her before she reached the straight stretch. Near the third quarter-post Mission Belle took the lead and held it cleverly to the finish, winning by a length, Radha second and two lengths in front of Florio, third, Telie Doe being last.

Same Day.—Purse, $400, for all ages; entrance $10 each; horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry weight for age; if to be sold for $1,000 allowed 5 lbs.; if for less, to be allowed 2 lbs. for each $100 under $1,000; 7 entries; three-quarters of a mile.

J. Forbes' h m Bonnie Bird; aged, by Judge Curtis, dam Bonnie Braes, 106 lbs., $800.....(Fisher) 1
J. Carter's ch g Beechenbrook, 4, 106 lbs., $800.....(Taylor) 2
E. J. Baldwin's ch f Marie Stuart, 99 lbs., $1,000.....(Miller) 3
E. J. McElmeel's b f Ida K., 4, 100 lbs., carried 101½ lbs., $600.....(Sheridan) 0
M. Young's b m Vera, 4, 108 lbs., $1,000.....(D. Williams) 0
Wilson & Co.'s ch g Riddle, 5, 106 lbs., $700.....(Conkling) 0
Time, 1:18½.

Pools: Bonnie Bird, $250; Vera, $65; Riddle, $35; Marie Stuart, $35; Ida K. and Beechenbrook, each $25. Betting: 5 to 4 on Bonnie Bird, 3 to 1 each against Vera and Beechenbrook, 6 to 1 against Riddle, and 8 to 1 each against Marie Stuart and Ida K. Time, 1:18½. Winner bought in at entered price. Mutuals paid, $8.50.

Ida K. led out of the chute in the main track, when Bonnie Bird went to the front and held it to the finish, winning by a length; Beechenbrook second and a length better than Marie Stuart third, she followed respectively by Ida K., Vera and Riddle.

August 6th. Purse, $350, of which $50 to the second, for three-year-old fillies, non-winners of a race of the value of $1,500 in 1884; entrance free; those never having won a race of the value of $1,000 allowed 5 lbs., or if non-winners in 1884, allowed 10 lbs.; maidens allowed 15 lbs.; one mile.

E. J. Baldwin's ch f Savanna, by Grinstead, dam Josie C., 98 lbs.....(Miller) 1
R. W. Walden's Flyaway, 103 lbs.....(McManus) 2
Suffolk Stable's b f by King Alfonso, dam Quickstep, 98 lbs.....(Worth) 3

Pools: Savanna, $50; Flyaway, $30, and the Quickstep filly, $15. Betting: 5 to 3 on Savanna, 2 to 1 against Flyaway and 6 to 1 against the Quickstep filly. Mutuals paid, $7.40.

Savanna led off, Flyaway next and then the Quickstep filly. The two latter were parallel on the turn, but Flyaway gained second position at the quarter post. Savanna continued her lead and, though threatened by Flyaway at the half post and on the lower turn, won handily by eight lengths, Flyaway second and six lengths better than the Quicketep filly third and last.

Same day—Purse $300, of which $50 to the second; entrance free; for two year-olds which have never won a race of the value of $1,000; those never having won a race of the value of $500 allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs.; five furlongs.

R. W. Walden's b c Harrigan, by Lisbon, dam Ellen Goren, 105 lbs. (carried 107½ lbs.).....(Blaylock) 1
Excelsior Stable's Bahama, 102 lbs.....(Higgs) 2
V. L. Kirkman's Ernest, 92 lbs.....(Arnold) 3
E. J. McElmeel & Co.'s Alfred, 100 lbs.....(Sheridan) 0
L. Curran's Eileen, 102 (carried 106½) lbs.....(Taylor) 0
C. W. Medinger's Fairmont, 97 (carried 101) lbs.....(Maynard) 0
L. Duneman's Tallyman, 100 lbs.....(Brown) 0
O. Bowie's Joybell, 97 lbs.....(Wilson) 0
E. J. Baldwin's Rapido, 102 lbs.....(Dorsey) 0
Suffolks Stable's Little Maid, 97 lbs.....(Worth) 0
Time, 1:06½.

Pools: Rapido, $160; Harrigan, $60; Eileen, $47; Bahama, $30, and the field, $47. Betting—8 to 5 against Rapido, 2 to 1 against Harrigan, 5 to 1 against Bahama, 6 to 1 against Eileen, 8 to 1 against Joybell, 12 to 1 against Ernest, 15 to 1 each against Alfred and Fairmont, 20 to 1 against Little Maid and 25 to 1 against Tallyman. Mutuals paid, $19.40.

Harrigan led off, but Eileen showed the way into the main track and nearly round the eastern turn, after which Harrigan regained the lead and held it to the close, winning by three lengths; Bahama second and two lengths better than Ernest, third, followed in the order named by Alfred, Eileen, Fairmont, Tallyman, Joybell, Rapido and Little Maid.

August 7th—Purse $500; for all ages, of which $100 to the second, the entrance money, $15 each, to be divided between the second and third; winners since July 15th of any race of the value of $1,500 to carry 3 lbs. extra; non-winners in 1884 of a race of the value of $1,000 allowed 5 lbs., or if such horses had been beaten and non-winners of a race at Saratoga this year allowed 10 lbs.; non-winners in 1884 allowed 15 lbs.; maidens allowed, if four years old, 18 pounds.; if five years or upward, 24 lbs.; 4 entries; one mile.

G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, 6, by Joe Hooker, dam Big Gun, 112 lbs.....(Fitzpatrick) 1
J. W. & R. H. Loud's Richard L., 3, 94 lbs.....(Rivers) 2
O. Bowie's Nettie, 5, 102 lbs.....(Arnold) 3
G. Cook's Ferg Kyle, 4, 108 (carried 109½).....(Lewis) 0
Time, 1:45.

Pools: Jim Renwick $100; Ferg Kyle, $20; Richard L. and Nettie each $10. Betting—3 to 1 on Jim Renwick, 3 to 1 against Ferg Kyle, 8 to 1 against Nettie and 10 to 1 against Richard L. Mutuals paid, $7.60.

Nettie, Ferg Kyle, Richard L. and Jim Renwick was the order at the start. Richard L. went forward on the western turn and maintained his lead to the seven furlong post, when Fitzpatrick brought Jim Renwick up and won handily by a length, Richard L. second, three full lengths in front of Nettie.

The Virginia Stakes, for two-year-olds, at $25 each, play or pay, with $700 added, the second to receive $150 and the third $50 out of the stakes; those not having won a sweepstakes of the value of $1,000 allowed 3 lbs.; maidens allowed 7 lbs; 38 subscribers; five furlongs.

E. Corrigan's ch f Lizzie Dwyer, by King Alfonso, dam Lily Duke, 107 lbs.....(West) 1
E. J. Baldwin's Volanthe, 110 lbs.....(Holloway) 2
M. Young's Harrigan, 107 lbs.....(Conkling) 3
C. W. Medinger's Frank, 103 lbs.....(Allen) 0
V. L. Kirkman's Earnest, 100 lbs.....(Arnold) 0
C. W. Medinger's Fairmont, 100 lbs. (carried 101).....(Maynard) 0
Time, 1:04.

Pools: Volanthe, $100; Lizzie Dwyer, $35; Harrigan and Eruest, each $15, and the Medinger paid, $10. Betting—5 to 2 on Volanthe; 5 to 1 against Harrigan; 6 to 1 against Lizzie Dwyer: 15 to 1 each against Fairmout and Ernest, and 20 to 1 against Frank. Mutuals paid, $43.90.

At the send-off Harrigan led, followed by Eruest, Lizzie Dwyer, Frank, Fairmont and Volanthe last. The same lead was continued past the half and into the lower turn, but Lizzie Dwyer came forward, making the upstretch and led to the finish, winning in good style by a half length, Volanthe, second, and three lengths better than Harrigan.

Some of the members of the National Jockey Club are discussing the scheme of getting up a special race for the coming Autumn meeting at Washington for a big purse of $10,000 or $20,000. The idea is to make it a four mile race and to offer the large sum named as an attraction to the best horses and an inducement to owners to train for a four mile race.

The Directors of the St. Louie Fair Association have decided to build a new race track upon the Fair Grounds, together with a grand stand to accommodate 20,000 persons, and stabling for 1,500 horses.

The fair of the Montana Agricultural, Mineral and Mechanical Association which opens at Helena, September 8th, promises to be the greatest ever held in the Territory.

Ed. Corrigan has this season taken the place of Green Morrie as the most successful Western turfman.

The Dwyer Bros. have promised to take their stable to Chicago, next June.

A Defense of the Hawaiian Jockey Club.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I notice in the columns of your valued paper lately several communications from Honolulu, under the *nom de plume* of "Oahu" and "Hoopilinea Ole," and from the general tone of them it can easily be seen that they are the ebulitions of some of our constitutional race track soreheads. The chief grievance with them appears to be the Jockey Club. Now I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that we had never a properly conducted horse race in Honolulu prior to the organization of the club. That the programme on the 11th of June, under the auspices of the Jockey Club, was a grand success, every honest minded horseman will acknowledge. There was none of the fighting, bickering and general disturbance, which have been the chief characteristics of our races for several years. One young man who attempted to give orders to the judges was promptly ordered off the track, and may consider himself lucky that his horse was allowed to run. The fact of the matter is, Mr. Editor, that some of our horsemen have no knowledge whatever of law or order on a race track, and up to the organization of the Jockey Club were accustomed to have races "jug handle style"—all on one side. But that is all done away with and hence forward we will have straight and honest races or none at all. The sooner these soreheads make up their minds to it, the better for the racing interests of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Oahu criticises the officiating judges severely, but I would ask who would he have to replace them? Certainly not the owners of horses entered for the races or some of his sorehead brethren. The judges were selected by the Jockey Club with the greatest of care and after considerable debate, and were the most impartial who ever graced a judges' stand with their presence.

In reference to the two-mile dash that it was won by Waterford there is no doubt whatever, Oahu to the contrary, for right from the start Waterford led at least eight lengths from Idle Girl, continued to lead till coming down the quarter on the last mile, when Idle Girl drew up and until a few feet from the wire the two horses were neck and neck. The rider of Waterford, seeing that it was likely to be a dead heat, made a grand effort and lifted his horse a neck ahead under the wire. Taking the running of Waterford all through and the fact that he finished on three legs (one hind leg being so sore that he could not place it on the ground at the finish), also the great disparity of agee, Waterford being nearly fifteen years of age while Idle Girl is coming five years, entitles him to a double victory.

Another of Oahu's effusions, deserving of contradiction as being an unscrupulous falsehood, is where he says that Mr. Dodd withdrew his horse on account of the Judges deciding a dead heat. The facts are that the driver of Dodd's Thomas H. made such a glaring attempt to have things his own way that the Judgee ordered Mr. Dodd to remove him and place another driver in his place. As no one volunteered to replace him the horse was withdrawn. The statement made by Oahu that owners of horses were allowed access to the Judges' stand during the pendency of a heat in which they were interested is another unmitigated falsehood, and is on a par with the balance of the untruths with which he has attempted to stuff the readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

It is much to be regretted that when men lose money on a horse race they must needs blat their grievance to the world by villification of Judges and Jockey Club. It is the utterances of such as these that is fast bringing horse racing into disrepute. Every true horseman takes loss on a race with the same equanimity as if he had won. VERITAS.

HONOLULU, July 30th.

Trotting at Portland.

CITY VIEW PARK, August 2d. Match for $1,000 a side.

Oneco, b c, 3 years, by Altamont, dam Belle Price, by Doble—McKnight Bros.....(Beach) 2 2 1 1 1
Susie S., ch f, 3 years, by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam Bellfounder Girl—J. Sorenson.....(Pender) 1 1 2 2 2
Time, 2:47½—2:47½—2:45—2:45—2:44.

These colts were matched again to trot to-day—August 16th.

The ch s Little Wonder, trotting record 2:30, by Blue Bull, having shown a 2:10 clip on a pace, has been put to pacing.

Bay Frank is being worked again and is reported to be doing very well.

Up in Idaho they are having great sport out of race cow ponies.

Entries at Chico—Notes from the Track.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Chico will have the best fair this Fall that has ever been held here, at least from a racing point of view, as will be seen by the list of entries herewith, furnished by the kindness of our President, Dr. C. C. Mason. The track is in better condition than I have ever seen it during the last five years. It is not fast, but deep enough to be perfectly safe. Mr. Sherman plowed it up last Fall and sowed it with rye, and the experiment proved a success so far as keeping it soft is concerned. There was no running race filled and there will be but one for district horses.

At the track Marion Biggs, Jr., has the following under the supervision of Harry Isom:

Pasha, bay colt, 2 years, by Echo, dam Fashion Filly, by Correct, son of Belmont. This colt was bought at Mr. Haggin's sale, is a perfect picture of the old horse, and is moving well.

Next is the chestnut mare Fawn. Mr. Isom had forgotten her pedigree. [By Yorktown (son of Speculation) dam by McCracken's David Hill.—ED.] She was bought at Mr. Valensin's sale.

Grey gelding, 3 years, by Romero.

Charley Sherman has Chevalier, by Brigadier, dam by Billy McCracken.

Bay colt, by Brigadier, dam by California Dexter.

Chestnut colt Geo. Wapple, by Brigadier, dam Lulu, by Copperbottom.

Bay gelding Woodchuck, by Cal Star, dam the dam of Carrie T.

Bay gelding Sharp, by Washington, dam by Signal.

Chestnut filly, 2 years, by Brigadier, dam by Billy McCracken.

Mr. Palmer Garrett has May Queen, dam by Gen. Taylor. [Our correspondent does not give description or name of sire.]

Grey gelding Ben, by Blackbird, dam Flora, by Gen. Taylor.

Brown mare Bell Kimball, by Young Hiram Woodruff.

Chestnut colt Wallace G., by Plumas, dam Princess, by Ethan Allen, Jr.

Bay colt Duster, by Tilton Almont.

Black colt, by Buccaneer.

THE ENTRIES.

The following is a list of the entries for the fair meetiug:

No. 1—For two-year-olds owned in the district.

Bell A. —, by Tilton Almont, dam unknown—W. R. Merrill.

Piedmont —, by Tilton Almont, dam Annie B.—W. M. Billups.

Wallace G., ch c, by Plumas, dam Princess—W. Garrett.

Maud Sberman, ch m, by Brigadier, dam by Billy McCracken—Chas. Sherman.

Pasha, b c, by Echo, dam Fashion Filly, by Correct—M. Biggs, Jr.

Brown colt hy Singleton, dam by Gen. Reuo—J. T. McIutosh.

Black filly by Singleton, dam Mattie Solomon, by Blackbird—C. L. Deuman.

No. 2—2:30 class.

Fred. B., —, by Tyler's Black Hawk, dam by Jim Browne—Chas. Schlutius.

Loud, —, by George M. Patchen, Jr., dam Flora—S. L. Dauiels.

Belle Spencer, b m, by Black Ralph—E. V. Spencer.

Ned Forrest, hy Blackbird—D. M. Reavis.

Telegraph, by Tilton Almout, dam by John Nelsou—J. T. McIutosh.

Berlin, by Blackbird, dam Addie Lee—Geo. Martin.

Fred Arnold, by Nephew, dam Fannie Fern—W. M. Johnson.

Ralph B., by Johnuy Bull, dam by Honest John—W. H. E. Smith.

Magdalene, by Peerless, dam unknown—D. C. Horton

Frank L. formerly Orpban Boy—Thos. McEvoy.

No. 6—For yearlings owned in the district:

Climax, by Tiltou Almont, dam by Belmout—W. R. Merrill.

Maud Sherman, by Brigadier, dam by Billy McCracken—C. Sherman.

Bay colt by Singleton, dam Susie Brown by Blackbird—J. T. McIntosh.

No. 7—2:35 class:

Sleepy Jim, ch h, by Brigadier, dam by Norfolk—John Schafer.

Fawn, ch m, by Yorktown, dam by McCracken's David Hill—M. Biggs, Jr.

Loud, hy Geo. M, Patcben, Jr., dam Flora—S. L. Daniels.

Ned Forrest, ch g, hy Blackbird, dam nnknown—D. M. Reavis.

Telegraph, b g, by Tiltou Almont, dam by John Nelsou—J. T. McIntosh.

Fred Arnold, h g, hy Nephew, dam Fauny Fern—W. M. Johneou.

Ralph B., by Johnny Bull, dam by Honest John—W. H. E. Smith.

Magdalene, hy Peerless, dam unknown—D. C. Horton.

Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy,—Thos. McEvoy.

No. 8—For all single buggy horses in the district.

Lady Clark—W. J. Morgau.

May Queen—P. Garrett.

Bell Kimball—W. A. Tetrean.

Sally McKim—J. T. McIntosh.

Veroua—C. L. Denman.

Victor—Henry Fink.

No. 12—For two-year-olds in the 3d and 13th districts.

Bell A., by Tilton Almout—W. R. Merrill.

Piedmont by Tilton Almont—W. M. Billupe.

Major Merritt, br c, by Tiltou Almont, dam by Belmont—Chas. Merrill.

Maud Sherman, —, hy Brigadier—C. Sherman.

Wallace G., by Plumas—W. Garrett.

St. James, b c, by Siugletou, dam Susie Brown—J. T. McIutosh.

Starlight b or br c, hy Siugleton, dam hy Blackhird—C. L. Denman.

No. 13—Free for all.

Huntress, ch m, by Admiral—W. B. Todhnuter.

Frank L., formerly Orphau Boy—Thos. McEvoy.

No. 14—Pacing, 2:20 clase.

Fred Ackerman, b g, by Washiugtou, dam by Johu Nelson—J. T. McIutosh.

Prince, b g, by Messenger Chief, dam hy Belmont—S. C. Tryon.

Shaker, b g—M. F. Odell.

Robert E., —, by McCracken's Black Hawk—W. Dudley.

In place of the running races that dict uot fill there will be substituted a race for district three-year-olds; a purse for the three-minute class and one for classed horses, to be named by the directore during the week. OCCASIONALLY.

Chico, Aug. 7th.

State Fair Fixed Events.

The fixed events of the State Agricultural Society for 1885 and 1886 closed with the following nominations:

No. 1—California Breeders' Stake—For foals of 1882, to be ruu at the State Fair of 1885. $50 entrance p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter. Nine subscriptions.

W. B. Todhunter, br f Minnie C., by Compromise—Mollie Stockton.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Robin Hood, by Shannon—Robin Girl.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Garland, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Valiant, by Mouday—Lady Evangeline.

Palo Alto Steck Farm, b f Playmate, by Monday—Plaything.

Rancho del Paso, blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.

Rancho del Paso, ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom—Moselle.

James Mee, ch f Mischief, by Tbad Stevens—Katie Pease.

H. C. Judson, b c Billy Ayres, by Shannon—Lady Clare.

No. 2—Maturity Stake—For four-year olds in 1885, to be ruu at tbe State Fair of 1885; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second horse, $100; third, $50. Three miles. Three subscriptions.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Glendair, by Norfolk—Glendew.

M. M. Allen, ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.

H. C. Judson, blk c Johu A., by Monday—Lady Clare.

No. 3—Californuia Annual Stake—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1885; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50; 1 mile; 18 subscribers;

Hill & Gries, b f, by Wildidler—Mary Wade.

R. P. Ashe, ch f Minuet, by Norfolk—Neapolitan.

W. B. Todhunter, b f May Blossom, by Joe Hooker—Maggie S.

W. B. Todbunter, ch c Amphion, by Norfolk—Illusion.

W. B. Todhunter, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Mariou.

W. B. Todhunter, ch c Bonanza Jim, by Norfolk—Mattie Glenn.

W. B. Todhunter, ch c, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeicka.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Whittier, by Flood—Lizzie Whips.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Plato, by Shannon—Planetia.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Gleudew.

Rancho del Paso, br c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica.

Rancho del Paso, ch f, by Longfield—Belle Dale.

Thomas G. Jenes, br c imp Gold Barb, by Goldsborough—Icitilla, by the Barb.

H. C. Judson, b f Patti, by Wildidle—Nettie Browu.

Hill & Gries, b c by Hardwood—Maid of the Mist.

No. 4—Californuia Derby Stake; for foals of 1883; to be run at the State Fair of 1886: $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile aud a half. Eighteen subscribers.

Hill & Gries, b f, by Wildidle—Mary Wade.

Hill & Gries, b c, by Hardwood—Maid of the Mist.

R. P. Ashe, ch f, by Norfolk—Neopolitan.

W. B. Todhuuter, b f May Blossom, by Joe Hooker—Maggie S.

W. B. Todhuuter, ch c Amphion, by Norfolk—Illusion.

W. B. Todhuuter, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Mariou.

W. B. Todhuuter, ch c Bonauza Jim, by Norfolk—Mattie Glenn.

W. B. Todhunter, ch c Joe Hooker—Countess Zeicka.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Whittier, by Flood—Lizzie Whips.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Rohin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.

Rancho del Paso, br c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica.

Rancho del Paso, b f Precioso, by Glenelg—Stamps.

Rancho del Paso, ch f, by Longfield—Medea.

Thomas G. Jones, br c imp Gold Barh, by Goldbrongh—Icitilla, by The Barb.

Captain A. J. Hutchinsou, ch f Eda, hy Hockhockiug—Eva Coombs.

The Classic Races of England.

Under the heading of "Are our classic races in danger?" the Country Correspondent in *Bell's Life* thus holds forth:

The races I have learnt to cousider classic are the Derby, the Oaks, the St. Leger, the Two Thonsaud and the One Thousand, the Ascot Cup, the Goodwood Cup, and the Doncaster Cup. As a well wisher of racing I should like to see all these events materially iucreased in value. They are mostly established by sportsmen who could have had no thought of gain. The St. Leger was the outcome of an after-dinner chat, when five or six geutlemen preseut agreed to put down a sweep-stakes each for a race to be called after one of their number. The Derby was agreed upon in something the same way by a few sportsmen who usad to ruu matches on Epsom Dowus, and out of compliment to the Earl of Derby, who at that time hunted staghounds over the Surrey Hills; the race was called after him, and the sister race after his lordship's seat, the Oaks. The Doucaster Cup is the oldest race in existence, as uuder the title of the Gold Cup (value 80 sovs.) it was established in 1766. The first race was won hy Lord A. Hamiltou's Charlotte, the conditions being four mile heats, and they so continued for several years until four miles iu one run was cousidered sufficieut, and the stake increased to 100 guineas. Nearly all the great celebrities known ou the turf, hoth iu horses aud jockeys, have coutended for Doucaster Cups. Alonzo aud Orville fought it out with John Jackson and the seuior Edwards as their pilots, more thau eighty years ago, aud eince that date what fiuishes have heen seeu for the old-established cup between such horses as Fulford aud Silenus, The Juggler and Otho, Mercutio aud Lottery, Lottery aud Longwaist, Retriever aud Medoro, Voltigeur and the Flyiug Dutchman; aud what classic auimals have made up the fields when notable ones like Beeswiug, Touchstone, and Venisou were stripped on the same afternoou. The Ascot and Goodwood Cups were later institutions, but the last-named was run as early as 1812, aud was doubtless modelled on the conditious of the Doucaeter Cup; whilst the Ascot Cup may probably be the offspring of the King's Pla'e, ruu as early as 1809, for horses that had regularly hunted with His Majesty's Staghonuds, and that had never won a plate or match, distance two mile heats, 168 pouuds each. Anyway the Goodwood aud Ascot Cups for the last sixty years have beeu the events chosen for our best and etoutest horses, and their records bring back to memory the names of Priam, Fleur de Lis, Camerine, Rowton (the last two the dead-heaters of 1832), Glaucus Touchstone, Harkaway, Charles XII, Alice Hawthorn, The Emperor, etc. Our Cup horses form a glorious scroll down to date, and it will be a very bad day for the turf when a Gosforth Park Gold Cup or Kempton Park Grand Prize make the evente upon which the best deeds of the horses just named have rested look small and insignificaut by compariecn. Our great three-year-old races have hitherto, as it were, maintained themselves as wheu first established; a heavy sweepstake was sufficient to meet the requirements of their supporters. For the Derby it could, of course, have been nothing but a sweepstake, as there was nothing at Epsom to support a race; and at the first anniversary it is reported that a few people assembled on the Downs to see a uew race got up by several sportsmen. As it became popular for Londoners, there was a difficulty to be met in finding funds for a sufficient police force to keep order, and at one time £100 was deducted from the stake for that purpose. Then it took the character of a great national eveut and holiday, and, of necessity those in whose hands the property and control were vested became rich and thriving. It is uow a prosperous compauy, and Grand Stand shares have a big market quotation. No complaint whatever can be made against the executive, as it is extremely liberal in the bestowal of funds on the Epsom programme; bnt still it has been thought expedient to allow the Derby to live on its own prestige, whilst another stake for three-year-olde has been established on which a handsome amount of given money is bestowed. Here, I think, is the mistake, as it would have beeu better to give the 2,000 sovereigns now bestowed upon the Epsom Grand Prize to the Derby. Taking the last ten years the Derby has averaged over 5,000 sovereigns as value to the winner. With au increase of stake there should be no loss in entries, and so the great race might be well maintained to a standard of £7,000, though so far as that goes the Epsom executive could more easily than any other race committee in Eugland make it of equal valne to any other stake that has been proposed. There is now a difficulty between the Jockey Club and owuers of horses about the time of entry for the Derby. Northern breeders want the date postponed until after the Doncaster races, so as to free breeders for sale from the obligations of euteriug their yearlings. It is urged that in pestponing the date of entry the number of entries would be much decreased, as a lot of yearlings are tried before September. I fancy, however, tbat this fear is much exaggerated, as very few would be satisfied with a yearling spin to decide the future merit of a high-bred one, and Derby nominators as a rule like to enter everything they have for fear of missing a chance, as the best horses of the year have on several occasions been left out of the entry. Vedette was one, Fisherman another, and a very late iustauce has been Scot-Free. A good sum of given money would a great deal more than meet the loss, and the time has come when some of the large amonnts brought into the coffers of the Epsom Grand Stand Company by the Derby should be devoted to maiutain the world-wide prestige of the race.

If the Two Thousand had the appellatiou bestowed upon it, because the Jockey Club gave that amouut of added money, that would meet the case exactly, and the same remark would apply to the One Thousand by that amount being awarded in a similar manner. Our greatest racing authorities have it in their hands to hold their own against all rivalry, as a 10,000-sovereign stake will not draw like a Derby, a St. Leger, or a Two Thousand, so long as the prestige of these eveuts remain intact; but their glories may fade if they become of small worth to racehorse owners in comparison with other stakes under cheaper conditions of entering, and time aud ceutinued prosperity might give them classic associations as years roll on.

Punishing the Innocent.

If evidence were wanted of the utter ignorance on the part of the general public in matters relating to the rules aud priuciples of racing law and of the turf, one need only to mix in the throng wbich gathers in the grand stand each day at Monmouth, Brighton or elsewhere. It proves that our people have not as yet learned their A B C of racing, and the fear is they never will, if they depend npon the daily papers to teach them. With few exceptions, the representatives of these journals are not only destitute of the knowledge of racing but have not enough tact to conceal the fact. Their whole aim seems to be to seek satisfaction for the few miserable dollars tbey have lost iu betting by painting owners, traiuers, jockeys and officials no better than an organized handitti, and in language suggesting "the early pioneer habits of Soutbern Illinois," rather than the model English expected from such as are supposed to cater to "the hest people."

The result of this is that the people are misled. They presume to differ with the judges on poiuts of racing law, of which they are iu the utmost ignorance, and to euact scenes of boisterousness ill-suited to the occasion. Take, for example, the Itaska race. In the judgment of most people Armstrong pulled the horse. We were among those who so believe, and consider it the most unskillfully executed piece work we ever beheld. Had the judges shared our opinion we do not doubt they would have puuished him, but they did not. But the worst feature of the affair was that the crowd surrounded the Judges and demauded that the bets be declared off. A greater absurdity was never heard. Even had Armstrong been punished, the judges could uot, in equity, declare bets off. Such a proceeding might answer in a frontier settlement where Lynch law prevailed, but not in a community where law and order has sway. The only case ou a first-class race course where such a precedeut can be found was in the Bayonet-Vauxhall race, for the Saratoga Cup, of 1869, in which the judges, geutlemen selected more for their respectability than their knowledge of racing law, declared the bets off, aud offeuded agaiust the whole theory of raciug. By declariug bets off more iuuoceut than guilty parties are made to suffer for what they had uo haud in.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Superba is the favorite for the Doucaster St. Leger, to be ruu September 10th. The weights have beeu altered this year, and the mares now only receive three pouuds iu place of five pouuds from the colts. The colts carry the same weight, 126 lbs., as they did in the Derby, hut the fillies put up 123 lbs. instead of 121 lbs. as formerly.

The owners of Johnstou aud Richball state that they are williug to make a four-coruered race with auy pacers or trotters iu the country, at $5,000 each.

The Goodwood Stakes, rau iu Euglaud, July 29th, was wou hy Stockholm, Floreuce second, Loch Ranza third. Betting was 16 to 1 agaiust the winner.

Iu the 2:25 class, at Cleveland, Johu Turner was thrown out from behiud the mare Lady Alert, hnt fortunately the General turned right side up with care.

Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See.

[S. F. H. in Live Stock Journal.]

The performances of these two leading trotters have made them rivals for the championship, in public opinion. There is only one half-second difference in their records, and both have accomplished the hitherto-unequaled feat of trotting to harness a full mile in less than two minutes and eleven seconds, without a skip or break. Maud S. has the faster record, but she was two years the senior of the gelding when he trotted his wonderful mile in 2:10¾, in his five-year-old form. She has eclipsed all former records. She has trotted the fastest first quarter, the fastest second quarter, the fastest third quarter, and the fastest fourth quarter. She has scored the fastest first mile, and the fastest second mile, and the fastest third mile. Like Ten Broeck among racehorses, at all distances and heats that are now popular upon the turf, she is without a peer among trotting horses. But the little black gelding, Jay-Eye-See, although four years her junior, in his five-year-old form, trotted so dangerously near to her very best record—and this season he is coming to his speed so rapidly and so early in the season, that the honors of the reigning queen are in great jeopardy of being wrested from her diadem. This Spring—early in June—both have shown that they are in almost perfect form. Upon the proverbially fast course of Cleveland, especially prepared for the trial, Jay-Eye-See has shown a full mile in 2:12, while Maud S., with equally careful preparation, has trotted over the slower course of Fleetwood in 2:13¾. Taking into consideration the disparity of courses. the performances are about even in point of speed. Fleetwood has a descent from the judges' stand to the half-mile pole of twenty-seven feet, and then the enormous disadvantage of the same upward grade of twenty-seven feet from that point to the finish. It is speed that wears out machinery, whether it be the locomotive or animated mechanism. Many a horse can go down to the half-mile pole at Fleetwood with almost the speed of the wind, but when he is called upon to maintain his brush of speed while climbing the up grade, and dragging the weight of both vehicle and jockey, which, on the first half of the course added to his momentum to increase his speed, then he is apt to show his distress, and his limbs and feet to flag with perceptible weariness. Never has Fleetwood been trotted in better time than Trinkett's 2:14 till Maud S. beat it one quarter of a second, in June last.

Jay-Eye-See measured his capacity on the same course, last year, and was so hurried by the descending ground of the first half mile, that he broke from his trotting action, and for the first and last time in his history, he was steadied by the application of toe weights. Maud S. made her performance without a break throughout the entire mile. This proves the reliable steadiness of the queen, and argues that she is sound in physical capacity as well as determined in level-headed ambition to do her best, if she is given a fair opportunity by her singularly whimsical owner.

In methods of training and general treatment, Jay-Eye-See has enjoyed superior advantages to Maud S. He has been driven only on first-class mile courses, first at Louisville and then at Cleveland, while Maud S. was subjected to training on the half-mile course of Chester Park, and to trials on the exceedingly unfavorable course of Fleetwood. Moreover, Jay-Eye-See has not been annoyed or disturbed by a change of drivers. He has only been forced to become familiar with the temperament and methods and commands of a single driver, who has proved himself to be a master of his greatest capacities. No road work, no pulling of heavier vehicles than a sulky, no dragging of slower horses than himself to the pole, no imperious demands of an owner who has not the consideration and skill of a professional trainer, but hurries him along over uneven roads till he shows the evident wear and tear that renders decrepit all road-horses that can move in the twenties, has ever proved to be his hard fortune. He is strictly a turf horse, enjoying all the advantages and care of a first-class turf horse. Notwithstanding this extra nursing, he has a peculiar nod in front, in his exercise, that may be more a habit than a limping step, for he warms out of it as his speed increases; and when he is rushing along with that marvelous momentum for which he has become famous, he strikes the ground with a firmness that would indicate either absolute soundness or the possession of an ambition and courage to forge ahead that brooks no delay from physical infirmities. Some horsemen regard this well-known nod as merely a turf habit. It is the practice of many turf celebrities, but, sooner or later, the habit becomes more confirmed, and the horse is retired with a decided lameness in the halting foot. Certain it is that this nodding would be looked upon with alarming suspicion if Jay-Eye-See had been subjected to the severe road treatment of Maud S. She has been a turf horse, a single roadster, and a pole horse, at varying intervals. From the careful almost paternal solicitude of Bair, whose professional pride is wrapt up in her success, she has been subjected to the Herculean, imperious strength of Carl Burr, to the strangely unsuccessful manipulation of Dan Mace, and to the impatient, unskillful handling of her wealthy owner. She has pulled Early Rose and Aldine, and other trotting horses of his stable; she has played road hack at Saratoga, and display cob in Central Park; she has trotted in condition and out of condition at Fleetwood, till she has several times become so evidently the worse for wear that she actually walked on her toes behind, and did not let her heels touch the ground. By personal observation, the writer knows that such was her condition last Fall, when she came to Chester Park for the Winter. It has been the work of six months' nursing and careful handling to enable her flexor tendons to relax sufficiently to thoroughly articulate her hind feet; so that when she was thoroughly cooled out after her recent great trials she was as sound as when, in colthood, she roamed over the pastures of "Woodburn."

This unsoundness is not a matter of surprise to any considerate horseman. Any horse that can trot with the wonderful speed of Maud S. cannot be subjected to the stones and unevenness, to the draft burdens and the pulling and hauling, both single and double, of rough road work, and still retain, *much less improve*, in physical soundness and capacity for speed. Ever since Maud S. has been four years old, she has been subjected to these varying misfortunes. For six years she has suffered from this demoralizing treatment. That she came out this Spring in faultless form, that she steadily improved in speed as the season advanced, dropping from 2:18 to 2:16, and then to 2:13¾, in three successive weeks, proved her marvelous recuperative capacity, and the possession of speed that would have been attested by such a record as would not have been reached for many years if she had enjoyed the undisturbed turf advantages of St. Julien, Jay-Eye-See, and Trinket, and all other first-class track horses.

The turf community read this Spring, with great interest, concerning the rapid trials of these two great turf celebrities —Maud S., a mile in 2:13¾, and Jay-Eye-See the same distance in 2:12, and that, too, in June, when 2:20 for either one would have been a splendid performance. The sensation of the year, it seemed, would be the meeting, on various courses, of these two renowned horses, to dispute for the ascendancy, in which all previous records would be eclipsed, before which the one excelling performance—of Johnson, the pacer—would pale, and the records of trotters with running mates would grow dim, and even the enormous strides of the running horse would be more nearly approximated than in the past. Writers in turf papers universally praised the great trials these remarkable trotters had recently made, and looked forward with impatient eagerness to the prospective contest of these turf giants. But alack! the morning following the evening of Maud S.'s great trial brought the imperious summons from her owners to her appalled trainer to deliver her immediately from the confines of Fleetwood to her own stable, with all her traps, and this unlooked-for demand was followed by the equally strange announcement that Maud S. was purchased exclusively for the use of her owner, as a road horse. Then came the challenge of the owner of Jay-Eye-See to trot Maud S., either for money or exhibition. It was clothed in respectful, considerate language. It was just such a challenge as Col. Johnson, of Virginia, would have been proud to accept, with the clear, ringing defiance that marked the correspondence which led to the famous four-mile race between Old Boston and Henry. It was just such a gauntlet as would arouse all the pride of ownership a brave man has in a splendid racehorse that he believes to be invincible.

But the challenge awoke no such defiance in the breast of the owner of Maud S. With pitable timidity, he declares Maud S. is exclusively his road mare. and that the challenge of Mr. Case is an exhibition of impudence! Imagine his brave father, the unflinching old commodore, returning such a childish answer. He boldly trotted his favorite gelding, Mountain Boy, against the mighty mare Lady Thorne, and all other formidable rivals, without the least hesitation. But his less courageous son has placed himself in a position of singular inconsistency with reference to Maud S. If he was an humble disciple of the lowly Teacher of Galilee and was conscientiously opposed to horseracing, either for money or for glory, then we could admire his unflinching Christian principle, as we do the life-long persistence of Mr. Robert Bonner in refraining from turf contests; but the restraints of Biblical injunctions, I fear, have no such control over the owner of Maud S. When he purchased Maud S., she was unstained by turf racing. He has given her all the track records she has ever won. While his property, she trotted a match race against Trinket, and races for money against fields of horses, and exhibition trots against time, all for money, which was taken as eagerly as Judas ever received the thirty pieces of silver. Thus she has gone through, while his property, the whole routine of races known to the turf, match races, and contests with fields of entries, and hippodrome exhibitions for special purposes, in which she has made the most brilliant record in turf history. She has attained to an unequalled rank. Like the champion in all sports, she is the high mark of all emulation, and, according to all precedent, from the days of tournaments to those of baseball, as long as she wears the diadem that she has won by her prowess, it is legitimate for any worthy rival to challenge her right of continued possession by actual trial on the race course. The challenge of Mr. Case was not an impertinence. In the sense of true chivalry, she has no right to decline to take up the gauntlet. When Jay-Eye-See had indicated his right to challenge her, by reason of his record being only one-half a second slower than hers, and his public trial, this Spring, being better than hers by nearly two seconds, she had no right to decline the contest, especially as she, like him, was once again in superb condition to trot for the supremacy.

But her owner has preemptorily declined for her, with the graceless addenda of a public insult to the owner of her rival who has dared to challenge her, and, by inuendo, an ill-advised sneer at the less commanding size and beauty of conformation of her rival. He declines not from conscientious scruples, nor from any infirmities or want of condition of his mare. The average reader will not go astray in assigning a reasonable explanation of such conduct, and yet there is not the least cause for timidity. Maud S. was never more overflowing with trotting ambition and trotting capacity than she is to-day. She has been skillfully wintered and so gradually brought to her speed, that she is able to show greater progress thus early in the season than ever before in her career. Before she left Chester Park she had shown three miles in 2:32, the second in 2:28, and the third in 2:24. Then she was taken to Fleetwood and trotted a trial mile once a week, with such results as 2:18, 2:16, 2:13¾ to her credit. In all of these performances she finished full of courage, with a reserve of speed that was perceptible to astute horsemen. The selection of the track for these trials was unfortunate. The policy of forcing her down to the half-mile in 1:04¼ was equally unwise. She had not been given fast miles enough to justify the expectation that she could keep up a proportionate rate of speed on the upward grade of the concluding half-mile. There was a palpable necessity of making haste more slowly. She could have rated better a fortnight later. Maud S. is now ten years old, and is in full enjoyment of her splendid powers. There is nothing to indicate failure if she should start either against time or her brave little junior, Jay-Eye-See. She has trotted to the half-mile pole in 1:02, and if properly prepared by a sufficiency of trials there is nothing in her lineage and performances to cast a doubt upon her capacity, under the most favorable conditions of weather and track, to finish the last half-mile within two seconds as fast as the first. This would make the full mile in 2:06. When Jay-Eye-See would stare at that sign manual he would have no easy task to wrest from her the diadem of turf supremacy. It has recently been mooted that Maud S. would have the advantage over Jay-Eye-See on the home-stretch. But this boast of superior endurance is unfounded unless her greater maturity would give her the advantage. In lineage and performances he has shown equal game with that of Maud S. The sire of Jay-Eye-See is full of the sticking quality. Not only does he inherit the everlasting endurance of the Hambletonians, but the dogged persistence of the American Stars, that goaded the Widow Machree on to win her race when she was so crippled that she had to be raised to her feet and supported while she was being harnessed. This cross has produced the redoubtable Dexter, game in mile heats or two-mile heats, and who would never have lowered his colors, if, like grand old Topgallant, he had been driven in four-mile heat contest. Then his dam was Midnight, by Pilot, Jr., while her dam was full of the stout blood of Lexington, and her grandam full of the stouter blood of imported Glencoe, and her great-grandam full of the stoutest blood of the invincible racehorse, old Wagner. The thoroughbred blood lines of his maternal ancestry are richer, if possible, than those of Maud S. Certainly beyond the second dam they are more noted for great contests than are the Thornton's Rattler, and the Topgallant crosses in the pedigree of Maud S. It has been suggested, too, that her greater size, and relatively greater power, will cut him down as they swing into the homestretch, as the mighty stroke of the grand Rarus cut down the busy drum-beat revolution of the diminutive Molly Morris whenever they neared the distance stand in their races. But greater size and greater apparent wealth of muscles did not cut down Flora Temple in her day—and she measured only fourteen and a half hands high, at least two inches less than Jay-Eye-See—nor Goldsmith Maid in her day, although Fullerton, Bodine, Lucille Golddust, and Smuggler, and nearly all of her formidable rivals, over-topped her in size.

The dogma of incapacity to repeat from want of size, like many other dogmas that for years were accepted by turf *habitues* as infallible as canon law, has been discarded as utterly untenable. Maud S. has no advantage over Jay-Eye-See, simply because she measures three inches higher on the withers. Then, again, it has been suggested that the toe-weights would tell in a close race of broken heats against the mare. By actual test her toe-weights, straps and all, weigh only four ounces, while her front shoes each weigh only fourteen ounces. Her repeat miles have shown that she can keep up her balance stride and carry these weights without any evidence of leg weariness. If Jay-Eye-See has less height of portions, he carries less weight on his front feet, for each front shoe only weighs ten ounces, and no toe weight disfigures his outfit.

Suspicious Business.

Complaints of unfairness are heard often this year, even from such carefully managed tracks as Monmouth Park. The New York *Spirit* says, that on the 17 ult. there was unusual interest, not to say excitement, over the result of the Barnegat Stakes, for three-year-olds. A very select field of nine came to the post, and, while it cannot be said that the three-year-olds of the year are extra in quality, the contestants to-day were among its best. During the over-night betting Duchess and St. Sauveur had alternated as choice, but when the betting opened in "The Ring" Duchess was backed so stoutly as to leave no room for doubt that the many "friends of the stable" had got "the tip" very straight. Duchess and St. Sauveur were stable companions, although the property of different owners, and this fact, singularly enough, had operated to keep many from betting on the race. But at last it was generally bruited about the grounds that the Duchess was the choice of the stable, having beaten St. Sauveur in a trial. Hardly had this become known when it was further announced that Billy Donohue, instead of riding Duchess, was to have the mount on St. Sauveur. This puzzled many, but the fact is Mr. Gebhard has first call on Donohue, a fact that parted him from the famous little brown mare that he has ridden in all her races. In reply to all questions the stable favored Duchess, and accordingly the mare was made a big favorite. She looked bright and brisk when she came out with St. Sauveur, but neither went beyond a canter.

The appearance of Bob Miles lent a new interest to the race, and many of the Western contingent backed him on the strength of his improved appearance, while Turk's party backed him for some money. Himalaya looked amazingly sleek, and his party made no secret of their belief that he would win. When the flag dropped Mike Donohue was very slow to get off with Duchess, and lost much ground. Himalaya cut out the work and led all the way until reaching the head of the stretch, where he suddenly stopped and St. Sauveur came out, with Duchess on the inside. There was some show of a finish, but St. Sauveur won, with Duchess second, Turk third.

St. Sauveur's reception when he returned to the scale was very cold, and only those who happened to have gotten on him applauded, while the others remained sullen, and not a few were disposed to say harsh things of Snedeker and Donohue, who, they alleged, had been only too anxious to circulate stories of the superiority of Duchess. We have no comments to make in this place further than to say that it was the most unsatisfactory result of the year. Duchess was badly and erratically ridden. Bob Miles and Himalaya were both cut down by St. Sauveur, as was Endymion, whose jockey, Olney, went into the stand and made complaint.

Aranza won the mile and a furlong handicap, taking the lead at the start and was never headed; but the fifth race threw the entire track into the wildest commotion. Itaska had been a great favorite in the race, but before the start we were warned that crooked work was intended. That Armstrong, the rider of Itaska, pulled the horse, almost every one who saw the race honestly believed. But the crowd, as usual, made itself foolish by surrounding the judges' stand and calling for the bets to be declared off, etc. The judges, however, were firm. They rightly refused to declare the bets off, but we think they erred in not punishing Armstrong.

The Washington Park Club of Chicago have decided not to have a Fall meeting this year. By next Summer the street-car line will run their cars to the gate, and another railroad besides the Illinois Central will have a branch extending to the enclosure. In addition, some improvements which have suggested themselves at the Park will be attended to. Among these is the changing of the three-quarter track so as to obviate the present rather abrupt turn. The club expects to have plenty of Fastern entries for next Summer's meeting, which will be the biggest thing of the kind in the country.

Rody Patterson, the starting Judge at Exposition Park Pittsburg, declared all pools and bets off on the 2:24 pace, and further, the Association declined to pay the amount of purse, claiming that a great fraud had been committed.

The famous pacers Johnston and Richball were matched July 31st for a race for $5,000 within three weeks, date and track to be chosen by James Campbell, owner of Richball.

Majolica is in John Murphy's stables at Fleetwood. The only mile that he has had this season was a working one recently in 2:25.

In the absence of Peter Johnson, Budd Doble drove Westmont in the free for all pacing race at the Exposition Park, Pittsburg.

Lida Stanhope, the great three miler, has received such an injury that she will probably be retired permanently from the turf.

Clingstone's leg still troubles him and it is feared that he will never be able to get to his record again.

Manager Crawford says very seriously that he believes Phallas to be as fast as Jay-Eye-See.

The Goodwood Cup, run in England, July 31, was won by St. Simon, Ossian second.

Sudie McNairy pulled up lame in a race at Saratoga. 28th.

Bay District Trotting Meeting.

The August meeting of the Bay District Association began on the 2d with the 2:22 class; Arab, Allan Roy, Albert W. and Vanderlynn marked for starters. The weather was delightful and the track as a rule fine, drivers complaining of two soft spots. Albert W. had the inside place, Allan Roy next, Vanderlynn third, and Arab outside. Mr. Goldsmith was to have driven Albert W., but being detained at Oakland by the accident to Monroe Chief, his place in the sulky was occupied by John McConnell (Buster Johnny) and it is due to McConnell to say that he handled his horse well. Albert W. has not shown such speed and general good behavior since his appearance on the turf. Not even in the campaign of 1882, when he made his record of 2:22 as a four-year old under the tutelage of Jimmy Dewan. But the stallion was "short of work" and lack of condition sent him back in the summary finally. Arab was the choice of the bettors before the start, but made awkward work of the first two heats. In the third he came to his speed, and won the race from that point very safely.

SUMMARY.

Bay District Course, Aug. 2d.—Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Arab, b g, by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton—E. M. Fry	(McConn)	4	3	1	1	1
Albert W., b s, by Electioneer, dam by John Nelson—A. Waldstein	(McConnell)	1	1	2	3	4
Allan Roy, g g, by Patchen Vernon, dam unknown—Jas. McCord	(Donathan)	2	2	3	2	3
Vanderlyun b g, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Joseph—W. W. Stow	(Farrell)	3	4	4	4	2

Time 220½, 223½, 220½, 222¼, 225½.

Pools: first heat, Arab, $75; Allan Roy, $50; Field, $15.
Second heat—Field, $110; Arab, $80, Allan Roy, $55.
Third heat—Field, $60; Allan Roy, $15; Arab, $8.
Fourth heat—Field, $110; Arab, $52.50; Allan Roy, $10.
Fifth heat—Arab $100; field $50.

On Wednesday the 2:40 class came on, and a great race resulted. It was an occasion of interest, for the reason that four green horses were to appear and the regular habitues of the track were filled with pleasurable expectation. The general public did not seem to care much about it and staid away, a mistake that the general public made more than once during the meeting. Guy Wilkes, James H., Blanche, Menlo and Col. Hawkins were starters for the purse, the first four new to the business of contesting for money in a race. Col. Hawkins is the property of Captain Young, of Sacramento, and has been seen before on the track in slow races. Wilkes had the call in the betting.

First heat—Pools: Wilkes, $100; James H., $40; field, $35. Blanche had the pole and a great deal of speed, that sent her around the turn with a lead that no other horse cared to dispute, and she won the heat by a sort of unanimous consent, James H. finishing second, Wilkes third, Col. Hawkins fourth, Menlo fifth. Time, quarter, 36½; half, 1:12½; mile, 2:25½. Although the heat proved nothing as to the merits of the horses, it was one point scored in favor of the field, and that division took a step upward in the betting

Second heat—Pools: Wilkes, $100; James H., $30; field, $50. The field was well in a line when the signal sounded, but Wilkes and Blanche each intent upon the other soon shook off the other three. The mare had a head and neck the best of it at first but at the quarter pole the bay stallion was even with her: time, 36½. Down the back quarter they went with scarcely a hair's breadth variation in position and at the half the watches showed 1:09¾. This second quarter of 33¼ gave the on-lookers an inkling of how how hot the fight was over there. Blanche held her own bravely to the half mile but the pace told on her and within three lengths past the mark she broke up and made no further attempt to win the race. Wilkes jogged home with Hawkins second, Blanche third, James H. fourth, and Menlo fifth. Time: quarter :36½, half 1:09¾, three quarter 1:45, mile 2:24½.

Third heat—Pools: Wilkes: $80; James H., $11; Field, $9. They got away well, Wilkes leading off with Hawkins close up, Blanche in a pocket, the other two well back. The favorite had an easy time beating Hawkins, and until three quarters had been gone made the pace as he liked, but in the stretch James H. came at him and carried him to the draw gate at a clipping gait, the gelding breaking there and dropping back. Wilkes, on the whole, had an easy heat of it, James H. finishing second, Hawkins third, Blanche fourth and Menlo as usual. Time: quarter, :36¼; half, 1:11¾, three-quarters, 1:46¾, mile, 2:24¾.

Fourth heat — Pools: Wilkes $40; Field, $6: Wilkes was first away, Hawkins closing in before the first turn was reached and securely pocketing James H. for the time. Hawkins couldn't stay there, however, and falling back in a break, left the coast clear for James H. to move up. This he did at once and at the quarter was at Wilkes' wheel. He settled in that place and Wilkes went to a break in his efforts to shake his adversary off. The stallion is what the stable calls a "dandy in a break," never losing an inch of ground and taking up his trot again with no appreciable loss of motion. On the turn Wilkes made a second break, but positions were unchanged until the straight road home was fairly entered, and then James H. began to move up. Every nerve was strained by both and twenty-five yards from the wire the favorite looked a beaten horse, but James H. loosed his hold when victory was in sight and Wilkes finished the race. Time: quarter, :36¼, half, 1:11, mile, 2:21½. It was a great performance for both horses. James H. taking into consideration this had start trotted quite as good a mile as Wilkes and showed himself game to the last.

SUMMARY.

August 6th: purse $500; 2:40 class.

Guy Wilkes, b s, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen—Wm. Corbett	(Goldsmith	3	1	1	1
Blanche, b m, by Gray McClellan, dam by John Nelson—Wm. Bibler	(Crandall)	1	3	4	4
James H., b g, pedigree not traced	(Bayliss)	2	4	2	2
Col. Hawkins, b g, pedigree unknown—Capt. J. D. Young	(P. Williams)	4	2	3	3
Menlo, b s, by Nutwood, dam by Hercules—R. T. Carroll	(Farrell)	5	5	5	5

Time, 2:25½, 2:24¼, 2:24¾, 2:21½.

Friday was set apart for the 2:27 class, and if the 2:40 race was a good one it was only the prologue to the play. Of the eight entries six took part, viz.: Adair, Sister, Rarus, Jr., Tump Winston, Adrian and B. B.; position in that order. Sister was the favorite in the betting, notwithstanding Mr. Goldsmith's advice, publicly given, that he did not think his mare could win.

First heat—Pools: Sister, $60; Adair, $32.50; Winston, $10; field, $10. After many recalls they were finally sent away with Winston in a run. Sister and Adair went together to the quarter, when Adrian joined them, and the three kept close company to the half. Here Adrain broke up, and Adair assumed first place, which he held to the finish, Sister second by a length, Adrian four lengths further off and B. B. well inside the flag. Winston ran most of the mile and was distanced by the judges. Rarus, Jr., badly outclassed, failed to reach the distance pole. Time, 2:24¼.

Second heat—There was no material change in the betting. Adrian went away with a rush and took a good lead at once, B. B. second, Sister following, and Adair fourth, all strung out. On the turn Adair made a queer break, coming almost to a stop and at the quarter Adrian broke and fell back. B. B. sailed along at a swinging trot and led to the finish, with Sister second, Adair third and Adrian last. Time, 2:23½. This was a showing of speed that sent the cautious ones to the pool stand, and hedging began.

Third heat—Pools: Field, $75; Sister, $47.50; Adair, $27. B. B. was first away, but broke at the turn, Adair spinning ahead. He was soon joined by Adrian, and the two bays went down the back quarter like a double team, B. B. close behind and Sister last. At the half Adrian broke, Adair and B. B. following suit soon after. Around the turn Sister was the only one that was trotting. She came through next to the pole, and won the heat handily, with B. B. second by two lengths, Adair third, Adrian fourth. Time, 2:25. Sister money began to recover from its fright.

Fourth heat—Pools: Sister, $60; field, $40; Adair, $12. The start was exactly even, the black horse moving to the front before a hundred yards had been covered. Sister was pocketed on the turn, and at the quarter was two lengths behind the leader, but from there she gained steadily and beat him home after a lively wrestle, Adrian third, Adair fourth. Time, 2:28.

Fifth heat—Pools: Sister, $40; field, $12. Sister had the worst of the start and B. B. had it all his own way to the half, with Adair close up. On the further turn the black left his feet and Adair took first place, Sister pushing him up the stretch and finishing a good second, B. B. third, Adrian fourth. Time, 2:28. Adrian went to the stable under the rule. The race was getting very much mixed, and the pool buyers "scattered" a good deal. Backers of Sister put in some on the field and the fielders took a few pools on the favorite. It was an effort to play even if possible. The immediate B. B. party stood by their horse as they had got their money on with long odds against it and ganged by the rule of chances had much the best of it.

Sixth heat—Pools: Sister, $40; field, $12. The fog which had interfered somewhat with the previous heat had settled thick on the second and third quarters, and patrol judges were sent out on horseback to take notes. B. B. led off and forced Sister into a pocket at the outset. When the horses disappeared in the fog near the quarter pole, B. B. and Adair were even, but when they emerged from the cloud on the homestretch B. B. was leading by a safe distance, and he won in style, Adair second, Sister third. Time, 2:28½. The patrol reported the heat trotted without a skip. The driver of Adair lodged a complaint of foul against B. B., the sulkies having collided slightly on the first turn. The judges, after hearing the testimony, decided that it was a bare touch, unintentional as to the driver of B. B. and disallowed the claim. The fog now came thicker and thicker and the judges declared the race postponed, although the drivers all wanted to go on, each confident that they could win the deciding heat. The horses went to the stable, leaving the outcome of the race in a haze more impenetrable than the mist that enveloped the track. At the pool room in the evening Sister held her place as favorite, and considerable business was done with Adair for second choice. When two o'clock came, on Saturday afternoon, the horses all seemed to have cooled out well, B. B being particularly supple and in fine spirits. Sister and Adair were both declared by the drivers to be as good as they were the day before, and bettors didn't see their way any clearer than they had the night previous. The betting went on, Sister, $40; Adair, $20; field, $20.

Seventh heat—Sister was behind when the word was given and B. B. went away full of trot and leading handsomely. On the turn Adair broke up badly and fell to the rear, B. B. having it all his own way to the finish; Sister, second; Adair, third. Time, 2:24.

The few who had had courage to stand by the black horse to the end made handsome winnings. The Sister party, although they coppered the mare at first changed their minds afterwards and got on in time to lose a large amount. The final decision roused that enthusiasm among the spectators that always marks the success of the short end.

SUMMARY.

Aug. 1st and 2d—Purse, $750; 2:27 class.

B. B., blk g, by Milliman's Bellfounder, dam by Vermont—Leihy & Aker	(Donathan)	4	1	2	2	3	1	1
Sister, ch m, by Admiral, dam Flora—M. Salisbury	(Goldsmith)	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Adair, b g, by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee—E. H. Miller, Jr.	(W. F. Smith)	1	3	3	4	1	3	3
Adrian, b s, by Reliance, dam Adrianna—J. M. Learned	(Owner)	3	4	4	3	4	ro	
Tump Winston, ch g, by Primus, dam Lady Don—E. Downer	(Owner)	dis						
Rarus, Jr., blk g, pedigree unknown—Armstrong & Carrington		dis						

Time, 2:24¼, 2:23½, 2:25, 2:27, 2:28, 2:28½, 2:24.

The meeting closed with a pacing race that was to all intents and purposes a walk over, leaving nothing like a contest to be described.

SUMMARY.

Same day—Pacing, 2:20 class; purse. $500.

Belmont Boy, ch g, by Nutwood, dam by Belmont—Jas. McCord	(Donathan)	2	1	1	1
Johnny Wiegle, dn g	(Brandow)	1	2	2	3
Sam Lewis, b g	(Goldsmith)	3	3	3	2
Fairmont, br g	(Kane)	dis			

Time, 2:28, 2:27, 2:31, 2:30.

Entries at Marysville.

No. 1. Trotting; 3:00 class.
P. W. Dudley's Baby Mine, C. Schlutius' Lucy H., J. B. McDonald's Yuba Maid, James Littlejohn's Chris.

No. 3. Trotting; for three-year-olds.
Chas. Sherman's Chevalier, G. W. James' Peyton, W. F. Smith's Pansy, P. W. Dudley's Elite, Chas. Schlutius' Griselda.

No. 5. Trotting; for four-year-olds.
W. F. Smith's Thapsin, J. F. Schaeffer's Happy Jim, J. B. McDonald's Yuba Maid.

No. 6. Trotting; 2:40 class.
James Littlejohn's Chris, J. B. McDonald's Brigade.

No. 8. Trotting; district yearlings.
C. F. Taylor's Trevati, M. Toomey's Transit.

No. 9. Trotting; 2:24 class.
W. B. Todhunter's Huntress, W. F. Smith's Adair.

No. 10. Trotting; for two-year-olds.
S. K. Trefry's Apex, Charles Sherman's George W., W. P. Harkey's Sutter Boy, E. C. Jenkens' Mill Boy.

No. 11. Trotting; 2:30 class.
E. V. Spencer's Belle Spencer, W. M. Johnson's Fred Arnold, W. H. L. Smith's Ralph B., J. T. McIntosh's Telegraph, J. B. McDonald's Hazel Kirke.

No. 12. Pacing; free for all.
M. F. Odell's Shaker, S. C. Tryon's Prince, W. B. Todhunter's Nevada, J. T. McIntosh's Fred Ackerman, P. W. Dudley's Robert E.

Freda Beaten at Monmouth.

At Long Branch on the 2d Freda started in the Palisade Stakes and got third place. The track was heavy, but the day fine. It seems a little strange from this distance that Holloway, knowing as much as he does about the filly, persists in making the running with her. From an even field she will rarely run with such tactics. She will do better when allowed to wait, and never failed at home to perform well when handled in that way. The following are the details of the race:

The Palisade Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; winners in 1884, when carrying weight for age or more, of $2,000 to carry 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; thrice, 7 lbs extra; of less than $1,500 allowed 3 lbs.; of less than $1,000, 5 lbs.; of less than $500, 7 lbs.; maidens allowed 12 lbs.; one mile and an eighth.

D. D. Withers' b c, by King Ernest, dam Mimi, 113 lbs.	(W. Hayward)	1
Mr. Kelso's b f Water Lily, by King Alfonso, dam Lily Duke, 106 lbs.	(Meaton)	2
E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, by Wildidle, dam Frolic, 113 lbs.	(Holloway)	3
W. Stoop's ch c Tornado, by imp. Glenlyon, dam Estella, 107 lbs.	(Spellman)	0
Dwyer Brothers' b c Burton, by imp. Billet, dam distraction, 111 lbs.	(J. McLaughlin)	0
P. Lorillard's b c Leo, by Duke of Magenta, dam The Squaw, 111 lbs.	(Olney)	0

Time, 2:00.

Betting in pools—Freda, $100; the Mimi colt, $60; Burton, $25; Tornado, $20; and Leo and Water Lily, $15 each. In the books—7 to 5 against Freda, 5 to 2 against the Mimi colt, 5 to 1 against Burton, 8 to 1 against Tornado, and 12 to 1 each against Leo and Water Lily. The mutual pools paid, $19.50.

To a good start Freda made the running, attended by the Mimi colt second, with Burton third, Tornado, Leo and Water Lily bringing up the rear. Freda led a length at the stand, with Burton second, a neck in front of Tornado third, followed by the Mimi colt, with Water Lily last. There was little or no change to the quarter pole. When in the backstretch the changes began. Freda led to the half-mile pole, Burton second, the Mimi colt at his side. Water Lily fourth, the other two out of the race. The Mimi colt now moved up, and at the three-quarter pole was even with Freda, while Water Lily was third. When well in the straight, the Mimi colt came away, and won handily by three lengths, Water Lily coming strong, was second, a length in front of Freda third.

Stake Fair Colt Stakes.

Occident Stake for 1884; three-year-olds. Third payments have been made by the following:
J. C. Simpson's Antevolo.
Rancho del Paso's Robert Lee.
W. B. Todhunter's (formerly Valensin's) Griselda.

The value of the stake is $1,175. Divided into 60, 30 and 10 per cent. The Society adds a gold cup valued at $400.

The Annual two-year-old Stake last payments have been made as follows:
Rancho del Paso's El Monte.
Rancho del Paso's Lohengrin.
Ira L. Ramsdel's Luella.
L. J. Rose's Stamboul.
J. N. Ayer's Addie E.
G. W. Trahern's Paul Shirley.

The stake amounts to $675, divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. The society adds $500, $100 to each winner of money, and $100 to the stallion whose get wins first money.

Names Claimed.

By V. L. Forton, Oakland.

Little Dime for bay colt, strip in face, foaled April 20, 1884, by Eugene Casserly, dam by California Abdallah, grandam by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.

The Australian bred colt Gold Barb, by Goldsborough, dam Icitilla by The Barb, entered by T. G. Jones in the fixed events of the State Agricultural Society, was expected to arrive by the last steamer, but instead of the colt came the news that he was dead.

THE KENNEL.

The Pointing Quality—Some Decided Opinions.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—If you will allow me, I should like to write just once in regard to the pointing qualities in dogs. To explain my ideas fully will require really more space than you can well spare, but as I understand it, your paper is for the purpose of instruction, and this matter under discussion by several of your correspondents is certainly very instructing to all, more especially the younger sportsmen who wish to select field dogs for their own use. By reading every article they will gain some points from one letter and some from another and finally make their selections which I dare say will give them better results than they would have obtained had they not read your articles.

From a personal standpoint I certainly have no choice of sides, feeling that all the writers are gentleman of the first character. I have a very slight acquaintance with "X" "Dorr" and Mr. Bassford and found them fine gentlemen, and have heard them all speak of Mr. Leavesly and others as the very first sportsmen in their State. So I conclude they are all great friends, no matter what may be their decision or ideas regarding the question at issue; therefore, with this explanation, I will proceed.

My experience with dogs has fully convinced me that with some breeds the pointing instinct is natural in fully 70 per cent. of their issue, while others do not show over 10 per cent and some none at all. I have therefore come to the conclusion that any breed or strain of dogs not showing in fully 70 per cent. these natural qualities is not a suitable breed for the average sportsman, and should by all means be shunned by persons not having quite a considerable knowledge of breaking, unless they have means sufficient to employ professional breakers who, by steady, persistent work, will eventually make passable dogs of the inferior breed. But I have found, after securing this degree of perfection in them, they are always unreliable and unsteady at the opening of the season, requiring cuss words and ill temper to get them down to business, while those of the old steady pointing strains seem to take naturally to it each year. Another thing

I have also noticed and that is the dogs which point by natural instinct when mere puppies have the best noses and nearly always the best carriage and style, as well as the best natures and intellect, going to work almost without effort or instruction so far as actual work is concerned. The dropping to shot, wing and fur, and retrieving of course are not expected to be born in them, though there are many setters that drop to point. Summing up the case with these views, I have long since decided never to undertake to break or handle a pup again without these natural qualities and no amount of coaxing would make me accept one as a gift (no matter how long the pedigree) out of stock that did not show in its puppies fully 70 per cent. of natural pointers. There is such stock and plenty of it and I prefer to wait a little longer for one rather than take others on some one else's say-ao, feeling that what time I lose in hunting up such a pup will be saved in the breaking, besides the greater pleasure in its work in the field. Now, of late years, the breeding of dogs in the East has been directed to the speed and staying qualities, because of the growing scarcity of game requiring the covering of larger range of country, and consequently more staying power to make a decent dog. The result is that they have extra fast, stylish, nervous dogs. Their pedigrees, of course, are long, tracing away back for fifty years and more and look well on paper, and when these dogs are placed in the hands of such famous breakers, as Whitford, Sanborn, Arnold Barges, Fred Taft, and dozens of others, they are made fine dogs, more from the efforts of their breakers than the dogs themselves. I have seen scores of puppies, for which good prices had been paid, coming from the different high bred kennels, fall into the hands of ordinary sportsmen, who knew but little of dog breaking and never did make their fancy dogs worth a cent, while I believe the same dogs would have been good in proper hands. So from this experience I say that for the ordinary sportsman take the home-bred dogs with more nose and climatical breeding, in preference to the fancy imported, for immediate use. At the same time I am greatly in favor of pedigree, but I want it well naturalized so that the organs of scent are well used to the cover and atmospheric changes in the climate in which we wish to use our dogs. About the only really great trial of these qualities was between Joe, Jr., and Gladstone. The former was called a native though both parents had pedigrees tracing back to England, while Gladstone was the bluest of the blue and a grand dog with a grand handler, and I believe far better than the handler of Joe, Jr., but old New Foundland Joe, Jr., beat him too easy in every kind of race. Gladstone was a remarkable dog but had the disadvantage of not being acclimated, a fact you will certainly all notice in a few years, and my word for it you will laugh at some of your dogs of to-day. They may not show as well on the bench, but will please you before the gun just as as you are pleased with the horse that runs the fastest you lose sight of his build. Now there are dogs on this Coast I am satisfied, if their pedigrees are correctly given, which have the faculty of pointing by instinct, and there are probably many, but I will only mention those that have come under my observation. These are the Bassford Pointers; Dorr, of Truckee, Blakeslee's Gordons, of Humboldt House, Nevada, and Crockett'a Gordons, and Crocroft's Pointers, of Austin, Nevada. The Bassford Pointers, if bred from Bow and Dilley's Ranger stock, can't be otherwise than natural pointers, for these strains—at least the puppies coming from them I have seen, would all point naturally, and I have had two litters from Bow, bred to McFarland's Nelly, which was taken to St. Louis by myself and McFarland to breed—and the Dilley stock, while considered slow as compared with Bow and Faust, was essentially a natural pointing strain, and we had one sample at the Pacific Coast Field Trials, last year, in General Cosby's pup. If it wasn't natural qualities, *what was it?* The General, while going out in the wagon with some sixteen others, let his dog run all the way, twenty-six miles, and I mentioned casually to the crowd that they would have to look out for that pup as his style and action was nice. The General spoke up saying "Judge, that pup don't know a thing, never saw a quail and I shall be surprised if he don't run home." Adding, "I would give fifty dollars to see him make one point." I asked the breeding and was told Bow and Dilley's Ranger. I said, "General, I will bet you fifty dollars he makes a point before the meeting is over," but the General would not take it, but as all who were there know the General saw his pup do some as fine and staunch pointing as any dog ever did do, and had he run the second day instead of the first would have undoubtedly taken first. As it was he took third and earned it fairly. Again as to Dorr. Now Dorr never saw a California quail until the trials, and had not been hunted on any game for two years prior to the trials, still I fancy no Eastern crack would have beaten his last day's work and would have been bothered considerable with his first day's. All who were present agreed he won his honors. Now for Blakeslee's Gordons, at Humboldt House: I am informed none of the pups ever fail to point on their first sight of game. There is one here owned by Mr. Blossom, that will run hares and do all kinds of mischief and knows nothing but to retrieve ducks, still the other day he ran on a flock of sage hens by accident and the pup drew on them as nice as could be, showing the natural qualities to perfection and this being the first game bird he ever saw, and I'm sure his owner never saw a broken dog work on game in his life, therefore, there could be no training. Again, R. V. Kelly, of Winslow & Kelly, Market St., San Francisco, has an ill-bred Gordon, of the Crockett strain, Austin, Nev. This dog never had any breaking, only to retrieve ducks, still I have seen him as a pup so small you could put him in your pocket, point birds for hours and only move when they did, still I don't know that he ever saw a game bird in his life. He is an ugly looking brute, but has the nose, speed, and qualities for a worker if he had been trained. Again old Crocroft at Austin, has some pointers which he has bred for years and I am credibly informed that every one of the pups point grouse and sage hens by instinct. The old man, now nearly 70, tells me he would kill any pup of his failing to point at four months old. I could cite many instances in the East of men owning natural pointing strains and have had many myself, and especially one Gordon bitch that pointed a covey of quail when nine weeks old, I having taken her out in my coat pocket just for a ramble and this while standing in snow.

I see some claim pointing to be an acquired quality. Then why not train the fox hound for the purposes. Certainly he has better powers of scent than either setters or pointers. The same can be said of the blood hound and many other strains of dogs. The reason is they were not bred for this purpose, hence have not the pointing faculty bred in them or even the remote knowledge sufficient to make it possible to train them, though they will all hunt, the same as all horses will trot, but not to such a degree as those bred for the purpose. Now I had some proposition to make, and was going to lay some wagers, but that seemed vulgar, so I will do this, and if any man on the coast thinks he can teach any dog to point properly, I will pay $25 to any man who will show a dog of either of the following strains at the next Pacific Coast Field Trials that he has taught to hunt and point a covey or single quail in its wild state, on the same field run over at the field trials, and will allow him five opportunities to point—grey hounds, blood hounds, fox hounds Scotch terriers, English terriers, bull dogs or New Foundlands, and to show that all of the strains have intellect—the grey hound, perhaps, the least.—I will bet $500 I will teach any of the same dogs in ten days the following ten tricks, or that F. A. Taft of Truckee can teach them ten tricks in ten days—jump over bar, lie down, roll over, stand on hind legs, sit up, stand on forelegs, retrieve ball, go lame, tip over chair and speak. Still I offer $25 for two tricks and give two months to train in. I will also wager $250 no man in California can train a thoroughbred greyhound to hunt and point a bevy or single quail in cover in its wild state, allowing five opportunities of twenty feet, to be performed at the Pacific Coast Field Trials one year from the present trials or as a proof of my theory I will agree to take a litter of Crocroft's pointers at four months old, or a litter from Gen'l. Cosby's dog and Crocoft's bitch, or a litter from Dorr and the Humboldt bitch or from Crocroft's dog and Bassford'a Queen, or Dorr and Briggs' Belle, and not allow them to see a California quail until they are four months old, and will agree to show 70 per cent. of the litter on a dead point the first day of my trial in five opportunities, if any of the gentlemen will pay the expenses of myself, dogs and etc., if I do, I paying my own expenses if I don't do it. The expense for self and dogs, will be about two hundred and fifty dollars for such a test, and as there are no quail within two hundred miles of Humboldt or Crocroft'a there would be no danger of any cheating if I wished to do so, besides I will go to California with the pups to do it, but it of course must be in open season. These are all fair propositions, meant simply to demonstrate that there are dogs with this faculty born in them, which I claim are the best for ordinary sportsmen at least, if not for all purposes. There are, as I said, many that will not do it, but they are in my opinion deficient in breeding, just that much, notwithstanding their pedigrees.

I will conclude by saying my favorites for my use are pointers and Gordon setters, they coming nearer to every day dogs for persons like myself who have no time to spend except for pleasure and then only occasionally, and I want the dog the easiest broken, that will always remain so, and ready at all times.

I have found the Irish, Laverack, Llewellin and other English strains almost too nervy for such as myself, and decidedly hard to manage and to break, though with professional breakers they have distinguished themselves, besides being handsome, and I do not say they are not even better in all respects than pointers and Gordons, I only say the latter suit me best for my use.

I do not claim the dogs owned by the gentlemen mentioned are the best on the Coast by any means, I having seen but few of the Pacific Coast dogs; I only mention them as strains which I consider are natural pointers and those I would consider easily broken and the only ones I have seen so far. There may be scores of them on the Coast and possibly many better dogs, except perhaps Dorr, and those I would like better and would select from had I seen them. I only mention them as natural workers and not to advertise them at all, for had I use for a dog in this country on game birds it is possible I would choose from other kennels, but any choice I might make would certainly be from stock known to point naturally and I would certainly kill all of a litter I might raise that failed to point the very first game bird they ever saw under favorable circumstances, such as within twenty feet on damp days, or with wind blowing from the birds to the dogs. I, of course, would not expect a point with birds up above my dogs on a mountain, or down a stiff wind, or under many other circumstances unfavorable to scent, but would try them fairly and take the one that stands his game the first time.

HOOSIER.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NEV., August 11.

Dog Poisoning.

Parties have written to the American Field suggesting the raising of a fund to be used for the prosecution of dog poisoners. The recent killing of Gath and Nabob gave rise to this suggestion.—*Exchange.*

This devilish propensity, and it is as low down in diabolism as the work of the dynamite fiend, has reached this Coast. In Oakland and the surrounding suburbs some thirty valuable dogs have lately been poisoned, among which we may mention the dogs of Dr. Piukerton and the Pierce Brothers. Poisoned pieces of fat meat are thrown into private yards and scattered along the public thoroughfares. Mr. Bennett's splendid bitch Sybil, now raising pups, had a very narrow escape last week. There is no excuse for this devilish enormity. A subscription is being raised to employ a man to hunt up the fiends. If traced up they will be taken out into the woods and flogged within an inch of their lives. We hope to take a hand in the whipping. If we do, we propose to strip to the elbow and attend strictly to business for the time.

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Garden.

It is with pleasure we announce the prospect of another musical treat at this popular theatre, and one which we are assured will be appreciated and patronized. It is nothing less than the advent amongst us of another troupe of Spanish students, who open to-night. This troupe first became known in America, in 1882, when it visited the chief cities of the Union under the management of Mr. Abbey. The troupe opening to-night are called the Original Spanish Students, and are considered abler performers than those who lately so much delighted our public. Their distinguishing badge is an ivory instead of metal spoon. In addition to the Students the interludes will be attractive. Among these will be little Lillian Smith, our little girl rifleist, whom we shall be glad to have in a position where her phenomenal performances may be seen by the respectable portion of our citizens. In every respect this little girl is a wonder altogether inexplicable. To see her shoot is alone worth the admission fee. Her power is a natural gift that cannot be understood by natural laws, for she shot as well on commencing almost as she does now after years of practice. Molly Bawn tells us the stars twinkle all night because they have nothing else to do. So we suppose little Lilly shoots because she cannot help it.

YACHTING.

On the 30th inst., Saturday, the San Francisco Club will hold their annual regatta over the new triangular course in mid-channel. Yachts will make a flying start at about one o'clock, crossing an imaginary line between Alcatraz and Meiggs' wharf, before the wind, running down to a stake boat, to the northward of Goat Island, then beat to a stakeboat off Fort Point, back to the leeward stakeboat, then to Fort Point again, finishing at the starting line before the wind.

This course has never had a fair trial, but it seems to us as if it will hardly become popular. To be sure it is all in the channel, where the wind will presumably be steadiest, but it is open to many objections. In the first place the leeward stake boat can not be placed too far to the eastward on account of South Hampton shoal, as the big keel boats dare not go too near that place, and even the center-board yachts have to get their boards down to make wind-way immediately after rounding. The race is practically dead to leeward and dead to windward, thus preventing any quarterly sailing which, as every one knows, is a vessel's best point of sailing, more especially schooners.

Again, with a big fleet such as is liable to start the vessels will be cramped for room, as of course the big fellows will pass the smaller ones frequently, thus increasing the chances of collisions and giving the beaten boats an opportunity of telling "how they would have won the race if they had not had to give way to so and so." In this respect it will not be out of place to again state that on the wind vessels on the starboard tack have the right of way and that vessels going free must give way to others on the wind; and, moreover, if one vessel catches up to another going free, the faster vessel must look out for the one she is overhauling. We trust that the day will be clear and the wind steady on that day so every vessel entered can have a fair chance. The yachts of the Club will be divided into two classes, over forty-five feet and under forty-five feet, whether on the water line over all or a mean length we are not informed.

Under the first heading, Class A., will come Aggie, Lurline, Halcyon, Chispa, Nellie, Whitewing, Casco and Ariel, although it is probable the two latter will not start.

Class B. will contain the yawls Frolic, Emerald and Lolita, and the schooner Rambler.

The vessels of class A give the vessels of Class B one minute to the foot, and yachts will give vessels of their own class three-quarters of a minute to the foot time allowance. That is to say that the big fellows give Class B. the minute in sailing for the Club Flag, while outside of that the yachts compete only for prizes with vessels of their own class. Classes C. and D. are composed of outsiders, the former taking in such yachts as Virginia, Fleur de Lis, Annie and Eva, and the latter sloops Nellie, Magic, Spray, Fleetwing, schooner Dawn and yawl Ripple and others of that ilk. Every yacht can not expect to be first, and we trust that no bickerings or thought that he is handicapped will prevent any yacht owner from entering his vessel and allowing her to go over the course. We should pick out the winner as Aggie in the first class, and Rambler in the second.

The Nellie and Chispa came out of Raccoon Straits together about 11 o'clock; the Chispa being ahead and to windward, until the steady winds were reached, when the conditions were quickly reversed, Nellie pointing up higher than Chispa and seemingly going through the water faster. Captain Murphy was sailing the Nellie, and Captain Coolidge the Chispa. To illustrate the differences in speed in a short distance: The Rambler got through the straits but a few minutes before the two larger boats, yet when they passed her, Nellie was well to windward, while Chispa was a good way to leeward of her. Nellie increased her lead crossing the channel and when the yachts went about on the south shore and made a leg on the port tack, they were pretty well in company with Fleur de Lis and Annie, the latter with ladies on board. Halcyon, which had been cruising round with Lurline under jib and mainsail, put up her foresail and joined the fleet. White soon slacked off and ran away with wind abeam, and Annie after reaching Fort Point, followed suit, and Halcyon soon after got down her foresail, so that practically the only two vessels racing were the original ones. Halcyon and Chispa both have been lightened up and seemed very tender, the latter particularly so when compared to Nellie.

Nellie kept dropping Chispa all the time on the wind, and when squared away, demonstrated that she could beat her off the wind no matter if she did carry more ballast than Chispa.

The Pacific Yacht Club takes a cruise to Vallejo to-day, returning to-morrow. This was arranged at a meeting held last week, and is a welcome break to the monotony which has of late been prevailing in yachting circles. There are several yacht owners, more shame to them, that allow their vessels to remain at their moorings week in and week out, without ever going on board unless there is a cruise or race of some sort. The sailing orders for this cruise are published herewith. They are not very explicit regarding the position of the home stakeboat, but it means by "the entrance of Raccoon Straits," somewhere between the Club House and Angel Island.

The Pacific Yacht Club squadron will assemble off Front St. wharf on Saturday, August 16th, 1884, at 12 o'clock, M.

At 1 o'clock the preparatory gun will be fired from the flagship; at 1:15 a second gun will be fired, at which signal the yachts will get under way and proceed direct to Vallejo, anchoring at Georgia St. wharf.

The yachts will start on their return on Sunday, August 17th, 1884, at 11:30 A. M.

At 11:15 A. M. a preparatory gun will be fired.

At 11:30 A. M. a second gun will be fired, when the yachts will get under way and stand to the northward, making all sail, then tacking to the southward and passing Georgia St. wharf, when the time of each yacht will be taken. The fleet will then try rate of sailing to Sausalito, passing home stake boat off the entrance of Raccoon Straits, on port hand.

The time for hauling down and hoisting colors on the yachts at sundown and at 8 A. M. will be taken from a signal gun from flag ship.

Yachts will carry Club Flag.

Other vessels accompanying the fleet are respectfully requested to comply with these orders.

The annual regatta of the Pacific Yacht Club will take place, according to the By-Laws, on the 9th prox., Admission Day. Nothing definite has been arranged, except that the race will be over the old course, which includes a stake boat at Hunter's Point, Oakland Point, and Fort Point. When the matters of time allowance and classes are decided on we will publish same.

On Sunday afternoon there were anchored in Richardson's Bay, Aggie, Halcyon, Nellie, Chispa, Rambler, Spray, Fleur de Lis, Whitewing, and Pilot Boat Lady Mine, while Lurline was anchored off the San Francisco Club and the Ariel off the Pacific Club; quite a goodly showing.

Last Sunday, barring the fog in the channel, was an enjoyable day for yachting. The fog belt only extended a space of about three-quarters of a mile in width, and ample cruising room outside of this.

THE RIFLE.

We are pleased to find our biography of Dr. Pardee, the first of the series, met with a hearty endoreement from all classes, more especially from those who from their devotion to the rifle are moat familiar with his services to the State in this connection. Of course we shell continue our sketches until we have exhausted all ranks, bnt we cannot do so every week consecntively, owing, at times, to the difficulty of obtaining the material needed. Our next sketch will be of Phil. Jacoby, President of the California Schuetzen Club, who from his position, his services, and ability at the target is entitled to the preference.

At Shell Mound.

The event on Sunday at this favorite range was the first competition shoot for places in the team of the Inter—State match between California and Nevada under the direction of Major A. F. Klose, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Second Brigade, who confined the shooters to strictly military guns. Before the time appointed for the team to go to Nevada, there will be several more competition practices to enable all parties to get in who may aspire to the honor. On Sunday, with a few exceptions, the shooting was not very particularly good, hnt they give promise of better things. Lieut. Fred Kuhls was the champion of the day, making 90 out of a possible 100. The score:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Totals.
Kuhls	44	46	90
Mangels	42	45	87
Robertson	40	45	86
Hovey	45	41	86
Klein	43	42	85
Barrer6	43	39	82
Henry	37	44	81
Carson	40	41	81
Sprowl	41	40	81
Johnson	40	40	80
Last	39	40	79
Simpson	43	36	79
Waltham	44	35	79
Pierce	44	34	78
Diers	38	38	76
Townsend	38	29	67

Col. Ed. Boyle of Virginia, Captain of the Nevada team last yeer, was on the ground and participated in the shooting. He stands high as a rifle-man, and his scores were good, especially his off-hand score at 500 yards. The score:

Col. Boyle.....200 yards—5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 4—45
500 yards—5 5 5 2 5 5 5 0 5 5 4—41—87

In one of the medal challenge shoots, confined to members of the Fifth Infantry, Lieutenant Kellogg, No. 7, and Lieutenant Brown No.6 ought to have met at the target, on Sunday but the latter, from some canee, wes not present. Kellogg did the shooting required of him, and besides winning by defanlt made a magnificent record, which Brown could not have heaten. He had fifteen shots at both distances with a possible 170, and his grand total was 141, with twenty-one bull's-eyee out of the thirty shots. The score

Kellogg.....200 yds—4 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5—68
500 yds—5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5—73—141

This record, reaching 94 per cent., makes Kellogg's probable exclusion from the Inter-State team all the more distasteful to those who desire to see California victorious. We hope thinge may be so arranged yet that his services may be secured.

At the eame time and place members of Company C, of First Regiment (Nationals), held their regular monthly medal shoot, in which T. E. Carson made a good score. The shooting in the third and fourth clesses were regarded as meritorions in those making it. The following are the prize winners and the score:

FIRST CLASS MEDAL.

T. E. Carson.....200 yards—4 4 4 4 5 4 5 3 4 5—42
500 yards—5 3 4 4 5 3 4 5 5 5—43—85

SECONN CLASS MEDAL.

F. E. Wharff.....200 yards—5 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4—37
500 yards—5 0 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 0—17—54

THIRD CLASS MEDAL.

A. J. Ruddock.....200 yards—4 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4—38

FOURTH CLASS MEDAL.

George Simpson.....200 yards—4 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4—43

The Inter-State Match.

We regret to find there is much controversy and bad feeling in several quarters at the action of the California State Rifle Association in reference to the guns to be used at the coming match. We do not intend to take a promiuent part in the controverey, becanse we do not eee any good will result. Our position is very clearly defined. We give credit to all who make good records for the good of all, for the honor of the State, and the enconragement of her riflemen. In a strict and trne epirit of juatice we epoke pleasant thiuga of Linville when he deserved them, as well as unpleasant things when he deserved them. Our object and our duty is to exalt logitimate aport and purify it from all diehonesty and trickery. If we have been liberal in praise to the Fifth Infantry for the progress they have lately made at the target, it was eimply becanse they deserved it, and not to hnild them over others oqnally deeerving. We form our opinions *on performances*. Tbat is the test of merit alone. We regret, therefore, for the sake of our State, the position assumed by aome members of the Fifth and other organizatione, becanse it does not appear conclneive that in deciding as the State Association did it meant to bulldoee any individual or individuals. If, as the Directors allege, their action in confining the contestants to strictly "military" guns was for the benefit of the National Guard, and not for excellence in ehooting, why ahonld any feel aggrieved and refuse to ehoot in the match, because their individual gun is rejected? If the roof of a house was on fire tho owner would not be wise to pull up the foundations to put it ont. The first duty of every man is to his country, in this case to his State, and we ehould he sorry to see Lieutenant Kellogg and others assiet in her defeat and disgrace, because they do not concur in the action of the State Asaociation as to the guns to be used. There is nothing eoldierly, nothing national, nothing manly in euch a courae. If a personal affront were intended the thing wonld be different; but we profer to believe in the aincerity and patr.otiem of the Association than accept anch a conclusion. We believe Lieutenant Kellogg can ehoot with a common military rifle, about which there can be no dispnte, aa well as any other man living in either California or Nevada, or any State for that matter. If hie Remington-Hepburn cannot be used tbie year, he will be in no worae a position than last year. To havo him withdraw would be a eerions hlow to the efficiency of the Califoruia team and create a void very difficult to fill. We hope wiser counsel will prevail and that for his own sake, if not for the State'e, he will be the hrave, true man and thorongh Californian we have ever found him.

Comparative Records.

We have recently given comparative shooting among American riflemen. This time we cross the water and go to Dublin, Ireland, for the records in the annual competition for the Challenge Cup, which on the everage for the distances are most excelleut. It is a pleasant thing to record the name of the Lord-Lieutenant Earl Spencer among the ranks. An English exchange of tne event, says:

"The weather was all that conld be desired for such sport, both wind and light being most favorahle, but towards the evening the light became somewhat hazy; however, there was nothing to complain of with regard to wind, as the slight air which blew across the ranges during the day fell to a mere air. The ranges were 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, seventeen competitors, including the Lord-Lieutenant, putting in an apearance. The shooting throughont was excellent at the several ranges, at 800 yards, Sir T. Troubridge being full score, Surgeon Hamilton, Messrs Coughlin and Ganly being forty-nine each, and a nnmber of others, including His Excellency, Earl Spencer, being a point behind. At the 900 and 1,000 yarde range the scoring wes equally good, the gross total being, (out of a possible 150):

Mr. A. Ganly, (1st prize)	145	Mr. W. Sullivan	129
Surgeon Hamilton, (2d prize)	143	Earl Spencer	127
Mr. J. Murphy, (3d prize)	142	Mr. Adams	124
Sir R. G. Hamilton	138	Major Smyly	124
Sir T. Troubridge	137	Mr. Macready	120
Mr. W. Rigby	135	Mr. Chambrie	116
Mr. Coughlin	133	Mr. Ferguson	112
Mr. Courtney Boyle	133	Captain Greville	90
Captain Bowhill	130		

At Schuetzen Park.

On Sundey the Eintracht Rifle Club had a medal shoot in which Lient. Fred Kuhls was again the champion of the day. As we have said before, the two Freds are hard to beat, and certainly in the whole brotherhood of riflemen we meet no two more genial sonls. It is seldom a man with a eonr, morose disposition makee a good shot either at the trap or target. It is the ennlight in the eoul that makes the man, and the rule holds good all throngh life. The score:

Kuhls	405	Schwartz	220
Kauffung	385	Thede	110
Stamer	350	Schneider	262
Klotz	364	Hagerup	286
Bopke	353	Wirtner	269
Klare	281	Schubert	286
Gumbel	355	Tapken	257
Streuher	367	Brokenwagen	209
Hartmansen	265		

Champion Medal—Lieut. Fred Kuhls.....405
First Class Medal—L. Klotz.....364
Second Class Medal—Streuher.....367
Third Class Medal—Schubert.....286
Last Best Shot Medal—Lieut. Kauffung.....23

At Stockton.

The Stockton Guard, at the Wm. Tell Garden range, met on Mouday lest, and made the following scores:

Charles Merrill	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3—39
J. Magee	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	3—36
L. Salbach	4	0	3	3	3	3	4	4	2	4—30
W. Hill	4	4	0	2	3	2	4	4	3	2—28
Fred Baker	3	2	3	2	4	4	2	3	0	2—25
J. H. Baker	0	2	2	2	0	3	3	3	0	0—15
W. Baker	2	4	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2—13

On September 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th the San Francisco Schentzen Verein will hold its annual festival, dnring which a long programme of prize terget and hird shooting will be carried out. It is expected that some of the German shooters will make records to trouble the championship fancies of Eastern visitors.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trout	*	*									*	*

Biographical Sketches.

The sketch of Mr. Crittenden Robinson, champion shot of the State, was prepared for this issue, hut owing to the pressure of other matter which could not be omitted it had to be laid over until next week.

At Bird's Point.

On Saturday last the Alameda Sportsmen's Club held their final monthly meeting at Bird'a Point, at which the personal ownership of the medals was decided. Only eight members appeared on the ground, hut the spirited character of the conteet made amends for the small attendance. The day was lovely and well anited for the eport, and it was, perhaps, to the absence of the usual wind direct off the bay the good acores in a measure, may be attributed, though when tho percentage reachee 85 the ahooting is good anyhow. Tho final ownership of the medals in thie Clnb depends npon the general ecore for the season, and therefore the chief interest in Saturday'a conteet centered on Messra. Adams and Bennet, hetween whom there but was a slight differeuce at the atart. Both have shot wonderfully woll all the season, and from the cloeeness of their records it wae only to be expected each man, at last, wonld exert himself to the utmost for victory. They did eo to the bitter end, and gave one of the most spirited and interesting contests of the season. At the end of the twelve hirds, each had a clean score, Adama never using hie second harrel once or retrieving a single bird, and Bennet using his second barrel four times only.

Next to these gentlemeu ceme Messrs. Goodall and Haskell, with 11 kills each, hoth shooting with admirable precieion all through, Goodall missing his second bird, a regnlar clipper, and Haskell his eleventh, which perhaps he ought to have killed. Messrs. Mayhew and Norton, with 10 kills each, did themselvee great credit by their style of shooting. The shooting-off by those tieing was, perhaps, the most brilliant effort of the day. They shot at four single birde each, and the championship medal was only won by Adams after three more ties, Bennett on the fourth shoot withdrawing after missing his second and third birde. The shooting of Adams for the day with 31 kills, ont of 31 birds, will bear comparison with any shooting ever done in the State. The shoot-off on ties between Haskell and Norton for second medal was as ably and stnbhornly contested as that for the championship medal, and only fell to Haskell's lot on the third shoot when Norton miesed one bird. The fine work, on Saturday, was a fitting close to the season's meeting of the Alameda County Clnb, composed as it is of some of the truest sportsmen we have in this section of the State. The ecore:

A. F. Adams	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—12
T. Bennett	1*	1	1	1	1	1*	1*	1	1	1	1*	1—12
W. W. Haskell	1	1*	1	1	1	1*	1*	1	1*	1	0	1*—11
Edw. Goodall	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—11
H. A. Mayhew	1	1	0	1	1	1*	1*	1	1	1*	0	1*—10
F. B. Norton	1	1	1*	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
A. F. Havens	1	1*	0	1	1	0	0	1	1*	1	0	1—8
John Pollak	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0—8

CHAMPIONSHIP MEDAL.

First tie	Adams,	1*	1	1	1	Bennett,	1	1	1	1
Second tie	Adams,	1*	1	1	1	Bennett,	1*	1	1*	1
Third tie	Adams,	1	1	1	1	Bennett,	1	1	1	1
Fourth tie	Adams,	1*	1*	1	1	Bennett,	1	1	1	1
Fifth tie	Adams,	1	1	1		Bennett,	1	0	0	

SECOND GOLD MEDAL.

First tie	Haskell,	1	0	1	1	Norton,	1	1	0	1
Second tie	Haskell,	1*	1	1	1	Norton,	1	1*	1	1
Third tie	Haskell,	1	1	1	1	Norton,	1	0	1	wdn

NOTE.—It may not appear plain to every person why Norton and Heskell contended for second medal, while Mr. Goodall's score on Saturday was better than Norton'e. The final contest for medals was governed by the best average for the season, and while Adams and Bennett contended for first medal, Haskell and Norton fell together for second medal. The ehooting of this Club for the season, besidee beating the San Francisco Clnh for the Ewing Cup, has been very brilliant, and next week we shall prepare an analysis of the scores.

At South San Francisco

Mr. Z. Prentice has given to the members of the Potrero and Sonth San Francisco Gun Clubs a handsome medal, to be shot for, and the first match came off at the Six Mile House on Sunday. Eleven gentlemen entered the liet, some of whom, ench as Walsh and Schwerine, stand high at the trap. It is held the gronnd is good for testing the abilities of the shooter, being a happy medinm between San Bruno and Bird's Point. There is much sound sense in this assertion. The match opened at one o'clock, Walsh going first to the trap, but this promising and rising shooter was not in form and fell below his average. The contest lay hetween Walsh, Schwerine and Rojas with ten kills each, and in the shoot-off Walsh won. Rojas is an excellent shot, quick, and accurate, but he lacks self-control. If he ever attains that virtue he will make it warm hereafter for some of onr cracks. The score:

P. Walsh	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1—10
J. M. Bojas	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—10
A. Schwerine	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—10
W. Fulton	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1— 9
H. Blanken	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1— 8
W. Garms	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0— 8
F. Williams	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1— 7
E. Funcke	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1— 7
J. J. Ford	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1— 7
E. Dunshee	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0— 5
F. Perata	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1— 5

In the shoot-off by the ties it was decided to have three pair of doubles at 18 yards. At this kind of shooting it has been repeatedly said, Walsh has no superior bnt Mr. Robinson, and naturally he beat his opponents and won the medal. The second prize, a handsome hunting jacket and pair of boots, given by Mr. H. Blanken, was tossed for by Rojas and Schwerine, and won by the former. The medal is a gold one, having a bar, upon which, in black letters, are the words "Preutice Medal." From this is suspended a spread-eagle, which holds in its beak a scroll with "Wou By." A blank is left for the winner's name. The score of the ehoot-off:

Walsh.....1 1 1 0 1 1—5 | Schwerine.....0 1 1 0 wdn—2
Rojas.....1 0 1 0 wdn—2 |

We hope to have a more intimate acqnaintance with the members of these clubs in future. In the meantime, we beg to assure them we shall be glad to pnblish anything they choose to favor ns with.

Notice to Marksmen.

We invite the attention of the marksmen of the State to the premiums hung up by the officers of the Thirteenth District Association to he shot for at the coming Marysville Fair. There are ten premiums, as follows: First, $50; second, $30; third, $25; fonrth, $20; fifth, $15; sixth, $10; seventh, $9; eighth, $8; ninth, $6, tenth, $5. The hest score at twelve clay pigeons takes first premium, second hest score second premium, and so on to the end. In case of a tie each shall shoot at five clay pigeons to decide, and thns continue to the end. Entrance fee, $5 for each person. Pigeons free. The usual rules to govern the shooting. Entries close Tuesday, August 26th, at eight o'clock, P. M. Contest to commence on the following Thursday, at one o'clock, P. M., and continue in the order named until all the premiums are awarded.—*Marysville Appeal.*

The Arizona quails sent by G. W. Ellery, of Sacramento, to Wardon McComb, of the Folsom Prison, are doing well. Several of the females laid a large nnmber of eggs in the poultry shed, but were prevented from hatching by the carelessness of those having charge of the hennery dnring the Warden's absenco. The birds were then turned out, and General McComb informs us that they come every day to the place to feed with the domestic poultry.—*Exchange.*

So it always is when we have a chance of getting game birds. Some man's negligence or igueranee always destroys another mau's enterprise. The ten Japanese pheasants recently hatched out at Mr. Platt's place, Alameda, have all heen destroyed hy the atupidity of his man servant. They had got to feeding and growing niccly, but they are all gone.

The Neophyte Clnb, formed from membera of the Alameda Clnh, will hold their medal shoot at Bird's Point to-day.

At Suisun.

On Sunday last Messrs. C. Donaldson and George Kinloch arranged a day's pigeon shooting, which proved quite successful. The day was beautiful, with just wind enough to make the birds lively. On this occasion the new trap invented by J. W. Donaldson was tried for the first time, and admitted by all parties to be the best they had shot from. The first match was at 12 birds each, 80 yards boundary, entrance $10. There were nine entries, making a purse of $90, divided into three purses—$45, $30 and $15. The Messrs. Bassford and Jeff Dobbins, with clean scores, divided the pools. G. D. Perkins acted as referee. The score:

H. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
F. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
J. Dobbins	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
B. Bassford	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	wdn				— 8
A. Donaldson	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	wdn					— 5
J. W. Kinloch	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	wdn					— 5
C. Reams	0	0	1	1	0	wdn							— 2
G. Raney	0	0	1	1	wdn								— 2
H. Jacobson	0	0	1	1	0	wdn							— 2

The shooting of the Bassford brothers and Dobbins was very fine.

The second match was at six birds each, 21 yards rise, for a purse of $45, divided into $20, $15 and $10. This was divided by H. Bassford, B. Bassford and J. W. Kinloch on clean scores. The score:

H. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1—6	A. Donaldson	1	1	1	0	wdn	—3
J. W. Kinloch	1	1	1	1	1	1—6	C. Reams	1	1	0	wdn		—2
B. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1—6	F. Bassford	0	1	wdn			—1
Geo. Raney	0	1	1	1	1	0—4	E. Whitby	0	0	wdn			—0
J. Dobbins	1	1	1	0	wdn	—3							

The third match was at five birds each, $5 entrance, with purses at $25, $10 and $5. F. Bassford and Jeff Dobbins divided first and second money on clean scores. The score:

F. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1—5	A. Donaldson	1	1	w	—2
J. Dobbins	1	1	1	1	1—5	B. Bassford	1	1	0 w	—2
J. W. Kinloch	1	1	1	0	w—3	C. Beams	1	0	w	—1
H. Bassford	1	1	0	w	—2	G Raney	0	w		—0

The fourth match was at three birds each, 30 yards rise, $5 entrance. In this there were five ties, and in the shoot off, at doubles, F. and B. Bassford divided first and second money, and Dobbins and H. Bassford third money. The score:

J. Dobbins	1	1	1—3	Geo. Raney	1	1	1—3
H. Bassford	1	1	1—3	J. W. Kinloch	0	1	0—1
B. Bassford	1	1	1—3	C. Reams	0	w	—0
F. Bassford	1	1	1—3	A. Donaldson	0	w	—0

The fifth match was at 10 glass balls each, 18 yards rise, entrance $5. The pools fell to H. and B. Bassford and G. Raney on clean scores:

H. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10	J. Dobbins	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0—8
B. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10	J. W. Kinloch	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1—8
G. Raney	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10	C. Reams	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—8
F. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1— 9	H. Jacobson	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1—4

The last match was at three glass balls each, entrance $2.50, with prize, $10, $5. In this B. Bassford and G. Raney divided both monies on clean scores:

G. Raney	1	1	1	1	1—5	J. Dobbins	1	1	1	0	1—4
B. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1—5	H. Jacobson	0	1	0	1	1—3
H. Bassford	1	1	1	1	0—4	C. Reams	1	0	1	w	

At Colma.

The Parker Gun Club met at Colma last Sunday for their monthly medal shoot. The conditions are Clay Pigeons, 20 single birds, 18 yards rise, 1 barrel, screened trap, which makes it impossible for any man to know at the trap which way the bird will be sent. It adds considerably to the difficulty and interest of clay pigeon shooting. On Sunday the McEnroe brothers won first and second medals. The score:

P. McEnroe	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—17
J. McEnroe	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	—16
J. Teuscher	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	—15
P. Bekeart	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	—14
W. E. Foley	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	—13
W. H. Bryan	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	—12

So far, for the season's best average, P. McEnroe leads, so closely followed, however, by Bekeart and his brother that it is quite an open question who will finally win the medals next month. The contest will be close, whoever wins.

At Gilroy.

Fifteen members participated in the Rod and Gun Club shoot last Wednesday afternoon. Harry Frutig won the rifle for the second time with a score of 13 out of 15. Following is the score:

H. Frutig	13	Geo. Holloway	9
D. M. Pyle	12	L. Loupe	8
A. Herold	11	John Paine	8
P. W. Robinson	10	E. R. Wright	6
D. L. Dunham	10	E. Leavesley	5
J. R. Payne	10	S. W. Short	5
Geo. Lustic	9	D. Gilroy	3

Vacaville can boast of as fine a club as any interior town in the State. It numbers twenty-eight members, the larger proportion of whom have a high reputation at the trap. It is said the club is anxious to select a team to shoot against Napa, Vallejo, or Benecia. We think it might go farther and challenge one of our city teams. We should much like to see such a match. There is a chance for the Alameda Club, which has now got through its medal shooting for the season. We are somewhat surprised the Vacaville Club should descend to shooting at glass balls for it is only baby work. When short of live pigeons in future, let them get clay pigeons with a screened trap, and then they will have good shooting. The Messrs. Pierce, of Oakland, sell them at very low rates.

At Colusa.

Messrs. Campbell and Drinkhouse, members of the Lincoln Club, had a pleasant private match at Colusa, last Sunday, for $25 a side, but the particulars were not furnished. Our up-country friends are getting very negligent. The score:

Drinkhouse	19
Campbell	16

We presume the shooting was at twenty-five birds each.

A club, organized on July 21st, to be known as the Mission Gun Club, held an election of officers on Thursday evening, when the following gentlemen were elected: Edgar Forster, President; Rudolph Schluter, Vice-President; Roger Kershaw, Secretary; William Rose, Treasurer. The club held their first shoot on Sunday, July 27th, at twenty glass balls, at Ocean View. Eugene Forster won first with seventeen.

Slaughter of Game.

It is stated by Engineer Phillips (late of the Northern Pacific road) that no fewer than 20,000 elk, antelope and mule deer are slaughtered every Winter in Minnesota, Montana and Wyoming alone. There is every prospect that three of the noblest game animals on the American continent will soon be extinct. Elk, which formerly ranged from the Middle States to the Pacific ocean, are now never found east of the Missouri river. Twenty-five years ago they were plentiful in Nebraska and Kansas, but civilization has driven them into the dense and uninhabited regions of Minnesota and the northern Territories. The hide hunters effect the most sweeping destruction. The average price of an elk skin is three dollars. The hide hunters use repeating rifles, and frequently kill from six to twelve animals in a herd before they get out of range. Mr. Phillips states that, besides the slaughter of the animals named, in the year 1882 more than 25,000 buffaloes were killed for the traders between the Yellowstone and the headwaters of the Little Missouri.—*Exchange.*

So the antelope and elk were once in California, but though here in such large quantities, they were the first of the large game animals to disappear. They were mercilessly slaughtered on all sides. Every day on the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys people used to go out in buggies with port holes cut in the covers, creep up within short range, and kill them by the score. Well, we have not an antelope now from one end of California to the other. The elk soon followed. By and by, before long, we shall have to say the same of the deer. Is not there a fearful lot of the dirty, improvident Indian in all this?

Elk in California Still.

The *Sunday Capital* on this subject says: "Some weeks ago we received a letter from Louis Gerher, of this city, then in San Luis Obispo county, in which he stated that he had, a few days before, come upon a band of fifteen large elks while hunting for cattle in the mountains. He was surprised at seeing the lordly-looking fellows, having got the impression that there were no more elk in this State, unless a few existed in the northern counties. We are told that there are mountain fastnesses in San Luis Obispo which white men have never been able to penetrate; and it is possible that in these safe retreats there may be many head of this species of game."

Since we wrote a previous paragraph on this subject, we were told by Mr. Benton, of the California market, that last week, the first time for many years, he had received a couple for sale. They were large, weighing, he thinks, when alive about three hundred pounds or more each. Elk are better eating than deer, and it is our own fault they are no longer to be obtained.

Some time ago young Mr. B., of this place, while coming through Grizzly canyon, killed three deer with one shot, as he stood in his wagon, the deer being one hundred and fifty yards distant, standing slightly quartering from the hunter and close together. The bullet penetrated the side of the first, the heart of the second and broke the back of the third. All three fell dead within a few yards of each other. He aimed only to get the first and did not perceive the third deer until after he fired.—*Lower Lake Bulletin.*

Does not this smack of the English Major, who always drew upon a ripe imagination when giving his hunting exploits in India, the greatest of which was that of shooting a deer through the ear and having the ball come out at the hind foot. Position, of course, is every thing in life, and when we essay to tell a hunting yarn, we are always careful to have the accessories all nicely arranged. Improprieties in position ruin a great many good yarns.

Useful to Hunters.

For a lubricating oil that will not hurt the fine finish of gun barrels the following recipe is recommended:

Take about half a pound or pint of the best sperm oil, put in a bottle and add about two ounces of common shot, and on top of the shot ten or twelve shingle nails, and let it stand for about three or four weeks, at the end of which time there will be found at the bottom of the bottle a black sediment, which is the rust-forming material. This process refines the oil, which will be purified to a nicety. This pure oil can be poured off into another bottle, and it is ready for use.

This is a new idea, and we give it as we get it. Anyhow, the experiment won't cost much.

The hunters with their pack of hounds met with poor success in their deer hunt at Sargents. Only one deer was killed. The scarcity of deer follows the use of dogs in the field hunt. The doe and the fawn are too often worried and killed by hounds in the chase and it only becomes a question of time when the deer cease to be.—*Gilroy Paper.*

Nothing is more unsportsman-like than this hunting deer with hounds for the purpose of shooting them with the rifle, and we doubt if it is done in any other civilized country except America. It is an Indian practice all through and should be put down by law if public opinion is not potent enough. We are surprised the practice is allowed on the Sargent estate. Go on, gentlemen, if you will be Indians in your sport, and hound the deer out of existence. It will not be long before you will have to kill your hounds.

Lizzie Stevens, a girl of 16, shot a panther measuring eight feet in length, which was raiding her father's sheep ranch on the Klamath last week. The bullet brought the panther to the ground, but he was too much for the dogs which attacked him, when Miss Lizzie finished his career by plunging a butcher knife into his heart.

All young girls in the far interior should be taught the use of the rifle and gun, as all young girls everywhere should be taught to swim. Both accomplishments are always useful and health-giving. This was a brave act of Miss Stevens, and should be duly recognized by the press.

Another case of young ladies shooting game comes to us as follows: Recently two young ladies residing in Howell county, Mo., during the absence of the rest of the family at church, noticed that a couple of wild turkeys entered a field some distance from the house. Seizing a shot-gun known to be loaded, one of the girls succeeded in bringing down one of the turkeys, but the other escaped her. The distance shot by her proved on measurement to be sixty yards.

Deer, antelope and mountain sheep are said to be very plentiful in the mountains north of here.—*Reno Journal.*

Glad to find there are still some left on the continent.

There was recently a prize Clay Pigeon Tournament, at Canton, Lewis county, in which the following fine shooting was done, Each man had 20 birds.

T. W. England	11111	11111	11111	11111—20
L. H. Condit	10111	11111	11111	11111—19
L. W. England	11101	11111	11111	11111—19
T. P. Hampton	11101	11111	11111	11111—19
R. Glisson	11111	11111	11110	11111—19
Wm. Jackson	11111	11111	11011	01111—18
Jno. Stephenson	11011	11111	11111	11101—18
W. E. Johnson	11111	01111	11111	11100—17
Jno. Kilkenny	00111	11110	11111	11111—17
Geo. E. Stowe	10111	11111	11011	11101—17
Jas. Stephenson	11110	10111	11111	11101—17
M. Stephenson	01101	11101	11111	11111—17
P. Stephenson	11111	11110	11110	11011—17
J. Clifton	10111	01110	11111	11111—17
R. M. Agee	01111	11111	10110	01111—16
G. Bugh	01111	11111	11101	01011—16
C. D. Durrett	11111	01111	11111	01010—16
E. O. Sutton	11111	11111	10001	11110—16
G. Felker	11011	00110	11110	11101—14

Pedagog, a writer in *Forest and Stream*, speaking of guns makes use of the following trite remarks:

"I don't care for 'style' so much in a gun, provided it is safe, handles well, and is a close, hard shooter. No matter how strong the material, I want some weight of metal in the barrel of my shotgun and especially at the muzzle of a choke-bore. I believe that where a gun is choked at the muzzle, if it is light at that point it springs so that we do not get the full benefit of the choke. I came to this conclusion by putting a light band of lead, fitting closely, around the muzzle, and after firing the gun I found it would drop off easily, having expanded quite perceptibly.

"I have been using for the past two years one of the American Arms Co.'s semi-hammerless single guns, a 12-guage gun, 28 inches, 9¾ pounds, made to order, (a 12-guage on a 10-guage stock), cut off and rechoked to leave it heavy at the muzzle."

Another New Powder.

The new kind of gunpowder lately introduced by M. Himley is claimed to be superior to all others now in use in the ease and rapidity of its production and the entire absence of danger in the process of manufacture. Its freedom from any hygroscopic qualities is also evident from the fact that 100 grains of the article, exposed to damp weather for some four days in an open window, showed no gain of weight with a delicate balance. It is two and one-half times more powerful than common powder, and there is but a very slight residue. Another advantage is the slight amount of smoke given off, and this, as contrasted with that from nitro-explosives, is totally innocuous.

A gun club has been started at Susanville, and W. D. Minckler is Captain. Forty thousand glass balls and several traps have been ordered.—*Exchange.*

We have heard of several new clubs being formed in the interior of late, but we have ceased to expect the good work from them we once expected. If every member of every club regarded himself as a game warden bound to enforce the law, poaching would soon come to an end. Every member of such clubs can from their position do endless good if they only choose. In the matter of glass balls a mistake is also made The club should have ordered clay pigeons; any duffer can break glass balls.

The wholesale slaughter of deer on Rogue river, Oregon, is strongly denounced and complained of. Well, but what is the good of complaining? Let every section of the Coast go to their legislature and insist upon laws that shall stop this Indian vandalism. We have lots of fat, lazy police, but it is altogether beyond their dignity to look after the hides of these animals sent to market to see if they bear the marks required by law. The fact is the Chief of Police, like the Chief Executive, is of no earthly use to the people, when it comes to enforcing the laws vigorously. They have got politics to attend to.

It is said that the young ducks are being slaughtered in this vicinity, and that one gunner killed over twenty little mallards last Sunday. Sacramento sportsmen, however, will not molest the birds until the proper season comes.—*Bee.*

It is a pity their example is not more followed. Young ducks scarcely feathered have been netted and sent to this market for months. If the commission merchant and private citizen would resolve not to buy them, the abomination complained of would soon be choked out. The love of money and the love of the belly, however, are too much for the average American of modern days.

Deer are reported plentiful in Humboldt county. A party recently killed 19 in a couple of weeks. The *Sunday Capital*, of Sacramento, asks with force whether that was not about ten too many? We concur. How long is this criminal slaughter of public game animals and birds, in which every tax-paying citizen has an interest, to continue among the American people? Is it, after all, even with the aid of education and freedom, in the largest sense, so difficult to rise above the aboriginal nature?

A large bull snake, as it is commonly termed, was lately seen by a gentleman in the interior dipping its head into the grass as if picking something up. On being killed, the reptile was found to have swallowed several young quail. The cries of the mother bird first attracted attention to the snake. There is no doubt several varieties of snakes eat young quail, but for all that the snake in question does more good than harm.

Henry Gardemeyer, of the Livermore Soda Works, has a badger so tame that it plays with the dog and cat. It is always ready for a little fun.—*Livermore Valley Review.*

No doubt, and some day somebody will find his hand badly bitten, and cuss the animal. Pet bears, mountain cats, badgers, etc., are mighty uncertain things. We never knew them when some time or another they didn't go for blood.

Mr. Allen, of the Market-street Gun Store, has returned from a pleasant vacation in the neighborhood of Gilroy, fishing and shooting. He reports doves moderately plenty. He gave Judge Leavesly a call, and was pleased with the kennel. Mr. Allen was accompanied by Mr. W. P. Robinson, of Gilroy, and begs to acknowledge that gentleman's politeness.

There is a one-armed man in Eureka, Humboldt county, who seldom misses a deer and kills more, perhaps, than any other man in the district. There is also a one-armed man in Alamoda, that it is very difficult to beat either in the field or at the trap.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, August 16, 1884.

Dates Claimed.

Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.
Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
Ninth District Fair Association, Rohnerville, Sept. 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

Santa Rosa.

Tuesday next the sixth annual exhibition of the Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association will open at Santa Rosa. That it will be by far the most successful ever held is already assured. The exhibition proper gives promise of being well worthy of the rich country surrounding Santa Rosa, and the speed department is on a basis that will ensure fine sport and satisfactory results. There is not a better course in the State, and when we were there, some two months ago, it was then in admirable condition. A fine pavilion has been erected on the grounds so that every moment can be occupied with pleasure and profitably as the whole of the exhibition will be compact, and with only a short distance from stalls and pens to halls and stands.

The opening day is marked by two races which should prove very interesting. The first a dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds in which seven are named the get of Shannon, Hock-Hocking, Wheatley, Joe Hooker and Norfolk.

The second race is for the three-minute class, and among the four entries are Blanche and Joe Arthurton. The meeting of these two will be worth making the trip from San Francisco to Santa Rosa to see, and it may be that the others are worthy of the company. The second day, Wednesday, has three races on the bill. The first is dash of a mile with ten entries, every one of which is known to be speedy, and without doubt it will be one of the most exciting races of the meeting. The 2:40 race did not fill, but another was opened which will doubtless secure the requisite number, and the same can be said of the 2:20 pacing class. The third day, Thursday, there is a dash of 1½ miles for three-year-olds, heats of half a mile for all ages. In the first are Jou-Jou, Hirondelle, Cootie, Philip S. and Bachelor; in the second Quebec, Dottie Dimple, Premium, Blue Mountain Belle, Aunt Betsey Estello Clarke, Del Paso and Amanda. There will be lively work among that lot *sure*, and before one of them wins two heats there will be sharp arguments. On the same day is the 2:22 trotting class, and hot enough will be the outcome. A "selling" purse, 1⅛ miles, the 2:27 trotting and a district race is the bill for the Friday. There are seven in the selling race, seven in the 2:27, and eight in the district. This will be one of the days of the fair to mark with a white stone, as in the large fields are animals that will press each other to their utmost to gain the victory. The closing day is marked by a "Cup race," or rather the distance to be run is the usual length for that, viz.: two-and-a-quarter miles, and in it are Patrol, Trade Dollar, Garfield, Birdcatcher and Bachelor. That the distance will be compassed in good time is nearly certain, and where the favoritism will rest is beyond our power to foretell.

The free-for-all did not fill, and that has again been opened, conditional that Nettie R. and Director barred. From the well known spirit of the managers should there be gaps they will be satisfactorily filled, and the allotted five days present a round of attraction. The trip is a very pleasant one now from San Francisco to Santa Rosa. The boat, which leaves Market-street wharf at 7:45 A. M., reaches Santa Rosa in plenty of time to "look around" before lunch and see what the horses are doing before the races are called. By taking the 3:30 or 6:15 P. M. a good night's rest and an early visit to the course the following morning will disclose what may be of benefit to those who desire to invest. The early spins of the racehorses, the brushes of the trotters, on the mornings of days when they will race in the afternoon oftentimes affords a key to the observing, and it must be a cold-blooded mortal who does not enjoy the morning exercises nearly as heartily as the actual contests in the afternoon.

That there will be many visitors from the bay we are well satisfied, and also confident that those who attend will be well paid for their time and trouble.

The Entry Lists.

To those who have any acquaintance with the horses of California anything further than to refer to the list of names published last week will be unnecessary. Never before in the trotting history of California has there been a better showing, and we cannot recall any season when the prospect was so good for the best kind of sport at the harness gait. The same may be said of the racing without the least hazard of overdrawing the picture. That which appeared inimical has had a contrary effect, and the absence of the Santa Anita stable in the East and the determination of Palo Alto not to participate in racing or trotting this year, have been an inducement for others to make engagements who otherwise might have held aloof. The most pleasing feature is the support that has been given to all the places, as so far as we have heard there is not a single fair that has been missed. And there is another feature which is a token that there will be many surprises before the circuit is ended. The horses which have trotted since the close of the entries are of a remarkably high class, and so closely together that a very little change in condition will turn the scale. Then, too, there is a shifting in the classes, meeting one "gang" at one place, another at the next, and so there will be variety and new combinations all through. We have not the least desire to speculate regarding the relative chances of the horses engaged. It will be cute fellows, and more lucky than cute, who succeed in selecting the winners in a few races, and the only prophecy that it is at all safe to venture upon is that favorites will be beaten in many instances, and not infrequently "outsiders" prove their title to championship honors. Should this "glorious uncertainty" prevail, as is not unlikely, the interest will not slacken from the opening until the close.

Chicago Stakes for 1885.

The Washington Park Club have sent out their preliminary announcements of stakes for the second meeting beginning the last week in June, 1885. They include the American Derby, to which $5,000 will be added, the Sheridan Stakes for three-year-old colts and fillies, the Drexel Stakes for three-year-old colts, the Englewood Stakes for three-year-old fillies, the Lakeside Stakes for two-year-old fillies, the Kenwood Stakes for two-year-old colts, the Hyde Park Stakes for two-year-old colts and fillies. In addition to the above stakes, eight or more stakes, including the Washington Park Cup, the Great Western and Oakwood Handicaps will close January 15th, 1885. A programme will be arranged for ten or more days' racing, and five or more races will be given each day. A programme will also be arranged for a Fall meeting, to be held early in September, for which stakes will close in March, 1885.

The Occident Stake.

Of the thirty nominations in the Occident Stake three have made the final payment, so that without further casualties there is a likelihood of a good race. The three which remain in are Robert Lee, Griselda and Antevolo. Robert Lee is by Nutwood from a Blackbird mare, Griselda was entered as by A. W. Richmond, but we believe this was an error, and that she is by Lou Rose, a son of Richmond, and Antevolo is by Electioneer, from Columbine by A. W. Richmond. It is rather a singular circumstance that each of the trio of acceptors has the blood of "old" Blackbird, and exceedingly gratifying to us that it should be so.

Sirs of Mollis McCarty.

In writing a notice of the death of Monday our assistant followed the error of the American Stud Book in ascribing a double sireship to Mollie McCarty. Being away at the time, attending the Rancho del Paso sale, we did not see the proof, in fact, missed reading the article until copied by the *Turf, Field and Farm*. When the entry of Mollie McCarty first appeared in the Eastern papers as "by Monday or Eclipse, Jr.," we took especial pains to correct the error, and obtained positive proof from Mr. Maillard that Monday *alone* was entitled to the credit. In addition to writing several articles there was no end of verbal discussions, as some were determined to adhere to the statement, governed as we thought, by sinister motives. Therefore, we were very unlikely to make such a mistake. Would it not be well for the *Turf, Field and Farm* to notify its readers that the same error prevails in the Stud Book so as to rectify that as well as the mistake in the *Breeder and Sportsman?*

The *Spirit of the Times* in copying the article accompanies it with an editorial notice, and while giving full praise alludes to the briefness. This we intend to remedy by a full account of Monday and his progeny as soon as leisure will permit. The blood figures so prominently in the thoroughbred stock of California that several articles will be necessary to do the subject justice. The second generation is likely to add to the lustre of the first, and in the get of Joe Hooker, Shannon, etc., on the male side, and the descendants of Mollie McCarty and others of the mares, fully sustain if not increase the reputation of the great son of Colton and Mollie Jackson.

National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders.

The eighth annual meeting of the above society will be held on the grounds of the New York Driving Club, on September 9th, 10th and 11th. This will be the most important meeting ever held by the Association, as there are $27,000 in stakes to be decided. There are stakes for three, four and five-years-olds, for 2:35. 2:30 and 2:40 stallions, and for 2:30 and 2:40 mares. The most important amongst them is the "Wilson Stakes" for four-year-olds, the present value of which is $9,100, and this will be increased by some $2,000 more. We were greatly in hopes that California-bred colts would have figured in this and the other stakes, and this wish would have been gratified had it not been for the sad cause which led to the withdrawal of the Palo Alto colts. Participation would have resulted in victory, as we feel confident that there never was, or is, a four-year-old that Hinda Rose cannot conquer. In subsequent years there will be some of our colts ready to try conclusions with those of the East, and there is little question that the struggle for supremacy will be stubborn. Not an effort will be spared by the breeders of that section to regain the laurels which are now worn by California colts, and should there be a "letting up" on our part, just so surely the crown will be lost. The coming meeting of the N. A. T. H. B. will be well worth a journey across the continent to witness.

Miss Psyton's Sons.

In the list of entries published last week the name of Miss Peyton appears in both racing and trotting. She is the dam of Peyton, a three-year-old son of Electioneer, who is entered in every purse for colts of his age that closed on the 1st, and report tells that he trotted half a mile in 1:13 not long ago. Her two-year-old son, Harry Peyton, by Shannon, is named in the two-year-old stake at Santa Rosa, to be run on the first day of the meeting. Miss Peyton is by imp. Glengary from Romping Girl by Jack Malone; second dam Fanny McAllister by O'Meara; third dam by imp. Leviathan, etc.

Jim Renwick at Saratoga.

So far as we have seen, Jim Renwick has won every race he has started in at Saratoga, and, rather a remarkable circumstance in that country, in one of them he was "barred in the pools." When a "California cocktail" can play such havoc with the crack sprinters of the East, carrying his victories to more than a mile, it is reasonable to expect that there will be still greater performances when Santa Anita is reinforced by additions from California breeding farms. The big gelding has made a wonderful showing, and with a good prospect of a continuation of successes.

The 2:35 purse offered by the Santa Rosa Fair Association, to close to-day, the 16th, has been withdrawn, the Directors having decided to substitute a special for named horses.

Complete Trotting and Pacing Record.

There has come to hand a hook with the above title and to say that we are pleased with it faintly expresses the satisfaction it has afforded. "Complete" is none too emphatic. It is so full of information, and that so admirably arranged as to give the least trouble in learning what is desired, that a neophyte will have no difficulty in obtaining instruction. At the same time we have a feeling of commiseratton for the compiler when the immense labor is taken into consideration, and which can scarcely be recompensed by pecuniary reward. That a large edition will find ready sale we have not the least douht, as when its merits are known, every hreeder of trotters, every man who has a fancy that way will have a copy if he has to cut other expenses very close to compass it. More than a mere record of trotting and pacing performances from the time they were first embodied in print, whenever known the pedigree accompanies the name. Without taking the place of a studbook it is virtually the foundation for a genealogy of trotters showing just what animals have trotted, and that not measured hy an arhitrary standard, hut leaving the student to draw his own inferences from the records as given. It is well worth the price merely to gratify curiosity, and trace the progress of the sport from the earliest time until the close of the year. Ten times the amount would not justify the hreeder in heing without as it gives him a history of all the hreeds and the opportunities for comparisons. We shall have a good deal to say ahout this work hereafter, and in the mean time copy from the *Turf, Field, and Farm* the following notice:

We are glad to learn that the demand for thie great work is very active. It is just dawniug upon the minds of the trotting commnnity what a tremendoue labor Mr. Chester has performed in their behalf, and he is constantly in receipt of the most flattering letters from pleased subscribers, all expressing their astonishment and delight, and many inclosing an order for another copy to be sent to a friend. The work cost eo much to prodnce that the compiler has left himself no margin to give commissions, and it is a real dnty for those who find the book an aid to them to assist in its sale. Mr. Chester has put in three years' hard work and $10,000 in money to fnrnish those interested in such matters with a complete, convenient and accurate compendinm, which leaves positively nothing to be desired. The original subscribers have now all heen eerved, and the compiler will at once hegin canvassing for the sale of the remainder of the edition, in which work we wish him every success. Clnbs of live will be snpplied for $40, so that any person can get a copy gratis by procuring fonr snbscribers. The book can be hought in New York city at the office of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, or at E. Walker's Sons' bindery, 14 Dey street. Orders by mail should be addressed to the compiler, Walter T. Chester, P. O. Box 1,021.

The Strobridge Sale.

At Haywards to-day, commencing at 12 o'clock noon, the Strohridge rauch with all its fixtnres and appurtenances will ne offered at auction. The farm contains 500 acres of the finest fruit land, and it will he sold in subdivisions to suit. The stock includes the celehrated Strohridge flock of prize winning Spanish Merino sheep, six hundred head, pedigreed and registered. These sheep are of the finest strains, imported regardless of expense, and their superior quality is well known to all interested in wool growing on this Coast. Thirteen head of horses will also he sold, mares and gelding, the get of Venture, John Nelson, St. Lawrence, Rifleman, Rohin's Hamhletonian, Gen. Taylor and Thad Stevens, out of well-hred dams. In addition a lot of superior family cows, purehred and cross-hred, Durham, Devon and Ayrshire, etc., will be disposed of. The stock is all of the finest and best, and need only to he seen to he appreciated. A special train will leave the city at 9 A. M.

Auction Sale of Fine Horses.

On Wednesday next, at the Horse Market of H. Fromberg, S. C. Bowley will offer for sale the entire stock of horses helonging to R. P. Clement, Esq. The sale catalogue contains both thoroughhreds and trotters, and it is suffieient to say that Thad Stevens is represented in the firet and Electioneer, through his son Stanford, in the second class. There are some remarkahly fine youngsters offered, and, in fact, the whole of the stock is very desirahle. As Mr. Clement has sold his farm the stoek must he disposed of, and hence there is an absolute certainty of ohtaining some good hargaine. Catalogues can he had and the stock seen at Horse Market and Carriage Depository, Nos. 33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery street, San Francisco.

In the purse for 2:35 class offered hy the San Jose Fair Association, to close next Tuesday, the 19th, we are advised hy Secretary Hinman that records made since August 1st will not be a har in that race.

The pacing race, at San Jose, which was added to the programme without date, has been set for Friday, October 3d.

A pigeon shooting match, open to the State, will occur at Bird's Point, Alameda, to-morrow (Sunday), commencing at eleven o'clock sharp. Cash prizes, $50 to first, $30 to second, $20 to third. Entrance, $10. Conditions, 15 hirds, Hurlingham rules, Fay, Lambert and Rohinson to shoot at 30 yards, all others at 28 yards. A liberal supply of hirds for pool shooting will he provided.

Col. Farron'e Plaint.

Eoitor Breeder and Sportsman:—A card having been puhlished in your last issne by Milton Farrow, the Eastern professional rifle shot, giving to nnderstand that wrong has been done to him by the California Schuetzeu Clnh in not crediting to him at their late shooting festival a twenty point shot at the men target, get, which would have given to him the first prize, 1, as President of the clnb, deem it my duty to correct his statement. Together with Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Kline, Mr. Heeth, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Wertheimer, Mr. Browning jr. and others. I was present when Mr. Farrow fired this shot, which was immediately marked a 17, in the right side of the neck in the man taiget. Farrow having fired his preceding three shots in neerly the same place and he having also called his last shot there, was satisfied; the Secretary marked the points on his ticket and Mr. Farrow left the stand and went inside the main shooting hall. A short time after he came to me and said that he had shot a 20 and only got credit for 17 on his ticket. I answered that he must he mistaken, as I personally had seen him make the 17. Mr. Farrow then explained that, after he had left the stand, some one called him back and told him that the marker had subsequently shown a shot, a 20, in the lower end of the target. I replied that he had the right to have the shooting at the man target stopped, and by depositing $1 caution money, as the shootfng rules direct, the committee would go down with him to the tergets and examine the shot. Mr. Farrow did not accept my proposal, but shortly afterward he called on me again to have the shooting stopped at the honorary target, where he claimed a 24 ring, while only a 16 ring had been shown. His request was immediately granted, and by the examination of the target in his presence the 16-ring shot was shown to he correct. Mr. Farrow's statement that, where two shots are shown at the seme time, the shooter receives the benefit and scores the highest number, is incorrect, as it would do injustice to other competitors by leaving the high scores to chance instead of to skill. The correct rule in such instances is to allow the shooter another shot, hnt as Mr. Farrow wss only shown the shot at the time he fired he was not entitled to another shot, which even he did not claim, as 17 points is surely a good score, even for a marksman like Mr. Farrow. It may happen that two shots can he shown at the same time, one of which may be meant for a target from another staud, or thst the patch can fall off or be blown off from an old bullet-hole and thence the mistake.

As to the statement of Mr. Farrow that he had forty-two bull's-eyes on his tickets and only got credit for thirty-nine, I wish to remind him that here, as elsewhere, the official score ie decisive and only thirty-nine could be found credited to him on the books. Of our local marksmen three heat him over 100 bull's eyes and over 10 were all the way from 5 to 85 bull's-eyes ahead of even the score he claims: namely, 42. It did not make one dollar difference in the amount of the prize of the score he claims, or that actually credited to him on the books. Mr. Farrow should have shown his tickets to the committee at the division of prizes and not have waited with his complsint till he had left our city.

In conclusion allow me to state that the Schuetzen Clnb, which was orgauized in 1876 to nphold the honor of our State at the Centennial Exhibition aud succeeded in carrying off the World's Champion Cup against all comers, has a reputation to uphold for fair and just dealing to all marksmen, and especially to straugers, and that this good repute is too well established to be injured, even by Milton Farrow.

Pilo Jacoby,
President California Schuetzen Clnb.

CRICKET.

The Merions Gain a Decisive Victory.

The fifth game for the Harrison Trophy came off at the ueual place last Saturday afternoon. Waterman won the toss and sent the Merions in the field. Carr and Waterman, the first two batsmeu, were rapidly dismissed, with the score at 2 only. B. Clark and A. Knox got together and made a pretty stand, although Knox was caught at the wickets by G. Theobald immediately npon hie appearance at the creases, but the nmpire gave it not out, much to the surprise of the batsman, fielders and spectatore. He was, however, eventually caught at slip by Miller. Sauderson, Bristowe, Cookson and De Golia failed to break their eggs. Purdy (who was euffering from a sprained foot) joined Clark, and a short staud was again made till Clark succumbed to a "Yorker" from Miller. Clark played in his usual careful style for 15. Armitage and Kip were bowled, leaving Purdy to carry out his bat for 5, the innings closing for the meagre total of 37. A glance at the analysie will ehow how effectively Miller and Banner bowled. George Theobald kept wickets in excellent style. Jacobs and Buruett opened for the Merions to the howling of Cookson and Waterman. After making 8, Jacobs was bowled by Waterman. Banner made 2 before he was cleaned bowled. G. Theobald and Ben Benjamin failed to score. Brnett hit a ball, which touched the ground right near the crease aud bounded up into Cookson'e hands and was given out by the erratic nmpire. Barney Benjamin and J. Theobald were juet beginning to add runs to the total, when one of Waterman's hit Theobald on the pad and flew up to Clark at cover point. It was clear to the spectators that tho umpire gave the batsman out for the catch, as the veteran umpire is well known for his epeediness in hoisting his bat ae a signal for out, and it was particularly noticeahle that the umpire did not hoist his bat till after the catch was made. The scorer asked the nmpire "how out," and to the amazement of many the umpire replied, "L. B. W." Waterman ecattered Benjamin's wickete, and three wickets to fall the hattiug eide needed seven runs to win. Spiro and Miller proved equal to the occasion, and the latter batsman made the winning hit, amid great rejaicing of the crimson and white. Spiro and Miller continued hattiug, diatrihuting their favore to all parts of the field with great impartiality. It was worth a bonanza an hour to watch the batsmen hit the howling. Clark was tried, but could not separate the now thoroughly set batsmen. Sauderson was called into requisition, and Spiro appreciated the change hy sending the third ball over the fence for 5, and Miller also hit the bowler eo lively that the captain took him off, after sendiug down 2 overs. Carr, who is a promising yonng bowler, but who, strange to say, is not tried very often, was the next bowler. Carr, who nses a great amount of head work, on his third ball tried Spiro with a slow, long hop, which the batsman appreciated hy sending it into a neighboring field for 5. Constant changes were made, but it was not till 101 appeared on the scoring sheets that Miller wae caught out. Spiro was immediately after run oot. When Spiro and Miller became associated, the score was only 30, aud between them they compiled 71 runs before a vacancy occurred. Fittock was bowled by Cookson, and the innings closed for 103, or 66 rune ahead of their opponents. Kip longstopped in splendid etyle, while at times some smart fielding was observable. Miller is to be congratulated for his fine performance with bat and hall, and Spiro's inuings will atone for his bad miss in the fourth Trophy match. The score:

OCCIDENTS.		MERIONS.	
W. Carr, b Miller	2	A. Jacobs, b Waterman	8
A. Waterman, b Banner	0	L. Burnett, c Cookson, b Waterman	2
B. Clark, b Miller	15	C. Banner, b Waterman	0
A. Knox, c Miller, b Banner	5	G. Theobald, b Waterman	0
J. Sanderson, b Banner	0	Ben Benjamin, b Cookson	0
H. O. Bristowe, c Ben Benjamin, Banner	0	Barney Benjamin, b Waterman	3
H. Cookson, b Miller	0	J. Theobald, l b w Waterman	7
G. De Golia, st. G. Theobald, b Miller	0	J. Miller, c Carr, b Cookson	31
J. Purdy, not out	5	J. H. Spiro, run out	33
W. Armitage, b Miller	2	Fittock, b Cookson	0
W. Kip, b Miller	0	J. Mathien, not out	0
Byes, 7; leg bye, 1	8	Byes, 9; leg byes, 3; wides, 2	14
Total	37	Total	103

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls	Runs	Wkts.		Balls	Runs	Wkts.
Waterman	105	26	6	Miller	54	13	6
Cookson	68	19	3	Banner	55	16	4
Clark	15	11	0				
Sanderson	10	9	0				
Carr	15	18	0				

Cricket Booming in Chicago.

Rev. T. D. Phillipps, of the Chicago Cricket Clnb, in a letter of recent date to the Toronto *Mail*, gives a few grstifyiug facts in relation to the growth of the game in that city and vicinity. We qnote as follows:

Cricketing here is literally booming. Two years ago there was one clnb in Chicego, now there are seven. They are:—1. The old Chicago Clnb, hitherto sustained mainly throngh the liberal energy of Dr. E. J. Ogden end his connections. In spite of many difficulties, external and internal, the clnb, by virtne of its position, still holds its old supremacy. 2. The Wanders put a strong eleven into the field, and though badly beaten on Decoration Day by the old clnb, this match was hardly a criticism of what may be expected from a clnb containing severel Cenadians. 3. The clnb whose star eeems just now to be rising is the St. George Cricket Clnb, composed almost exclnsively of young Englishmeu. It won two matches on May 20th, severely defeated Milwaukee, at Milwaukee, (107 to 18 and 19) on Jnne 21st, and will play at home two matches on the 4th and one next day. 4. There is a junior clnb in connection with the St. G. C. C., which promises to do much for cricket in Chicago. It is no uncommon thiug to see two of the elevens of this organization playing on an afternoon in Liucoln Park. 5. The Albion C. C. was organized this Spriug, aud is also composed of young Englishmen, but living on the west side, while the members of St. G. C. C. reside chiefly on the north; those of the C. C. C. and Wanderers are on the south. 6. The Rovers is the name of a new clnb that came into existence recently. 7. There is another west side clnb.

But besides these, clnbs have been sprinquing up as if by magic in the snburbs. Those at Milwaukee, Racine, Elgin, and Pullman are well-known. I venture the prediction that in Chicago and its suburhs there will be at least twenty clube within two years, and, although the game is too long and to the onlooker too slow for the average American, it is no longer a "curiosity" in the West, and must extend steadily by reason of the large infusion of the English and Canadian element.

A cricket match took place at the Oake, East Portland, last Saturday week, hetween the Railroad and Mercantile teams. The Railroad team made 41, of which J. E. Greene and J. Readman are credited with 12 apiece. A. A. Rowe was very successful with the hall. The Mercantile contingent compiled 65, A. A. Rowe scoring 37 not out. The howling honors were divided between J. E. Greame, Young and G. H. Andrewe.

ATHLETICS.

The mnch talked of wrestling match between Delmas, the Frenchman, and Cannon was held at Woodward'e Garden'e last Monday evening. A great crowd was present. Cannon won the first fall in — minutes, and after three hours and 18 minutes of wrestling, which for the most part was tame and nninteresting, Delmas gained a fall. The Freuchman is very strong, but has a great deal to learn before he can hope to successfully cope with the promineut wrestlers of America. At half past four neither man had gained the necessary fall for victory and the match was declared a draw. We understand that the backers of the Frenchman are anxious to arrange a match with Whistler for a large amount. This ehould prove a soft enap for the American. The sporting editor of the *News Letter* put his foot into the mire last Saturday. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

The Davis-Luttringer wrestling match, which took place last Saturday night, resulted in a victory for Davis, much to the surprise and chagrin of the talent. Davis won the first fall in 4 m. 30 s., and Luttringer the second in 4 m. 15 s. The final was won by Davie in 9 m. 35s. Luttringer is a great deal stronger than Davis, hut judging by the display on Saturday night, knows infinitely nothing of the mysteries of Græco-Roman wrestling, and for that matter Davis can't he said to know very much more, if his only and favorite hold won him the match. At different times the contest was suggestive of a slugging match.

Donald Dinnie, since hie advent in Australia, has quarreled with all his numerous managers, as well as a great many of the athletes. This was to be expected, judging by his previous record.

Intending competitors are reminded that the entries for the Merion games, to be held at the Bay District Race Track on September the 9th, close at this office on Saturday, Au[illegible]

Bell's Life will shortly he enlarged.

HERD AND SWINE.

Beef for Food.

In this age the useful is become the beautiful. The lank, bony, muscular trotter, with thin neck and tucked up belly, excites the admiration of those of the fair sex who, before they felt the thrilling delight of seeing their favorite win a heat on the course, would have gone into raptures over a sleek and fat pony as the perfection of equine beauty. The skinny, starved-looking Jersey has become the most beautiful of cows, because she makes more butter than any other cow can, from a like quantity of food. The sleek porker, even, round, and full, and graceful as an animated sausage, is beautiful, in the estimation of some and so too, impossible as it may seem, is the wrinkled merino, hiding as he does the golden fleece under a hideous armor of dirt. The "fancy points" are in many cases those that are most useful to mankind. A few are still straggling in the byways, but they will soon be compelled to fall into the line of progress, or be lost to sight.

Generations ago, when everybody lived as much as possible out of doors, to escape the smoke, and draughts, and gloom of the leaky, badly constructed, dungeon-like houses they dared to call homes, fat was needed to keep up the heat which blazing fires on huge hearths could give but imperfectly, and badly made and insufficient clothing would not retain. Then, beauty in a bullock lay in a full, sleek form, padded with fat. The beast that had a billiard-table top, cushioned with tallow, with pocket-like dimples between the lumps of unctuousness, won from admiring judges the highest prizes. People in those ages could actually eat such stuff and think it good food. 'Tis said the Esquimaux think train-oil good. But times have changed. In Christendom people spend much of their time in houses through which the free winds of heaven do not blow, and are clothed and warmed so well that the furnace which nature has set up in every man burns less fuel to keep the system warm. A light wood fire will do where an intense heat from concentrated fuel was once required. So people eat vegetables, fruits and grains, fish, fowl and lean meat, where once fat beef and mutton, and pork were wanted.

But our lessons in breeding and in feeding have been learned in England, or at least from English teachers; and English breeders, like Englishmen generally, are conservative. We are progressive, but we are conservative too, so while we have readily seized the best heeves to be found in England, judged by English standards, time tried and approved ages ago, we have also adopted those standards, and bred for tallow. Everybody knows, of course, that tallow is waste, almost as much so as is bone; but everybody tries to pile upon his choicest beef the last possible ounce of this waste material. He knows it will not be used as food for humanity, that it is fit only for mechanical purposes or for that baser use, the making of oleomargarine; but he piles it up, converting good corn and hay into matter worthless for the legitimate purposes of beef. His bullock will not be "ripe" unless it is so mellow with fat that no human being could eat all but that which has by common consent been called waste. No man would feed the beef, as it comes from the butcher, to a valuable dog—unless he wanted to kill the dog.

As offered in the market, beef is a wastefully extravagant food. If it is lean, it is also, as a rule, tough and sinewy, better fitted for lacing together a belt, than for filling a yearning void under a belt. If it is "ripe" it is covered with a mass of fat which might be excellent for soap and candles, but as food is disgusting. Yet science and practice have shown us how beeves may be grown and matured, to yield a large quantity of juicy, tender, and nutritious flesh, with a minimum of waste product, including tallow. For the sake of the health and the pocket of the consumer, it is to be hoped that knowledge of the science and practice of producing such beeves will spread quickly and widely.—*Prairie Farmer.*

How to Keep June Butter for Winter Use.

It is a fact well conceded by all good judges of butter that butter made in June is better flavored than that made in any of the eleven other months. It is, therefore, very important that everyone should know how to keep the June product for Winter use. Here is one way:—Pack the butter solidly in stone crocks to within an inch of the top, level it, and cut a piece of muslin and spread it over the top; then fill to the top with common salt. Dig a hole in the ground on the north of some building, or in the shade of some tree, or, if this is inconvenient, the garden will do; let it be deep enough, so that when the crock is covered, the earth on top of it will be not less than eighteen inches thick. In this hole place the crock; over it put something that will turn off the water if any leaches down to it. An old tin pan turned over makes a good cover. Pack on the earth, leaving it rounding, like an ant-hill, to carry off the surface water. If this work is done in the garden, plant over the top a tomato vine, or a few beans, or anything to shade and keep away the torrid rays of the sun. The work it then finished, until one wishes to take out the butter any time before severe frost. This method I will warrant to keep butter perfectly sweet until Winter, if proper care is taken. An old acquaintance of mine tells me he has practiced this plan for years, and when he lived on the farm he used to take up his butter in November, and sell it for forty cents per pound, whereas if it had been disposed of when made, he could not have realized more than fifteen cents. This is also a good way to keep canned fruit during the Summer, if one has not a proper place for the purpose. Put the cans in a box and bury it as the above, if canned in glass.

Another method is to pack the butter as before; then take a good sweet barrel (a pork barrel will be as good as anything, if sweet) in it place the crocks as closely as possible (small crocks will pack better than large ones), placing one on the top of the other until the barrel is nearly full. Then make as strong a brine as salt will make; scald it so as to skim off all impurities; when cold, fill up the barrel. If the head can be put in and the brine turned through a hole in the head, all the better. Let it stand in the cellar or in any cool place until wanted, and take out one crock at a time as it is needed. This is a little more expensive way, but it answers every purpose. The brine will not salt the butter.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Cause of Poor Cheese.

John Gould, of Aurora Station, Ohio, writes to the *Country Gentleman* the cause of so much poor cheese:

It is too much acid in making; nothing else. Good cheese is composed of water, fat, and casein. When cheese is scalded or cooked in the whey, an acid is developed that destroys fats, and results in making the cheese dry when cured, sharp in flavor, salvy, and when cut soon losing its flore. This is not the whole damage from the sour whey. The acid liberates the phosphates, which elements are valuable in promoting digestion, and also in preventing this excessive sharpness.

One other thing is also of great damage in cheese making, and that is too rapid cooking of the curds at the start. If the steam is turned on, and the requisite heat quickly attained, the outer surface of the curd is cooked at once and before the center is warmed up, and thorough cooking is thus prevented. This partially cooked curd does not cure even in the subsequent curing of the cheese, which all tends towards making a poor cutting cheese. It is not wholly the wholesale use of the skimmers in the factories that is the cause of poor cheese, but the very cause I have pointed out. If the milk is coagulated with a minimum quantity of rennet, the curd finally cut, and gradually warmed up to the scalding point (or before) of the appearance of acidity, and after salting this curd it is exposed to the air until it gets an "acid" from this source rather than from the whey, the elements wanting in the other cheese will not be found wanting in this one.

This "dry" acidity (it might be so called) does not afford any chance for the acid to "eat" out the fats, or cut out the phosphates, but leaves them both intact. This results in a cheese of nutty flavor, buttery quality, easily digested, and when cut, does not quickly dry out and lose its flavor. This is often denominated sweet curd cheese, which it is in one sense, but in another it is not, for the sweet curd cheese is put to press as soon as salted, but in this case the curd is "broken down" by the action of the air, which gives it no after chance to develop gases while curing, as it would if put immediately to press.

There never was any good reason why there should have been such an employment of excessive acidity in the manufacture of cheese in our factories. This rule of extreme acidity is being rapidly abandoned or modified in Ohio, which is proof that it was radically wrong.

Hints on Butter Making.

Mr. A. Baxter, a Minnesota dairyman, talks about churns, cream and butter-making in the *Windom Reporter*, thusly:

Any churn, of whatever shape or style, with no inside fixtures, if it but evenly agitates the cream is all right, and a churn of any other kind is all wrong.

As to the temperature of cream at time of churning—each dairyman must experiment with his own cream and thermometer. We have found that the cheap ones vary from two to six degrees, hence can advise only in a general way, as the weather, time of year, length of the time cows have been milked, all create necessary changes in the temperature. We would say churn the cream at sixty degrees in Summer, and sixty-four degrees in Winter. We always aim to so temper the cream that it will require no more than thirty minutes nor less than twenty minutes to produce butter by a steady, even motion of the churn, and when the separation takes place, stop; not another revolution. Draw off the butter-milk, pour in the churn clear, cold water, sufficient to float the butter, (which should be in small granules one-half size of wheat-grains), give the churn a gentle rocking motion by the handle a moment, draw off water, replace by clear, cold water, continue the process until the water runs clear. Allow it to stand in churn and drain until dry, remove to butter bowl or lever butter worker, weigh, and add for each pound of butter one ounce of first grade dairy salt. Carefully work the salt in with a wooden spatula, (no ladle, mind you), remove to bowl and let it stand twelve hours; return it to the "worker," and with the lever, by a rolling, crushing motion, press out all signs of buttermilk, and pack. If the package be not filled, keep the butter covered with brine until next churning be ready.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

An English Authority on Action.

We have alluded to the legs of the horse in the walk following each other in succession, but in the trot two move synchronously, but on opposite sides; in very fast trotting there is an undoubted interval, when all the legs are off the ground, carrying the horse to the full extension of his stride, and affording an immense impetus as well (while all his legs are raised mid air) by the cover. A horse is said to "forge" when the toes of the fore and hind feet click. Shoe the horse short behind and catch him well in hand; if it arises from weakness, corn him up; more often it is occasioned by a bad forehand, in which case the sooner you sell him the better. Runners show the chief traits requisite for method of progression in the walk, *i. e.*, the legs are moved separately, at shorter intervals of time in the pace referred to than in the walk.

Harmony in action is the desideratum; disjointed action is ungainly, valueless. High action in the walk and trot is saleable, and in London it is the *sine qua non* of a good seller; but in a technical view it cannot be appreciated, for a horse must lose in speed and tire by excess in action. Dishing, darting, winding of the toe, cat action and daisy cutting are positive defects in action, and are the result or malposition or malformation of the limb. A horse should get his legs well forward and up in the forehand without deviation, and in the hind legs he should go with force, getting them well under and up; a horse that drags in his hind action is a most disappointing sale. Now, horses with straight hocks cannot get their feet well under them; a horse with receding dog hocks is weak actioned; a horse "cut up behind," thin in the muscles of his thighs, narrow over his hips, cannot move.

Action in the hind-quarters is (1) general flexion, (2) flexion of the femoral bone on the pelvis, elevating the stifle against the body, (3) flexion of the tibia and hock, (4) the raising of the foot from the ground, (5) the straightening and forward throw of the limb. Toes are turned in or out in the forehand from the shoulder, in the hind extremity from the hip; the former a movable bone, the latter a figure. Man would cut an odd figure without his knee-pan, and so would a horse without his stifle. It is the stifle and the hock that are so important for us to be satisfied about. Now, if we observe a horse standing wide at his hocks, but wider still at the ground, we know in action he must straddle and will be slow. Again, we meet with a horse tied, as it were, from the hock down to his ankles, too close. This is a weak, cramped make. A hideous deformity is the "duck-footed horse" behind; also the subject that is bowed from his hocks down and pin-toed. The cow hock is an excessively weak, unsightly formation; and the horse with "too-open action" is the subject of a catalogue of misfortune.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

The Secret of Breeding Race Horses.

While the purchasers of Lord Falmouth's mares must be thinking of what they must do in the future, it may not be amiss to say a few words respecting the great success that has attended the Cornish nobleman as a breeder of blood stock. It is admitted on all sides that his success in this department has been unrivalled, and that even the achievements of Sir Joseph Hawley and Mr. Merry cannot be compared with the efforts of the noble lord during the period he has devoted to the rearing of race horses. It is my purpose to say something on the theory practiced by Lord Falmouth, which perhaps explains more than anything his unexampled success.

The late Dr. Shorthouse always demanded as a *sine qua non* in the production of a really first-class racer, that the stout and really excellent blood should predominate on the side of the dam, and for a stud horse *vice versa*—that is, that the stouter blood should be on the sire's side. On this principle has Lord Falmouth acted, and by means of this principle all his greatest successes may be explained. The taproots of the now scattered Mereworth Stud are Silverhair, Hurricane and Queen Bertha, and all three were racers of some merit. These mares, it should be noticed, were very stoutly bred, and their stout blood largely predominated on the dam's side, and this is a desideratum in a brood mare, although a great drawback and preventive of success in a sire. I have no space in the present article, but will sometime endeavor to show that where male members of a certain family have been great failures at the stud, as in the cases of King Tom, Stockwell, Rataplan, Melbourne, Orlando, etc., whose sons are mostly conspicuous failures, their daughters were on, the contrary, great successes. On the other hand, the sons of Newminster, as a rule, did very well at the stud but very few of his daughters produced animals of any merit. Excellence of blood is maintained in the female line for a considerable length of time, and to this is due the success of Lord Falmouth as a breeder.

Feeding Farm Horses.

This is a very trying season of the year for farmers' teams. The work is driving, is all heavy, with no off days, except Sunday, and all of them do not enjoy that season of rest. The wise farmer knows that during Spring's work and plowing time his teams will run down rapidly unless they have extra feed and care, and the latter is quite as important as the former. It costs more to restore run down animals than to keep them in good condition, while a team well fed and cared for will do more and better work.

The wear of work now comes most heavily on the muscles and the food should not only be sufficient but rich in nitrogenous or muscle-producing elements. Corn is very generally used as the concentrated feed for horses in the West. This is a mistake, since corn is largely a fat and heat-producing food. Oats, peas and barley mixed with some corn should constitute the grain feed for farm or carriage horses, especially in warm weather. Every one familiar with the tough, spirited "French horses" of Canada knows their grain feed is chiefly oats and peas. Hence they are strong and enduring, and are generally preferred above all others by city street railway companies. Mr. Stuart says a good Summer ration for work horses is sixteen pounds of oats and corn in equal quantities, ground together, with twelve pounds of cut hay. Some English and European authorities make a ration of ten to twelve quarts of oats, six to eight pounds of hay, with straw and steamed chaff. The chaff can be fed in cities or on farms having steam appliances, while good clean straw, finely cut, can be fed on any farm, though not to work horses. The writer's feed for farm horses would be plenty of dry oats, unground, if the animal's teeth are in good condition and he did not bolt his food, with a moderate feeding of good timothy or moistened cut clover. We have seen farm teams fed for years wholly on early gathered and carefully cured clover, fed dry, though they ran in the pasture during the Summer.

Had the glanders, and that's what was the matter with a man who died a few days ago near Liztown, Indiana. He became inoculated while trying to cure a horse suffering from the disease. Dr. J. Elliott, V. S., who by request accompanied Dr. Elder, of the Indianapolis Board of Health, on a visit to the sick horse and man, says there is no possibility of a doubt the disease was glanders, and yet the symptoms were not as clearly defined as those of the mule that was killed in this vicinity a few weeks ago and published in the daily papers as *not* glanders.

W. M. Robb, of Jessamine county, Ky., had a mare to foal last week that had gone 13 months and 28 days.

POULTRY.

A correspondent of an agricultural paper writes thus: "A neighbor of ours whose hens, to our exasperation, kept laying on when eggs were 45 cents a dozen, while ours persistently laid off during the same season, on being questioned revealed the fact that his had a pail of skimmed, perhaps clabbered, milk each day, and no other drink. On comparing notes we each found that the management of our fowls was almost exactly alike, with this single difference—a difference that put many a dollar to the credit side of his ledger, while our own was left blank during the same period, and this thing had been going on for years, with the result always in favor of a milk diet."

Fowls are as profitable as any other stock the farmer can keep, and more so, provided he pays to them the same attention, and is as much interested in them, as in his other stock. In a majority of cases fowls are merely kept on the farm because they cannot well be dispensed with, and not because the farmer wishes to reap any profit therefrom. As a general thing you will find that poultry on farms belong to no special breed, but that they are a mixed up mess. Unless the farmer keeps birds that come of a good stock, and feeds them regularly, he can not expect any profits.

Mr. E. A. Rohy, of Kent Co., Mich., writes the *Prairie Farmer* that there is no necessity for so much disease among poultry. Give the fowls plenty of room, clean, well-ventilated quarters, where they will be exempt from extremes of heat or cold. If the owner has a grove of white cedar sufficient for shade in summer, and good protection from hawks, minks, etc., fowls will never be troubled with the ailment so much complained about. White cedar, or arbor vitæ keeps the fowls healthy and drives off vermin.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

California Horses in the East—Baldwin's Stables at Saratoga and Monmouth Park—Jim Renwick to the Front Again—Eole Again on the Turf—General News and Gossip.

Racing at Monmouth Park and Saratoga has been very sensational during the last week. So many great races have been run that it would take up too much of your space to chronicle them all. At the Springs your horses have been doing themselves credit. Jim Renwick to-day won at a mile and seveuty yards, beating a strong field in good time. He has been set down by the talent as a horse that is more at home at short distances in spite of his races at Jerome and Brighton Beach, at a mile and nine furlongs. The truth is, as his trainer, Buchanan, told me, at Saratoga, week before last, Jim Renwick has not heen quite at himself at times since his races East. He has been off his feed quite frequently, starting the sensatioual story that they had to send to Oregon for grass. The horse is apt to go further than many people think, and is likely to do himself credit at a mile and a half, even in crack company. The Baldwin stable on Monday last ran a dead heat for a two-year-old purse, with Rapido, hy Grinstead. His competitor was Corrigan's Irish Pat, by Pat. Malloy, and the finish was a desperate one. Volanthe, however, heat the crack Florio, in the Flash Stakes last week, and to-day Mission Belle showed her heels to a strong field of youngsters in the Spinaway Stakes. At Monmouth Park, on Tnesday last, the same stable created a great sensation with the filly Freda. She and Shenandoah were only sent down there, from Saratoga, on Saturday, and it was feared by Cooper and Holloway that the abrupt change from the bracing northern air to the musty atmosphere of the seacoast would set her back for a time at least. As the telegraph has doubtless informed yon, however, their fears were groundless. Starting in the Elizaheth Stakes, nine furlougs, against a strong field of three-year-old fillies, Freda was at a comparatively low price in the betting, five to one being obtainable in spite of her good looks. Starting away in the lead she kept the track, although ploughing away through the mud like a four-legged steam engine, though first one and than the other of her competitors would take a run at her. The South Carolina filly, Mittie B., was driven hard in the stretch to head Freda, but it was of no use for Holloway brought her home a clever winner in good time for the heavy track. Day after to-morrow she meets Duchess, the hest filly of the year, and expectation is on tip-toe to see how the struggle will result. The Baldwin stables, therefore, are not entirely deficient in three-year-olds, in spite of the uncertainty as to Fallen Leaf's future training, and as to their two-year-olds they are a grand lot. They will be down here from Saratoga in a week or ten days, aud then there will he some great contests when they meet those of their age from Rancocas, Brookdale, Chester Valley, and the other great stables. Brookwood, by Billet, Mr. Kelso's black colt, is one of the fastest two-year-olds in this vicinity. He beat all the cracks last week at Monmouth Park, six furlougs, in 1:15½, and won cleverly at the finish. In Cholula and Wanda Rancocas has two rattling good youngsters by the imported stallion Mortemer, and they have shown themselves fast and stout. The Dwyers have heen having hard luck of late. Their two-year-olds are either lame or sick; Geo. Kinney, Miss Woodford and Barnes are lame, Checkmate ditto, and Panique has heeu ailing for some time. Thus far they have not done as well as they could have expected. But all this helps this vast army of smaller owuers, who benefit to a correspondiug extent hy their great rival's misfortunes. The champion three-year-olds of the year appear to he St. Sauveur, by Eolus, the full brother to Eole, and Rataplan, hy Reform, the unbeaten victor in the Emporium Stakes, at Sheepshead Bay, and the Travers and Iroquois at Saratoga. He has certainly the best credentials thus far of any of his age, though St. Sauveur has improved so much of late that he will be heavily backed against any compauy he meets. He is a better colt now than his great brother was at his age, and shows much more speed and dash. The Omnibus Stakes, at Monmouth Park, on the 14th, is likely to hring together half a dozen other good colts and fillies. Himalaya, the unlucky, Knight of Ellerslie, who is again doing good work, Thackeray, the hig son of Great Tom, with the ice of contiuned defeat at last broken, and others, will face Rataplan and St. Sauveur in the rich Omnibus Stakes, aud speculation is now and will be then rife as to the probable victor. Eole made his reappearance on the turf, last Tuesday, at Moumouth Park, in the Freehold Stakes, a mile aud a half. He had not started hefore this season haviug been put to a course of treatment by salt hathing, at Coney Island, for bad feet, that have interfered with his training all the Spring. The great horse received an ovation hy the crowd as he galloped off to the post to battle with the Raucocas champion, Drake Carter, and the latter did not have much chauce with him in the mnd. Duriug his enforced retirement Eole seems to have improved in vim and dash, and is uot now as sluggish a goer as is his wont. He stuck to Drake Carter like a pitch plaster, took the lead when Donohue willed it, and won in a gallop amid great applause from the people. Eole, Gen. Monroe and Monitor are great favorites with the public, now that Parole has bid adieu to the turf, and with the great son of Tom Bowling in form at Saratoga, and Eole at Long Brauch, the people waut to see Monitor again to the front. Old "Baldy" has heen high in flesh the last mouth. His clicky aukles interfere with his work, and Alcock is tryiug to race him into condition, feariug a total break down if he is persevered with. But he has shown a trifle hetter each race, and his admirers hope for the best.

On the 15th of August many rich stakes for 1885 and 1886 close with the Secretaries of the Monmouth and Coney Islaud Jockey Clubs. In the advertising columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN the conditions of all are set forth, and hearing in mind the magnitude of present turf operations East and the successes of the Baldwin, Haggin, and other California horses, it behooves turfmen on the Pacific Coast uot to let their opportunities slip. Nothing is so well done as what is done at once, therefore, consnlt the conditions of those great stakes, and seud in yonr entries *at once* without waiting until the last day.. Mail or telegraph to Secretary J. H. Coster, of the Monmouth Park Association, corner of 27th street and Madison Avenue, New York City, and to Secretary J. G. K. Lawrence, of Coney Island Jockey Club, corner of 22d street and Broadway, New York City.

Yours, PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, July 31st, 1884.

Four sons of Hamhletonian now have fast pacers to their credit: Westmont, representing Almout; Jim Jewell, Aherdeen; Eddie C., Happy Medium; Mike Wilkes, George Wilkes.

The Invisible Factor.

Great horses, like great men don't come from those heralded abroad, hut from such as work their way iuto public favor by actual achievemeut, rather than the too willing fancy of a heneficiary. However in the selection of colts oue must admit the element of luck, and bow at the shriue of blind chance. Of course, good judgmeut and ample means go far towards makiug luck, yet their are times when the best judgment of the wisest men is of no more avail than is a Hoodoo sign to arrest the march of a dreaded plague. All meu who have looked over the records and studied the past must silently stand iu awe of this potent but uuknown factor, which to-day smiles upon one with victory, while to-morrow she destroys him with a breath more withering thau the torch of Omar. There is always some one who for a while basks in the smile of the blind goddess, but if he be wise he will recollect that his time must come like all the others, and that he too, must give place to another favorite. Take, for instauce, the records of the last twenty-five years, and what is to be gleaned? First, Alexander, with an irresistable march, carried by storm all competitors. Then came Keene Richards almost as successful, who, though he inherited a vast estate, died without means, his broad acres and his noble stud swallowed up by Jas. A. Grinstead Richards was followed by poor Buford of Bosque Bonita, with his Nellie Grey, his Euquirer, his McWhirter, *et id omne genus*, proud of his race and of his owu ability, but not wise in heeding the teachings of fickle fortune, for he too surreudered his estate to Mr. Grinstead, and when no longer able to bear the adverse hand of cruel fate, at his own command faced death. Even Grinstead himself, who hasked in wealth, has had to pass under the rod, and his name will appear ou the records no more forever. Next came Price McGrath, with victories recorded all over the land, but his light paled some years before his eyes were closed in the doom of an eternal night. George Lorillard, Milton Young, and the Dwyers followed each kuowing the delights of prosperity, though of late they too have had a chauce of learn how

> "Sweet are the uses of adversity;
> Which, like the toad ugly and venomous,
> Wears yet a precious jewel in its head."

I don't mean that these geutlemeu must necessarily follow iu the steps of Mr. Richards, Mr. Grinstead, or Capt. Moore, but they must give place to a Pierra Lorillard, a Corrigan, or to some one who now possesses the magic spell, but who in turn will follow in the steps of all the rest. The uses which adversity teaches are: Not to rely entirely on oneself; not to think that success comes alone from one's own judgment and the positive precept. When in luck lay by a sufficient store for that rainy day which is sure at one time or auother to overtake every patron of the turf, let his position be what it may. Some years ago a geutleman said to me that there was a saying amoug sportiug men, that "no man could tell who would have mouey in the Spriug." I have often recalled this of late thiuking the question could certainly be answered so far as the racing fraternity is concerned if they continue to back horses in programmes with penalties and allowauces, selling races and handicaps with the very large percentage in each class of horses entered that are not intended to win. The answer will he very simple. The poolseller and the hookmaker, for it is utterly impossible for one who has not a percentage to play against such odds—it is only a question of time, for closely followed, it will eat up the fortuue of a Vanderbilt—I mean a small Vanderbilt, of course. There are too many "horses that are not meant." If a few of them were gracefully retired to other walks or runs it would he much better for those that are left, as racing has growu to be so vast an institution that it should he protected as sacredly as any industry in the land.—*Dempsy, in N. Y. Sportsman.*

Greek Meets Greek.

"Whack" is the colored cook in Mr. P. Lorillard's stable, and while a sober, industrious fellow, who is above gambling as a habit, he is not averse to betting on a "suah ting." The other day "Whack," having put the fiual polish on his pots aud kettles, came upon the track with his month's wages in his pocket, and a kuowing look in his eye that meant terrible things to the ring. He said little, but insinuated that he had "sumthiu' good," and that he would "paralyze the hook-makers." And he did; for "Whack" hit them right and left, aud as the shades of night were falling, he hied him to his kitcheu, where, unohserved, he hegan countiug his spoils.

"Spec't I'll be wearin' diamon's yet," soliloquised "Whack," as he fiuished and sat regarding the huge roll of dollar bills before him.

Hardly had he uttered the words when he was aroused by footsteps, aud, looking up, he beheld a hig, black fellow, a sort of lounger, or hanger-on the stable.

"Lord, sakes! 'Whack,' whar did ye catch-on?" exclaimed the latter, "you must clean done gone an' smash the pool-box."

"Taint my money," replied "Whack," at a loss what else to say, and he hurried it into his pocket, as he had good reason to distrust the other party. Well he might, for the fellow's cupidity was aroused, and, "when the moon ou the tower was as white as snow," in the witchiug honr, when grave yards yawn aud the festive tom cat wooes his purring mate, he scaled the walls and climbed into the window of "Whack's" room. The latter was sleepiug peacefully, but had taken the precaution to put his breeches, containing the money, under his pillow. Here was a dilemma. But "Whack's" visitor was not to be baffled; descending from the window he returned with a rope. One leg of the pantaloons was exposed, and to this he tied the rope and descended to the grouud. A moment later there was a commotion in the room. "Polo Jim" was rushing about in his shift amid cries of "Thief!" "Murder!" "Robbers!" and "Whack" was awakened by something very like land-slide under his head, and just in time to see his breeches disappearing through the window, and to clutch upon the last leg. "There was a noise, a scuffle, a lond cry, then all was still," as they say in the novels. The thief had been captured aud taken to Eatontown, but "Whack," in the goodness of his heart, rejoicing in the recovery of his treasure, declined to press the charge, and the fellow was allowed to depart in peace.—*Vigilant.*

The names of American sportsmen are absent from the Derby entry this year, and the foreign contingent has fewer representatives than usual. Lord Falmouth's name appears to a solitary entrant in Belimparia, who was re-purchased by his lordship after the recent sale. Mr. J. C. Macdona, the well-known breeder of St. Bernard dogs, has nominated Bendora, hy Bend Or, out of an Arab mare called Zuleika, and this is, *Bell's Life* thinks, undoubtedly the most curious entry in the list.

Dan Mace is said to he tired of the trottiug business, and to be getting together a stable of runners.

FISH.

Fishing on the Yuba and American Rivers.

We publish below a letter describing the experience of a well-known and enthusiastic lover of field sports, on a receut fishing trip in the northern part of the State. It is due the writer to say that the letter was not written for publication, but it is so graphic and has in it so much of the vigorous spirit of the veritable sportsman that we venture, in behalf of the many readers who will heartily enjoy it, to tread the line between propriety and impropriety.

If we overstep the bounds in doing so, we iusist on being forgiven, and shall willingly sacrifice the life of our fishing editor as a peace offering.

CHERRY GLEN, July 29th.

FRIEND B—: Oh, what a time I have had. Well, I will tell you just a little about it. I boarded the train at Suisun, at 5:20 P. M., supper at Sacramento, arrived at Cisco at 3 A. M. Went to bed, got up at 9 A. M., fine breakfast. Mr. Campbell drove me up the Yuha river three miles. I fished back, caught a nice striug of McCloud trout and one Eastern brook. It was tame, as I do not call the McCloud a game fish. Very nice to eat. Eastern are game but scarce. Sunday I thought I would go up and see that good old Taft. Well I arrived at his house with a grand appetite. We were received with a warm welcome, a sportsman's shake, and had a fine lunch. Took a ride up to Douner Lake. Went down to a glass ball shoot. Taft cleaned us all ont, and it made him — well, he felt good over it. Next morning he drove us out to the mill. It was a grand affair. We then took his train up, up, up, five miles to a logging camp. Had lunch, got a load of logs on cars, brought them down to the shute and it was a grand sight to see them go down like double-greased lightning into the beautiful clear water of the Truckee River. And such a beautiful spray would raise fifty feet. The shute is eighteen hundred feet long and it takes a log about sixteen seconds to come down. We drove from here to Lake Independence. Caught some nice fish in the lake but it is very tame sport. Nothing game about these fish at all. It is no sportsman's fishing, it is tame. I became disgusted and we left. While there I met Mr. McShane, of San Francisco. He was very well acquainted with you but his report of you is not good. He believed you would suck eggs and your statements about fishing he doubts. As a snipe shooter he thinks you are a failure. We left the old geutlemau and arrived at Truckee at 4 P. M. Got a darliug dinner and didn't we enjoy the company of old Fred Taft? Mrs. Taft is a perfect lady. Mrs. Burckhalter made us perfectly at home and the Misses Burckhalter are simply immeuse. Long will I remember their kind hospitalities shown us. If we had heen the Prince of Wales we could have fared no better. Well, we had to say good-bye at 8:30. Arrived at Cisco 10:30 at Mr. Campbell's. Mr. Campbell is a perfect gentleman, is doing a fine business at Cisco. Well, we went to hed and Wednesday found us with old Aleck, the boss packer and guide of Cisco. Each of us on a mule and three mules packed with goods, loads larger than themselves, for some miners. We started for the north fork of the American river, twelve miles from Cisco, over the highest part of the Sierra Nevadas. When we got in sight of the river the scenery was just immence. Grand. Oh ye gods, what sceuery! How made ye it! A little narrow trail, down, down we went, one misstep made by a mule aud we will go fully a mile before we strike. Just while my hair was standiug on eud, my mule started runniug and kicking. I halloed to look out ahead as I thought I was a goner and would knock them all off the trail the first round. But old Jule stopped, and after we got over our scare I found that 1,350 yellow jackets had stung my mule. Golly but it was a narrow escape as the trail was only eight inches wide. We all had a hearty laugh, aud arrived in camp at 1:30 P. M.. Frank says: "I never was so hungry so I will go to cooking." I says: "Frank, hy the time you can get a fire made, I will catch a trout in that beautiful place there within twenty yards of us." I tossed in, and no sooner did that fly strike the water, than "siz" went the reel. I landed nine of the most beautiful, gamest of game fish, in less thau fifteeu minutes. They are the genuine California mountain trout. Out of that cold water into the frying pan.

Oh B——! how I felt for your rotund stomach, as mine was not large enough. They were grand. After lunch we saunteretl up the river, catching fish, these beautiful game fish, out of nearly every nice place and nice places were all along, everywhere. What a beautiful stream! What grand sceuery along! How easy the walking! no brush at all. Oh it was too fine, and such fish. Nothing less than nine inches aud up to eighteen and a quarter. Plenty of them—yes, lots of them—weigh one pound each. Aud this stream is full of them. Talk about McCloud trout, Truckee trout, and all the rest of the lake trout, they are no comparison whatever. These nice, gamey fellows fight to the last and come out wiggling. Well, we simply caught just all we needed aud I sent home to the folks a cracker box full, beauties. We got back to Cisco all O. K. I tried the Yuba again but could not enjoy it after heiug on the American. Oh, B——! when you want trout go there and let me go with you. I arrived at Sacramento Saturday, at 3 A. M. Saw Post and Chipman, saw the flyers at the track and got home Sunday for lunch. I never will forget this pleasant trip as it was immense. Taft has a pup for field trials—look out. Post will have three I believe, Watsou, one, Chipman, one, Cosby, one,—and a good one, look out for him—Baker, two good ones, Ellery, one, G. W. B., two, H. A. B., two, J., M. B., Jr., two, and if stakes don't fill good, will put in three. When do we have a meeting? Mr. Taft has a great deal to look after, is kept busy, but he has got that pup broke all the same and it is broken. I met a friend of mine yesterday, his name is Reams. He told me he had a grand time in San Francisco. He informed me that he had a set-to with an acquaintance of mine named B——. That B—— knocked him out first round but he got in on second and knocked him clean out, so much so, that B—— could not come to time and he came off victorious. But he says you are tough. Now don't fool with these poor country boys when you meet them in your owu town as you may get hurt and I want you to visit the American with me some time. I know you never saw such sport and I have the hoss racket for blankets, spring bed, grub and etceterus up there. So don't take any chances and get hurt this way. I am tired so I will close. Yours truly,

J. M. B., Jr

The New York *Sun* says that the Easteru trout fishing season is declared to have been miserable, and, curiously enough, the Fulton-street fishmongers say that, poor as the season was, they always had more trout on hand than they could possibly sell. The general depression of business is said to have affected even the demand for this little luxury for the table.

National Association

—OF—

TROTTING

Horse Breeders,

Eighth Annual Meeting.

NEW YORK DRIVING

Club Grounds,

Morrisiana, New York.

SEPT. 9th, 10th, and 11th next.

$28,000 IN TROTTING STAKES.

Stakes for three, four and five-year-olds, for 2:25, 2:30 and 2:40 stallions, and for 2:30 and 2:40 mares, will be trotted for by selected representatives of the great breeding establishments and prominent owners of trotting stock throughout the United States and Canada. The events will include the celebrated

WILSON STAKES,

For Four-Year-Olds. Present Value

$9,100,

To be Increased by the Payment of $50 *each due from those of the present*

49 Nominations

Which Start. Sensational Performances May Reasonably be Expected.

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—OF—

Brood Mares,

Trotting Horses,

Colts, Jersey Cattle, Etc.,

BY ORDER OF

P. A. Finnigan, Esq.,

(In consequence of sale of Ranch.)

....ON....

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3d,

At 10 A. M., at the

BALL GROUNDS ADJOINING THE

Oakland Race Track.

Catalogues now Ready.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

Embryo Stakes.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN THE EMBRYO STAKES, FOR FOALS OF 1881, to be trotted on Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1884, a declaration fee of $10 for each (non-starting) nomination will be due on the 1st day of September next. If the above named declaration fee of $10 be not then paid, a forfeit of $25 on each nomination will become due on the 20th day of October following, and in case of failure to pay the forfeit on that day the whole amount of the Stake, ($100), for each nomination, will be held against the subscriber.

BEN. E. HARRIS, Secretary,
1009 Washington St,

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Chairman.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

For Sale.

A Nutwood Stallion

3 YEARS OLD, 15¼ HANDS HIGH, WEIGHED JAN. 1, 1884, 1,085. Has shown a 2:45 gait on one month's track work. His dam is by John Nelson. The colt will be at the State Fair if not previously sold.

GEO. W. HANCOCK,
Sacramento, Cal.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, forwarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

Stockton Fair,

BEGINNING

Tuesday, September 23,

AND ENDING

Saturday, Sept. 27th.

—OVER—

$25,000

—OFFERED IN—

Premiums and Purses.

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FIRST AND SECOND PREMIUMS IN LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Morris M. Estee. of San Francisco, Orator.

Grand Promenade Concert at Masonic Music Hall, Stockton, Each Evening of the Fair.

Ten Cash Prizes for Ladies' Equestrianism.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $20 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse that wins a part of the purse.

In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. of purse.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

Entries close August 1st, 1884, with the Secretary.

Entrance fee 10 per cent.

For full conditions see small speed programme.

—o—

TUESDAY, September 23.

No. 1—$2,000—United States stallion—Trotting race—Free for all—Purse $2,000, and $500 extra to the horse that beats the best stallion record.
A. Waldstein's b h Albert W.
P. Farrell's b h Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's blk h Director.
J. A. Goldsmith's br m Monroe Chief.

No. 2—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:36 class; purse $1,000.
Armstrong & Carrington's b h Rarus, Jr.
John McIntyre's ch g Ned Forrest.
Geo. Bayless' b g James H.
L. J. Rose's blk g La Grange.
J. D. Young's br g Col. Hawkins.
P. Farrell's b h Menlo.
Wm. Bibler's b m Blanche.
Wm. Johnson's blk h Fred Arnold.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b h Guy Wilkes.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b g Joe Arthurton.
W. H. E. Smith's b g Ralph Bugbee.

No. 3—$400; district running; mile dash; for two year-olds or under. Purse $400.
G. W. Trahern's ch m Laura F.
E. T. Lowry's ch h Joe Walker.
E. T. Lowry's ch h Jack Frost.
A. Miller's b f ——.

No. 5—$400; District trotting; four-year-old class. Purse $400.
Sargent Bros.' Jim Mulvenna.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's b m Malalia.
P. W. Dudley's blk m Baby Mine.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

No. 6—$600—Pacific Coast running—Selling race; valuation $1,000, with three pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above; mile and repeat. Purse $600.
G. W. Trabern's ch g Certiorari. $500.
D. S. Terry's ch f Nealie. $600
E. B. Johnson's b h Belshaw. $400.
N. Kelly's b g Jou Jou. $1,200.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S. $1,000.
W. M. Murray's ch g Billy Foote. $800.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday. $800.

No. 8—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000 (closed March 15th, with fourteen entries.)
E. Gidding's b c Bay Rose.
A. A. Yeager's b f Nona Y.
J. A. McCloud's b c Mt. Vernon.
G. W. Trahern's br c Voucher.
D. S. Rosenbaum's br f Tabbie Rosenbaum.
Jno. William's s c Lelaps.
J. C. Simpson's br c Antevolo.
J. E. Durham b c McVeagh.
C. Thomas' g c Pope Leo.
L. U. Shippee's b f Quaker Girl.

No. 9—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:22 class. Purse $1,200.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
A. Waldstein's b h Albert W.
J. B. McDonald's b h Brigadier.
J. W. Donathan's g g Allan Roy.
P. Farrell's b g Vanderlynn.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Mauon.

THURSDAY, September 25.

Ladies' Equestrianism—Open to Pacific Coast. Five moneys—Aggregate $100.

No. 10—$800; Pacific Coast running; free for all; mile and repeat. Purse $800.
Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor.
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar.
S. J. Jones' b h Forest King.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
Col. C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Nellie Peyton.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.
Chas. Thomas' ch h Balboa.

No. 11—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:27 class Purse $1,000.
J. M. Learned b h Adrain.
P. Johnson's blk g Scandinavian.
A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette.
L. J. Rose's br m Neluska.
G. W. Wilson's ch h Bismarck.
Wm. Bourk's b g Johnnie.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer.
Jas. McCord's blk g R. B.
P. Farrell's b h Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister.
E. Downer's ch g Tump Winston.
W. B. Todhunter's ch m Huntress.
I. De Turk's b h Anteeo.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L.
Blanche, b m, by Grey McClellan, dam by John Nelson—Wm. Bibler.

No. 13—$500; Pacific Coast novelty race; 1½ mile dash; $100 to each one-half mile, balance to winner of last half. Purse $500.
Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor.
Hill & Gries' b m Dottie Dimple.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S.
C. Dorsey s b h Stanislaus.
A. A. Pinney's ch h Nick of the Woods.

FRIDAY, September 26.

No. 14—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for four-year-olds (closed March 15th, with eight entries). Purse $1,000.
Jas. Garland's br f Regina.
W. F. Smith blk g Thapsin.
Jno. Williams' br m Lucilla.
L. J. Rose's g g Center.

No. 16—$400; district trotting; 2:36 class. Purse $400.
W. Morris' s h Upright.
Harris & Gorham's b g Wormwood.
F. S. Hatch's b g James G. Blaine.
W. W. Worthing's blk m Maud W. W. W.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Magdalene.
P. W. Dudley's blk h Revolution.

No. 17—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:21 class. Purse $1,000.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
J. W. Gordon's b m Big Lize.
Jno. Dexter's b m Magdallah.
Louis Duncan's b g Louis D.

SATURDAY, September 27.

Ladies' Equestrianism—For residents of district only; five moneys; aggregate $100.

No. 18—$500; district running; mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $500.
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari.
D. S. Terry's ch f Nealie.
Geo. Harrison's br g Amanda L.
H. R. Potter's b h Kelpie.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.

No. 19—$500; Pacific Coast pacing; 2:25 class. Purse $500.
W. F. Odell's b g Shaker.
G. W. Wilson's b m Lydia W.
Jno. O'Rourke's b m Little Em.
Chas. David's b h Sam Lewis.
J. W. Donathan's s g Belmont Boy.
H. J. Agnew's b m Maude.
P. Fitzgerald's blk h Killarney.
P. W. Dudley's b g Robert E.
S. C. Tryon's b g Prince.

No. 20—$1,000; State trotting; for two-year-olds (closed March 15th, with nine entries). Purse $1,000.
L. J. Rose's b c Kismet.
S. K. Tredry's b c Agee.
G. W. Trahern's b c Paul Shirley.
I. L. Ramsdell's blk f Luella.

—o—

Agricultural District No. 2 comprises the counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern, State of California.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

—o—

Board of Directors for 1884.

L. U. SHIPPEE, J. H. O'BRIEN,
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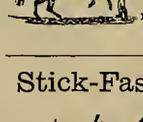

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Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

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JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

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Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

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SAN MATEO

—AND—

Santa Clara County

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

SAN JOSE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PURSE FOR RACE NO. 4, TROTTING; 3-minute Class, having failed to fill, the following has been substituted, and is now open, to close

TUESDAY, August 19.

TROTTING; 2:35 Class; Purse $500; $300 to first; $150 to second; $50 to third horse.

W. T. ADEL, President.
J. HINMAN, Secretary, San Jose, Cal.

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

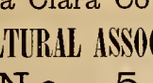
SAN MATEO

—AND—

Santa Clara County

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

No. 5,



—TO BE HELD AT—

San Jose, Cal.

—ON—

September 29th & 30th

—AND—

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

INCLUSIVE.

Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th—First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
H. Stover, s g Qnebec, 6 years, by Norfolk—by Belmont
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Mondsy—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, blk m Dotty Dimple, by Ben Wade--unknown.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—nnknown.
W. Kelly, b g Jon Jon, hy Monday—Plaything.
J. S. Adams, m Annt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson, b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
W. Boots, ch g Robin, hy Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Beaconsfield, by Hockbocking—Aileen Allannah.

No. 2—Running; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
Matt Storn, b f Belle of tbe Lake, by Wheatley—Janett.
Hill & Gries, b c Artbur H., by Hockbocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
G. Pacheco, Mamie D., by Wheatley—Lodi.

No. 3—Running; two mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaratiou Wednesday, September 25th.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, b c Bachelor, by Hockbocking—Maid of the Mist.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi.
W. L. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
W. Boots, br c Padre, by Thad Stevens—Gipsy,

TUESDAY, Sept. 30th—Second Day.

No. 4, trotting, 3-minute class, did not fill, and we substitute in its stead a purse of $500 for 2:35 class, divided, $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third. Entries to close Augnst 19th.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
E. M. Fry, b g Arab, by Arthnrton, dam Lady Hamilton,
A. Waldenstein, b g Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. B. McDonald, b s Brigadier, by Happy Medium, dam Lady Turner.
J. W. Donathan, g g Allen Roy, by Patchen Vernon, dam unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith, h m Manon, by Nutwood.
Pat Farrell, b g Vanderlynn, by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 6—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
J. M. Learned's b s Adrian, by Reliance, dam Adriana
Armstrong & Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr.—pedigree nnknown.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralpb, dam by Langford.
H. McGregor's g g Centre, by Snltan, dam Belleview Maid.
I. De Turk's b s Anteeo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
W. Bourke's b g Jobnnie, by Anctioneer Jobnnie, dam nnknown.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin, by Quinn's Patchen, dam nnknown.
W. F. Smitb's blk g Thapsin, by Berlin, dam Lady Hnbbard.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L., formerly Orpban Boy—pedigree nnknown.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Running; half mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second.
H. Stover's s g Qnebec, by Norfork—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle; pedigree unknown.
Bill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade—nnknown.
Rancho del Paso's cb m Premium, by Castor.
J. W. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
A. A. Pinney's cb g A. A. P., by Jordan—nnknown.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.
Delaney & Ayres' s m Trade Dollar, by Norfork—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries' b c Bacbelor, by Hockbocking—Maid of tbe Mist.
W. Kelly's b g Jon Jon, by Monday—Plaything.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockbocking—Aileen Allannah.
A. A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson.
Chas. H. Thomas' s s Balhoa, by Norfork—Maggie Dale.
G. L. Richardson's h g Billy tbe Kid.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second borse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.
E. B. Johnston's b b Belshaw, by Wildidle—unknown. $400.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday. $800.
G. Howson's cb h Rondo, by Norfork—Belmont. $500.
W. Boots' b f, hy Bob Wooding—Gladiola. $500.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25, second $15 third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:10 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
G. W. Baylis, b g James H., pedigree unknown.
Ell Fry, b g Rob Roy, by Gen Benton, dam Nettie.
W. Dudly, s h John Freenor, by Orickson, dam unknown.
San Mateo Stock Farm, b s Guy Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen.
Pat Farrell, h s Menlo, by Nutwood.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first borse, $90 to second, $30 to third.
L. D. Babb, b m Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
J. C. Simpson, h c Antevolo, hy Electioneer, dam Coinmbine.
G. W. James, b g Peyton, by Electioneer, dam Miss Peyton.
W. F. Smith, b f Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Chas. H. Thomas, g s Pope Leo, by Romero, dam by Crichton.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 lbs. weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 lbs.; purse $50; $30 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third horse.

Pacing Race; 2:25 class; purse $300; mile beats; 3 in 5 to barness; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third. Five to enter and three to start. Same to take place during tbe fair; date to be decided on hereafter.
Jno. O'Rourke, b m Little Em.
J. C. Tryon, h g Prince.
M. F. Odel, b g Sbaker.
P. W. Dudly, Robert E.
J. W. Donathan, s g Belmont Boy.
Chas. David, b s Sam Lewis.
H. J. Agnew, b m Maude.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to secoud horse.
Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., hy Hockbocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, cb f Miscbief, hy Thad Stevens—Katie Pease,
S. Pacbeco, s m Mamie D., by Wheatley—by Lodi.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.
S. J. Jones, h b Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Asbton.
Rancho del Paso, cb m Nellie Peyton, hy imp. Hurrah.
G. Pacheco, hr g Garfield, by Langford, by Lodi.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
W. L. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $50 to first horse at first quarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.
H. Stover's s g Quehec, by Norfolk—hy Belmont.
S. J. Jones' hr m Blue Mountain Belle. Pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple by Ben Wade—nnknown.
J. S. Adams' m Annt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggie Ringold.
G. Howson's h h Jim Douglass, hy Wild Idle—Yolone.
W. Boots' h g Robin, by Bob Wooding--Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin's h c Beaconsfield, by Hockbocking—Aileen Allannah.
A. A. Pinuey's ch g A. A. P., hy Jordan—unknown.
A. A. Pinney's s s Nick of tbe Woods, by Leinster.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first borse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
Armstrong & Carrington's blk g Rarus, Jr—Pedigree unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith's h m Sister, hy Admiral.
P. Johnston h g Scandinavian—Pedigree unknown.
W. H. Voget h g Capt. Smith, hy Locomotive.
E. V. Spencer's h m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph—
J. W. Gordan's s s Bismarck, by Index.
J. W. Donathan's h g B. B., hy Bellfounder.
H. H. Creighton's ch g Moscow by Moscow.
J. De Turk's h s Anteeo hy Electioneer.
E. Downer's s g Tump Wilson by Primus.
W. Hollis's h m Blanche hy Gen. McClellan.
Pat Farrell's h s Marin hy Quinn's Patchen.
W. F. Smith's h g Adah by Electioneer.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L. (formerly Orphan Boy) pedigree unknown.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
A. Waldstien's b s Albert W. by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. A. Goldsmith's h s Monroe Chief hy Jim Monroe dam Madam Powell.
S. Sperry's ch m Nellie R. by Gen. McClellan, Jr., dam Susie Rose.
Pat Farrell's h g Vanderlynn hy G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $300; mile heats, three to five to rule; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $30 to third.
J. Kanor's ch s Lottery.
H. Hawes' h g Patchen (formerly No Name).
W. H. Voget's s g Aleck hy Patchen, dam unknown

Horses to be owned in District June 1, 1884.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, alternating if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required nnmber of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to first, 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular borse tbey are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of tbe day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

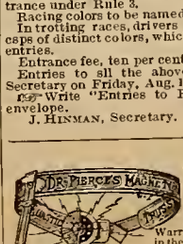
In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance fee, ten per cent.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope. W. T. ADEL, President.

J. HINMAN, Secretary.



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The Annual

STATE FAIR

—AT—

Sacramento,

CALIFORNIA,

COMMENCES

SEPT. 8th, 1884,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

THE NEW EXPOSITION BUILDING, one of the largest and most commodious in the United States, will be occupied for the first time. It embraces 124,000 square feet of floor space, of which 15,600 feet is in the Main Hall, 12,000 feet in Horticultural Hall, 12,000 feet in Machinery Hall, 12,000 feet in Industrial Hall, 12,000 feet in the Art Gallery, 12,800 feet in Conservatories and 17,600 feet in the Promenade Galleries

Space Should be Procured at Once,

As applications are being received daily. A 150-horse-power engine will furnish power free of charge. Articles for exhibition transported free to and from the Exhibition by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

No Such Opportunity Has Ever Been Offered to Exhibit the Agricultural Mechanical and Industrial Products of Our State.

—o—

THE AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY

Will be made by counties, and promises to eclipse any exhibition ever made of California's principal resources. This fine exhibit will be forwarded to the World's Fair at New Orleans at the close of this exhibition.

The Exhibition Building will open MONDAY EVENING, September 8th, and close September 20th, 1884.

THE LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT

at the Park will be opened THURSDAY, September 11th and close September 20th.

Any further information can be had upon application to the Secretary, from whom Premium Lists may be obtained.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary, Sacramento.

NINETEENTH Industrial Exhibition

—AND—

Mechanics' Fair!

SAN FRANCISCO, 1884.

OPENS AUGUST 5th; CLOSES SEPTEMBER 6th. Mechanical Progress, Invention, Art, and Natural Products will be represented by the best obtainable exhibits on this Coast. An

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

By an efficient orchestra every Afternoon and Evening.

—o—

ADMISSION:

Double season tickets, $5; single season, $3; apprentice season ticket, $1 50; child's, $1 50; adult single admission, 50 cents; child's, 25 cents; SEASON TICKETS TO MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE AT HALF RATES.

P. B. CORNWALL, President.

J. H. CULVER, Secretary.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

El Dorado District

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

No. 8,

Comprising the counties of Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine and Mono, will be held at

Grass Valley,

NEVADA COUNTY, CAL.

Over $5,000 in Premiums.

Speed Programme AT WATT PARK:

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, September 2d.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile dash, for two-year-olds; free for all. Purse, $150.
No. 2. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat, for district horses. Purse, $250.
No. 3. TROTTING; 2:55 class—For district horses Purse, $200.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 3d.

No. 4. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for district horses. Entrance, $25; $10 forfeit; $100 added.
No. 5. RUNNING—Selling race; valuation, $1000, with two pounds off for each $100 below, and three pounds added for each $100 above; one and one-eighth miles dash. Purse, $200.
No. 6. PACING; 2:20 class—Purse, $500.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 4th.

No. 7. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for all. $50, entrance; $15, forfeit; $250 added.
No. 8. PACING—Mile heats; two in three: for district horses. Purse, $150.
No. 9. TROTTING—For double teams; mile beats; best two in three. Purse, $75.
No. 10. WALKING FOR STALLIONS—One mile $5 entrance; $25 added.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 5th.

No. 11. RUNNING—Half-mile and rep at; three-year-olds; district horses. Entrance, $25; $10 forfeit; $100 added.
No. 12. TROTTING; 2:45 class—Mile heats; throo in five; district horses. Purse, $200.
No. 13. RUNNING—Sadalo horse race, for district horses who have never won money; catch weights; half-mile dash. Entrance, $5; $25 added.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 6th.

No. 14. RUNNING—One and a half mile dash; free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added.
No. 15. TROTTING; 2:26 class—Free for all. Purse, $600.
No. 16. RUNNING—Mule race; go as you please; free for all. Entrance fee, $2.50; $25 added. Last mule out wins the money.

Remarks and Conditions.

All Trotting and Pacing Races, except when otherwise specified, best 3 in 5. Five to enter and three to start. In Running Races, to fill purses five or more subscribers are necessary.

In all races, except where otherwise expressly stated, entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

Purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. for first horse, 30 per cent. for second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern Trotting, and Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern Running Races.

The Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, or to trot or run a special race between heats. No money for a walk over. Horses entered for purses can only be drawn by consent of Judges.

All entries to be made in writing, giving name, sex' color and marks of horses; also name and residence of owner.

In Running Races, full colors must be worn by riders. Drivers in Trotting Races are requested to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in their entries, as their horses will be designated upon programmes by colors worn by drivers.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 15th, 1884.

All races in which District Horses are entered, they must have been owned in the District prior to July 1st, 1884, except when specified "free for all."

Address all communications to

GEORGE FLETCHER
Assistant Secretary
Holbrooke Hotel, Grass Valley

GEO. G. BLANCHARD, President.

Sixth Annual Exhibition

—OF THE—

Sonoma County

AGRICULTURAL

Park Association

TO BE HELD AT

Santa Rosa,

California.

—O N—

AUG. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, *and* 23, *inclusive,*

1884.

$6,000 IN PURSES!

$5,000 IN PREMIUMS!

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS PAVILION.

500 Stables. Splendid Grand Stand.

One of the Finest and Fastest Mile Tracks In the United States.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME:

Tuesday, August 19—First Day.

No. 1—Running, three-quarter-mile dash for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

Chas. Underhill's b s Harry Peyton, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.
Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
Matt. Jones' b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley—Jeannette.
G. Pacheco's ch m Mamie D., by Wheatley—by Lodi.
Delany & Ayer's gr g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker—Queen.
Jos. Cairn Simpson's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon, by Norfolk.
W. M. Murry's c b c Estill, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
Rancho Del Paso's ch m Premium, by Caster.

No. 2—Trotting, three-minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second horse, $50 to third horse.

G. H. White's gr g Grey Charley. Pedigree unknown.
Wm. Bibler's b m Blanche, by Grey McClellan—dam by John Nelson.
G. F. Whitney's b m Mande W. Pedigree unknown.

Wednesday, August 20—Second Day.

No. 3—Running, one-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

G. Pacheco's b m Dairy Maid, by Shannon—by Lodi.
Lee Shaner's h m Aunt Betsey, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
Lee Shaner's b g Jon Jon, by Monday—Plaything.
James Biggin's br m Fanny Parnell, by Shannon—Kitty Watson.
S. J. Jones' h s Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
W. L. Appleby's b s Patrol, by Wild Idle—Nettie Brown.
Rancho Del Paso's ch m Susan, by Warwick.
W. M. Murray's h h Stanislaus, by imp. Partizan—Mother of Modoc.
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
W. L. Ramey's ch g Billy Johnson, by Glenelg.

Thursday, August 21—Third Day.

No. 6—Running, one-and-a-half-mile dash for three year-olds; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

Lee Shaner's h g Jon Jon, by Monday—Plaything.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Rirondelle, by Glenelg.
W. M. Hagan's ch m Cootie by Hubbard—Unknown.
Philip Siebenthaler's b h Philip S. by Leinster—Lillie Simpson.
Hill & Gries' Bachelor by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist

No. 7. Running, half mile and repeat, free for all; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

Harry Stover's ch g Quebec by Norfolk—by Belmont.
Hill & Greis' blk m Dotty Dimple by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Premium by Castor.
S. J. Jones' b m Blue Mountain Belle, pedigree unknown.
Lee Shaner's b m Aunt Betsey, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Pacheco's h m Estelle Clark, by Ironclad—by Oxdhau Boy.
W. M. Hagan's h h Del Paso by Shannon—Maggie O'Niel.
D. Stumps ch m Amanda.

No. 8. Trotting, 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second and $75 to third horse.

J. W. Donathan's g g Allan Roy.
John A. Goldsmith's b m Manon, by Nutwood.
A. Waldstein's b s Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by John Nelson.
E. M. Fry's h g Arab, by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton.

Friday, Aug. 22—Fourth Day.

No. 9. Running, selling race one-and-one-eighth mile dash; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

Rancho del Paso's ch m Susan, by Warwick. $600.
Harry Stover's ch g Quebec, by Norfolk—by Belmont. $1,000.
Philip Siebenthaler's b h Philip S., by Leinster—Lillie Simpson. $1,000.
Chas. Underhill's b m Oriole, by Wheatley—Black Maria. $500.
G. Pacheco's br g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi. $700.
W. M Murry's ch g Billy Foote, by Norfolk—Kate 600
Lee Shaner's b g Cyclone, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold. $400.

No. 10. Trotting, 2:27 class, purse, $800; $500 to first horse, $180 to second, and $60 to third horse.

Armstrong & Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr. Pedigree unknown.
I. De Turk b s Anteeo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
James M. Learned's h s Adrian, by Rebance, dam Adrian, by Shenandoah.
A. C. Deitz's br m Olivette, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Belle.
E. Downer's ch g Tump Winston, by Primus, dam Lady Don.
John A. Goldsmith's b m Sister by Admiral.
J. W. Donotban's blk g B. B. by Bellfounder, dam unknown.

No. 11. Trotting, purse of $500; free for all horses owned in the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Yolo, Solano, Lake and Mendocino, on the first day of June, 1884, that have never beaten 2:45; $300 to first horse $150 to second, and $50 to third horse.

Wm. Griffin's b m Lucy, by Black Ralph, dam by Odd Fellow.
A. A. Yeager's b f Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
D. L. Hayden's h g Len Hayden, by Alexander, dam unknown.
S. Sperry's b g Uncle True, by Inanguration, dam by Bucephalus.
D. McVicker's b g Rob Roy, by Gen. Benton, dam by Norfolk.
Joseph Edge's b b Ned, by Overland, dam Thoroughbred.
Geo Ellis' h m Belle E., by Black Ralph, dam the Blodgett mare.
Wm. Bibler's b m Blanche, by Grey McClellan, dam by JohnNelson.

Saturday, Aug. 23—Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running, two and one-fourth mile dash, free for all; $30 entrance, $15 forfeit, $250 added; $75 to second horse.

W. L. Appleby's h s Patrol by Wildidle—Nertie Brown.
Delaney & Ayers' ch m Trade Dollar hr Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
G. Pacheco's b g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi.
W. M. Murry's br s Bird Catcher, by Spectre—by Young Melbourne.
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.

STOCKHOLDERS' RACE.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six P. M of the day preceding the race, shall be require to start. When there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6. P. M. of the day preceding the race No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trorting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races, (except fixed events), to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 2, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

I. DeTURK, President.

C. H. Bane, Secretary.
Willacton, Asst. Sec'ty

Notice.

Herbert H. Brown, M.P. | Geo. H. Holmes,
Nugent W. Brown, | C. Bruce Lowe,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

MESSRS. WINSLOW AND KELLY BEG TO announce the opening of their Headquarters, in connection with their wholesale and retail liquor establishment, 871 Market St., San Francisco.

All necessary materials for writing, and conveniences for keeping club books and records left in their charge will be found.

It will be the purpose of the proprietors to study the comfort of their patrons at all times.

WINSLOW & KELLY.

KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL SALE.

30 Head of Fine

TROTTING

—AND—

Running Horses!

BY ORDER OF

R. P. CLEMENT, Esq.,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., ON

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1884.

On account of having sold his Ranch, Mr. Clement is retiring permanently from Stock Raising.

—o—

The sale will take place on the premises of the

SAN FRANCISCO

Horse Market

AND CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,

33, 35 & 37 New Montgomery st.,

H. Fromberg, Proprietor.

—o—

The above Stock will be sold WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE. The Stock can be seen at the above place on August 18th, and up to the day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

☞For further information and Catalogues, apply to 33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery street.

S. C. BOWLEY,
Auctioneer.

Sonoma County

Agricultural Park Association,

Santa Rosa.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING PURSES HAVING FAILED TO fill have been reopened, to close

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16.

Pacing, 2:20 Class; Purse $500; $350 to first; $150 to second; $50 to third horse.

Trotting; free for all; purse $800; $480 to first; $240 to second; $80 to third horse; Director and Nellie R. barred.

Entrance ten per cent. Address communications to C. H. Bane, Secretary, Santa Rosa, Cal.

I. DE TURK, President.

C. H. Bane, Secretary.
Will Acton, Assistant Secretary.

STATE FAIR RACES.

EXTRA PURSE,

—TO BE—

Trotted Saturday, Sept. 20th.

Purse $200, for Yearling Trotters; Dash of a Mile.

Entries close Monday, Aug. 18th. Five to enter and three to start.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST

Field Trial Club

DERBY FOR 1884.

Nominations close Nov. 10th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.

N. E. WHITE, Secretary,
Sacramento, Cal.

Stockton Fair Races.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PURSE FOR FREE-FOR-ALL CLASS OF TROTters having failed to fill, has been reopened with the same conditions, viz.: $1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; free for all (Director to wagon.) Purse $1,200.

☞Entries to close with the Secretary on MONDAY, September 1st.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

Taggart & Dingee,

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,

460 and 462 Eighth Street, Oakland.

Easton & Eldridge, 22 Montgomery st. San Francisco.
W. H. Rhodehamel.....Haywards.

J. O. ELDRIDGE.....Auctioneer.

NOTICE!

Great Credit SALE!

500 ACRES

In Subdivisions of from TEN to THIRTY ACRES Each, of the Far-Famed

Fruit and Berry Land

—AT—

HAYWARDS,

Alameda County, Cal., being the well-known

Strobridge Ranch,

Only Ten Minutes' Walk from the Post Office at Haywards, at

AUCTION!

Saturday, Aug. 16, 1884,

At 12 o'clock, noon, on the property.

An opportunity never before offered for securing small tracts of productive FRUIT LAND in this celebrated location.

Surrounded by the famous orchards of Meek. Wenton, Blackwood, Jessup and others, and on account of its proximity to San Francisco and the cheap transportation this land offers advantages unequaled by any other section in the State, **and is rapidly enhancing in value. Secure a Homestead with an income. Only sixty minutes from San Francisco.**

Long Credit and Low Rate of Interest.

☞Only one-third Cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 yearly payments; interest on deferred payment only 7 per cent. per annum.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT.

That portion of the tract comprising 100 acres, on which are the improvements, include the

Strobridge Mansion,

A magnificent modern residence of twenty rooms, completely and elegantly furnished. Broad verandas and every comfort of a luxurious home.

Fine large stables, carriage houses, summer houses and out buildings; also trout pond and never-failing stream of running water; fine orchard of five acres, assorted fruits; handsome lawn, etc., will be sold as a whole, including the furniture.

Send for Diagram Catalogue of Ranch; also, Stock Catalogue.

And don't fail to see the Property before the day of sale.

At the same time and place will be sold Strobridge's celebrated band of

Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep, Fine Driving and Trotting Horses, High Grade Durham Cows, Farming Implements, Furniture, etc.

To Reach the Ranch.

The 7:30 and 10 A. M. boats from San Francisco connect at Oakland pier with Haywards train. Free Busses meet all trains, taking parties to see the ranch, allowing ample time to view the property and return to the city in the afternoon.

ON DAY OF SALE,

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Oakland pier on arrival of 9 A. M. boat from the city; Market street, Oakland, at 9:25; and East Oakland at 9:35 A. M. This train will return to the city after the sale.

Don't fail to examine this choice fruit land before day of sale.

An Ample Free Lunch Will be Provided.

Tickets for Special Train and further particulars can be had of the undersigned.

Taggart & Dingee,
460 and 462 Eighth St., Oakland.
Easton & Eldridge,
22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or
W. H. Rhodehamel,
Haywards

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles

Permanently cured by using SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.

BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.

Valuable and undisputable testimonials from all points mailed free on application.

The **Specific** is sold in quart bottles, price $2

New York City: John Carle & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 153 Water Street, cor. Maiden Lane, Headquarters for New York City.
Hartford, Conn.: A. Marwick, Jr., & Co., 376 Asylum St.
Newark, N. J.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 14 Ward St.
Philadelphia, Pa.: B. O'Brien, 1,600 South Tenth St.
Savannah, Ga.: Solomons & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.: Wakelee & Co., under Occidental Hotel.
Cleveland, O.: F. S. Slosson, 223 Superior St.
Baltimore, Md.: Louis Senft & Co., 22 N. Howard St.
Chicago, Ill.: J. H. Fenton, 187 and 189 Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 180 Wabash Av.
Melbourne, Australia: James A. Roberts.

R. H. SPARKHALL,
Proprietor and Manufacturer, 101 Trumbull Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.

Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

HAMBRINO FILLY FOR SALE.

HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21¼, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Toruado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance: was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

J. H. CAFFEE, Indianapolis Ind.

Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

BIRCH'S WILL WIND KEY ANY WATCH AND NOT WEAR CUT

SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

LOUIS GERICHTEN,

Teacher of

BOXING, FENCING and GYMNASTICS,

NO. 316 POST STREET, Bet. Powell and Stockton.

Lessons Given at Above Place or Gentlemen's Residences.

GUNPOWDER.

The California Powder Works,

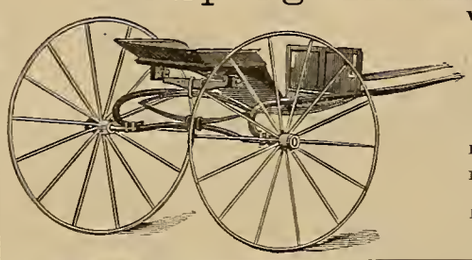
MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lohse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

THE CHAMPION

One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

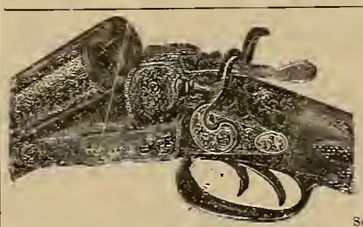
—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.



E. T. ALLEN,

—IMPORTER OF—

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,

FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES,

416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues Sole Agent for the Coast.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares falling to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

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NEW "Singer" Model Sewing Machine only $15

Including an $8.00 set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years. Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $50 to $50 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. Save $15 to $35 by addressing

CEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

Annual Fair

—OF THE—

SONOMA and MARIN

DISTRICT

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

(DISTRICT NO. 4,)

—AT—

Petaluma,

August 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1884.

The District comprises the counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano and Lake.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Tuesday, August 26, 1884.

No. 1—Running, free for all, dash of one mile. Purse $300.
No. 2—Trotting, 2:40 class. Purse $800.
No. 3—Trotting, district, for three-year-olds. Purse $300.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 27.

No. 4—Running, district, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $100 added. $25 to second horse. One mile dash.
No. 5—Trotting, 2:22 class. Purse $1,000.
No. 6—Trotting, district, 2:40 class. Purse $400.

Third Day—Thursday, August 28.

No. 7—Running, for two-year-olds. $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added. $50 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile dash.
No. 8—Running, free for all, purse $500. Mile and repeat.
No. 9—Pacing, 2:20 class. Purse $600.

Fourth Day—Friday, August 29.

No. 10—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,100; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below fixed valuation, and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One-and-one-fourth mile dash.
No. 11—Trotting, district, for yearlings, purse $150. Mile dash.
No. 12—Trotting, 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.

Fifth Day—Saturday, August 30.

No. 13—Running, free for all, purse $600. Two mile dash.
No. 14—Running, consolation purse, $150. $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times 15 lbs. from their entitled weight. One mile dash.
No. 15—Trotting, free for all, Director to wagon. Purse $1,000.
No. 16—Trotting, district, for gentlemen's roadsters; purse $150; owners to drive; to road wagons or carts weighing not less than 150 pounds.

Horses in all district races must have been owned in the district June 1, 1884.

The track has just received a dressing and is in first rate condition—both fast and safe.

Entries to close August 1, 1884.

—o—

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the yearling trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent, on purse, to accompany nomination. All purses unless otherwise specified divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent, to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

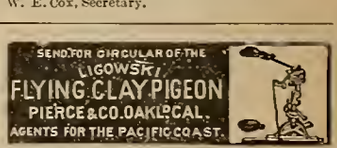
Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct color, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. McM. SHAFTER, President.
W. E. Cox, Secretary.



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CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running and Road horses can be obtained by application to this office or to

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Speed Programme
—OF—
THIRD DISTRICT
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
—AT—
CHICO, CAL.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE—For two-year-old colt owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second $45, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, Aug. 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

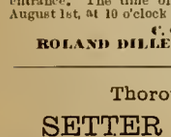
The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

N. B. In all running races the second horse saves entrance. The time of closing entries extends to August 1st, at 10 o'clock P. M.

C. C. MASON, President,
ROLAND DILLER, Secretary.

Thoroughbred
SETTER PUPPIES.



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MANUFACTURER OF
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Stick Fast Toe Weights.
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SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.

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CHECK HOOK.
Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

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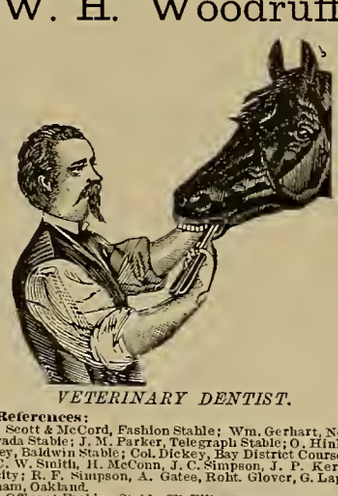
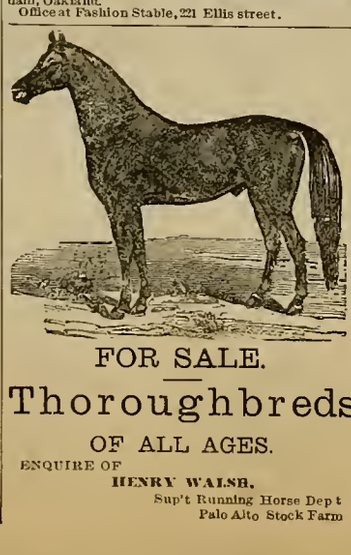
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.
Will receive prompt attention.
☞When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gatee, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



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Thoroughbreds
OF ALL AGES.
ENQUIRE OF
HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dept
Palo Alto Stock Farm

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD.
BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 11th, 1884.
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		‡7:50 P M
		†8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		†8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tree Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
‡7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdaye only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundaye only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.
For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ FOR SOUTHERN DIVISIONS, ☜
For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO
Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.
THE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.
RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE
SUPERIOR FACILITIES
AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for
Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.
TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR
MONTEREY,
THE MOST CHARMING
Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,
with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Front in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES
AT THE
"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"
ARE UNSURPASSED,
having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains
SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS
(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,
APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,
IS VIA THE
Southern Pacific Railroad,
(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably
Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.
Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHONS for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to
FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.
TIME SCHEDULE.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‖8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	*6:40 P M
3:30 A M	" "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso, Express and East	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	" " Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Livermore via	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera,	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles, Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	and East, Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*8:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.
‖Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*9:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‖11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‖10:30—11:00—‖11:30—12:00—‖12:30—1:00—‖1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‖9:30—10:00—‖10:30—11:00—‖11:30—12:00—‖12:30—1:00—‖1:30—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‖8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‖11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*5:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*1:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‖6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37:—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‖10:22—10:52—‖11:22—11:52—‖12:22—12:52—‖1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‖9:15—9:45—‖10:15—10:45—‖11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—6:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‖9:15—9:45—10:45—‖12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays, †Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

Vol. V. No. 8.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

TURF AND TRACK.

The Lorillard Stakes at Monmouth.

The failnre of the Santa Anita colts to carry off this rich stake was a disappointment, bnt as the California colts were at a disadvantage in point of condition, the resnlt was not conclusive. The following acconnt of the event is from the *Sporting Hour:*

The second number was the event of the day, the Champion Stallion Stakes, for two-year-olds. As soon as the numbers were hnng up after the first race the taleut wended its way to the auction pool staud, where for the first time thia season there was hetting with the old-time fervor. A large party of racing men had come on from Saratoga, headed by Mr. Corrigan. They carried hig wads of greenhacks, and they plunged on the California trio. Moreover, they carried large suma of money from hettors who stayed at Saratoga, but who thought that the Baldwin youngsters had a moral certainty of the champion. To the anctioneer's "How mnch am I bid for the choice?" the first bid was $100. It was raised by hundreds until the choice was knocked down to a man for $800, and he took P. Lorillard. The Westeru men and the Californians, not to be outdone, raised Baldwin to the same figure, and thus it went, Mr. Lorillard's pair and Mr. Baldwin's trio fetching the same price in every pool, with the Kelso pair a fair third choice, the others going cheap.

Among the book-makers the money came thick and fast. The odds against the Lorillard pair started with 5 to 2. In a few minutes they were hacked down to 2 to 1, then 9 to 5, then 8 to 5, 7 to 5, 6 to 5, and still the money was forthcoming. The Californians maintained themselves at 5 to 2, and it was easy to see that none of the visitors' money went outside of the auctiou pools.

While the mouey was shoveled in in the hettiug ring, Capt. Blake, the superintendent, had got two douhle-teamed harrows and a roller at work on the track, which was still heavy from the rain of the week. In fifteen minutea it was like a billiard table. Now three horses were seen heiug led out on the backstretch, and in an instant they were mounted and cautered over the track. "Here are the Californians!" went the cry, and every eye was directed toward them aa they moved into the homestretch. A volley of applanse greeted them as they awept hy the stand, with Mnrphy on Verano, Blaylock on Volante, and Holloway on Mission Belle. And certainly if ever three horses are deserving of admiration it waa the Californians.

The Lorillard pair, Wanda and Chimera, are fine lookers, bnt their lustre paled alougside of the bloodlike heauty of the daughter and the two sons of Grinstead. The filly, Mission Belle, is certainly a race mare all over. She is a hay with black points, with a splendid back, fiue quarters, well placed ahonldera and legs, which seem capable of standiug any amonnt of wear and tear. She has the beautiful neck which characterizes the Alarms, and tbe bloodlike head of the Newmiuster family. Griustead is getting to be a famous sire in Califoruia. He was hy Gilroy, a son of Lexiugton, out of Magnolia, by Gleucoe. Grinstead's dam was a sister of Ruric, by Sovereign out of Levity hy Trustee. Verano is almost as good-looking as Mission Belle. He is a chestnut with two white stockings, but he is larger and a trifle coarser. Hia legs, however, aeem to be made of iron. "What a steeplechaser this youngster will make," was the exclamation of two or three ardeut admirers of 'cross country racing, after looking him over. Volante is also a chestnut, and ia the least good-looking of the lot, though he is handsomer and more bloodlike than seven ont of ten of the two-year-olds oue sees usually.

The race is easily enough described. Wanda took the lead at the half-mile pole. First Mission Belle went ont to tackle her and deprive her of the lead, but ahe retired after a fight of a quarter of a mile. Then Verano, piloted hy the redouhtable Isaac Mnrphy, the colored Archer, was sent np in the masterly style for which this jockey is famous. Hauds and kuees of the rider were working, but the chestnut failed to reach Wanda. The danghter of Minnie Minor led into the stretch. Now Goano tackled her, hut she was unapproachable. When well straightened ont Blaylock ou Volante made a final effort and hrought him out, but little Olney looked back and saw that Wanda was safe. Goano aud Volante had it hammer aud tongs for half a furlong at the head of the stretch, when Goana drew clear, hut as Blaylock kept on riding, Garrison was driven to whip again, aud under it the purple Maltese cross stayed in front aud beat the red Maltese croas two lengths for second place, Wanda wiuniug as she liked by four leugths.

The shont that went np was deafening, and certainly no man was more deserving of winning the race than Mr. Lorillard, the projector of the Stake, and as enthnsiastic a hreeder and racing man as there is on the turf. If there ia one thing that Mr. Lorillard likes it is to win with a yonngster of his own breeding, and he came near shonting with delight when Wanda came in first. The valne of the stake that Wanda won was $17,500, and as it is nnderstood that Mr. Lorillard won more than that in bets over his filly, he certainly had reason to be pleased. It is safe to say, however, that the satisfaction of wiuning the race from such formidable opponents was more pleasing to his sporting apirit than the pecuniary profit.

Mr. Baldwin took his defeat in good part and like a sportsman, and to his friends intimated that although he was defeated, he was not conquered. There is no doubt that want of condition heat his three youugsters; the many changea of climate and water to which they have heen subjected since leaving their home at Los Angeles, must have taken the keen edge of their speed away. Speed of the highest order they nndoubtedly possess, and if they do well dnring the remaining weeks, Mr. Baldwin will have a day of reckoning at Sheepshead Bay.

Mr. H. O. Bernard was "tickled to death" over Goano'a rnnning second. The odds against him were 40 to 1 and 10 to 1 for a place. Agaiust his stable companion, East Lynne, 75 to 1 was laid and 15 to 1 for a place. Had Goano won, Mr. Bernard would have seriosly crippled many of the bookmakers. As it was, he landed between $1,200 and $1,600 for a place. With snch performera as Goano, East Lynne, Plunger and othera, Springbok is bound to assume a commanding position among the fashionable stallions ere long.

Second Race—The Champion Stallion Stakes, for 1884, for colts and fillies two years old, to he entered at the course hy fonr P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race; of $250 each, with $5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Association to a subscription of $500 each hy owners of stallions, whose get alone shall he qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of its sire each to receive $1,000; the third horse and the subscribing owner of its sire each to receive $500; the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race, and one-half the money remaining after the foregoing dednctions: the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a snhscriber not to disqualify his stalllion if the subscription he paid; three-qnarters of a mile.

P. Lorillard's Wanda, hy Imp. Mortemer, dam Minnie Minor, 107 lbs. ....(Olney) 1
Clipsiana Stable's ch c Goana, by Springbok, dam Genera, 110 lbs. .... (Garrison) 2
E. J. Baldwin's h c Volante, by Grinstead, dam Sister to Clara D., 110 lbs ....(Blaylock) 3
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Verano, hy Grinstead, dam Jennie D., 110 lbs. ....(I. Murphy) 0
E. J. Baldwin's h f Mission Belle, hy Grinstead, dam Josie C., 107 lbs. ....(Holloway) 0
N. W. Kittson's ch c Pardee, by Alarm, dam Sister of Mercy, 110 lbs. ....(Fitzpatrick) 0
Mr. Kelso's br c Brookwood, by imp, Billet, dam Broeck, 110 lbs. ....(Feakes) 0
Mr. Kelso's br c Saltpetre, hy imp. Glenelg, dam Salina, 110 lbs. ....(W. Hayward) 0
P. Lorillard's ch f Chimera, by imp. Mortemer, dam Lizzie Lucas, 107 lbs ....(W. Donohue) 0
Clipsiana Stable's ch f East Lynne, by Springbok, dam Easter Planet, 107 lbs ....(O'Leary) 0
P. H. McMahon's br c Eachus, by Reform, dam Nemesis, 110 lbs, ...(M. Donohue) 0
Dwyer Bros.' b c Richmond, by Virgil, dam Alert, 110 lbs. ....(McLaughlin) 0

Time, 1:18¼.

Bettiug in pools: P. Lorillard's pair, $200; Baldwin'a trio, $190; Pardee, $35; Richmond, $30; Kelso's pair, together, $30; Eachus, $15, and the Clipsiana pair, coupled, $10. In the hooka: 3 to 1 against Wanda, 7 to 2 agaiust Mission Belle, 9 to 2 agaiust Chimera, 5 to 1 agaiust Verano, 8 to 1 againat Brookwood, 10 to 1 against Richmond, 12 to 1 each agaiust Volante and Pardee, 20 to 1 each against Saltpetre and Eachna, 40 to 1 against Goana and 70 to 1 agaiuat East Lynne. The mutnel pools paid, $11.65.

A Standard Stallion.

Jim Mulvenna, gray atallion, bred and owned hy Sargent Bros., of Sargeut's Station, Santa Clara county, crossed the line at Santa Cruz on the 15th iust., trottiug the aecoud heat of the race for the 2:40 class in 2:30. He is now staudard in his own right and is oue of the moat promising four-year-olds in the southern country. He made a season in the stud this year, and is likely to do better later in the circuit. Jim is bred in true trotting lines, being a son of Nutwood, his dam Jane McLaue, by Budd Doble, from Lady Ciiutou, formerly Lady Champliu.

Budd Doble was by Geo. M. Patcheu, Jr., from Lady Woodard, a fine mare and a daughter of Lady Utley.

Rigging the Pools.

A corresdondent of the Chicago *Horseman*, speaking of the race where Phallas made his record, 2:13¾, makea the followiug observations:

Appropos of this race wonldn't the true inwardnesa of it be interesting readiug matter to horsemen? That a large nnmber of people, inclndiug not a few friends of the field, overrated Catchfly'a speed is qnite evident, bnt who can acconnt for the apparent lack of confidence in Phallas hy his own party? When scoring for the first heat it seemed as imposaible for Bither to drive Phallas, (who had the pole), faster thau a 2:25 gait, as it waa for the other drivers to pnll their horaea hack even with him, and after two or three attempts Bithers told the jndgea that they must keep these horses back as he conldnot get there any faster. When the send-off ia finally effected Phallas trails far in the rear, harely saving his distauce iu 2:19¾. Witness the transformatiou sceue. After numberless pools have heen sold at one hundred to fifty on Catchfly, the horses came ont for the second heat, and Phallas on the outside, ontscores the party, at the word "go" takes the pole from Catchfly, (who has a great repntatian for getting away aud trotting to the first turu), and leads her three leugths at the quarter pole. What an eye opener for the hackers of Catchfly! How vast the improvement in Bither'a driving under the tuition of Connsellor Crawford!

Allow me to snggest an innovation in the jndgment of trotting races where associations desire to have everythiug conducted on the square: Place a judge at the pool box, and he may get a cue as to which drivers are tryiug, (not), to win. Take the 2:19 class for example, with Catchfly barred, Overman sold favorite over the field, Tony Newell and George V. at slight odds for second place, After the first heat, whereiu George V. was second, Overman aold for $105 to $10 for the field. Was there any legitimate reason for thia kind of bettiug? Again, the black horse, Prince, in the 2:24 and 2:27 classes was secoud in heats varying in time from 2:18¾ to 2:24, and those who wituessed his finish with Frank Laudera in the first heat, have their own ideas as to what he could have done had he been permitted.

I made a great many other observations during the meeting, the most aatisfactory one, on the owuer and driver's acconnt, being the victory of Will Collender. That Thoa. Foley will own a dozeu trotters aud Budd Doble in the snlky piloting them to the first mouey-paying teller is the earueat wish of a "RANK OUTSIDER."

The Meeting at Santa Cruz.

The Santa Cruz races, the third annnal meetiug of the aasociation, began on the 12th, and were as usual successful and aatisfactory. The weather throughout waa fiue aud the track good. The summaries are as follows:

Aug. 12.—Trotting; purse, $200; three-minute class.

Bloomfield Harry, b g—E. J. Swift	2	1	1	1
Hannah Lee, ch m—Thos. Kennedy	3	2	2	2
Charley, b s—D. W. Grover	1	3	3	3

Time, 2:43½, 2:41½, 2:40, 2:40.

Aug. 13.—Trotting; Purse, $500; 2:27 class.

B. B., blk g, by Milliman's Bellfounder—J. W. Donathan	1	2	2	1	1
Tump Winston, ch g, by Primus—E. Downer	2	1	1	2	2
Bismarck, ch s, by Index—J. W. Gordon	4	3	3	3	3
Rarus, Jr., blk s, pedigree unknown—Armstrong & Carrington	3	4	5	dis.	
Capt. Smith, br g, by Locomotive—W. H. Voiget	5	5	4	dis.	

Time, 2:29¾, 2:29, 2.27, 2:24¼, 2:27.

Same Day—Trotting; purse, $150; three-minute class; district horses.

Gerster, blk m, by Altoona—J. W. Donathan	2	1	1	1
Jim Mulveuua, g s, by Nutwood—J. P. Sargent	1	2	2	2
Charley, b s—D. W. Grover	dis			

Time, 2:35, 2:37, 2:35, 2:36½.

Aug. 14—Pacing; purse, $400; 2:20 class.

Belmont Boy, ch g, by Nutwood—C. S. Roberts	1	1	1
Sam Lewis, b s, by Echo—R. F. Simpson	2	3	2
Robert E., b g—P. W. Dudley	3	2	3

Time, 2:34, 2:40, 2:35.

Aug. 15—Trotting; purse, $400; 2:40 class.

Ed, b g—W. H. Jackson	3	2	1	1	1
Bloomfield Harry, b g—E. J. Swift	2	3	2	2	2
Jim Mulvenna, g s—J. P. Sargent	1	1	dis.		

Time, 2:34½, 2:30, 2:31½, 2:37½: 2:39½.

Aug. 16—Trotting; purse, $150; 2:50 class; district horses.

Hannah Lee, ch m—Thos. Kennedy	1	2	1	1
Billy, ch g	2	1	3	3
M. Sanborn, b g	3	3	2	2

Time, 2:45½, 2:47¾, 2:40, 2:49.

Same day—Trotting; purse, $500; 2:22 class.

Allan Roy, g g, by Patchen Vernon—Jas. McCord	2	1	1
Tump Winston, ch g, by Primus—E. Downer	1	2	

Time, 2:24½, 2:33, 2:26, 2:30.

How Maud S. Regained the Crown.

The commissioner of the New York *Spirit* sends from Cleveland his notes of the mile in 2:09¾ on the 2d.

And it is my pleasing duty to report the greatest victory ever achieved over time by a trotting or pacing horse. Maud S. to-day covered herself with glory, and ebundantly verified the statement of her owner, that sbe is the fastest end most perfect piece of horse flesh in the world.

A brief review of her preparation this season mey interest many. The first mile given her wes April 5th. Time, 3:08. The fastest mile in April was 2:27¾, on the 28th. She continued to received regular work at Chester Park, and on May 25th was given a mile and repeat, in 2:27, 2:24¾. Her fastest mile in June was at the New York Driving Park, 2:13¾. The fastest in July, 2:11½, on the 17th; hut, on the 23d, she was given a repeat in 2:12¼, 2:12¼. Owing to had weather, and Mr. Bair heing sick, she did not get a fast mile from the 23d ult. until this morning, when she trotted in 2:19. About 4 P. M. she was given an opening mile in 2:28, last half in 1:08, and various horsemen noticed she moved with clock-like regularity and her old-time freedom of stride.

At 4:30 o'clock she was ready for the word, and the story of the matchless performance is hest told in Bair's own language, as he kindly gave me his thoughts.

"Did you expect to heat the record?"

"Hardly. Of course, I did not know her exect condition, and it was a sort of experimental effort. If she showed me she wes at herself I inteuded to send her as I did; if not, I would give her a good, stiff mile, hoping for a hetter track Monday, when we would let her do her hest."

"Then you do not consider the track in its hest condition to-day?"

"How could it be after the heavy rains during the week? It wes fairly good; but as you leave the judges' stand it cupped out, and heyond the lower turn I found it in the same wey."

Noticing a smile on the champion driver's face, my query, "Why do you laugh?" drew forth the following little preliminary incidents:

Said he, "What do you think W. H. Wilson wanted? Why only to spoil the best time on record because of a $5 het. Hickok bet him $10 to $5 that Maud could not heet her record to-day, and further said, 'I'll het $500 to $300, and give you all her life to do it in.' Wilson came and told me of the het. I said it is a small amount hut a foolish het, and he had better draw his mouey, hut Hickok refused to let him off; then Wilson hegged me not to carry full weight. I declined, saying I always cerry my weight, and so he was forced to win $10.

"Another amusing thing occurred before I got in the sulky. I slipped my watch off the chain, intending to cerry it in my hand. I seid to C. B. Harvey, 'I wish I hed a string, in case it slips from me.' He handed me a piece, and after tho mile I took it off and threw it away. A hoy picked it up and said: 'You het I'll keep that.' Mr. Harvey came too late for it, and offers a reward to find the hoy.

"Now as to our movements after I got on the sulky. You saw I jogged her the reverse way of the track end opened her up from the quarter pole. As she moved paet the grand stand I saw she was a great mere, and said to myself, 'You are youreelf to-day.' Then I jogged her to the head of the stretch and turned her slewly around es her custom is when ahout to do a great mile. She stood a moment or two, and walked, say, 50 yards, and then she sterted up of her own accord, and seemed to say, 'Now let me go, I see all the people, and will show them something they never sew hefore.' It does appeer as if a public day and big crowd stirred her up to do or die, for sbe did just break loose herself. I did not mean to give her such a long score, but then she was so willing I hated to hother her, so away we went on tbe first score. As we passed the wire she was going just ahout right. I coaxed her back a little, and at the querter noted we were going at the rate of 2:11; fast enough. I chirped to her once just after we left the quarter, as I desired to get to the half in 1:04. I got there in 1:04¼. Along the hackstretch I met Hayes with Catchfly, and heiled him with a 'How do you like tbat movement?' for we were sailing. He seemed astonished, and afterwards told the boys I wes going easy. I aimed to reach the three-quarter pole in 1:36, and then we would have 33½ seconds to come home in. She entered the homestretch very resolute, and at the band stand spurted, hut did not carry it quite to the wire; then I tapped her lightly with the whip, and asked her for one more effort. She finished without lifting, shaking or swerving, and I stopped my watch under the wire in 2:09 3-5. Here it is; I've not started it since. That's all."

"But let us discuss it a little," I said. "Did she appear distressed efter the heat?"

"Not a hit. Billy Weeks walked down with me after Grant led her to the stall, and in a few minutes she had hlown out. Weeks lifted her hlanket, and said he never saw anything like it. He then offered me $100 to let him ride her just one mile, and said he would bet she could do it in 2:05. She is capital under saddle. I rode her all one Winter. In fact, she is good anywhere. The horse does not live that can outpole her. She is just as good there as singly."

"Then she must he a smooth going, easy driver."

"That's what she is. She does not jar the sulky a particle, and if she was my own mare I'd bet my wife could drive her in 2:12. That mare would help her, for she knows her, and when well used she will almost drive herself."

"Then she must have remarkable intelligence."

"Indeed she has, and is not the timid, nervous animal some people think she is. When she was six years old, and I was getting her educated to noises, I hired an organ-grinder to play in her stall, and when he ground out "Home, Sweet Home," she put her head over the organ and almost went to sleep."

"Speaking of sulkies, whose did you use?"

"Her own Caffrey sulky weighing 50 lhs., I thought best to have a lighter one, and borrowed Index's from Mr. Saunders. I believe it is a Pray, and weighs 45 lbs. It fits her very well."

"What is the weight of Jay-Eye-See's sulky?"

"I understand it is a 40¾-lh. Caffrey "

"What is Maud's weight, and tell me about her shoeing?"

"She weighed 960 lhs. the day we repeated her in 2:12¼; that was also her weight when she trotted in 2:10¾ at Chicago. She wears bar shoes all around. There is nothing like a bar shoe to save the feet and legs. Her's weigh nine ounces behind and fourteen ounces forward, and a two and a half ounce weight. Her shoes were set on Thursday last, and were made by J. D. Braden, shoer at Cleveland track. I consider him a master in his business."

"What kind of bit did you use to-day?"

"A plain bar, with overdraw check and bit."

"Is she a good feeder?"

"You bet she is. We give her about twelve quarts a day, and let hay and water set by her all the time, except on the day of a fast mile. This evening we cooked her supper' and, on finding it under Grant's bed, she asked us for it."

"I saw a dispetch from Crewford last night, confirming Jay-Eye-See's great mile, and saying: 'Tell Stone and Bair we are not too proud to trot them a rece.'"

"Well, they ought not to he too proud to-night. If I had my way, I would accommodate them for any amount. Why, he has no such record of performences to his credit that she has. You ought to make a comparative statement. And she has done it on all kinds of footing. Every mile track that she has ever trotted on she put a new mark on the hlackboard, and no horse has ever reduced it. They tell me Narragansett is a second or more faster than any other track. If so, I think she can trot in 2:08. She has fulfilled ell predictions. She is not keyed up yet. I think I could sharpen her to go in at leest 2:08½ et Providence. It is admitted they have got the festest track and best man to keep it so."

"Whet are Mr. Vanderhilt's plans concerning her?"

"I don't know. She goes to him on Monday next in her special car to Saratoge, end I feel sorry that she will he put to road work before further lowering the mark. She is now in the hud of condition, and in three weeks would hlossom into her hest form. I hope after Mr. Venderhilt uses her a few days he will order me to come and get her agein. If so, I'll place the record heyond the reach of any trotter we know of."

"Oh, hy the way, why didn't you have a runner alongside to stimulate her at the last end?"

"No douht a runner accompanying any horse does a little good if judiciously driven, but there was such a huh-buh eround we thought hest to try it alone, and if we won it would be the more creditable."

Taking up the thread of my own narration, I may mention that I sat beside Mr. R. Compton, owner of Maud Messenger, while Maud S. was essertiug her supremacy. We were in the private stand, nearly oppesite the wire. His wetch recorded the quarters as officielly given, hut it stopped at 2:09 3-5. I at once proceeded to the quarter-stretch and interviewed meny who stood in direct line with the wire. The majority caught it 2:09½.

Before Bair returned to weigh, the thousends present knew hy the actions of hundreds of timers that Maud S. had wrested from the great little King his shert-lived honor, and manifestations of delight ran all along the line.

A brief consultation was held hy the timers—Mr. David Bonuer, whose watch indicated 2:09¾, Secretary Wm. B. Fasig's 2:09 3-5, and Hon. John Cummings' 2:09½. The public became impatient—some shouting "Time," "Time;" othere, "2:09½." After a little further parley, the Board was turned out with "2:09¾" marked thereon. Neither Mr. Vanderhilt nor his wife were here to kiss and hug each other, hut the demonstrations of joy on every hend, from the humble rubher to the proud millionaire, were none the less real. I slepped my neighbor on the hack. He was a stranger and a gouty old cove at that, hut he coughed out an enthusiastic chorus to my hurrah. The reporter for the Cleveland *Herald* states: "Three watches in the newspaper stend (immedietely above the judges' stand) said 2:09½. One hundred watches held hy competent hut non-official timers registered 2:09½, which was nearer the true mark than that announced."

A Great Day at Narragansett Park.

On the 1st inst., Narragansett Park at Providence, Rhode Island, saw a series of sensetionel turf performances that will, es a whole, stend unheaten for decades in all probability. On thet efternoon Jay-Eye-See scored a mile in 2:10 and for twenty-four hours flew the champion flag. H. B. Winship and running mate turned the track in 2:06, lowering the record of Frenk and mate two and one-half seconds. Phallas repeated his Cleveland record of 2:13¾, and Maxey Cobb trotted a mile in 2:15¾, placing him the third in the list of fast stallions. The appended description is from the *Turf, Field and Farm.*

Shortly after three o'clock Jay-Eye-See was hrought out on the track and greeted with applause. Bithers sent him a good exercising mile in 2:22½. When he appeared the second time he was accompanied hy the thoroughbred chestnut gelding, Gen. J. O. Nay, driven to sulky by John Murphy. After scoring once or twice the little black came flying down to the stand and Bithers nodded for the word, though his running companion was fifty yards in the rear. Steadily and methodically the little black went to and around the turn, and as he glided past the quarter the timers registered 33½ seconda. Along the hackstretch the pace seemed to increase somewhat, the runner closing up a little of the daylight that intervened between him and the black shadow ahead. The half was reached in just 1:05, the second quarter being made in :31½. This was pretty fast and seemed too good to last, but on he went, Murphy urging on the runner and drawing closer, so that on the far turn he for the first time was in close proximity to Jay-Eye-See. As the three-querter post was passed in 1:39, the quarter being made in 34 seconds, it hegan to look as if "Little Ebeny" would fail in the task allotted him; but the mechanic hehind him knew what reserve of power he had, and as the straight werk of the homestretch began let him have his head. Murphy likewise gave rein to the runner and got alongside, and down the two rattled. It was a sight never to be forgotten to see the movements of Jay-Eye-See's legs, the rapid beats in front and the wide action behind. It was like well-regulated machinery, and the more you looked at it the wonder grew that it could he kept up hy flesh, hone and muscle; but it was, and, as he approached the goal, the momentum was even increased. Fifty yards from home Murphy got the runner to Jay-Eye-See's head and Bithers brought his whip down. The little black responded and fairly flew, but the strain was too much, and as his head reached the line of the judges' stand, six foet from the wire, it went up and he plunged into the air; but the deed was accomplished, a mi e in 2:10 waa, for the first time, written in the annals of the turf, and the son of Dictator, wresting the eceptre from Maud S., proclaimed himself The King. How great tho performance was can be understood from the fact that the last quartor was made in thirty-one! seconds—a 2:04 gait. We cannot say that the quarter was taken correctly, for it is difficult from the stand to get it exactly, but this we do say, that we have seen Goldsmith Maid, Rarus and St. Julien and Jay-Eye-See himself in previous bursts of speed, but never have wo seen just the flight that ho showed in this last quarter, and notwithstanding the 2:09¾ eince recorded hy Maud S., by which she has justly regained her title Queen, we think wo hazard nothing in saying that Jay-Eye-See will not be long in eclipsing oven that brilliant performance.

Of course the little hero and his owner wore the recipients of a grand ovation. A handsome floral horseshoe was hung around the neck of the horse, and Mr. Caso and Mr. Bithers were congratulated on all sides. Accompanied by Mr. Winship, Mr. Case made his way across the track and up into the grand stand, tho crowd making willing way. Arrived where Mrs. Case and party were seated, Mrs. Case greeted him with two hearty kisses, and her two ledy companione followed suit.

There was some diversity of opinion as to the correct time, hut there always is in such cases. As Jay-Eye-See passed under the wire Dan Mace, who was in the reporters' quarters above the judges, remarked "10½," es he replaced his timer in his pocket. Two other timers that we sew had stopped et precisely 2:10. Mr. Case bad teken a seet just opposite the wire when the trial commenced, and as he arose at its completion, a smile wreathing his face, we asked, "What did you make it, Mr. Case?"

"Pretty fest," he replied.

"But how fast?"

"Oh, pretty fast. The judges will let us know in a minute."

"But I want to get what you mede it, independent of what the judges announce."

"Two-nine and three-querters," he almost whispered.

J. B. Barnaby's H. B. Winship was hrought out on the track, hitched to a sulky and driven hy James Golden. At the same time Ed. Bithers had Phallas on the track, and the two were sent around together an easy mile in 2:37½, the stallion heving the hest of it throughout. Then, after a rubhing down, the hlack son of Aristos was brought out hitched to a wagon, with his running companion, Gabe Caee, a bay, and not much to look at after one has seen the thoroughbreds at Coney Island and Long Branch, hut a good one, nevertheless. When the word was given Winship was going steady as a clock and at a merry clip. The quarter wae reached in 30½ eeconds, and the trotter had his heed in front, Along the hackstretch his head was even with the runner's, and it did not eeem thet the letter was pulling the weight. The half was reached in 1:01½ and the three-quartere in 1:34¾. Half-way down the home-stretch the teem was joined hy Tommy Foster with a runner, and the three fairly flew home, the team passing under the wire, with Winship on a square trot, in 2:06, lowering the record of Frauk and mate two and e half seconds.

Phallas, driven hy Bithers, first went a slow mile, as mentioned above, with Winship, the time heing 2:37½. When business was meant he was accompanied hy Gen. J. O. Nay, hitched to sulky. In the first trial he weut to the quarter pole in 33¼ seconds, hut half-way hetween that point and the half-mile post he left his feet, and a murmur of disappointment rolled through the crowd, hut Bithers caught him heautifully and the half was reeched in 1:07¼. Keeping up his magnificent stride the third pole was passed in 1:42¼, and, without skip or hreek, he passed under the wire in 2:15, time never equaled hy any other stallion. This was done with a hreak, and the last quarter wes trotted in 32½ seconds, or at the rate of a mile in 2:10. In the second trial the full mile was trotted in 2:13¾, just equaling his Clevelend record. The quarters were made in :32¼, :34, :34¼ and, :33¼. From the way in which the feat wes performed we do not hesitate in expressing the opinion that Phallas can trot a mile in 2:11.

Mr. Isador Cohnfeld's hey stellion Maxey Cobb performed nobly. He is a horse of commending size and big ection. His record of 2:20¼ was made in the Grand Circuit last year, hut a couple of weeks ego he was driven a trial over Nerragansett Park in 2:17¾. A mile in 2:32 was his first essey, and then he was sent to heat Phallas' record of 2:13¾. Unfortunately he made a miserahly had hreak juet at the quarter, and was pulled up. The eecond trial he never made a hitch, and the mile wes covered in 2:15¾, time excelled hy only two stallions—Phallas and Smuggler. The fractional time was :33½, 1:06, 1:42, 2:15¾. This was the first time that a eon or daughter of Happy Medium had ever beaten 2:20 in a public trial, with judges in the stend, and it stamped Maxey Cobb a very great horse, end one of which his owner, who was present to witness the exhibition, may justly feel proud.

The day was hrought to a hrilliant conclusion with a double-team exhibition hy Wm. Rockefeller's Enchantress and Dey Dream, which, driven hy J. P. Gilhert, made their mile in 2:21¾. Day Dream, e handsomely formed chestnut with e blaze face, made a hreak on the first turn, hut settled nicely and thereafter behaved like a lady.

Races at Vallejo.

The Selano County Jockey Club have arranged the following programme for their first meeting, to be held at Valleje, October 9th, 10th and 11th:

Trotting; for all three-year-olds in Solano county, Nuna Y. barred; purse, $150.

Same day—Trotting; for buggy horses named as follows: J. E. Brownlie's Nig; E. McLee's Pinky; V. Harrier's Daisy; C. Radke's Fannie; W. Trabey's Lady Mec; P. Vallejo's Billey; purse, $100.

Trotting; free for all horses owned in Napa and Soleno counties, that have never heaten 2:50; purse, $200.

Trotting; free for all horses in Napa, Sonoma and Solano counties that have never beaten 2:40; purse, $250.

Saturday—Trotting; named race for the following horses: A. J. McPike's Nellie; T. F. McGill's Dan; D. Tierney'e Sorrel Charley; Dr. Anderson's Fannie Clark; J. Brownlie'e Robin; M. Quarney's Mambrino; J. William's Ben; Dio Hastings' Juno; P. C. Lynch's Wicklow Ranger; puree, $200.

Entries to the above races are to close with the Secretary, George Roe, October 1st, at 9 P. M. Five to enter, three to start; entrance ten per cent.

"Col." Boh Harlan, the colored turfman, and Henry Ormiston, of Cincinnati, and Nick Becker, of Louisville, who together with the hrown gelding McBowling, owned by Becker, were ruled off for alleged fraud at Louisville last Fall, were reinstated at a meeting of the judges held in Chicago, July 27th. The judges were Col. M. Lewis Clark, of Louisville, Mr. Gavitt, of Tonnesse, and Col. Charles L. Hunt, of St. Louis. Tho race which caused the scandal was a mile heat race, with Belle of the Highlands, Silvia and McBowling es starters. Bello of the Highlands was conceded the race before the start, and the betting was between Silvia and McBowling for second place. After the decision was announced Harlan pleaded hard for a rehearing, and finally ohtained one, at which the case waa fully inveatigated. The testimony taken, so far as it was given to the public, appeared to sustain the original decision, and show no grounds why it should he reversed. While the judges at that time failed to reinstate Harlan, ever sinco there have heen quiet but positive statements made that ho would he restored to all privileges, and that the roinstatement of others would necessarily follow. Nothing official, however, was heard until the action of the judges at their recent meeting was given out. The reinstatements went into effect on August 1st.

Tbe Sacramento *Bee* says that Joe Howell and Fred Collier have heen taken in hand again and will he prepared for the Blood Horse meeting in November.

Columbue on "Exhibition" Racee.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—Surely the American people will have enough of exhibitions of speed by the time snow flies, if all the sensational animals now before the pnblic keep up their present clip. Westmont and running mate, Jay-Eye-See, to beat the world, Phallas, tbe monarch of stallions, Maud S., the handsome, peerless queen—who unfortunately belongs to a man with less sand than dollars—Ricbball, tbe king of tbe sidewheelers, Billy S., Flora Belle, Frank, Wiuship, witb running mate against time or each otber. If here isn't a showing sufficient for tbe depraved tastes of any whilom patron of the turf, then we are greatly mistaken. For tbe past two years my tastes bave been drifting towards the tborougbbreds and every new pbase of tbe bippodroming element drives me still nearer. The runners don't bave to go about the country showing themselves as individuals before select or cosmopolitan audiences. Tben why, in the name of all that is honest and of good report, do tbe trotters keep going around and around the circuit of sensational meetings, exhibiting tbemselves and tbe greed of tbeir owners by combating with an imaginary foe, time? From the days of Dexter the system has grown, and Goldsmith Maid earned more dollars at this very business tban a dozen of the best horses since her time have earned while pursuing a successful, though legitimate series of campaigns. In my opinion the race at Narragansett Park, October 8th, 1869, when Thorn defeated Geo. Palmer, Goldsmitb Maid, Lucy and American Girl, was by far the best exhibition ever trotted by tbe Maid. One such race is worth more than a score of bippodromes. And the race at Chicago, in 1882, when Jay-Eye-See wae finally defeated by waiting, afforded greater pleasure to the writer than any exhibition of speed I have seen him make since that time. A good 2:50 race, well contested, will afford more lasting satisfaction than a single beat in 2:09¾. When Pballas, Jay-Eye-See and Prince Jerome were brought to Racine from Kentucky, Mr. Stephen Bull remarked that Phallas was the best of tbe tbree and has ever since maintained the same opinion. "Counsellor" Crawford seems to be of the same opinion as he bas npon several occasion of late, forgot himself so far as to state tbat Phallas is the better horse of the two. Pballas, in his stall, is a quiet, rather sleepy looking animal, and is evidently a horse of even temperament. Hie large, broad bead witb its heavy foretop, looks out good naturedly at his visitors and speaks well for hie breeding.

Tbe *Turf, Field and Farm*, which usually is as correct as any, has the following in its issue of July 25th:

"Four sons of Hambletonian have fast pacers to their credit: Westmont, representing Almont; Jim Jewell, Aberdeen; Eddie C., Happy Medium, and Mike Wilkes, Geo. Wilkes."

Though Almont is dead that does not make him a son of Hambletonian and herein tbe *T., F., and F.*, forgot themselves.

In its issne of Aug. 2d, the *Spirit of the Times* seems to be lost regarding the punishment of certain drivers who refuse or do not drive ont horses after being placed hehind them for the express purpose of defeating a fraud. When the judgee are positive that an animal is heing held back, with an intent at committing fraud, these officials have a very certain remedy at hand and one that, if used at the right time, will work wonders.

Upon four different occasions your correspondent has been a witness that the following form of procuring justice is a euccees.

Call the old driver or new driver, if one has heen substituted, to the stand and privately though forcibly inform him that he "must win this race." or he will be suspended and perhaps expelled.

That fetches them to time about as quick as anything we know we. Of conrse said driver needs the protection of the judges and should have all the time needed in obtaining a fair start, etc.

The *Spirit* recommends the employment of home talent and in connection with this idea allow me to relate a little incident which happened nnder my own observation: At Council Bluffs, Iowa, dnring the Fall meeting of 1882, it became necessary to change drivers behind a local horse. The judges were satisfied that the horse could win and accordingly satisfied the clamor of a large number of spectators, by substituting Charley Wilson for the regular trainer and driver. When called into the stand and being acquainted with the facts, Wilson remarked that he could not drive the horse out as the former driver did not want him to win. "Why can't you drive him out?" we asked.

"Because Hartney has charge of the grounds and I am expecting to remain here the coming Winter and work my horses on the track another Spring. Should I win he will do all he can to make it unpleasant for me and may work me harm."

"We'll risk that," replied the Secretary, while Mr. Blake and myself told him to drive the horse according to our instructions or else run the risk of being suspended. Seeing the jndges were determined, Charley went on and won as he pleased, which pleased the crowd. won him a uew laurel for his wreath of honor and never resulted in bad blood hetween himself and Hartney.

We are indeed sorry where an item, such as the following, meets our eye in so prominent a jonrnal as *Wilkes' Spirit:* Says that excellent paper in its issue of July 26th: "Wednesday next * * * * the Narragansett Park Association have secured attractions wbich far transcend any one day's sport that has ever been placed hefore race-goers. First, Jay-Eye-See will he urged to make tbe greatest effort of his life. His attempt will be divested of the hippodrome element * * * * Another attraction * * * * is the honest effort that H. B. Winship and running mate will make to beat Frank and his mate's time of 2:08½."

"Why we quote as above is this: As before stated, we are sorry that any paper devoted to the turf is compelled to humble itself sufficiently to make the statement that such a horse's performances "will be divested of the bippodrome element," while that a second animal will make an honest effort to defeat a rival's time, Well might a croaker hold his hands and look aghast at such a confession from so able a source and he could tritely say, "It's a pretty pass that things have come to, when even the newspapers admit fraud in every iesne, but eay nothing against its daily preparation."

I wonder what other animal will make an honest endeavor, or when a second seneational horse will throw aside the hippodroming hurlesque!

May View, Kansas, Ang. 11. Columbus.

Trotting at Petaluma.

July 26—Purse, $——

Abe Ward, b g, by Edwin Booth—John Frilscb	2	1	1	2	1
Belle, gr m, by Bell Alta—Wm. Burke	3	3	3	1	2
Molly Mack, cb m, by Alexander—J. H. White	1	2	4	3	3
W. B., g g, by Grey McClellan—Wm. Bibler	4	2	2	4	4

Time, 2:47, 2:48, 2:48¼, 2:47.

Fortune's Diecarded Wooers.

At Washington Park, aud again at the Driviug Park, a familiar name rang in my ears, but the eyes rested ou only the shadow of tbe man who once bore it proudly. Wben Jerome Park was in its glory, witb no rival down hy the sea, wben Mrs. Charles O'Connor gathored pleasant gronps around ber on tbe club-house balcony and when the name of M. H. Sanford was hailed as a tower of strength, as tbe synonym of honesty, of courage, tbe hlue and red of McDaniel was carrying everytbing before it. In the stable were stars like Harry Bassett, Joe Dauiels, Katy Pease and Blackbird, and he who managed the almost invincible coufederacy was regarded as a magician. Witb a wave of tbe wand douht was dispelled and victory was assured. The prizes whicb other men eagerly coveted were gathered iu by bim apparently without an effort. Great was the name of McDaniel, and tbe popnlace shouted long and loud for the hlue and red. The harvests of a dozen Summers bave been reaped, but to me it seems only yesterday that I saw the Virginian lift bis hat to the thonsands who applauded when he stood on the quarter-stretcb, the picture of health and confidence, by the side of Harry Bassett. Change carved witb a radical hand during the nigbt whicb separates the yesterday of memory from the to-day of reality. A frail, sad-looking man, with straggling locks of gray brusbed backed from bis tbin face, clad in a faded linen suit, and witb an old cotton umbrella tucked under his arm, walks feebly, hesitatingly, with downcast eyes, the very personification of misfortune and decay, troubled as to bow he sball meet his forfeits, and hoping, hoping that victory, by some vagrant streak, will strike the blue-and-red in a free purse race, and thus help him to make two ragged ends meet. It is sad to think of the veteran turfman as he was and to see him as he is. If good wishes could accomplish anything, the lost magician's wand would again be placed in the hands of the aged Virginian.

The passing of tbe McDaniel's ehadow prompted a popular trainer to remark: "It is really astonishing how many of those who make a profession of training raceborses die poor. Tbe business is lucrative; the percentages outside of the salary amount to considerable when the stable is successfnl, hnt tbe roving, gypsy sort of life seems to incapacitate a man for taking care of his earnings. He spends freely to-day in the bope tbat to-morrow will take care of itself. Tom Patterson made tbousands, but wben he stopped breathiug be did not have money enough to hury him. Bill Bird, possibly tbe best of our colored trainers, and who sent so many winners to tbe post, was an object of charity when he died. Jerome Edgar was penniless when he started across the silent river, and Dr. Weldon left nothing behind him. It is the exception to find a trainer in this country wbo lays up anything for a rainy day."

Success on the turf moves in cycles. M. H. Sanford spent thousands of dollars and tried all sorts of experiments before be made tbe bookmakers respect tbe dark blue. And wben victory did begin to ride with bim he bore himself as calmly as when misfortune blocked his road. He may bave felt deeply, but he had the faculty of concealing his emotions. Wbeu Tom Bowling, Aristides and Calvin were carrying the green and orange of McGrath to the front, the Liard of McGrathiana was as beaming as a sunflower. His face was as radiant as the scarlet tie at bis tbroat. Defeated and disappointed owners marvelled at his good luck, and in exultant tones he exclaimed: "Luck you call it! Luck be d—d! I tell you that you've got to have the horses to win; you've got to breed 'em!" When the end of the cycle had been reached, and the green and orange struggled along in the dust kicked up by the leading borses, McGrath grew morose and petulant and roundly swore at his trainer and jockey. He changed trainers and riders, hut the evil star rested upon his stable and disappointment hurried him to his grave. It is some consolation to the nnder dog in the fight of to-day to know that there is a possihility of his being on top to-morrow.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Belle Echo's Campaign.

Mr. Titus and his game little mare seem to have fallen in with a hard party to beat. The time is a little too fast for Belle, although sbe is always there till the curtain falls. At Cleveland the record reads:

August 2d—Purse $2,000, for 2:19 class.

Cril Davis' b m Maud Messenger, by Messenger Cbief	1	1	1
R. P. Pepper's b m Catcbfly	5	2	2
J Knauber's b g Deck Wrigbt	2	3	3
L. H. Titus' b m Belle Ecbo	3	6	5
W. J. Gordon's cb g George V	4	4	4
J. E. Turner's cb g Overman	6	8	6
T. R. Williams' gr h Lynwood	7	5	7
M. M. Hedges' b g Tony Newell	8	7	8

Time, 2:18½, 2:16½, 2:17¼.

Al Buffalo a week laler, August 9lb—Purse, $2,000, 2:19 class.

Harry Wilkes b g, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Captain Walker	1	1	1
Calcbfly b m, by Administrator, dam by Almont	2	2	2
Captain Emmons cb g, by Continental, dam by Tiger Morgan	3	3	3
Belle Ecbo b m, by Ecbo, dam by Belmonl (thoroughbred)	4	4	4

Time, 2:18½, 2:16½, 2:17.

The recent victory of his 3-year-old, St. Saveur, has drawn fresb attention to tbe youug millionaire. "It is not often," says the *Brooklyn Eagle's* Sunday "Lounger," "tbat three such magnificent horses as Eole, Eolist and St. Saveur are to be found at a single stable so small as that of Mr. Gebhard. If a big etable land four such capital victories as Mr. Gebhard's tbree horses did for him during the month of July, it would catch a heavy following of betters. All three of Gebhard's borses are brothers, and that is wbere his luck come iu, because it is seldom tbat a trio of such a speedy relatives can be found. It can't be wondered at tbat so many men talk abont the lnck of Mr. Gebhard wheu the various hits of good fortune which have fallen into his band are considered. With a town house, country place, three magnificent horses, the champion burdle jumper of the world, a kennel of dogs that bave taken prizes everywbere, $90,000 a year, a rohust physique, a cheerful temperament and au undying affection for Mrs. Langtry, it is reasonable that Mr. Gebhard should be contented."

A Failure.

The "new conditions" devised by the etewards of the Central New York Circuit was tried, at Buffalo ou the 9th, in the race for the 2:27 class. It resulted as follows:

P. V. Johnson's Thornberg (2d beal)	2:21¼
C. J. Hamlin's Belle Hamlin (1st beat)	2:21¼
B. Doble's Cbarley Hogan (3d beat)	2:23¼

Belle Hamlin and Charley Hogau divided secoud and third mouey. Mr. L. Smith's Montgomery declined to start for fourth money. J. E. Schultz's Kitty Wood was distauced in tbe second heat.

The dissatisfaction was general and in tbe otber meetings of the circuit the new style has been abandoned.

Blood That Trote Early.

Don Carloe proved himself a wonderful colt at Chicago, July 11th, wheu he won the Chicago stakes, for four-year-olds in straight beats; time, 2:23¼, 2:25, aud 2:23¼. This record has never heen beaten but once by any stalliou of his age this side of tbe Pacific Coast, and tben by only one fourtb of a second. It ouly lacks three-quarters of a second of the best four-year-old stallion record, that of tbe California stallion, Albert W., 2:22. It is a fact worthy of note tbat the tbree stallions with the best four-year-old records are by sires of Hambletonian and Clay blood, the latter straiu comiug through their dams. Albert W., (2:22), is hy Electioneer, wbose sire was Rysdysk's Hambletouian, bis dam heiug Green Mountain Maid, by Sayer's Harry Clay, Alcantara, (2:23), is by Geo. Wilkes, whose sire was also by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Dolly Spanker, hy Heury Clay. Don Carlos is by Cnyler Clay, whose sire is a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam, Bridget, beiug a daughler of old Geo. M. Patcben, (2:23½), by Cassins M. Clay. Don Carlos' dam Lady Abdallah, was by Alexander'e Abdallah. Jerome Eddy, (2:16½), was also bred from almost the same trotting liues tbat produced Don Carlos; bis sire, Louis Napoleon, being by a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, from a daughter of Harry Clay, son of Neaves' Cassius M. Clay, Jr., Tbe dam of Jerome Eddy, like that of Don Carlos, was a daugbter of Alexander's Abdallah.—*American Cultivator.*

The above statement is going the rounds, but it is not absolutely correct. The arithmetic that makes 2:23¼ only three-quarters of a second slower than 2:22 is peculiar, but that wae probably an inadvertence.

The main fact is that the three stallions with the best four-year-old record are not all Hambletonians. Albert W. 2:22 stands at the head, hut tbe next in rauk is Romero 2:22½, who has not an Hambletonian cross in his pedigree. He is by A. W. Richmond, son of Simpson's Blackbird, dam Gretchen by Mambrino Pilot; second dam Kitty Kirkham by Canada Chief; third dam by Fanning's Tobe; fourth dam by Leviathan.

A Lost Quarter of a Second.

Captain George M. Stone, of Cincinnati, who sold Maud S. to W. H. Vanderbilt, and who had cbarge of her when she trotted tbe Cleveland race course last Saturday in the unparalledled time of 2:09¾, was buttonholed by a reporter yesterday. "I am sorry," said the Captain, "tbat tbe mare was not given a record of 2:09½. Sbe was entitled to it. Mr. Cummings' watcb marked that figure, and Mr. Fasig's said 2:09 3-5, wbich meaus 2:09½ for a record. Nearly all the other watches sbowed 2:09½. Yon remember when the mare went under the wire the horsemen on the quarter-stretch who had been timing her set up a shout of 2:09½ before the judges announced the time. Only Mr. Bonner's watcb marked 2:09¾. Mr. Vanderbilt is hot about it. I received from him to-day this telegram:" Here Captain Stone drew from his pockets a handful of telegrams and picking out one passed it to the reporter. It was dated Saratoga, and was addressed to Captain Stone, and read:

"Ship Monday. Advise. According to New York papers she should have had 2:09½, Two watches showed ½, one 3-5, and one ¾. W. H. Vanderbilt."

"To you," commented Captain Stone, "that probably does not mean much, but to me, knowing how he feels about the mare, and knowing other circumstances, it signifies that he feels peppery."—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

Pedigree of Belmont Boy.

In the accounts of the races won by the fast green pacer, Belmont Boy, his breeding was given as by Nutwood, dam by Belmont. This is an error wbich has been corrected by the gentleman who bred the colt, Mr. W. A. Parkhurst, of San Jose. Mr. Parkhurst has furnished us the following correct geneology:

Belmont Boy, ch g, by Nutwood. First dam, Lily Vernon, by Tom Vernon; second dam, Fanny Belmont, hy Williamson's Belmont.

Tom Vernon (Tarpey Horse) by Hambleton Chief, son of Royal George; dam Lady Vernon, claimed to be by Engineer 11. Mr. Parkhurst hought Lily Vernon ou purpose to breed her to Nutwood, and thinks very highly of tbe colt. Just what speed the Boy is capable of has never yet been shown, as he has so far heaten his fields at a jog iu slow time. His predilection for the lateral gait is exceptional, as be is what is generally considered strictly trotting bred. His pedigree shows strains of Hambletonian, Pilot, Jr., Boston, Royal George, Eugineer aud Belmont, the Pilot blood heing the only one in the list that has a paciug cross. Later in the circuit he will meet antagonists that will put him ou bis mettle, hut as he is not only fast but bred to stay, it is bardly probable that he will be defeated if kept iu form and driven to win.

A Montana Stable.

George Leihy is at present at Helena, Moutana, traininug trotters for Huntley & Clarke. His string is as follows:

Ben Lomond, Jr., s s, hy Beu Lomond, dam by Morgau Sumpter and sou of Ericksou; record, 2:32.

Kentucky Volunteer, b e, hy Volunteer, dam Kentucky Girl, hy Blue Bull; record, 2:32.

Bishop, b e, foaled in 1879, by Princeps, dam Ceutrif, full brother to Volunteer; will go iu three-minuto class.

Lewis H., h s, hy Advauce, sou of Volnuteer, dam Lady Frazier, by (Cook & Hussey's) Graphic.

Drum Lummon, 2-year-old, blk s, by Beu Lomond, dam Cardinal Maid, by Cardinal.

Trotting in Auetralia.

Elsternwick Park, Melbourne, July 5th. Maiden trot. Purse of 25 sovs. For colonial-bred horses which have never won an advertised prize. Mile heats. Sweep of £1 each to go to the second horse.

P. G. Dixou's b m Maid of Mona	1	2	1
P. Roddy's b m Lubra	2	1	2

P. Kelly's b g Sparrowhawk, R. Bradfield's b m Sibyl, R. Bradfield's b g Spark, G. Milsou's bl m Nellie, R. Batly's b m Venus, and T. Fiske's g m Flirt, also trotted.

Time, 3:00¾, 3:00¼, 3:05.

At Chicago, on tho 9th, there was a fast raco at half milo heats, won by the grey mare, Bluo Bell, with 113 pounds ... The winner was first in tho first heat in 49¼; sixth in second heat, won hy Veruer, 115 pounds, iu 49½, and ... the third heat in 49¼. It was the fastest three heats ... run. Blue Bird is a Missouri bred mare whose pedigree

The Santa Rosa Fair.

[From our special correspondent.]

The Fonrth District Fair opened last Tuesday at Santa Rosa with the most favorable ontlook, the many improvements that have been made on the grounds exciting much complimentsry comment, while the speed programme was arranged in such a jndicious and liheral msnner as to draw a larger attendance, not only from the adjacent counties but also from other parts of the State.

As is usually the case at the faire, there was some delay in getting the exhibition building in working order on the opeuing day, but the display of fruits was both fine and complete. The first stock parade on Wednesday created a great deal of interest and the merits of the horses entered into competition were mnch canvassed, and it must he said that some of the trotting stock was of a very high order, and that the parade of heavy draft horses imported from France and England and some of their progeny could be equalled hy any country in the State. The exhibit of cattle and swine is not so large and complete, the chief interest in the display being a herd of eleven Herefords that are comparatively a novel importation to this coast, and that may prove very valuable in raising the meat grade of our home cattle.

The first race on the opening day was a three-quarter mile dash for two year olds, for which the betting was pretty lively, Estill being made the favorite and although he was reported as being somewhat amiss. he went shead, and being driven ont to the last, won by four lengths, a close finish for second positiou resulting in favor of Peyton and Cito third. Considering the track and tbe weights, the showing was a fair one for these yonngsters.

Santa Rosa, August 19th—Three-quarters of a mile dash for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, with $150 added, of which $50 to the second.

W. W. Murray's ch h Estill, by Norfolk—Lady Jane, 110 pounds ....(Thompson) 1
Chas. Underhill's b h Harry Peyton, by Shaunon—Miss Peyton, 110 pounds........(Carillo) 2
Jos. Cairn Simpson's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon, 107 pounds........(Long) 3
Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist, 110 pounds........(Remi) 0

Time, 1:16¾.

The second race was a purse for the three-minnte class which was virtually almost a walk over for Arthnrton as Blanche, hie only antagonist, was out of trim and temper and the result scarcely ever in doubt.

Same day—Trotting; 3-minute class; purse $500.

Joe Arthurton b g by Arthurton—Wm Corbett	1	1	1
Blanche b m by Grey McClellan—Wm. Bibler	2	2	2

Time, 2:28¾, 2:31¾, 2:32½.

The programme on the second day was long and varied, and the sporting men were kept busy for hours in making bets and then hedging, as the odds changed after each heat of the two final races. The race was a mile dash for all ages in which Patrol brought $60 against $33 for Jou Jou, $15 for Stauislaus and $30 for the field, in which were Forest King aud Billy Johuson. There were a great many false starts and when the flag fell the two favorites were at once to the fore while Forest King was some five lengths in the rear. The pace between the leaders was fast, the quarter in 0:26½ and the half in 0:51 and there the leaders, having cooked their respective goose; they hegan to come back to the rear horses. They were prettily hunched at the homeward turu but when Fortune called in the King, he responded by passing all the horses in succession, winning by five lengths, with Stanislaus second in the fair time of 1:44¼. The Oregon party made a hig haul and it is the more to their credit as they stated that they had a good horse who might handily win the day.

August 20th—Mile dash, free for all; $25 each; $10 forfeit, with $200 added, of which $75 to second horse.

S. J. Jones' b h Forest King, 5 years, by Monday—Abbie W., 120 pounds........(Fortune) 1
Caleb Dorsey's b h Stanislaus, 4 years, by Imp. Partisan—the dam of Modoc, 118 pounds........(Duffy) 2
W. L. Appleby's b h Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown, aged, 120 pounds........(Appleby) 3
W. L. Remi's ch g Billy Johnson, by Glenelg, 117 pounds; ....(Reml) 0
Lee Shaner's ch g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything, 3 years, 104 pounds........(Long) 0

Time, 1:44¼.

The two other races merit but short remark aave that they were contested in the most stubhorn manner in every heat, the odds varying every half hour in the trot, Buck Foster, Ward and the field being equal favorites previous to the commençement, and that iu the pacing race Belmont Boy at first sold at $50 to $30 against the field, and afterwards at one time the odds were reduced to $55, to $50.

Same day—District divided purse of $400 for named horses.

John Fritch's b g Abe Warde	3	2	1	3	2	1	1
W. Bibler's b g Buck Foster	1	4	3	1	5	2	2
G. Jones' h g Jackson Temple	4	1	2	4	1	3	3
T. Beggs' ch g Sorrel Ben	2	3	5	2	3	ro	
Mr. Rawlins' b m Little B	6	5	4	6	4	ro	
Owner's b g Stranger	5	6	6	5	5	ro	

Time, 2:41½, 2:38¾. 2:41¼, 2:42, 2:40½, 2:43, 2:48.

Same day—Pacing purse for the 2:22 class; $500 divided in $300, $150 and $50.

John Goldsmith's ch g Belmont Boy	2	1	2	1	1
John Blue's br g Killarney	1	2	1	2	2
H. McConn's ch m Maude	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:22, 2:24½. 2:23½, 2:23½. 2:25.

Thursday the pacing race was finished Belmont Boy taking the deciding heat. The summary above is complete. The following outline of Tuesday's racing is hy telegraph to the *Call*: The first race was a mile aud a half dash, in which Bachelor, Phillip S. and Jou-Jou ran. Philip S. was the winner by a short head, Bachelor second. Time, 2:41. Then came a half mile and repeat, in which were Blue Mountain Belle (the favorite), Quehec (selling close up), and Estelle Clark. The race was won handily in straight heats by Belle, with Quebec a good second in each instauce, and when Estelle left at the post, through not joining the other horses after two or three warninge by the starter. Time, 49—48. The next race was the special purse, with Albert W. at $60 in the pools, $45 for Manou, and $50 for Allen Roy. As is usual the case, Albert W. was very wild and broke several times, but trotting very fast on the homestretch he passed Allen Roy in the lead and then awerved right across the gray, forcing him to the outside position, Albert W. came in first, but was placed last for foul driving, the heat being given to Allen Roy iu 2:23½. Manou now was a great favorite and took tbe second aud third heats, after a close finish each time with Albert W., in 2:25½ and 2:26. Iu the fourth heat Albert trotted squarely, aud bringing Manon to a break won in 2:25½, hut the mare won the fifth heat and race iu 2:23, Albert taking second mouey and Allen Roy third.

The Oregon papers say that Mr. B. B. Acker, owner of B B., will take the black gelding North before long and trot him in Oregou and the Territories.

Westmout signally failed in his trial against time at Rochester, hut it is said that he paced a quarter in tbat city, hitched single to sulky, in 30½ seconds.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

California Youngsters at Monmouth Park.—Earthquake in the East.—Closing of Stakes.—General Gossip, Etc.

Yesterday was the greatest race day of the season. Though in New York it rained heavily at Monmouth Park not a drop fell, and the partislly overcast skies made it a perfect day atmospherically. Fully 10,000 persons were at the course to see the great sectional race between the champion two-year-olds, including youngsters from no less than six States and the progeny of seven different stallions. The Champion Stakes for all ages was also to he run and hoth of the races excited heavy speculation. No less than twelve youngsters faced the starter for the Stallion Stakes. Meeting Mr. E. J. Baldwin, of your city, in the psddock, that gentlemen expressed himself modestly, without the least show of hraggadocio, concerning the impending struggle: "My yonngsters, sir, you will find in the field behind the stand there, and while an inspection will convince you that they compare favorsbly with any of their age in the world, due allowance must be made for their hasty trip down from Saratoga. That one there," indicating the smallest one of the three, Volante, a bay filly, with hlack points, "rau at Saratoga on Tbursday, and did not reach here nntil yesterday uoou. The hig chestnut," pointing to Verano, a magnificent-looking two-year-old. nearly if not quite sixteen hands high, "and Miesion Belle, the filly, a big hay with a white heel, have two days the advantage of him, but the short time is all against us. Freda's luck last week was an inducement to take the chances in to-day's race, and if we win, greater will be tbe honor. If we lose, there is no discredit to he attached to youngsters who have journeyed nearly fonr thousand miles, and campaigned ever since the first week in June. But come and see them move." Simultaneously with the word the famons mulatto hoy, Murphy, mounted Verano, Blaylock vaulted into Volante's ssddle, and after Holloway's slight delay witb Mission Belle had brought out a guttural, "Come up hy'ar wid dat mare," from Albert Cooper, the colored trainer, the trio filed through the paddock, followed hy a crowd of seversl hundred persons. As they debouched on the track the grand appearance of the Californians, united to the brilliant colors of their well-known riders, at once created a great sensation, and there was a rush to the track fences and gates to see them take their gallop. A canter around to the head of the stretch with Verano in the lesd was followed by a rapid brush to the wire, in which Mission Belle apparently had all the best of it, appearing to be able to outpace the others at will. This caused a renewed rush on the Californians in the hetting quarters, where the tbousands were being wagered thick and fast. During all this furore over the Pacific slopers the backers of Rancocas had not lost a hit of their overweaning confidence. The fine condition of Wanda and Chimera, apparent as soon as they were stripped, with Olney and W. Donohue in the pigskin, united to the very heavy commission, said to he $10,000, executed by Mr. Pierre Lorillard in the ring, kept the Mortemers still at the head of tho quotations, they leading the Western colts by a point or two at the close of business. The Plunger, too, was backing P. L. heavily, and for every bet of $500 against $900 he had jotted down in his little red leather betting-book, it was an open secret that he had a similar wager on Goano at odds of 30 and 40 to 1. Unfortunately, however, for the shrewd Theodore, rnmor did not credit him with backing the outsider for a place, *a la* Dipper, who landed beyond a reasonable donbt a snug little fortune at the comfortable odds of 10 and 12 to 1 for a place. He consequently wore a broad grin all the rest of the day, and indulged in all sorts of extravagaut match-making propositions. But we are anticipating. Outside of the favorites the best lookers of the lot were Brookwood and Pardee. This latter youngster showed so well in his preliminary that many took the long odds against him.

Promptly on time the twelve were at tbe poiut, and with Mr. Edgar Johnson holding the flag, vice Mr. Pincus, a fair start was soon effected for all but Pardee and Eachus, the latter being hopelessly out of it when the flag fell. Amid great excitement the first half of the race was rnu with Wanda and the two California colts alteruately in front, the big chestnut Verano leading nearly clear midway between the half aud three-quarter poles. Volante being eecond at this point, Wanda third, the next being Mission Belle and Goano. The impending triumph of the Pacific Slopers was however short-lived, for in the next furlong Wanda's blaze face again showed in front, and she led clear at the three-quarter pole, the excitement among the onlookers finding vent in cheers of "Wanda wins!" Coming into the straight the fleet filly not only kept her advantage, but was going so easily that her victory was assured, for the others were all driving ineffectually. The last half furlong of the race there was only one in it, and Wanda's triumphal progress home was made amid the greatest excitement seen on a racecourse this season, the whole stand rising and cheering filly, rider, and owner to the echo, making a scene long to be remembered. Goano aud the California trio had a race to themselves up tbe stretch for the place which Goano won in the same style as his sire Springbok heat Griustead, tbeir sire, in the ever memorable "dead heat" for the Saratoga Cup of 1875. The colt Volante, generally esteemed the weakest in merit of tbe trio, proved the best on the present occasion by running into third place. Pardee made a gallant run considering his bad start, and is a colt that will make his mark. As the winner and the other contestants came back to weigb the applause hroke out afresh, startling Wanda so that tbe handsome filly stopped, and, pricking up her ears, refused to face the excited crowd that seemed to har her progress into the paddock. Order was finally restored, and winners and losers soon settled down iuto the proverhial equanimity aud *sang froid* of turfmen. Mr. Pierre Lorillard was more pleased at the victory than even that of Iroquois for the English Derhy, for this oue was won by a home-hred youngster, and the stake aud bets had netted him a small fortune, considerahly larger than his Derby winnings, which were a mere trifle outside of tbe stake. Mr. E. J. Baldwin, however, tbough defeated was not dismayed, and no one who heard his cheery reply to condolence after the race, "Wait a hit, until my youngsters have had more time," or detected the lurking twinkle in his eye, could fail to he impressed with the Californian's confidence and atill abiding faith in the merit of his splendid-looking youngsters. That they made a favorable impressiou in spite of defeat was voiced in the andible comments on every hand, and tbe slow track perhaps militated against their chances, as it certainly did against those of Brookwood and some of the otber youngsters. Indeed, Verano is such a big, imposing-looking youngster that it would seem better policy to save him for the fuller maturity of another year. It was predicted by more than oue that his size was against his uegotiating tbe turns as successfully as the others, and after leading in the race to the lower turn he there met his Waterloo at the hoofs of Wauda. On a dry, fast track, however, these yonngsters are liable to reverse to-day's running.

The Champion Stakes won by Miss Woodford was also a great race, bnt the brown mare had a comparatively easy task. Yesterdsy the earthquake shook ns up pretty lively, as the wires have no doubt informed yon. No serious damage was done, bnt it served as a possible premonition of possihle visitation. In California parlance it was "no great shakes," however, hut very small ones. This week the various associations throughout the country close their stakes for this year in 1885, '86 and '87. Your columns have contained full particulars. The new St. Louis Fair Jockey Club have also opened some valuable fixtures, to close Oct. 15th.

New York, Aug. 10, 1884. Pacific.

"Exhibitions" Worn Out.

The frequency of exhibition trots and trials sgainst time has stirred up the bile of many a lover of gennine turf contests. In another column our occasional correspondent, "Columbus," vents his pent-np feelings in this matter, and in the same strain Mr. M. T. Grattan puts himself in print in the *Breeders' Gazette*. He says:

The decreased attendance at the trotting meetings of the year has been generally noted. The *Gazette* has attributed it to a lack of variety, and suggested a return to old-time features of saddle, team, wsgon and long-distance racing. This, to the pnblic, would be a refreshing change. But there is another evil that I would like to see every true sportsman iu the land use his influence against, and that is, trotting or pacing against time. It encourages a shirking of real flesh-and-blood contests on the part of owners of very fast horses—such horses as multitudes would turn out to see in a genuine horse-race. These contests against time are snobbish; they smack of the parvenu; they are gilded with newly-acquired weslth. When it is so much the fashion to ape England, why not copy the game quality of her people? They do not race a horse against a watch—they hold the watch in supreme contempt. Who would care to see Snllivan maul a sand bag? Yet there is just as much game in such an exhibition as in watching Maud S., Johnston, Jay-Eye-See, or any other horse, start out on a dreary, spiritless struggle with a cold, inanimate piece of mechanism which they ean not see, understand or conteud with—that excites uo emulation, srouses no ardor, creates no generous enthusiasm. Bah! I would sooner see a couple of hens fight.

Mr. J. I. Case has had his share of criticism, but he is a game man, and when he offers to risk that which he loves best upon the chance of his horse to win in an actual horse-race with the best in the land he as done a manly and sportsmanlike thing, which will go far, with me at least, in his favor. Let those defend his opponents who will, bnt they are the very men who drive the people away from the trotting track—men who have no sympathy for true sport, no thought for the multitude, no game qualities—only a selfish ambition born of a short pedigree to outrank somebody else, combined with a fear to put the issue of greatest speed to the true test of a horse race. I would like to eee the next Trotting Congress enact a law against time exhibitions. Public sentiment demands it.

The Docile American Horse.

It has long been accepted as a theory by our trans-Atlantic kinsmen that vice in animals ia almost always the result of unkindness and maltreatment received by them from their human companions, and that the paucity of vicious horses in the United States is to be explained by the gentleness, and, so to speak, the familiarity with which the noble animal is treated in every part of the Union. There can be little douht that in no country is the intelligence of quadrupeds more developed and cultivated than in the United States, where it is well understood that by kindness alone can their characteristics, traits, dispositions and qualities be fully drawn forth. Nothing is more common, for instance, than to see an American horse harnessed to a buggy and standing alone in New York—his master having entered a shop—by the curhstone's edge, in the midst of the crush and turmoil of Broadway, one of the most crowded and noisy thoroughfares upon the face of the earth. Before descending from his huggy the master says a word or two to his horse, and leavea him standing in the street without restraint. The eagacious animal, whose eyea are not shielded by blinkers, and who is not tormented by a Procrustean bearing-rein, understands perfectly that he is expected to wait until his master has transacted hie business; and wait, accordingly, he does, sometimes for hours at a time, and without regard to the winter's cold or summer's heat.

Again, in the wildest parts of the Western and Southern States, there is not a farmer who thinks anything of driving his horsea by night over a wooden bridge full of holes, caused hy many planks having been dropped into the stream beneath. The careful beast, who may or may not have crossed the bridge on many previous occasions, feels his way in the darkness, and his head having been surrendered to him by the driver, steps as carefully and with as much precision as a dancing master. Whenever, indeed, a horse is found to be possessed of a violent, or, to use an old Yorkshire word, a "mischancy" temper, in the United States, the odds are in favor of his having been imported from abroad.—*London Telegraph.*

Dexter and Altamont.

A race between these stallions waa trotted at City View Park, Portlaud, on the 16th inst., and the victory was for Dexter. The following is the summary:

City View Park, Aug. 16th—Purse $——.

Dexter b s by Milliman's Bellfounder—V de Lashmut	1	1	1
Altamont, br s, by Almont—Jay Beach	2	2	2

Time, 2:33½, 2:31½, 2:27.

The big Califoruia gelding, Jim Reuwick, gets away with nearly everything he starts for. He missed one victory, and only one, and tbeu the track was very had, where he is not at all at home. For three-quarters of a mile, or even a mile, ou a good track, I think he is the peer of any horse in America, not even excepting Freeland. He is a short-distance animal, though, and when it comes to a mile and a quarter, or over, in good company, he might as well be in the stable.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

ATHLETICS.

One of Many.

Hippodroming wrestling matchas hava been plantiful during past three yaars, and tha *Turf, Field and Farm* has frequently warnad its raaders of tha fact, so that they should know beforehand tha character of the shows they were asked to patronize. Racently the followiug interesting document fall into the hands of the aditor of the Cleveland *Herald*:

"CLEVELAND, May 4th, 1882.

"Theae articles of agraement are made and entarad into between O. E. Pooler and Lester L. Burton, ara strictly private, and the coming wrastla, which is to taka place at the Academy of Music, May 8th, is to be a fixad match, and tha falls to he ss follows: First fall Burton wins, and the next two falls Mr. Burton goes down, and Mr. Pooler wins the two falls and the match. Second agreament: Mr. Burton is to have all the money put up by tha Eston Rapids party, that is the atakaa, $250, and half of the house; also half of all bats made outside. This agreement wa both agrae to, and wa hoth further agrea that Mr. M. J. Halay ahall referae the match.

O. E. POOLER.
LESTER L. BURTON.

"All tha above agreements wera carried out. Burton won the first bont and afterward laid down twice. The Eaton Rapids party was skinned and instead of Mr. J. M. Halay, who rafused to sarve, Mr. M. J. Ryan was referea. It calls up pleasant recollactions to raad these documants and may amuse the public."

For cool chaek the ahove takas the cake, icing and ornaments includad; but, aftar all, it is only one of tha many wreatling franda concoctad avery day.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The following is a condansad resuma of the principal evants in the athletic world which were nnavoidably crowdad out of last issue:

At the aecond maeting of the London Athletic Club, W. H. Meek, of tha Westside Athletic Club of New York, won the four-mile walking handicap from scratch in 29m. 10s., thua heating tha beat pravious record by 19s.——At tha fifth international maeting tha 1000-yard race was secured hy Snook. Tha Mosely Harrier man was concedad 32 yards start from the Manhattan flyar, and won after a desperate raca. Myers' time for tha diatanca was 2m. 14 1-5s., which is two seconds quicker than tha English record held by George. Myers made the first 880 yards in the maguificent time of 1m. 56 1-5s.——At the Bradford sports, England: 100 yards handi ap, final heat, Ritchia (scratch) first; James (6 yards) sa cond; Barlow (6 yarda) third; Livesley (3 yards) 0. Ritchie, who got very quickly into his running, cama through at a tramendoua pace, waa in front ten yards from home, and won hy 2 yards from James, who beat Barlow by a foot, Livesley was almost, if not quite, on terms with Barlow. Tima, a yard outsida of ten seconds.——The last appearance in England of the American team was at Tooting Common, Balham, London, August 4. The cablegrams are conflicting, their auhstance being as follows: "Myere entered in the 440-yard run with a view of beating his own time of 48 3-5s., and although he failed in that undertaking, he won the race in 48 4-5s. He also won, from scratch, the first heat of tha 100-yard handicap run in 10 1-5s. Murray won, from scratch, the 4-mile walking handicap in 29m. 21 2-5s. Fredericka failed to win either of the racae for which he entered, coming in fourth in the 1,320-yard handicap and second in the half-mile run. Waldron is still lame, and did not compete. The weather was pleasant though warm, and, it being the bank holiday or St. Lubbock's Day in London, there was a large attendance.

George's One-Hour Record.

We take the following account of W. G. Georga's attempt to lower Deerfoot's record from *Pastime*:

George started at a rare pace, and was soon leaping the times made in his memorable ten-mile race by several seconds. At two and a quarter milee he commenced cutting records, and at four miles he was over 14 s. ahead of his time for that distance in his previous long-distsnce record. Still, keeping steadily at work, he improved record after record, but in his seventh, eighth, and ninth miles he alowed considerably, and it was here that he lost his opportunity. He, however, brightened up again, hnt on completing his tenth mile he was fonnd to be 21 e. behind his record. There was still a chance that he wonld accomplish his task, but nnfortunately he was not aware of the exact time he was doing, or he thinks he could have gone sufficiently faster to have covered another fifty yards in the hour. His time at eleven miles was 17 3-5 a., and at eleven and a half miles 7 4-5 s. hehind Deerfoot's doubtful record at those distances. The pistol was fired, by onr watch, 3-5 s. before the hour had expired, hnt that difference would, of course, not have allowed George to cover the extra thirty-eight yards. He stopped directly he heard the report, althongh had he continued he would have been sure of second prize, but as his only object was to make the record he generonsly retired.

Appended are George's times for each mile, those marked with an asterick being the best amateur records: One mile, 4 minutes 45 3-5 eeconds; 2 miles, 9 minutes 45 aeconds; 3 miles, 14 minutes 52 3-5 seconds; 4 miles, 19 minutes 59 4-5 aeconda; 5 miles, *25 minutes 7 4-5 seconds; 6 miles, 30 min. 21¼ seconds; 7 miles, *35 minntea 37 seconds; 8 miles, *40 minntes 57 2-5 seconda; 9 milea, 46 minntes 19 seconda; 10 miles, 51 minntea 40 4-5 seconds; 11 miles, *57 minutes 9 3-5 aeconds; 11 miles, 932¼ yards in one hour.

Deerfoot was accredited with the feat of covering 11 miles 970 yards in the hour, hut as we have elsewhere stated, there can be uo douht that it was not fairly accomplished. When presenting the prizes the honorable Secretary G. P. Rogers, etated that the committee had determined to present W. G. George with a gold medal, whereupon will he iuscribed the whole of the records he has made at Stanford Bridge.

The Nemeans are preparing for an athletic exhibition, which will probahly take place in Septemher. This club can now boast of a membership exceeding 100.

Entries for the Merion games on September the 9th, can he made at this office up till next Saturday, Aug. 30th.

John Haggerty, of Stalybridge, England, accepts the challange of James Finney for a 500-yard swim.

The exhibition of the Pythian Athletic Club, held at Saratoga Hall, waa well attended.

Tha following antries are announced as having baan mada for the professional sprint meeting to ba hald at Exposition Park, Pittsburg, Pa., August 16th; H. M. Johnson and F. W. Stona of Naw York, M. K. Kittlaman of Kansas, Fred Rogers of Philadelphia, G. H. Smith of Pittshurg. W. Boyd of Canada, E. S. Furguson and John Ryan of Nova Scotia, James Quirk of Brantford. Ont., and William H. Hough of Niles, O. Johnson has been training on the grounds of tha Williamsburg A. C., and is reported to hava done some very fast work in practica. August 11th ha gave J. G. Mason of said club thirteen yards start and a four-yard beating in one hundred yards, two clockars making the time 9½ s., and another, Jack McMastar, 9 3-5 s. Tha lattar will accompany Johnson to Pittshurg.—*Clipper.*

Fred Cook won tha swimming match at the Newport Baths last Sunday. He will no doubt win tha match tomorrow, and thus become tha possessor of tha handsome madal.

Tha alection of officers of tha Olympic Club will taka place the first Tuesday in September. This election will he the most important ona in the history of tha club.

Whistler is matched to wrestle the Frenchman, Piatro Delmas.

Weston, tha pedestrian, has retnrned to America.

CRICKET.

Al Theobald, a former captain of the Merions of this city, recently scored 31, not out in a match between Cains and Pembroka colleges, England.——The Australian team will not visit America.——On July 15th the Australians defeatad Laiscestershire by ten wickets.——Thera is not mnch prospect of a San Francisco taam visiting Portland this year.——Middlesex suffered defeat at tha hands of the Australians by an inning and 31 runs. Middlesex 53 and 106; Australia 188. (Murdock 64 not out). Spofforth secured 12 wickets for 43 runs.——On July 24th, Sussex scored 396 in their first inning against the Australians, while the latter had lost six wickats for 223 when atumps were drawn for the day. H. Phillips and G. N. Whyatt each scored over a century for Snssex.——The Australians defeated the Players on Aug. 1st at Kensington Oval hy nine wickets. The Players were all out for 55 runs in their second attempt, when the spectators made a violent demonstration against tha Players, hroka the wickets, pulled up tha ropes, and caused a generai malea. The moh wera incensed hy the belief that tha Players were careless after the gata monay had been taken.——The Merions will play against the Unions at Grass Valley on September 1st.——Admiral Hornby entertained tha Philadelphia Cricket Team aboard the Nelson's flagship Victory, on Friday, July 31st, at Portsmonth. In the evening there was a ball at the Admiralty Housa at which the King of Sweden was present. On Satnrday they were entertained by the Albart Yacht Cluh of Portsmouth, and on Sunday they took a cruise to Spithead Fort.——The last match of the tour of the Philadelphians against the Civil Service ended in a draw. The Americans scored 311 in their first, and the Service 237. The American lost 1 wicket for 160 in their second attempt. Scott and Thayer were not out with 71 and 64 respectively.

The following paragraph which refers to the conclusion of the Liverpool match is taken from Howard Mac Nutt's letter in the *Sporting Life:*

"Another batsman and another great catch by 'Johnie' out in the 'country,' 7 for 111. The next willow-swinger made a hit for three, and Liverpool almost tore out ita individnal and collective throat. Lowry took a wicket, 8 to 114. Four more runs would put us under. Time was close at hand. Ten minutes to aeven. The batsman came rnuning in to make that four runs. A swipa and Thayer closes his grand fielding record of the day hy catching the leather almost over the ropes, 9 for 114. The last man came in with hot haste. He hit Lowry to leg and Clark dropped an easy fly. This aeemed the last straw, but the muffer in the next over carried away a middle stnmp which stood hehind Liverpool's last hope, 10 for 114. We won hy 4 runs as the clock in the club-house tower rung seven.

"I need not speak further of this match, of the excitament at its finish, of onr delight and Liverpool's disgrace. All lovers of a good game, whether of cricket or hase ball, know what a tight match is. However, here upon foreign soil, with a foreign crowd of spectators, and friends at home waiting for the news made things more intense I assure you. Singularly, in the late match with the Australians Liverpool lost the game hy one wicket, and no douht our auccessful 'crawling out of the hole' will impress that club with the belief that fortune has frowned upon them. We left Liverpool next day, after a most enjoyable dance at Mrs. Taylor's Birkenhead Mansion. There was a delightful tone to the mnsic that night. The waltzes sang of victory, while the jolly lancers fairly sparkled with meriment. The boys danced till long after midnight, and were unanimous in the opinion that Tueeday, July 8th, was a great day all through for Philadelphia cricket."

All England vs. Australia.

The first of the aeries of three games between All England and Australia resulted in a draw, but greatly in favor of the Antipodeans. The record match resulted in a crnshing defeat of the Australians, owing to the grand hatting of A. G. Steele and the wonderful bowliug of Peate and Ulyett. By cablegram we learn that the third contest came off at Kennington Oval, on Aug. 11th, 12th and 13th. The Australians were all disposed on the second day at 4 o'clock, aftar having compiled the extraordinary total of 551 runs. England made 346 and were obliged to follow on, and at the expiration of the time had lost two wickets for 85 runs. The match thua resnlting in a draw—a moat unsatisfactory result for the Australians.

We learn by telegraph that the cricket tournament at Portland and Victoria, best two games in three, resulted in victory for the home team who wou the first and third gamea.

The sixth game for the Harrison Trophy will taka place this afternoon at the usual place. Wickets pitched at 2 o'clock sharp.

The University will hold their Field Day abont the middle of September. The track is now being put in condition.

I did not sea tha England and Auatralia match, but I am told that Ulyetta' catch, which dismissed Bonner was one of tha most extraordinary bits of cricket ever aeen. Ulyett was bowling and aant down a ball which Bonnor drova with all hia forca. People's ayes instinctively turned to the bonndary to aee where it would hraak through tha lina of onlookera, but to tha amazement of averybody, tha line remained unbroken. Then they glanced at Ulyett and aaw that ha had put his right hand out and caught tha ball. At what pace conld tha ball hava hean traveling? Who can estimate the speed of a hall which snch a bat as Bonnor hits his hardest when it has gona two and twenty yards! It is marvellous to ma that Ulyett could hava seen the ball.—*Rapier, in the Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.*

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Garden.

Aa we announced last week the naw troupe of Spanish Students have arrived and appeared before our public. Whila neither so numarous or ao powerful sa their predecessors—tha absence of tha violin and cello, in the hands of masters, being sensibly felt—they are equal to them as artists, and in the delicate and exquisite finish of their execution, perhaps superior. This is the geueral verdict, and the large, intalligent and enthusiastic audiences avery night ainca Sturday, proves the verdict to be correct. There can be no doubt of tha present tronpe being highly appreciatad by onr mnsical peopla. One featnra they possess is very agreeable—that of playing popular airs known to all, such as "When the Robius Nest Again," "Beautiful Violets," and so forth. Such mnsic in their hands gains additional charms. Yet operatic music from all the standard authora is given hy them with charming graca and spirit. Thera can be no donbt of tha snccesa of the engagement. Next week, wa helieve, Lilian Smith, now engagad at Santa Cruz, will form ona of the interludas. Miss Brascomb, as she desarves, has been well received as tha vocalist of the time being. We are sorry to see the wrong apirit of encora which prevaila. Legitimate ancore, showing appreciation, is all right, and should be respondad to; vulgar, noisy, and etarnal encora is all wrong, aud should not he respondad to. It is capabla of two interpretations—it may ba enthusiasm, or it may ba meanness. It is one thing to have what is dna for the entranca money; it is another thing to gat a dollar'a worth of mnsic for twenty-five cents of monay. This ia a San Francisco vulgarity, and we are sorry to see it so persevaringly maintained.

Next Monday avening Miss Emma Dubois and George Goiella, douhla flying trapeze performers, appear, who ara allowed by all authorities to be the greatast artists in thair line known in the world. On Friday night, naxt week, Miss O. T. Kimball, direct from Boaton, will appear. We hava looked ovar her record in the Atlantic press, and aha ia unauimously allowed to ba a most accomplished and charming soloist. These additions, with tha Students, will make a grand performance.

BICYCLING.

Bert Hatch, the long-legged amateur bicyclist, ia very anxious to ride a race with Fred F. Merrill, mile heats, heet two in three, asking a handicap of fifty feet. Some time since, Merrill offered him 100 feet, hut that was before Hatch got his naw 58 inch wheel. It is thought that Warren, the Astoria champion, will be up in a few daye and that a "three handed match" can be arrangad. The party of eight, who went down to north heach, report fine exercise. With the winds at their back they fairly flew, bnt on the return trip headwinds retarded speed.—*Oregonian.*

The bicycle fever has taken hold in this place and we may expect to see several before long. Mark Day handles his very well for the practice he hae had. We also have a champion English hicycle rider here.—*Ventura Free Press.*

The five-mile hicycle championship of Victoria, Australia, was won hy F. Stokes in 18 minntes 34 seconds on July 1st. The track was against good time.

Races are shortly to be held at Sydnay, emblematic of the championship of Australia. Riders from all the principal cities will participate.

A New York Exchange, speaking of the targat frands committed recently at the Bremen rifle competitions, for the principal prizee speaks as helow. As this rascality occurred in Germany, it would he well to find out, if possihle, who originated the scheme—the German or the American? We refer to the matter again because we had something of the sort amongst ourselves at the late meeting of the California Rifle Association, creating difficulties and separation which, we fear, can never be reconciled. Let these two cases he a warning to us, to take care nothing of the aort ever occure again at our targets. No punishment is too graat, for gentlomen will not frequent the target if subject to such wrongs and insults.

Our exchange aays: Bremen and Hanover are agitated hy the greatest scandal which has ever disgraced their sporting annals. In the recent Bremen rifle competitious the priucipal prizas were won by M. Wangarsheim, a resideut of Hamhurg, and Mr. Winter, an American. The wonderful regularity and accuracy with which these gentlemen made hull's-eye scores astonished the native marksmen, who had uever witnessed such marvelous shooting. The atrangers were envied and feted like heroes, aud coaxed to make the grand tour of the different prize-meetings. Thoy attended tha rifle competitions at Hanover Saturday, and there maintained their reputation as phenomenal marksmen hy taking most of the principal prizee. The ecores made were all so extraordinary as to raise snspicion among some of the defeated contestants, and an investigation was made. This has just resulted in tho diacovery that the hig records of both Wangarsheim and Winter were obtained hy colluaion with the targetmen, who had beeu brihed to assure certain of the prizas to the adveuturers. Wangershiem and his target-man have been arrasted, and will be placed on trial for fraudulent practices.

Wm. McGuigan, Jr., of Small Hopes fame, who was reinstated at tho May meeting of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, with tho exception of [illegible] to drive, has now, hy permission of President [illegible] that restriction withdrawn.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail							*	*				
Partridge							*	*				
Rail												
Grouse							*	*				
Doves							*	*				
Male Deer	*	*									*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*									*	*

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Mr. Crittenden Robinson.

In commencing our biographical sketches for the gnn colnmn, we think the selection made for the place of honor is quite as appropriate as the selection made for the rifle column, for in their respective positions at the target and the trap both gentlemen are about eqnal before the public.

Mr. Robinson, who by his performances with the gun, through a series of yeers, has earned the ſtitle of chsmpion shot of California, is a son of the late Hon. Todd Robinson, at one time a District Court Jndge, a positiou equivalent to a Jndge of the Superior Court at the present time, and n man who in various ways exercised considerable influence on this Coast. He was born in Galveston, Texas, and ceme to California with his family in 1853 when a mere boy. Like all his brothers, of whom there were several, he early displeyed a fondness for the gun and field sports, and this predilection which ran strongly in all the male members of the family, from the father down, has grown with his strentgh, until to-day, as we have said, he may be jnstly considered the beet ell-rounnd shot in Celifornia, if not of the Coast, and with few superiors in any other part of the Union. His father was born in South Carolina, of English descent, his mother in Kentucky, of Scotch descent, so on both sides of his parentage, he inherits a pession for field sports. He is not, however, the only one who has risen to distinction with the gun, for his brother, residing at San Diego is mentioned by Van Dyke, in one of his interesting books, as a trne and able sportsman.

Although Mr. Rohinson had long before shown a passion for the gun and had distinguished himself in snipe, quail, and dnck shooting, for coolness, qnickuess, accuracy and nerve, it was not until 1876 he appeared at the trap in public pigeon matches. It would be nseless and tedious to give the details of all his public engagements, and we shall therefore only briefly trace them, excepting those that have an historical bearing. In the year mentioned he shot his first match with Mr. Eyre, for $100, 15 birds eech, plunge traps, 21 yards rise, and was defeated, but in a subsequent match he turned the tables and defeated Mr. Eyre. From this time he shot regularly at private club and pnblic matches, proving by result the theory we hold, that a man who can shoot well in one way, ought and generally will shoot well in all other ways, for he rapidly developed that wonderful qnickuess, nerve and decision which to-day leave him without a peer for grace and accuracy in shooting. In most of his matches of those days, like his matches of the present day, he must come out successful, even when he had such opponents as Mr. Orr, Dr. Carver, and Captain Bogardus, the champion of the East. It was an important day when these men met at the trap, the champion of the East, against the champion of the West. The meeting requires a special notice at our hands, as the result was not generally then, and even in some quarters is not now properly nnderstood. Altogether they had three matches, at 100 birds each. In the first shooting, 94 birds, Mr. Robinson won by seven birds; in the second shooting, 100 birds, Captian Bogardns won by two birds; the third, after reaching 65 birds, with Mr. Robinson three ahead, broke off in a dispute and was never finished. It is the cause of the dispute that we wish to have understood. In the last match Bogardus agreed to shoot only on condition of himself being allowed to choose judge and referee, a somewhat strauge and nnusual demand it mnst be granted, but one, nevertheless, which Mr. Robiuson with his usnal bravery and candor complied with at once. The match, at 100 birds, had proceeded to the sixty-fifth, we believe, with Mr. Robinson three ahead and the match evidently well in hand, when his last bird was objected to on the ground that his gnu was not held according to rnle. The objection was so purely technical, and made in snch an offenaive spirit—the spirit of all cheats, conscious of coming defeat, to save their money—that Mr. Robinson became very angry, outraged in fact at the imputation, and hot words followed. The Bogardus party evidently wanted to break up the match without its reaching a definite issue, and Mr. Robinson, seeing their intention, put up his gun and left the ground. The stake waa $250 a side and Bogardus immediately entered snit for its recovery on Mr. Robinson stopping payment of his check at the bank. He wae heaten *twice* in court, and then when he had vindicated his honor and consiatency, Mr. Robiuson presented the $250 to Mre. Frederick McCrellish, then as now, Secretary of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of this city, and very carnest and devoted in good works, to be distribnted as that noble woman might decide to the best advantage. No man, we believe, not actually a criminal, ever left a country more despised than Bogardus left California. As time passed, before and after these principal engagements, Mr. Robinson carried off all the honors at Placerville, Santa Rosa, Colusa and other prominent placee in the interior and in this city. Sometimes of late we observe he has been well beaten at tournaments in the interior, but the moment he returns home he jumps up again ahead of all and takes tho pools. Thoee who do not understand this peculiarity do not understand the man. Full of good feeling and manly hearing at all timee, he does not like to accept the hospitality of friends in the country, and then leave them smarting nnder the disappointment of defeat. He can afford from his position, to indnlge thia gooodnees of heart, and we honor him for it. In 1881 he won the *Chronicle* Cnp, beating Dr. Carver and Wm. Gerber, then the crack shots of California. In this match he killed 24 birds out of 25, to Gerber 21. At the State contest, at San Bruno, in 1882, he carried off the badge, beating all competitors, the best tho country could enpply. From 1879 to 1883 he has won and still holds most of the medals of the California Wing Shooting Club, of which for the last six years he has been honored with the presidency, and to-day he is again far ahead for first medal in the season's generel average. Some two years ago he paid a visit to his parents' old home in the South and received a general welcome as the representative shot of the West. During this visit he measnred his strength against the best men in the Union at the State shoot at Louisville, and brought home a nnmber of valusble trophies. We donbt if any local gentleman contending at the trap possesses the same number of trophies that he possesses, and which we have only partially described. Of the money prizes he has won in this city and the interior we do not pretend to give anything like an estimate, for it is simply impossible. The same difficulty is found in giving his scores at the trap, for it is seldom when shooting at twelve birds, or three doubles, he does not make a clean score. At larger nnmbers, say fifteen or tweuty-five birds, his proportion of kills always runs very high. We have given his score in the Bogardus matches. At the State shoot a week or two ago at San Bruno, he made the remarkable score of 38 out of 40 birds, with one of the two lost dropping dead a couple of feet only ont of bounds. At San Bruno he has also made 28 straight kills out of 30 birds. In all these cases he shot at 30 yards. The only approach to these records are those made by Messrs. Adams and Bennett of the Alameda Club, this season, which we have published and commented npon at proper times.

In the field his style of beating a piece of ground is perfect, and his shooting usually as deadly as at the trap, a quality, somehow, not always found in the same man, thongh we see no reason why it should be so. In both positions he is cool es ice, calm as a judge on the bench, end quick as lightning. He seldom uses his second barrel, but when he does it is certain desth. On the field as at the trap he has few superiors or even equals. It is his iron will and nerve that make him so invincible with the gun. To those who know what a man ehould be at the trap and on the field, it is a reel pleasure to see him shoot. Of course, he always keeps a good dog and knows how to use him es well as his gun. This much cannot be said for all of our California crack shots.

Where, however, we have the most admiration of Mr. Robinson is in his connection with the State Sportsman's Association which to him, more than to any other man, owes its origin and present importance. We need not, at this moment, give our individual opinion of the necessity and ntility of this organization, for it is long since on record; but we may repeat that to it, more than to anything else, we owe the present increase to our ranks of shooters, the better sentiment prevailing as to the preservation of public game, and a stricter enforcement of the law. Since its establishment it has prosecnted some twenty offenders against the laws, of which at least twelve or fourteen have been pnrsued to a successful issue. No offender has been spared on account of wealth or social position, bnt all treated as poachers should be. In conducting these cases Mr. Robinson and Mr. Ramon E. Wilson have given their time and legal abilities withont reward or the hope of reward, in both city and county courts, hearing their own persouel expenses out of their own funds. It is too early yet to estimate the obligation the sportsmen of this State are nnder to these gentlemen and to the Association they have so nobly aided. It may be set down as an incontrovertible fact that from this time and forever the sportsmen of California cannot dispense with the State Sportsman's Association. When they realize this fact they will at the same time realize their obligetions to Mr. Robinson and their duty, as individuals and as members of sportsmens' clnbs, to support the association itself by every means in their power. Mr. Robinson has given a good example to all. Like all true sportsmen he is of a genial and kindly disposition, ever ready to do a friend a kindness when in his power. There are few things we look upon with purer satisfaction than our association with Mr. Robinson. No sour, illbegotten, morose Gadgrind can be a true sportsman in any country. The very pleasures and enjoyments the one daily experiences would be a perpetual curse to the other. Thus it is in Robinson's kindly and enjoyable nature that the trne sportsman is so conspicuous. For the good he has done let us hope he may be long spared to induce still more to imitate his example.

Alameda Gun Club.—Analysis for the Season.

There are many reasons why this record will be useful and acceptable to our general readers fond of the gun, as well as to the members of the clnb. We hope to give the record of all the clubs for the season in the same way. By this analysis the precise strength of every man shooting at the trap can be seen in a moment, when his strength is reqnired to be known. As a reference it will be very convement.

MATCHES.

	March	April	May	June	July	August	Killed—ties	scores	Three highest	Birds shot at	Killed	Per cent.
Adams	12	10	12	10	10	12	19	36	91	85		94.50
Bennet	—	—	10	12	12	12	17	36	67	63		94.02
Pollak	—	—	—	12	10	8	—	30	36	30		83.33
Knowles	10	9	—	9	11	—	—	30	48	39		81.25
Mayhew	9	8	11	—	—	10	—	30	48	36		79.50
Norton	9	9	9	11	10	10	8	31	82	64		78.04
Haskell	5	8	9	11	9	11	11	31	84	64		76.29
Goodall	8	8	9	—	9	11	—	29	60	45		75.00
Edson	11	10	6	9	—	—	—	30	48	36		73.00
Upham	10	7	9	—	—	—	—	26	36	26		72.22
Havens	10	8	—	9	8	8	—	27	60	43		71.66
Haile	10	6	8	—	—	—	—	24	36	24		66.66
Bell	9	6	8	8	—	—	—	25	48	31		64.58
Chisholm	9	5	9	6	—	—	—	24	48	29		60.40
Wilke	5	7	8	—	—	—	—	20	36	20		55.55
Platt	5	6	—	9	—	—	—	20	36	20		55.55
Smith	6	6	7	—	—	—	—	19	36	19		52.77

At Bird's Point.

On Saturday last the Neophyte Clnb, formed during this year by members of the Alameda Sportaman's Club for the sake of having extra practice, held their last medal shoot for the eeason at Bird's Point. In accordance with the object of the club's formation, the Neophytes have been very punctual in attendance, and it was only to be expected, therefore, that on Satnrday, when the final ownership of the medals mnst be determined, there would be a goodly nnmber on the ground. Fourteen members faced the trap resolved to do their best. The conditions, of course, were aa nsnal, 12 birds each, 30 yards riee, Hurlingham rules. The day was not exactly favorable, as it was hazy and the amoke liugered in rising, making it difficult to use the second barrel effectually, though, in some cases, it was nsed very effectually. Some reports give the birds as a poor lot. This is not so. A few refnsed to rise on leaving the trap, but the probabihty is they were hnrt by the trap. Generally they flew well, quartering at good flight, many, in fact more than we ever saw on any one occasion before, quartering to the left would turn sharply to the right if not dropped, and that is one of the most trying shots possible in using second barrel, either in trap or field shooting. The winner, of first medal, proved to be Mr. Bennett, whose shooting through the season will compere with the best of our local shooters. Besides hie record in the Alameda Club, where he took second medal after a very close contest with Mr. Adams, the champion of that clnb, he took first medal, with three cleen scores, a ten and a nine, in the five matches, or, to make it plainer, with 55 kills out of 60 birds. Taking his record in the two clnbs he can boast of six clean scores out of ten shoots, a record any man might be proud of. Mr. Upham, who is a cool, quick, clean shot, and capable of greater things than he is yet credited with, took second medal, with eleven kills, at which he was tied by Mr. Pollak, who also shot in fine form. Messrs. Goodall and Roach each also with eleven did fine shooting, and gave great promise for next year. The same mey as truly be said of Meesrs. Rambo, Dutton and Chapin, with ten kills esch. Messrs. Haskell and Platt killed eome birds very well but they made a low score. Mr. Brown was victimized in his cartridges, which on being opened were found to be shamefully filled. If this occurs again we shall mention names. It is only just to say, however, they were not made at any of the leading popular stores. We ehall give the season's analysis next week in the ssme form we have given the Alameda Club this week. The score:

Bennett	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Upham	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Pollak	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Goodal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—11
Roach	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Rambo	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Chapin	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Dutton	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—10
Haskell	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1— 9
Edson	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1— 9
Platt	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0— 8
Kellogg	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1— 8
Brown	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0— 7
Deane	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1— 7

Pigeon Shooting—At Bird's Point.

The metch, open to the State, gotten np by George Bird, on Saturday last, at Bird's Point, for some reason did not bring out either shooters or spectators, there only being three of the former, and very few of the latter. This natnrally made the sport poor all dey, the men at the trap seeming to feel the influence more than others. The shooting was not up to the nsnal standard except in the last freeze-out, wheu Meesrs. Robinson and Slade, with eleven to ten, made an interesting contest. The first match was at eight birds and the three contestants ended with six each. In the first shoot-off the best execution was done the three ending in a second tie. On the third shoot-off Slade captured the prize. The entrance in all the matches of the day was $5. The score:

Robinson	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—5	Graff	1 1 0 1 1 1 0—5
Slade	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0—5		

TIE SHOOT.

Robinson	1 1 1 1—4	Graff	1 1 1 1—4
Slade	1 1 1 1—4		

FREEZE-OUT.

Robinson	0 0—0	Graff	1 0—1
Slade	1 1—2		

Another freeze-out was then arranged under the same conditions, Robinson winning with eleven birds. The following is the score:

Robinson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11	Graff	1 1 1 1 0 withdrawn— 5
Slade	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—10		

At the Six-Mile House.

The Occidental Wing Shot Clnb met on Sunday, at the Six-Mile House, for their sixth and last shoot of the season, which, as in other cases, decided the final ownership of the club medals. This club uses clay pigeons, 10 birds each, 18 yards rise. The weather was cloudy and not altogether favorable, bnt the shooting by the ten members present was certainly very good, notwithstanding. As in all well regulated clay pigeon matches the elevation and direction of the birds are constautly changed, and so on Sunday the Occidentals were required to make quick shooting all day. Mr. P. J. Walsh, a leading member of the clnb, being absent on the Jnly shoot, after the main match went to the trap to make up the season's score, and ended with only missing his sixth bird, which placed nine to the season's average, and gave him first medal, his score being 49 kills out of 60 birds. Mr. Blanken took second medal, silver, with 44 out of 60. The score:

P. J. Walsh	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1— 9
H. Blanken	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1— 9
W. Dunshee	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1— 9
P. Funcke	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1— 8
J. Hedley	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1— 8
E. Funcke	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0— 8
T. Hedley	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1— 7
B. Ronan	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1— 7
George Burnett	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0— 5
E. Dunshee	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0— 5

The season's average of those competing for the medals ia as follows:

P. J. Walsh	7	8	6	10	9	9	—49
H. Blanken	5	7	9	7	7	9	—44
P. Funcke	4	5	5	5	7	8	—34
G. Burnett	5	5	4	7	2	5	—29

The Messrs. Hedley, the Dunshees, E. Funcke and B. Ronan have only recently joined the clnb, and did not contend for the medals on Sunday, thongh some of them made excellent scores for beginners. An informal sweewstakes, got up after the close of the match, with seven entries, was won hy E. Funcke with five straight birds.

It will be recollected that when Mr. Graff shot so well in a late match at Birds' Point, his gun hurst but fortunately without doing any serions injury. He afterwards sent his score and old barrels to the Remington Company, and they returned him a beautiful pair of new barrels free of charge. This was a handsome thing of the company to do. Mr. Graff used his new barrels last Sunday.

The San Francisco Gun Club will hold its fifth and last shoot for the season at Birds' Point to-day. We imagine it will be worth seeing.

The Lincoln Clnb held its fifth monthly medal shoot at Colma, on Sunday. This clnb also uses clay pigeons, 15 birds each, 18 yards rise. The clnb always makes a good averags at the monthly meeting. On this occasion Mr. Edler took first medal and speaking from msmory, ws believs he etands first on the season's avsrsge among thoss ranking first clsse. Among ths second-class, two tied on 14 each, and after a close contest on three douhles, the eecond medal fell to Mr. Christie. The score:

FIRST CLASS.

Edler	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—14
Johnson	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—13
Richter	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0—12
Verlker	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0—12
Potter	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0—12
Parks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0—12
Drinkhouse	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Burns	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0—10
Heins	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0— 9

SECOND CLASS.

Christie	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—14
Seyden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—14
Karney	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—13
Frisch	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—12
Ford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1—12
Leiker	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—11
Merguire	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1—11
Cohen	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0—10
Schondel	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0— 8
H. Norton	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0— 8
W. Norton	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0— 7

TIES—DOUBLE BIRDS.

Seyden	1	0	1	0	1	1	1—4	Seyden	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—1
Christie	1	0	0	1	1	1	1—4	Christie	1	0	0	0	1	0	2

At Ogden.

DESERET CLUB.

H. Margetts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
J. Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0— 9
S. B. Newman	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 8
J. Hill	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1— 8
S. Hanson	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0— 8
R. Watson	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1— 7
J. Pugsley	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1— 7
W. Winegar	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1— 6
Total											63

OGDEN CLUB.

W. D. Howe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—	9
A. C. Smith	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—	9
L. M. McCarty	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	9
M. Browning	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—	8
F. Hurhlut	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	8
J. G. Tyler	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0—	6
H. Huriblut	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0—	6
S. C. Towsley	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—	4
Total											59

SALT LAKE CLUB.

W. Stahl	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—	9
J. Campbell	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1—	8
C. E. Wallin	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0—	8
A. J. Taysun	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	0	1—	8
T. J. Duddleson	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—	8
J. A. Brim	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1—	7
H. Denhalter	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1—	6
H. Spencer	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1—	4
Total											57

At San Jose.

An interesting pigeon match took place at San Jose, on the 12th iust., hstween Peter Walsh, of this city, and J. Coyeendall, of San Jose. Walsh was mnch handicapped hy the weather, it hsing unusnally warm, bnt neverthelsss he managed to easily defeat hie opponsnt, and by this last performance etill maintains his superiority over the pigeon shooters of the provinces. The plcasure of taking the first hird was decided by a toss, which Walsh won and gave to Coyeendall. Thie bird was lost by Coyeendall and Walsh followed suit. Before the end of the fifth round hets that Walsh would win the match were freely offered at five to ons. The birds were excellent, heing quick and strong fiyers.

The match was for twenty-fivs hirds, Hurlingham, rules, thirty-one yards rise, eighty yards houndary. The following is the score:

Coyeendall	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1		
Walsh	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		

On the eighteenth round Coyeendall, seeing that his chances of winning the match were completely lost, relinquished it in favor of Walsh. The judges were William Barnes and T. Hohson; referse, J. Delmas. Coyeendall was considered the ehampion of San Jose.

Two handicap matches were then shot for at $5 entrance fee and $20 prize money, iu both of which Walsh came out winner.

At Schuetzen Park.

On Sunday laet the Eintracht Rifle Clnb had a practice with the following resnlt:

Stamer	378	Weisel	244
Gumbel	368	Kruger	223
Rapke	327	Kelpe	211
Wolff	249	Schneider, Sharp's rifle, military	361

This energetic and liheral hody of riflemen have their annual picnic at Schnetzen Park, to-morrow. There will he some shooting, and altogsther $200 given for different prizee. The public may rest assnred the Eintrachte will have a grand good time, and one that all may participats in.

Prairie chickens are destroying crops in the vicinity of Rockford, W. T. Thoss who have traveled and huntsd over Washington Territory, like onrselves, will have some difficnlty in realizing this statement. It is paradiee for hnnters, beyond queetion, but when it comes to prairie chickens destroying cropa there ie aomething wrong somewhere.

An Engliah pigson match was recently shot hetween Lord de Clifford and Mr. Davenport Handley, at the Gun Clnb, Notting Hill, London, 100 birds each. Ths match endsd at the eighty-ninth round when the score was hopeless for Mr. Handley, and not very creditable to Lord de Clifford. The acore:

Lord de Clifford	69
Mr. Handley	52

One of the largest rattlesnakes on record was killed near Susanville, Lassen conuty, last week. He was seven and a half feet long, and his body measnred ten inches in circumfsreuce. Lassen county goes in for large size in every caae. There is nothing improbable in the size of this snake though uusnal. In our California ramhlings we havs seen two rstlers killed over 5½ feet, one on the Mercsd in 1850, and one in Placer county in 1854. Both had scales on the breast that would nearly cover the palm of a man's hand. The head of one thoronghly disteuded and aome of the acales of the other were sent to the Britieh Mueeum in London. They were firet-class cnrioaitiea.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The attendance at Shell Mound was large on Sunday, in fact larger than at any time siuce the meeting of the Rifle Association in May last. The competition for places in the Inter-State team, nnder Major A. F. Klose, shows no decrease in spirit and we ars glad it is so. Ths dispnte abont the arm to be used in the match has assumed an official character, which we sincerely hops may lead to a decision satisfactory to all parties. Only let ns win ths match for the honor of the State, that's all we seek, and such an objeet surely is worth a man relinquishing his iudividnal views. The score, on Sunday, in totals of strings, ten shots to each man, was as follows:

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Brown	44	45	90
Klein	44	46	90
Barrere	42	47	89
Warren	43	46	89
Waltham	45	43	88
Hovey	48	40	88
Kuhle	41	45	86
Kuhle	44	41	85
Simpson	45	40	85
Moore	38	46	84
Simpsou	41	43	84
Mangels	42	42	84
Thierbach	43	41	84
Charles	40	43	83
Johnson	41	42	83
Sprowle	42	40	82
Townsend	43	38	81
Fredricks	39	41	80
Robertson	37	40	75
Diers	37	38	77

Several of ths contestants were ellowed to finish their competitiou as they will be unahle to attend at the rangs in futurs. The record now stands for the three competitions:

	First.	Second.	Third.	Aggregate
Mangels	87	84	91	262
Kuhls	90	86	85	261
Hovey	86	85	88	259
Robertson	86	79	90	255
Waltham	79	83	88	250
Simpson	79	85	84	248
Johnston	80	83	84	247
Sprowl	81	80	82	243
Thierbach	65	73	84	222

The record is certainly good, and leads ns to hope the Nevada hoys are crowing a little too soon.

On Sunday Company E, First Infantry, turned out in nnmhers, much to their credit, for their newly inangurated himouthly medal competition. As we have said before Captain Teller designed the medal end it does his taste and judgment in snch m atters mnch credit. The Company, as shooters, is divided into the 80 and 60 per cent. classes, the champion of the formor heing entitled to the gold medal. It may he remarked, as making the performance on Sunday all the more creditahle, that ten ont of the twelve of the 60 per cent. class contending on Sunday never shot a military rifle before. The scores:

EIGHTY PER CENT. CLASS.

Capt. Geo. Teller, 200 yards	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—	43
500 yards	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4—	45—88
Private L. Barrere 200 yards	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—	42
500 yards	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4—	42—84

SIXTY PER CENT. CLASS.

F. Provost	42	J. A. Pritchard	33
L. Pendleton	42	J. F. Young	32
E. A. Kehrlein	36	J. S. A. Barr	31
F. Stevens	36	E. C. Jones	31
F. L. Pritchard	34	J. Kehrlein	31
F. Foster, Jr	34	M. Blanchard	30

We were promised the score in full hut did not receive it on going to press.

At the seme place and time, members of the Fifth Infantry shot for position medals in the battalion. In the first match Lieut. Kellogg, No. 7, beat Lieut. Brown, No. 6, hy eight points, his score heing 139 out of a possihle 150 to the latter's 131. We desire to stats in this connection that Lieut. Browu has hesn suffering from sore eyes which for some time prevented his presence at the targets. They are rapidly improving, hut etill ehow strong traces of inflamation. The contestants had fifteen shots each at 200 and 500 yards.

Kellogg, 200 yards	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—	68
500 yards	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—	71
Total																139
Brown, 200 yards	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—	65
500 yards	4	4	3	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	4—	66
Total																131

Colonel Raulett, No. 14, afterwards heat Private Sherman, No. 13, with the same conditions hy ons point, just enongh to swear hy. The merit of these contests, however, is that they excite ambition and lead to coustant practice. If embition and practice won't make a sharpehooter there is no hope for him. Thus the exemple of Colonel Ranlett in this respect is well worthy of imitation hy other commanding officers.

Col. Ranlett, 200 yards	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	2—	58
500 yards	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5—	63
Total																	121
Priv. Sherman, 200 yds	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	4	4	4—	63
500 yds	2	2	3	5	2	5	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—	57
Total																	120

It is aomething atrange to find three out of four of these gentlemen did better at 500 than at 200 yarda.

At The Presidio.

The regulars are said to bs husy practicing at the Presidio for the army meeting at Leavenworth in October, consequently the meetings of the police team havs been abandoned for a few weeks. Sergeant Nash had his team at the 300-yard target the last time they wers out, and the average as reported was nearly 80 per cent. This is the most tronblesome target to fire at, but 80 per cent. is good shooting anywhsre.

A deer weighing 225 pounds when dreseed was killed at Antelope Station, Lassen county, the other day. The points of his antlers were aeven feet apart. We raise no objection to the weight of this deer, but the aize of the antlers inclines us to think aomehody has mistaken an elk for a deer.

A Screed from Nevada.

We publish the following letter about the Nevada riflemen and their competition shooting for placss in the team with pleasure, hecanse it may hs useful at present in the existing excitement about the action of the California Rifle Asociatiou. While ws neither impugn, or think it right to impugn the motive of the Association, there can bs no douht that the action means retrogression in shooting as observed hy our correspondent:

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I have just witnessed the second competition of the Nevada shooters for places in the State team, and I assure you that the California marksmeu will have a team of the highest excellsnce to compete against. The riflemen are all nsing the set-trigger Bouchard-Sharp's military, *a la* California Rifle Association, and with scores of 95 to 86 for team selection, speaks well for the ammnnition and msn. One of the prominent shooters, in reply to a question as to what the Nevada riflemen thought of the arhitrary actiou of the Directors of the California Asseciation in reference to ruling out military rifles, said they had heeu allowed hy the rnles of the National Rifle Association for yeare, and had been allowed by the California Association in their regular matches at annual meetings. "We look on smilingly, for nothing could he hetter for *our* chances. The California National Guard are somewhat mixed just now, some are for improved and approved weapons, while others are anxions to adopt old arms, thus their house is divided against itself and the directors of the California Association ars working in the interest of the Nevada team. We have a lot of old flint-lock mnskets, now on the way from the East, for fear thsre mey hs a farther retrograde movsment and the match havs to be shot with an ounce hell and three hnck shot in sach barrel."

Capt. Farrow stopped here to-day and showed np his new megezine rifle, shooting forty shots at two hnndrsd yards, off-hand, without cleaning, making the followiug fine scores:

5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—	46	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4—47
5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4—45	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—48
Total																				186

Hub Parker took the captain to his den and dinuer, where the shooter remarked that he felt convinced that if the San Francisco pspers knew how hadly Linville had heen defeated in 10 shots for custard pie hy his host they wonld hesitate before publishing Linville's attempts at newspaper notoriety.

CARSON CITY, Aug. 17th. CAR SON.

At Eureka, Humboldt.

Speaking of the target shooting at Enreka, the local *Telephone* says:

Ahout a month ago an inter-county target ehooting was held in this city in which marksmen from almoet every section of the county took part. Any rifle could be ueed, as long as they were supplied with open sights, the gune to hs handled off-hand and the range to be 200 yards. The resnlt of the first match has already heen puhlished in thie papar. This created considerahle rivalry and another match was arranged for, to taks place at Teble Bluff Sunday afternoon. A range had been located, target and hulkheads set np, and all placed in readiness. The Bluff turned out quite a numher of shooters at the time advertised. Ferndale was represented, and a large number of ths hest ehots from the Enreka Gnard were on hand. The day was pleasant, although there was a little too mnch breeze; hut many good scores were made, and the average was very good. Following is ths full score for the prize ehooting, Creedmoor targat, range, 200 yards:

P. Quinn	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—43
G. W. Smith	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—41
J. T. Roberts	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	5—40
W. P. Pratt	3	2	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	5—38
H. H. Buhne	5	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	3	4—37
J. Quill	2	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	3	3—37
E. Bagley	3	4	5	2	3	4	4	3	4	4—36
D. Ferrier	3	4	3	4	5	2	5	4	4	2—36
J. L. Chrichton	4	3	3	3	4	3	5	3	4	4—35
R. Latherow	3	3	5	3	3	4	4	4	3	3—35
J. P. Fitzgerald	2	4	4	2	3	4	4	3	4	4—35
J. T. Keleher	4	3	5	0	3	3	3	5	4	4—34
R. Ranlin	4	3	3	3	2	5	4	2	4	3—33
C. G. Taylor	0	4	4	4	4	2	3	5	3	4—33

After the prizs shooting pools were made up and the balance of the afternoon was spent in "pot shooting."

In rifle matters concerniug the Fifth Infantry, the follow ing will he iutereeting to many.

The Battalion team and reserve, as re-organized to date, is as follows: 1, Pierce; 2, Macdonald; 3, Kuhnle; 4, Waltham; 5, Burrell: 6, Brown; 7, Kellogg; 8, Carroll; 9, Gallagher; 10, Williams; 11, Moore; 12, Hovey; 13, Sherman; 14, Ranlett; 15, Parsons.

The rule permitting the challenges between "fives" of this team has beeu amended as follows: Each member may challenge the next above him in number only.

All challenges must he in writing through these Headquarters, and a failure to appear at the range, and shoot at the time specified, will cause a forfeiture to the member challenged, of his medal and place in team, to the challenging party, with whom he must exchange medals.

Qualifications as sharpsnooters and marksmen, since last reported, have beeu as follows: 10 shots each at 200 and 500 yards, as sharpshooters, and 10 shots at 200 yards only as marksmen.

Serg't A. M. Barker, Co. B, 200 yds..41, 500 yds..39—80. 80 per cent.
(As second class sharpshooter, white badge).

Private F. P. Ryland, Co. B, 200 yds.....42. 84 per cent.
Lieut. E. M. Hills, Co. B, 200 yards.....40. 80 per cent.
(First class marksmen, white badge).

At Petaluma.

Lieut. Fred Kuhnle, of the Fifth Infantry, at a practice shoot at Petaluma on ths 14th inst., mads the following grand scors. In five stringe of 10 shots each, or 50 shots altogether, he made a total of 235 out of a possible 250, or 94 per cent. The little champion is hound to be ahead.

Kuhnle	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5—46
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—48
	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—46
	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—47
	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—48
Total										235

The Pearson-Fay Match.

Much interest prevails in our shooting circlee respecting the eontemplated match between these distinguished shots at the trap. In a conversation with Mr. Pearson on Thursday morning, we find he has heen suffering from a lame arm for two or three weeks, but is now ready and willing to meet his ahle opponent at the trap. The match will take place, probably within a fortnight, hut the exact date is not fixed. The conditions will be $500 a side, 100 birds each. The match will excite immense interest, and doubtless be the match of the season, for both gentlemen will take a host of friends and backers into the field. Mr. Fay is as willing to shoot the match as Mr. Pearsou.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, August 23, 1884.

Dates Claimed.

Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
Ninth District Fair Association, Rohnerville, Sept, 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

Maud S.

And now the telegraph hrings the intelligence that the "Queen of the Turf" has heen sold by Vanderhilt to Robert Bonner, and the first act of the farce, in which she has played such a prominent part, has come to an end. Mr. Bonner has been consistent in the course he has followed; the "railway magnate" has made a pitiful exhihit of silliness, peevishly attempting to hring into disrepute that which he has formerly sauctioned, and in sullying his own name has not spared that of his father. Before the "old commodore" was shattered hy disease and the hurden of four score years, he would have talked more forcihly than polite to a son who had made such a pusillanimory display, and as hypocritical as it was cowardly. Not satisfied with insulting the owner of Jay-Eye-See, he indirectly assails every man who trots or races horses and pharasaically proclaims himself the superior of those who measured hy the standard of the highest morality, are far above him.

We will oe well pleased when trotting associations put an end to all that kind of foolishness; when they will not be a party to encouraging a system which operates adversely to the general welfare of trotting interests hy striving for sensational effects in place of legitimate contests for mastery. "Beating the reeord" is now the supreme aim. The watch is the only test and a fraction of a second suhtraeted heralded as an achievement of far greater merit than defeating a field of eompetitors. There is a lot of humhug in all of it. We read that when the starting judge gave the signal a hundred slender pointers commenced the journey around the dial. A difference of two heats in the delicate machinery was enough to evoke cheers from thousands of throats, or the sullenness arising from a fruitless effort. Without the time-measurers not a man in the vast assemhly could tell whether the sceptre helonged to king or queen; with it there are unanswered questions as to which is entitled to supremacy.

When driven on the same track and within a few minutes of each other, the time taken hy the same men and with the same watches the test would be as fair as could be ohtained. Even then it would fail to decide which was the better animal, and the only method to determine that satisfactorily is an actual contest in accordanee with trotting law. But the worst feature is the shadow these trials cast on trotting which has not a sensational element. Tho rest of the programme awakens little interest, and no matter how good a race may be, comparisons are instituted, and the data accepted is the record of the watch. This will lead to the ahrogation of all classes excepting those which are arranged for the benefit of the stars, and as was seen at a late prominent meeting trotting will degenerate into "trials" to lower records, racehorses pulling trotters and pacers along, and female jockeys riding sorry steeds around the course.

The attempt of Mr. Vanderhilt to cast aspersions on all who trot horses for money is so supremely ridiculous that it fails in the intended ohject. The position he has lately taken is so ludicrously ahsurd that only the most silly have been imposed upon hy his assumption of superior virtue. Claiming to have refused offers of more money than he received for Maud S., hecause the parties who made the proposal intended to use her for the same purpose that Mr. Vanderhilt has ever since he hecame her owner, is too frivolous to impose on anyone that has a particle of ordinary sense. If he has rejected such offers, the motive for doing so must have been entirely different. The most plausihle reason is that he was afraid that there would be a meeting, perhaps a series of them, between Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See, and that the little gelding who is only one quarter of a second hehind her, with an experience of four years less time, would defeat the animal he has claimed to he so far beyond him in merit. By placing her in Mr. Bonner's possession there was no such hazard. As we have written Mr. Bonner has never deviated from the course he has followed since he became the owner of Peerless, Flathush Maid and Lantern. We must admire him for consistency if even we do not agree in the propriety of the position, and in many respects he has heen of vast service to the hreeders of trotters all over the country. He has done more than all the Vanderhilts to enhance the value of fast trotters, and he has put to a hetter use horses which otherwise would have "hippodromed," as long as they retained the necessary speed. As it now stands 2:09¾ in the limit of Maud S. Her record is estahlished never to he lowered and all the arguments, based on what she may hereafter accomplish on the "three-quarter-track," will not avail when confronted with the rule which governs. The rule, however, we have always regarded as a very foolish one, and that it was necessary to wager a five dollar, or even a smaller note, to legalize a performance ahout as ahsurd as the position of Mr. V.

The only guard necessary is to place above suspicion the correctness of the time and manner in which it was made. When these conditions are filled the verdict is just as forcihle as though a million dollars were at stake. That Rohert Bonner is now the owner of Maud S. is a source of satisfaction to us. He is entitled to the Queen from his liherality in paying more for kings than anyone else would give, and apart from the resolve not to allow them to perform in puhlic, his ownership has been the means of gratifying a great many people.

Mr. Bonner's stahle has been for many years one of the sights of New York, and had a hook of signatures heen kept the names of thousands of visitors would appear on its pages. Names great in history, renowned in every department of life, and, it is safe to assert, everyone of them gratified with what they saw.

All of New York could scarcely equal the display of this one man, and the whole country fail to outshine the stars in his stahle. There might be a feeling of jealousy among those who vainly endeavored to cope with him, though the mass of the people were proud of a congregation of the greatest harness horses of the country, and the aim of hreeders was to rear an animal that would come up to a standard which was necessary for admission among them.

The only reprehensihle feature was an ill-advised attempt on part of a few to drag down rising horses, and sycophantly attempt to helittle wonderful performances in order to give those helonging to Mr. Bonner a position they were not entitled to. Thus when St. Julien lowered the time of Rarus half a second, it was claimed the track was short, the time was not properly measured, and when all these charges were proved false, then private trials were paraded as an offset to 2:12¾.

St. Julien sileuced this clamor hy going East and trotting in 2:11¼, so there was no force in a further outcry of California short tracks and California watches and the nonsense came to an end.

Unsought advice is generally repugnant to the party advised, and it may he that in proffering anything regarding the future management of Maud S., we will incur the penalty which Mr. Vanderhilt inflicted on Mr. Case. If it was impudent to propose a wager against such a paragon as Maud S., it will certainly come under the same category to presume to advise Mr. Bonner when the question of shoeing and proper treatment of the feet of horses are discussed. In all prohahility there is not a man in the world who has given so much study to this essential part of stahle management as Robert Bonner. It is doubtful if there is a work on that subject he has not thoroughly mastered, and in addition to reading he has hrought a vigorous mental capacity to bear. For all this the ground on which the foundation was laid may not have heen stahle, aud, in such a case, no matter how skilfully the superstructure was erected the primary error weakened the whole huilding. There have been many notahle instances where an error in the first proposition of a syllogism led to false conclusions, and heuce it is not impossihle that accepted premises in relation to the feet of horses may he false. Were we the fortunate owner of Maud S. the har-shoes all around would come off, the toe-weights he discarded, and at the outside there should not he more than sixteen ounces on all of her feet. When the feet are moving at a rate of speed, sufficiently rapid to mark a mile in 2:09¾, and a portion of it a 2:06 gait, then the ounce on the heel is worse than a pound on the hack and several pounds in the seat of the sulky.

Sonoma and Marin Fair.

On Tuesday next the annual fair of Sonoma and Marin, District No. 4, will open at Petaluma, and from present indications it will be one of the most successful ever held. When that association constructed the mile course and ohtained such heautiful grounds, the future welfare of the society was assured, and there is little risk in prophesying that it will continue to he one of the most popular exhihitions iu the State. The organization of the Santa Rosa Association was a material aid hy douhling the inducements to attend, and although there may he some jealousy on the part of a few, that feeling is sure to wear away to the advantage of hoth. At the time of writing the contests at Santa Rosa, with the exception of the Joe Arthurton race, have been so close that there will be an increased desire to see the horses fight the battle over again. This closeness between the contestants is the great charm in racing and trotting, and no previous year in the ten we have lived in California has there been so well halanced a lot which are named in the purses all through. Tuesday, the 26th, there are two races. No. 1 is a dash of a mile for all horses and in it are Aunt Betsey, Forest King, Fanny Parnell, Dairy Maid, Stanislaus, Birdcatcher, Trade Dollar, Philip S. and Hirondelle. No. 2 is 2:40 trotting, and James H., Guy Wilkes, Blanche, Kitty Almont, Col. Hawkins and Maud W. are the entries. The three-year-old district races did not fill, hut with two such "fields" as are in the ahove no one can grumhle at the hill of fare for that day. Wednesday the sport commences with a mile dash for district runners, and Lightfoot, Oriole, Fauny Parnell, Dairy Maid, Garfield and Estella Clark show that there is good hlood within the district lines. No. 5 is the 2:22 class, Allan Roy, Alhert W., Arah aud Manon heing the entries. No. 6 is a district 2:40 with ten entries, and as a corresponding race to this required seven heats to hring to a close, this is like to prove equally as arduous a struggle. Thursday the two-year-olds have a controversy, and though Estill won handily in Santa Rosa it sometimes happens that the work in one race is of so much service as to hring up the laggards so that they make a hetter showing thereafter.

The 2:20 class, pacing, is sure to he a lively scrimmage. Belmont Boy and Killarney will have the old score to settle, as the Santa Rosa affair did not fix the status, or determine whieb was in reality the best of the two.

Friday will he a hig day. In the selling purse, 1¼ miles, are Patrol, Garfield, Billy Foote, Philip S. and Susan; there is a yearling trot with three in it, and the 2:27, class, trotting. The latter displays a very strong entry list, viz.: Johnnie, B. B., Tump Winston, Adrian, Olivette, Rarus, Jr., Sister, Blanche and Anteeo. Saturday will close the Fair and a cousolation purse; dash of a mile, aud free for all; dash of two miles, will be the racing attractions of the day. In the latter are Garfield, Birdcatcher, Trade Dollar and Bachelor. There are eight entries for district roadsters, one of the conditions heing that the vehiele hauled shall not weigh less than 150 pounds, and another that the owners drive.

Now that the transit is so easy from the railway being completed to Point Tihuron and the splendid ferryboat running iu connection therewith, the trip to Petaluma is an exceedingly pleasant one, and to visitors from this section is not much more than a journey to Berkeley. The course is in capital order and nothing lacking for the comfort aud convenience of those who attend.

President Finigan, of the State Agricultural Society, having sold his Alameda County ranch will sell the stock formerly domiciled there at auction on Wednesday, Sept. 3d, at the ball grounds adjoining the Oakland Trotting Park. The lot includes hrood mares, trotting horses, colts, Jersey cattle, etc., all of high hreeding and acknowledged excellence. Catalogues may he had of Killip & Co., auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St.

Santa Rosa.

We are so thoroughly hampered with work which compels attention, that one day was all that could he spared in attendance at the Santa Rosa Fair. This was heartily regretted as from former visits there was an assurance that a week spent in Santa Rosa would he a pleasant sojourn in every respect, hut there was no way out of the difficulty and inexorahle fate demanded the sacrifice of enjoyment and in lieu thereof, attention to duties that must not be shirked. Tuesday was the day which could be best spared, and on Monday afternoon we boarded the Tihnron and steamed from the wharf at 3:30 p. m. As it is only a short time ago since a journey over the same route was described, there is no necessity to recapitulate further than to say that it is a pleasant trip, albeit the cars were so crowded with the advance guard on its way to the Fair, that seats were at a premium. San Rafael ahsorbed enough of the passengers to make matters easier and the Petaluma contingent completed the joh so that the rest of the journey was without discomfort to anyone. The afternoon train is hy far the pleasantest, as Santa Rosa is reached in good time for dinner, and a stroll around town sets the digestive organs so husily at work that sound sleep is guaranteed.

It was quite early when we arose Tuesday morning and soon after six o'clock were on the way to the track. The thorough soaking given the night before, left the course still wet in the early morning which was cloudy. It harrowed up nicely though and there was a strip of mellow ground for the horses to gallop upon. Those who are constitutioually averse to early rising would be well repaid for an extra effort on the morning of a race day to witnees the hrushes. The general practice among trainers is to "move a furlong" and there are eager eyes watching the gallops.

At the best it is an illusory test, and the animal which makes the most taking display may be hehind in the afternoon. There was lively work and colts and horses moved glihly over the allotted course. There had been complaints among the drivers that the track "cupped," and in order to remedy that it was first lightly harrowed, and when the half inch or so of loose soil was dry the scraper smoothed the surface, leaving a coating which did not hreak away under the horses feat. A harrow with wheels, so as to guage the depth, is *the* implement ahove all others to put a track in order even for trotting. That and a leveller, also on wheels, is all that is required in most cases, and a judicious use will result in removing ohjections which are so annoying to those who have charge.

The Santa Rosa Association have shown a great deal of spirit in what has heen done. The traok, stahles, stands, etc., are of the best, and nothing is lacking for the comfort of the horses and those who have them in charge. The "boarding" in the restaurant under the grand stand is very good, and at a price which is moderate. A fine pavillion has beeu huilt, which gives ample room for the display in this department, and there are huildings for machinery, everything, in fact, necessary for a higshow. To engage in such an undertaking when there was another fair ground in the same county indicated a spirit which was sure to carry it throngh, and though there were the usual number of critics who predicted failure, these have been silenced, and the most inveterate growler forced to admit that it has taken a prominent place among the great fairs of California. It is almost needless to state that the first stall visited was that in which Anteeo is domiciled. We found him looking remarkahly well. We have stated so often that, in our estimation, he is as nearly the model of a fast trotter as any horse we ever saw that the repetition may be tiresome. Nevertheless we are constrained to reiterate, and now that months have intervened since we saw him, he impresses us still more with his perfection of form. He was doing very well. A month or so ago he ahowed 2:19 on two occasions, trotting on the middle of the track, the inside being very soft, and doing that so easily as to leave the impression that 2:15 was within his capacity. Latterly he has not done so well, and as we write on the morning (Friday) of the day on which we will trot it will be hazardous to predict either success or failure. The only race we expected to see was the three-quarter of a mile dash for two-year-olds. There were four starters, Estill, Harry Peyton, Cito and Arthur H. Estill won the California Stakes at the Spring meeting of the Blood-Horse Association, and is a fine looking hig colt, hy Norfolk, from imported Lady Jane. His performances entitled him to the position of favorite, which he amply justify hy winning quite handily. Harry Peyton is a son of Shannon, from Emily Peyton, hy imported Glengary, and possesses a turn of speed that will undouhtedly save him "hrackets" before the close of the season. Cito is hy Joe Hooker from a Nortolk mare, and is also a colt of some promise, hut an attack of epizooty reduced him so much in flesh that he has not had time to reclothe his bones with the necessary amount of tissue. Arthur H. is hy our old favorite, Hock-Hocking, and more time is necessary to hring him into proper candition. The start was admirahle. For a time it seemed that the favorite would he left, hut the man who held the flag dropped it at the right moment, and the quartet moved off as evenly as a file of dragoons. After a furlong was run the favorite and Cito had a triffc the lead; rouuding the turn the white nose of Cito showed in frout for a few strides, and Harry Peyton also moved up. At this point it was "anyhody's race," hut when fairly straightened into the stretch the favorite showed his superiority and won hy, at least, three lengths, in the very good time of 1:16¾. There was a sharp contest for second place between Harry Peyton and Cito, the former winning hy half a neck.

The return trip was very pleasant. We had the good fortune to meet Martin Bulger at the station, and the trip seemed of short duration when relieved hy his reminiscences of early days, his interesting descriptions of the countries he has visited, dissertations on mechanical engineering, interspersed with the usual amount of horse talk.

A State Fair Sale.

Messrs. Killip & Co. will conduct a combination sale of stock at Sacramento during the State Fair. Among the stock already listed there are fine trotting colts from Arno Farm, thoroughhred oolts, work horses and mules for account of W. L. Pritchard, and pure hred Jersey cattle from the herd of Major Robert Beck. The catalogue is still open for all parties who desire to dispose of fine stock, the only condition imposed hy the auctioneers heing that the offering shall be genuine, and the stock sold to the highest hidder without reserve or limit.

Blue Mountain Belle fairly topped the record in the race of half-mile heats at Santa Rosa last Thursday. She ran the first heat in .49 and came hack in .48. The best previous performance was that of Red Oak, who is credited with .48½—49. Belle beat that a little we take it as she ran the first heat a half secoud slower and the second heat a full second faster. She is of Oregon "short horse" stock, and, according to Mr. Jones' statement, nothing is known of her pedigree. She is quite such a mare as the dam of Jim Renwick. While pedigree is at all times desirahle, there is no discounting a proved winner.

Sam Jones has begun his California campaign well. He has started twice at Santa Rosa this week and won both handily. Forest King beat a good field over a mile of ground in 1:44¼, although he sold in the ruck in the pools. Blue Mountain Bell also won her race, half-mile heats, in the great time of 0:49—0:48. As Mr. Jones is that kind of turfman that hack his horses to the last, if he thinks they are fit, he will leave Santa Rosa with a good-sized "wad."

The purse for pacers, free for all, reopeued hy the Golden Gate Fair Association will close September 3d. It is a $500 purse divided into four moneys, and we hope to see the side-wheelers come forward in this matter and fill the list. There are enough of them in training this year to fill all the purses. Belmont Boy, Killarney and Shaker would make a great race, and the money offered is worth their attention.

The purse for the 2:35 class, offered hy the San Jose Fair Association as a suhstitute for other purses that failed to fill, did not receive the requisite number of entries and has been declared off.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

G. W, T., Williams, Cal.

I purchased soma colts last year that were sirad by a horse called Bob Ridley, said to be of St. Lawrence stock out of a Messangar mare. What is the history of tha St. Lawrenca stock, and what is the record of Bob Ridley?

Answer.—St. Lawreuce was a brown horsa of unknown breeding bronght into New York State from Canada. Ha was a trotter and a sire of trottars but never begot any uotabla performers or established a distinct family; Crosses of his blood are freqnently met with in trotting pedigrees but mostly remota. 2—Bob Ridley was, if we mistake not, by Rodahonse's St. Lawrance, a son of the Canada horse. Ridley's record is 2:49½.

A. J. H., Los Angeles:

Can you tell ma from what date the age of cattle are counted at tbe varions agricultural shows throngbont the State? I mean, for example, do all 1884 calves becoma one year old on the 1st of January, '85?

Answer.—We can find no rule regnlating the matter in tha Code of the State Agricultural Society, and althongh we have conversed with sevaral officers and directors of the society thay knew of no auch regulation. We conclude there is none.

Upper Country, Chico:

What is the record of Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy, and is he eligible to tha 2:35 class?

Answer.—He has a record of 2:31, made at Council Bluffs, Iowa, Aug. 31, 1881.

A. L. O., Stockton:

What is the record, if any, of the pacing mare, Littla Em?

Answer.—2:44.

A. J. B., Napa.

Has Lady Livingston, the dam of Lady Blanchard, any record and if sha has what is it?

Answer.—She has no record.

Stakeholder, Napa.

A bets B that in tba five-year-old race, at Chicago, won hy Eva, thera were three heats batter tban 2:23. Which wins?

Answer.—The three fastest heats wera 2:23, 2:20¼, 2:22¼. B. wins.

H. W. P., Healdsburg:

1.—What is the breeding of Niagara? 2.—Has he sired any 40 horses? 3.—Does Belnor stand as a public stallion throughout the year? 4.—If so, what is his fee? 5.—What record has Speculation? 6.—Has he sired any 30 horses besides Crown Point and Oakland Maid? 7.—What is the breeding of Don Juan on the dam's side and what speed has he shown in public? 8. What is tbe breeding of Engene Casserly? When foaled and what record has ha ever attained?

Answer. 1.—We cannot giva tha pedigree of Niagara definitely, but may be able to do so later on. 2.—The only one of his get that has a record batter than 40 is tha brown gelding Gen. Cobb, 2:31½, Lady Hoag (Stark mare) and Fauny Malone both showed hetter trials bnt made no records. 3.—He has never been so advertised. 4.—Write to Geo. Wiley Danville, Cal. 5.—Speculation was never trainad. 6.—No. 7.—Don Juan's dam was Kate Leslie by Great West, son of Logan's Ingomar. Don Juan has no record and we do not think he was ever trained. 8.—Engene Casserly is by Gen. Taylor, son of the Morse horse. The breeding of his dam is not clear. It is sometimes given as Jennie, hy Lexington, but we do not vonch for the correctness of it. We do not know what year he was foaled. He has a record of 2:45.

F. S. H., Stockton:

A purse is given not under the auspices of any agricultural society, but by private parties, to the person who will drive his horse the nearest to three minntes. A. drives his on time; also B. I drive mine and tia the othar two. In trotting off, A. drives his in 3:11, B., 3:14; I driva mine in 3:2½, and taka tha monay. Now tha question: Is my horse barred from trotting in a bnggy race for a special prize at onr district fair for all horses owned in the district that has no record? No official record has ever been taken.

Answer.—As there was a valuable consideration, time made according to tha above statement is a record.

J. M., Sacramento:

A. bets B. that Sam Gamble conld not start or trot any of the colts that were entered in tbe Embryo, Occident or Stanford Stakes, on acconnt of the death of tbe owner, Daniel Cook. As I am stake-holder, the bat was made for you to decida.

Answer.—If Mr. Gamble has control of the colts named in the Embryo, he can start in that stake. Tbe nominations stand in his name, without reference to other ownership, in the Embryo and Stanford. In the latter stake the right to start was lost by not "staying in" the first of last Jannary. Wa are not aware of the situation of the Occident Stake.

In this connection we may state that it is reported that the managers of the Embryo intend relieving Mr. Gamble from liability in that stake, as it seems to be eqnitable that he shonld not ba held nnder the circumstances.

The Dam of B. B.

Tom Merry in the *Oregonian*, clears up the breeding of B. B. on his dam's side by the following authoritative statement:

The dam of B. B. A., is still living, and ownad by old Mr. Caviuess, of Island City, Union county, who bred B. B. A., and the sister to him, which Mr. Acker bonght for hreeding purposes after he found ont he had a real clinker in the black 'un; but ahe died on the way to this city. Tbe old mare is still living, and in good haalth though nearly twenty-four years old. She is by Waite's Marshall, and beyond that Mr. Caviness has no reliable information. Marshall was the sira of Kangaroo, a winner of mile heats, 3 in 5, in Oregon and Sontbern California. In 1859 ha was owned by E. M. Waite, who was Secretary of the Oregon State Agricultural Sociaty for nearly twenty years. At that time I was racing editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, in San Francisco, and got Mr. Waite to send to that paper reports of all the Oregon races. One day he sent me a bill containing the pedigree of Marshall, and on perusing it I was astonished to note tha closa relationship on the sire's side between Marshall, and Williamson's Belmont, theu the Herod of tbe California stud. Marshall was by Laplander, he by Flagellator, own brother to Van Meter's Seagull, who was hy the imported horse Expedition, bred by the Earl of Egremont. Williamsou's Belmont was by American Boy, he by Van Meter's Seagull. So that both Marshall and Belmont traced directly back to Expedition in three crosses paternally. Again Belmont was the sira of Venture, record 2:23, and several others of less note, while Expedition was the sire of Awful, oua of the earliest trottars on tbe American turf. It is to this infusion of thoronghbred blood, to my notion, that B. B. A. owes his victories in hard contested races wbere the heats are broken and the battle long drawn out. In his San Francisco race it took seven heats to decide the race and B. B. A. won by simply wearing out all the other contestants, baing auperbly driven by J. W. Donathan.

Yearlings at the State Fair.

The pnrae for yearling trottera, dash of a mile, offered hy tbe State Agricultural Society, closed with the following entries:

Bonauza, ch c, by Arthurton, dam by John Nelson—A. Waldsteiu.
Transit, b c, hy Prompter, dam Venus,—M. Toomey.
Sir Whipple, br c, by Whippleton, dam Yon Gness—B. E. Harris.
Trovato, ch f, by Sterling, dam by Flaxtail—C. F. Taylor
Bay Colt, by Echo—John Mackey.
Rajah, b c, hy Sultan, dam by Geo. Wilkes—L. J. [illegible]

The Coming Fair at Marysville.—Notes and Suggestions.

The Northern District Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Society was organized about twenty-four years ago, and consisted of the counties of Butte, Colusa, Nevada, Napa, Plumas, Placer, Sutter, Sierra, Tehama, Yolo and Yuba. Up to shout 1874 or 1875, the date of the great flood in Marysville and vicinity, this society prospered and had some very fine meetings. From that time until 1878, the date of their last meeting, the meetings were not very successful. In the Winter of 1882-3 the Legislature formed new districts for agricultural societies and provided for appropriations from the State treasury of sums ranging from $1,000 to $1,500 per annum, provided a fair should he held each year. The 13th district was made to embrace the counties of Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba, with an appropriation of $1,500. In May, 1883, the society was duly organized, and the Governor appointed the following directors: Sacramento Co., W. S. Manlove; Sutter, R. H. Waton and James Littlejohn; Yolo, Chas. F. Reed; Yuba, D. E. Knight, M. Marcuse, A. D. Cutts and N. D. Coombs. The first meeting of the society was held at Marysville, commencing Sept. 2d, and continuing five days.

At that meeting only pavilion exhibits were offered premiums, and fair purses for trotting, pacing and walking contests. The pavilion was well filled with exhibits, being some eight hundred in all, hut principally by the ladies and merchants of Marysville. The farmers took little interest in having their produce exhibited, although quite liberal premiums were offered for all articles grown. The fruit growers made a very creditable exhibit, as did also many manufacturers. The pavilion was well patronized and the result generally satisfactory. At the fair grounds the entries to races were as good as was expected and the contests for the purses gave general satisfaction and were well patronized. The amount paid out for premiums was $1,582 all in cash, and for purses $2,700. The total receipts of the fair were $6,225,00, and the expenses, premiums and purses, $5,984.00, leaving a balance on hand of $240.45. The fair gave general satisfaction to the public and the directors, and they resolved to make a greater effort for the coming year. At the meeting in April, 1884, J. W. Wilson, of Sacramento, was chosen a director to succeed W. S. Manlove, resigned, and he was duly commissioned by the Governor. The Board then fixed a list of premiums for the meeting of 1884, and fixed the time for August 26th to 30th inclusive. They increased the amount offered as premiums for farm products, and added liberal premiums for horses of all grades; also, for mules, jacks, poultry, etc. The premiums for horses amount to $1,000, and range from $30 for best thoroughbred stallion, three years old or over, to $5 for best saddle horse. From present indications the exhibits will be much larger than usual at this meeting, and particularly so with farm products, as the farmers have confidence in the present management and will assist to make the fair successful. The entries for races are of a better class than usual, and number considerable more than last year, and no doubt this branch of the fair will he far superior to that of last year. The track is one of the best in the State, is in fine condition, and being worked every day.

The President of the Society, D. E. Knight, owns the track and fair grounds, and takes much interest in keeping it up for the benefit of the society. He is a very liberal and public-spirited man and does not charge the society more than enough to pay the taxes on the property, and does more for the success of the society than any other person in the district.

The people of Marysville take much pride in their city and are making many improvements this Summer, among them the laying of patent stone sidewalks, cleaning and beautifying the place generally. In all branches of industry there is a better and healthier feeling, and no doubt, if the overflow from the Yuba, caused hy hydraulic mining, can be kept out, Marysville in a few years will be one of the prettiest and most prosperous cities in California.

It is the intention of the Directors, if properly sustained in their efforts this year, to increase the amounts of premiums offered and to add all kinds of live stock to the list, and thus make it more of a farmers' fair.

There is a splendid farming country adjacent to Marysville, and the crops are invariably good. This year wheat and barley has turned out a large yield per acre and of the finest grain that can he found anywhere.

There is not as much interest taken in stock-raising as usual, nor as much as should he. Every farmer seems to depend almost entirely on wheat and barley, and the result will be, they will over-do the business of grain raising as they have this year, and have nothing to fall back on when prices are very low for grain. Horses and cattle will pay largely at present prices, and the farmer should have a part of his land devoted to that industry, as it will pay a larger per cent on the investment than grain raising and with much less work.

YUBA.

A Richmond Left.

At Monmouth Park on the 13th, a handicap sweepstakes for three-year olds, one mile and a furlong, the favorite was beaten off to last place. It was no other than the English Richmond, the property of Mr. F. T. Walton, and the same colt whose prominent running for the City and Suburban Handicap at Epsom last April came near making him a favorite for the Derby. In the latter race, however, he did not show any special qualities to warrant the belief that he was of the same mettle as the usual run of Derby winners. It was his last race in England, and soon after, in company with Mr. Walton's other horses, he was shipped to New York. It is now nearly two months since they arrived, and in this handicap Richmond was seen for the first time. He is a big, fine-looking colt, and in his preliminary gallop won lots of friends. The race in which he showed was a handicap at a mile and a furlong, and for which he carried the top weight of 110 pounds. With the start the disappointment began. He got away well, but was outrun by all in the first furlong, and although he showed some little speed at the end of a mile, he quickly dropped back and finished last. It is scarcely possible that his running is true form and he is sure eventually to show a great deal better, but considering how well he looked it must be said that his first appearance was a disappointment; so much so that good money was offered that he would not be one, two or three for the Twin City handicap, without regard to the weight that the handicapper puts on him. The race was won by Tattler, by Tom Ochiltree, 105 pounds.

Johnnie Blue, the son of Alexander, that has figured in many races lately at Portland, Oregon, has been sold to Mr. McNaught, of Seattle. He has a record of 2:35.

Saratoga.

August 9th.—Purse, $500, of which $100 to the second; the entrance money, $15 each, to be divided between the owners of the second and third; winners after July 15th of any race of the value of $1,500 to carry 3 lbs.; of two or more such races, 5 lbs. extra; horses not having won in 1884 a race of the value of $750 allowed 7 lbs.; non-winners of any race in 1884 allowed 12 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 15 lbs.; if four years, 20 lbs.; if five years or upward, 26 lbs.; four entries; one mile.

G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, 6, by Joe Hooker—Big Gun, 110 lbs.....(Riley) 1
W. L. Scott's Simoon, 3, 89 lbs.....(Higgs) 2
Hayden & Barry's Galaxy, 3, 95 lbs.....(Arnold) 3
J. W. & R. H. Loud's Albert Sidney, 6, 91 lbs.....(Rivers) 0
Time, 1:46.

Pools: (Jim Renwick barred) Simoon, $35, and Albert Sidney, $5. Betting—20 to 1 on Jim Renwick, 9 to 1 against Galaxy, 15 to 1 against Simoon, and 25 to 1 against Albert Sidney. Mutuels paid, $5.60.

The dropping of the flag saw Galaxy move off, followed hy Simoon, Albert Sidney and then Jim Renwick. The quarter was reached by Galaxy on a half-length lead, with Albert Sidney now second, and Jim Renwick moving forward to third. Simoon caught Galaxy at the half, and on the lower turn Jim Renwick headed the leaders. The favorite took the lead before reaching the upstretch, and near the third quarter displayed an advantage of fully a length. Jim Renwick continued and coming home in good form won hy a length, Simoon second and a length better than Galaxy third, the rear being covered by Albert Sidney.

Aug. 12th.—Grand Prize of Saratoga; a handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, at $50 each, half forfeit, $10 only if declared by July 1, 1884, with $1,200 added, the second to received $250 and the third $100 out of the stakes; closed with 31 subscribers, of which — declared out; mile and three-quarters.

E. J. McElneel's b h Gen. Monroe, 6, by Tom Bowling, dam Minnie T. Morgan, 126 lbs.....(Blaylock) 1
E. J. Baldwin's Lucky B., 4, 108 lbs.....(Holloway) 2
W. L. Scott's Referee, 4, 107 lbs.....(Lewis) 3
J. Forbes' George L., 4, 98 (carried 99) lbs.....(Fisher) 0
O. Bowie's Compensation, 6, 114 lbs.....(McLaughlin) 0
C. W. Medinger's Emma, 3, 85 lbs, carried 86 lbs.....(Higgs) 0
Time, 3.09.

Pools: Gen. Monroe, $100; Referee, $65; Compensation, $35; George L., $25, and the field, $25. Betting: 5 to 4 on Gen. Monroe, 5 to 2 against Referee, 4 to 1 against Compensation, 6 to 1 against George L., and 8 to 1 against Emma and Lucky B. Mutuels paid, $9.90.

The order at the start was George L., Compensation, Referee, Gen. Monroe, Emma and Lucky B. George L., led to the seven furlong post, when he was caught hy Referee and the latter went forward at the stand (three-quarters of a mile), and showed the way to the back stretch, when Emma ran up on even terms. Emma increased her pace and cut the way almost to the three-quarters, when Blaylock brought Gen. Monroe forward, took the lead easily and held it to the close, winning by three parts of a length, Lucky B. second and six lengths better than Referee, third.

Same day—Purse $400, for all ages, of which $50 to the second, the entrance money ($15 each), to be divided between the second and third horses; horses beaten at Saratoga in 1884 and not having won a race since July 15, allowed 7 lbs.; or if non-winners in 1884, allowed 12 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 15 lbs.; if four years, 20 lbs.; if five years or upwards, 26 lbs.; 6 entries; three-quarters of a mile.

G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, 6 by Joe Hooker, dam Big Gun, 115 lbs.....(McLaughlin) 1
W. L. Cassidy's Saunterer, 6, 108 lbs.....(Blaylock) 2
Louisiana Stable's Glenbar, 3, 108 lbs.....(Arnold) 3
Davis & Hall's Vinton, 3, 93 lbs.....(Higgs) 0
Time, 1.15½.

Pools: Jim Renwick, $85; Saunterer, $25, and the field, $10. Betting: 5 to 1 on Jim Renwick, 2 to 1 against Saunterer, 12 to 1 against Glenbar and 20 to 1 against Vinton. Mutuels paid, $6.50.

Saunterer took the lead at the start and held it down into the lower turn, when Jim Renwick came forward, and taking the lead held it easily to the close, winning hy three lenghts, Saunterer second and six lengths better than Glenbar.

Aug. 13—Purse, $350, of which $50 to the second; entrance free; for three-year-olds; non-winners at Saratoga in 1884 to carry 100 lbs., with sex allowances: winners of 1884 of any sweepstakes of the value of $1,500 to carry 7 lbs. extra; non-winners since June 1st allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs.; one mile and seventy yards.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Shenandoah, by Shannon, dam Demaret, 105 lbs.....(Holloway) 1
Davis & Hall's Vinton, 97, (carried 98), lbs.....(Maynard) 2
Clay & Woodford's The Admiral, 110 lbs.....(Stoval) 3
R. W. Walden's Chanticleer, 114 lbs.....(Blaylock) 0
Time, 1:50¾.

Pools: The Admiral, $130; Shenandoah, $65; Chanticleer, $55, and Vinton, $16. Betting: 5 to 3 on The Admiral, 9 to 5 against Shenandoah, 5 to 2 against Chanticleer, and 12 to 1 against Vinton. Mutuels paid, $15.10.

Chanticleer led off, and held the front for almost a mile, when the others came up about even terms. The finish was exciting, Shenandoah winning by a head, Vinton second, a head in front of The Admiral, and he only a neck better than Chanticleer, last.

Freda Fails Again.

MONMOUTH PARK, Aug. 8th.—The Champion Stakes, for all ages, at $250 each, half forfeit, only $25 if declared by July 1, or $50 if declared by Aug. 1, with $2,000 added; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes, the third to save its stake; closed with 28 subscribers, of which 7 paid $25 and 12 paid $50; mile and a half

Dwyer Bros.' br f Miss Woodford, 4, by Billet, dam Fancy Jane, 113 lbs.....(J. McLaughlin) 1
P. Lorillard's Drake Carter, 115 lbs.....(W. Hayward) 2
G. L. Lorillard's Monitor, 118 lbs.....(Feakes) 3
E. J. Baldwin's Freda, 3, 100 lbs.....(Pepper) 0
F. Gebhard's Eole, 6, 121 lbs.....(W. Donohue) 0
Time, 2.40¾

Betting: 100 to 45 on Miss Woodford, 12 to 5 against Eole, 12 to 1 against Drake Carter, 25 to 1 against Monitor and 35 to 1 against Freda. Pools: Miss Woodford, $800; Eole, $350; Monitor, Drake Carter and Freda, $100 each. Mutuels paid, $7.45.

After a breakaway the flag was dropped, with the five in close order, from which Miss Woodford at once took the lead, and running out clear, led hy a length at the three-quarters and by a length and a half at the end of the half mile, followed by Freda, the same distance in front of Eole, he two in front of Drake Carter and he a length in front of Monitor. As they rounded the turn Miss Woodford increased her lead to two lengths, but there was no change in the order of running, either at the end of the three-quarters or at the mile, other than that Drake Carter had taken third place and was laying alongside of Freda, with Eole close up and a length in front of Monitor. Almost immediately after both Drake Carter and Eole made a hold bid to overtake the flying Miss Woodford, but Eole's chances were instantly settled, for being unable to respond to Donahue's call, he again dropped back fourth and soon after was passed by Monitor. As they reached the turn for the homestretch Drake Carter made some semblance of closing up the gap hy which Miss Woodford led, but, like Eole, he proved unequal to the occasion, and the finish became simply a procession, with Miss Woodford first, the others, with the exception of Drake Carter, nowhere, she winning hy two lengths, with Carter ten in front of Monitor, followed hy Freda and Eole. Time, 2:40¾, of which the first quarter was run in 27½ seconds, the half in 53½, the three-quarters in 1:21½, the mile in 1:48 and the mile and a quarter in 2:15¾. Value to the winner, $3,525.

Who Bair Is.

"Veritas" in the New York *Spirit* gives this sketch of the driver of Maud S.:

I have known Mr. Bair for years, and esteem him highly as a driver and an honest, genial man. He was born in Sadsburyville, Chester county, Pa., about forty miles from Philadelphia, July 6th, 1839. His height is 5 ft. 8½ in., and his average weight 140 lbs. In 1868-9 and '70 he handled trotters at Harrisburg, Pa. In 1871-2 and 3 he was a public trainer at Suffolk Park, Philadelphia. From there he went to Evansville, Ind., and spent the seasons of 1874 and '75, but horse business was dull, and if the farmers furnished hay and oats for their young trotters they expected a man to spend his time for nothing and trust to racing luck for pay. Capt. Stone found an opening for Bair at Chester Park, Cincinnati, in 1876, and he has been actively engaged there ever since, and the Captain remains his fast friend. Bair is of spare build, dark complexion, thin, regular features, sparkling black eyes and jet black mustache. He is of quiet, retiring disposition, but his manners are easy, and he is slow to anger, but has plenty of vim when aroused. He thinks the world of Maud S., and she, evidently, reciprocates the feeling. He has many friends, and instead of hiding his light under a bushel or making a great secret of training details, as some drivers do, he is always ready to impart information. For example, one day I asked him what kind of liniment he had on Maud to assist in keeping her free from soreness. He replied, "I use arnica freely—reduced: say a quart to a gallon of rain water."

THE KENNEL.

Points on Setters.

The writer of Anecdotes on Sports in the *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette* says:

One of the best trainers of setters, who was known as Old Potts, gave out his experience of the art usually in the following way. "Come and take a walk with me this morning, and see me take the first steps to break in this young dog; but stop a moment. Come in here, Cato! or Cæsar! or whatever the name might be. See this wanton young fellow has got a hundred yards ahead already. Come in, I say. Remember this is one of the first secrets," he would add, "in the science of dog-breaking, and it has an influence far beyond your power to conceive. Never suffer your dog, on his road to the ground, to have his nose an inch ahead of you. Even an old dog should be at heel; but with a young one it is indispensable. Keep him literally close to your knee, checking his anxiety to ramble with the voice, or a crack of the whip, and, should those fail, let him feel the lash. The words, 'Come in here,' should be obeyed. Then with a whip in one hand, a powder trier in the other, the dog close to your heel, proceed to throw him off. Choose a piece of ground of good extent, where you are likely to find game. Perhaps you would soon tire, but depend upon it that game killing and the breaking in of dogs are very much mixed up together."

All young dogs, we may add, run wild at first. Their natural exuberance of spirits causes them to dash about in all directions; but they must be made sensible of their faults. When they do right, caress them. We perhaps, however, had better speak in the singular, so when a young dog is told to "Ware chase!" he should be made to understand speedily; it is a warning that he should not soon forget. The following on the subject of punishing dogs is worth repeating: "Whenever a dog, not being in sight of his master at the time has flushed birds, broken fence, or in any other way broken one of those laws, which well-trained dogs do not break, he will be seen to follow his master at a respectable distance and at a sneaking pace, with his delinquency marked palpably upon his countenance; but in such cases the cry of 'Ware!' should be enough. When in fault, the dog's eye, as a rule, cannot meet his master's frown. A look tells the animal he has been in the wrong, and that his owner is aware of the whole thing thoroughly, although in reality he may not do so. It is sometimes amusing to see a young dog who has been scampering after a hare like a mad thing, or a herd of deer, or a flock of sheep, conscience-stricken, come to you with a look that his sin rests upon himself, and that he is thoroughly repentant."

Often people inflict punishment upon dogs without rhyme or reason. While allowing that dogs are intelligent, and that their power of scent is marvellous, and that their ability to go from one part of the country to another without the aid of a compass is equally so, they make no allowances for mistakes the animals may make, and punish them severely for the most trivial errors. At the same time, a sporting dog should be taught to obey the eye and hand more than voice, as he can be taught to "back," or "back-set," by the simple holding up of the hand, and the word "To ho." To back-set is the distinctive characteristic of a promising young dog, and all setters should he broken in to the command "down-charge;" that is not to stir from their point after the discharge of a gun until told so. Many years ago there was a French Count in England named Peltier, who was one of the most amusing of companions, and naturally was well received everywhere among sportsmen. The French break-in their dogs very well to "fetch and carry," but in other respects, such as "breaking fence," they are negligent, so it will not he surprising to hear that when the late Lord Seagrave met the Count in the High-street, Cheltenham, just by the Plough Hotel, with a splendid setter at his heels, his lordship, with a view, perhaps to purchase, inquired if he "was well broken to game." "Ah!" was the Count's reply, "*superb*, when he do hear the rapport of de gun, be fairly runs quite mad."

A setter, we may add, should never be allowed to break ground, or in other words, he should never he in front of his master. Neither should he ever blink his game, which means that he should never move from his "point" until the game rise, whatever may be his inducement to do so. Nimrod speaks of a favorite setter he had over whom six shots were fired in a field of potatoes, and he never stirred from his point, which proved to be a single bird. Mr. Apperly was offered there and then twenty-five guineas for the dog by Mr. Britten, of Oldbury Hall, Atherstone, which was, of course, refused, as dogs like him were not easy to be met with, and Nimrod shot over him for seven more years. This setter, however, had, like the rest of us, his failing, which was a partiality for butter, and in traveling along a road, through a town or a village, about breakfast time, he would enter a house, snatch the butter from off the table, and disappear with it, at a pace which baffled all pursuit.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Abnormal Condition of the Teeth.

Diaorders of the teeth occur frequently in colts between the ages of two and a half and four and a half years—the period for the temporary teeth to be changed for the permanent—when they are very much out of condition, being, as it ia termed, very lean on the ribs, and having long, harsh, and ahaggy coats. Owners say they feed pretty well, bnt their food does them little good. Now, if the month be examined, the canse will, very probahly, at once present itself. It is fonnd very hot, and contains a large quantity of saliva, the resnlt of irritation produced by dentition; which process, it ia likely, has been perfected on one side, although the reverse is the case on the opposite; by which we mean that the temporary teeth on one side have been shed, and their places snpplied with permanent ones; while on the other the temporary remain fixed, or are only partially displaced, adhering to the gum, perhaps by one fang, leaving a portion unattached, and producing considerable irritation; also materially impeding the mandncatory process.

It will be requisite in this case to remove the shell hy means of a pair of shell-tongs or forceps; also, if the shell or grinder be firmly attached, we must have recourse to the same expedient, snpposing the process to have gone on properly on one side, and it is the period for the permanent to snpplant the temporary tooth. We shall thns facilitate and expediate the development of the permanent tooth, and the animal will he enahled to masticate his food with more ease, and more effectnally. It may also be necessary to rasp the edges of the other grinders, which may have become morhidly sharp and pointed, the result of inefficient mastication.

As it is generally early in the spring, when there is a deficiency of nntritions grass, that our attention is more generally directed to these cases, it is advisable to feed with hran and cnt hay, which the animals will eat with less difficulty and less waste than uncnt food. In those becoming greatly emaciated, the administration of tonic medicine will prove very essential in restoring the lost tone and energy of the digestive organs. The important process of dentition is accompanied with mnch more marked effects upon the system in some colts than in others; and it is not an infrequent circnmstance to observe that out of several running together, one or two will do badly during this period, whilst the others will maintain a tolerable condition, yet all are receiving the like treatment.

Morbid or exuberant growth exists in two forms. First, it is general, and confined to the borders or edges of the teeth —the outer edges of the npper molars, and the inner of the lower. The upper teeth normally somewhat overlap the lower externally; consequently when the mouth is shnt the outer edges of the upper, and the inner of the lower, are nnopposed. Secondly, one or more of the dental organs may he increased in size, to such an extent as to project considerably above the level of the rest; say, an inch, more or less. Our attention ia called to the first mentioned class of cases, when we notice a considerable qnantity of nnmasticated grain voided with the dnng, and saliva secreted in an undne degree, evidenced by its driveling from the animal's mouth. On examination we shall find that there are numerons sharp projecting points extending from the nnopposed edges of the molars which have caused laceration of the lining membrane of the cheeks, and probahly, also of that of the tongue.

The treatment here is simple. We must at once remove the offending agents hy means of the tooth-rasp, in the exercise of which we mnst he careful to effect our intentions with as little injury to the month as possible; for it is comparatively rare that we do not bruise the mouth in a greater or less degree, this being dependent on the expertness of the operator, and the tractibility of the horse. For facilitating the act of rasping a so-called balling iron is generally used.

With regard to the cases in which we find one or more of the teeth projecting considerahly above the level of the rest, bare inspection tells us that this state offers a far greater impediment to the proper and effectnal trituradditon of the food than the preceding one, hut we may readily ohtain additional demonstration of the fact hy giving the horse a small qnantity of hay, when we shall perceive that he has the greatest difficnlty in masticating it. He will, however, employ every possible means to do so. He turns his head from side to side, with a pecnliar twisting action of the lower jaw, frequently forcing the mass hy the action of the tongue to the hottom of the mouth, and as frequently passing it np again; until, at last, he lets it fall ont a roughly chewed mass which ia called a "quid," and the horse a "quidder."

It is in consequence of these quids being fonnd in his manger that the horse's mouth is snspected to be amiss. In this instance, the rasp is nnavailable; hnt, having ascertained which is the offending tooth, we must have recourse to the tooth shears or to the various kinds of chisels made for snch cases.

Kindness to Domestic Animals.

There is nothing worse for domestic animals than to scare them half to death. Fright nses np the vital forces more than work, more than the growth of flesh and fat, more than anything else, nnless it is persistent starvation.

We have had two men working for ns, with teams, on the same farm, at the same time. One would take his horses from the stable when they had been refreshed with a few days' rest, and were feeling well, and because they were pretty frisky while they were being harnessed, and the off horse did not keep the furrow well at the first send-off, would get ont of patience and yell at his team until finally they would break into a trot, when he would throw the plow to the full depth into the first hummock he could find, bring the team to a full stop, and hy this time they would he well in a "lather," and quivering with excitement. After he had yelled for a few minntes, and the horses had become fully frightened, they had used up enough strength to move the plow for an hour.

The other man knew better. When he observed, while "hitching np," that the horses' heads were carried high, and that they were feeling first-rate, he would say to himself: "There is a good head of steam on to-day, and I shall be able to get a good day's work out of these fellows if I save it all to he used to the best advantage." Therefore he would speak in as quiet a tone as possible, and move gently ahont, and aim to get his team afield without the risk of any rumpus or excitement, and would bear with a few irregnlarities, such as getting ont of the furrow and pulling hy fits and starts a few times. The consequence would be that when they were warmed up to their work they would move on smoothly, and, at the same time, quickly, and at the end of an hour there would be a row of nice, fresh furrows to show as an equivalent for the "steam" the other man had naed up in mere fret and fume, and worry and passion.

Rational Feeding.

It is a fact that will be readily admitted, hy farmers especially, that they know too little of the construction and organism of the horse. Colvin gives a very clear and simple description of the stomach and digestive organs of this animal which should he read hy every one that has anything to do with a horse. He says: The horse's stomach has a capacity of only about sixteen quarts, while that of the ox has two hnndred and fifty. In the intestines this proportion is reversed, the horse having a capacity of one hundred end ninety quarts against one hundred of the ox. The ox and most other animals have a gall-bladder for the retention of a part of the hile secreted during digestion; the horse has none, and the hile flows directly into the intestines as fast as secreted. This construction of the digestive apparatus indicates that the horse was formed to eat slowly and digest continually bnlky and innutrious food. When fed on hay it passes very rapidly through the stomach into the intestines. The horse can eat hnt five ponnds of hay in an hour, which is charged during mastication with four times its weight of saliva. Now the stomach, to digest it well, will contain but abont ten quarts, and when the animal eats one-third of its daily rations, or seven ponnds, in one and one-half hours, he has swallowed at least two stomachfnls of hay and saliva, one of these having passed to the intestines. Observation has showed that the food is passed to the intestines by the stomach in the order in which it is received. If we feed a horse six quarts of oats it will just fill his stomach, and if, as soon as he finishes this, we feed him the above ration of seven pounds of hay, he will eat sufficient in three-quarters of an hour to have forced the oats entirely out of his stomach into the intestines. As it is the office of the stomach to digest the nitrogenous parts of the feed, and as a stomach full of oats contains four or five times as much of these as the same amount of hay, it is certain that either the stomach must secrete the gastric juice five times as fast, which is hardly possible, or it must retain this food five times as long. By feeding the oats first, it can only be retained long enough for the proper digestion of hay, consequently it seems logical, when feeding concentrated food like oats, with a hulky one like hay, to feed the latter first, giving the grain the whole time between the repasts to be digested.

The awkward, hlundering manner in which many of the driving horses are allowed to travel is more often the fault of the driver than the horse. With a little effort the most lumbering gait can be improved, and by constant attention a horse with any action about him whatever can be transformed into at least a fair roadster. To get over the ground seems to be the main idea of the majority of men who are using driving horses, without stopping to think about the manner in which their horses do it. A good square gaited horse is more pleasant to drive, will sell for more money, and will he more ready sale, even if he is not so fine in form and finish, than one which is his superior in appearance and travels in an awkward manuer. The best time to teach a horse the proper way to move in a hnggy is when it is first given snch work to do.

HERD AND SWINE.

Gerome Cheese.

The following, from the London *Grocer*, is a description of the manufacture of a very popular cheese, known in France under the name of Gerome. It is largely consumed in Paris just as it is ripe, and it would he difficult to mention any cheese which is more delicions at this particular period. It is a soft, round cheese, varying in weight from 4 lhs. to 8 lbs., and is sometimes made with the addition of anise-seed. It is made with milk at the temperature at which it comes from the cow, this being placed in a deep vat holding some forty-five quarts, when it is covered with a wooden lid, in the centre of which is inserted a wooden funnel resembling in form a cnp. To the hottom of this is attached a cloth for straining. When this is not used a small disc is drawn over the hole. The rennet is immediately added, in quantity according to the weather and its strength. In half an hour the whey is divided from the curd with a ladle, and the vat recovered. In another half hour the separation is continued, with the aid of a copper strainer 12 in. by 4 in. When the curd is divided into pieces about the size of a small nut it is taken ont and placed in wooden cylindrical molds, from 5 in. to 9 in. in diameter. Two molds are used for each cheese, the one being fixed into the other, which is somewhat larger in diameter, and has a number of holes pierced in the bottom. The total height of the two when fixed is from 14 in. to 16 in. The curd entirely drains in this mold and in about twelve hours will have sunk to about the height of the bottom and the larger part of it, so the top part can be taken off. The cheese is then placed in another mold of the same diameter as the hottom one, and put upon the shelf upside down. After six hours it is again turned, and this turning is continued twice daily for the two following days. In draining the whey the molds are placed upon sloping shelves which are furnished with a rim at the edge, as in the Camenbert cheese rooms in Normandy. The whey runs off and is collected in a receptacle placed at the side of the table for the purpose. The temperature of the room in which this operation takes place should he from 59 degs. to 64 degs. Fahr. The next thing to be done is to salt the cheeses, which for this purpose are placed npon small boards made of beech, and upon which layers of fine salt are sprinkled. The surface of the cheese must he well salted, and the operation repeated every three or four days, care being taken that it is turned each time. This turning is continued twice daily for three days after salting, and the surfaces of the cheeses each time are gently moistened with tepid water. When sufficiently dry on the crust they are removed to the drying room, thirty grammes of salt having been used in the salting process. In this *sechoir*, or drying room, the cheese shelves are built one above the other, so that large numbers of cheeses can be kept in a small space and well cured, providing the temperature and aeration are complete. In Summer the process of ripening is frequently conducted in the open air, the cheeses being protected with cloths to keep off flies and the sun; but during the other parts of the year a specially prepared room is invariably used. When thoroughly dry they are removed to the cave or cellar for the completion of the process, and they are very carefully managed. This cave must he in good condition, with a draught of air passing through it; but if the temperature is too low the cheeses crack and lose quality. The time they remain here is determined by the season and size of the cheese, the maker judging this for himself. The largest, however, are generally kept from three to four months. While in this compartment they are often turned, and washed with tepid water slightly salted, and daily examined to see whether they are ripening too rapidly. When they are brick-red in appearance and the surface sufficiently firm to yield to the pressure of the finger they are ready for market. A good Gerome is firm on the exterior, rich and oily, and has a few small holes in the interior; while inferior makes, like inferior Gruyere, have numbers of large holes, are fragile, easily crumbled, and sometimes become soft and pulpy when the whey has not been properly extracted from them.

Floors and Walls of a Milk House.

The editor of the *Canadian Dairyman* says, in reply to a correspondent, that a dry cellar floor may he made as follows: Four parts coarse gravel or broken stone and sand, and one part each of lime and cement, are mixed together dry. The lime is slacked separately, and mixed with just water enough to cement the whole well together. Six or eight inches of the mixture is then put on the hottom, and when well set, another coating is put on, consisting of one part cement and two of sand.

The following is given as successful in preventing damp walls: Cement mixed, say in a wash basin, with water until about the consistency of cream, and then applied thickly with a large paint brush. Mixture must be constantly stirred to prevent the cement from settling to the bottom. On account of this rapid settling it must be mixed only in small quantities, say half a gallon at a time. It will he easily brushed off when first put on, bnt will harden in 24 hours.

The *American Cultivator* very sensibly advises that at this season the drinking-places where stock are watered should be well cleaned, at least once a week. Leaves and sediment rapidly decay in warm weather, and there will be consequent damage to the health of stock and the purity of milk given by cows. So large a portion of pure milk is water that the quality of water which cows have to drink becomes very important.

Calves fed by hand, and also suckling calves at weaning time, often scour. The *North British Agriculturist* suggests the following treatment: "Give one to two glasses of brandy, which I use sometimes with a very little water and sometimes neat. Given from a small bottle the calves don't choke. If again attacked, repeat the dose." We have found that feeding whole corn was a great help in such cases.

POULTRY.

Mating Fowls for Breeding.

In speaking of mating fowls for breeding the *Poultry Keeper* says:

It is a fact recognized and admitted hy all poultry breeders that in selecting fowls for breeding it is desirable the ages of the cock and hen should vary. It is generally admitted that the strongest and best chickens are produced from a young cockerel and two-year-old hens; but unfortunately, however, the chickens of such parentage have too frequently a large proportion of males, and therefore it is that some breeders prefer a two-year-old cock to put with pullets. This rule must not, however, be looked upon as imperative as to either case; there are exceptions to both, and good chickens may also he produced from cock and hens all of the same age. One thing ought always to he borne in mind, that in mating your fowls less than a year old their chickens will always be backward in fledging; neither is it desirable to breed from fowls after they have passed their third year. The male bird has the most influence upon the color of the progeny and upon what are usually known as the fancy points, while the form, size and useful qualities are principally derived from the hen. As to the crossing of a breed, the cockerels in the progeny will more or less resemble the father, while the pullets follow the mother, and a knowledge of this fact is of much importance to those who wish to breed back to the original strain. In the larger breeds it is frequently desirable to increase the size or to render more prominent some portion of the body. In such cases a cross with a hen of a foreign breed should he employed. If, on the contrary, it is the plumage which is sought to be modified, then it is the male bird that should be thrown in. The same rule should also be adopted in breeding the cross out again or in retaining any new characteristics.

Experiments with Incubators.

Experiments with incubators of ten different makers have been tried by the editor of the new and bright little *Poultry Keeper* of Chicago. These conclusions were arrived at:

That the proper heat is 102 the first week and 103 till the nineteenth day, when it should he 104.

That when the heat is kept too high the chicks dry in the shell at the time of hatching.

That chicks will come out under a low temperature, but do not absorb the yolk properly, and are consequently weak.

That the higher the temperature the more moisture is required.

That turning the eggs twice a day is sufficient.

That they will hatch when turned only once a day.

That fresh eggs hatch sooner than those partially stale.

That the eggs from Asiatics do not stand, or rather require, as much heat for incubation as some others.

That a good warm bath to an enfeebled chick just from the shell is highly beneficial.

That no sprinkling of eggs is necessary during incubation.

That eggs from confined fowls are not always reliable for hatching.

That eggs are injured for hatching purposes to a certain extent hy shipping long distances.

That badly shaped eggs, though sometimes hatching, are not reliable.

The cost of keeping fowls varies according to the climate, cost of food in different localities, etc., hnt the cost of keeping the different breeds in laying time does not vary so much as the breeders of the smaller varieties would have us believe. It costs more to grow the large breeds to the laying age than it does the smaller ones, hnt after they reach that age there is but little difference in the amount of food necessary to keep fowls of the different breeds in laying time, the "poultry authorities" who tell us that the Leghorns and other small breed "eat only one-quarter as much" the larger breeds, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

YACHTING.

The Pacific Y. C. Cruise.

The principel event in yachting circles last week was the cruise of the Pacific Yacht Cluh to Vallejo last Saturday. Pursnant to orders, the following yachts assemhled off Front street wharf: Aggie, Lurline, Halcyon, Nellie, Fleur de Lis, Whitewing, Annie and Ariel. Nellie and Ramhler, however, failed to start with the fleet, hut went np afterwards, while Casco had gone np sooner. No official time was taken on the up trip, and the yachts did not start by any means evenly. The nsual Summer wind was hlowiug, and the tide was on the last of the ehb. The flood tide was not felt until after passing Raccoon straits. Nothing of consequence occurred on the way up; the wind holding steady and the sea smooth. The vessels arrived in the following order: Aggie, Lurline, Fleur de Lis, Halcyon, Annie, Whitewing and Ariel. The actual time consumed hy each yecht was roughly as follows: Aggie, 2 hours 58 minutes, Lurline 3 hours 1 minute, Fleur de Lis, 3 hours 3 minutes, Halcyon, 3 hours 18 minntes, Annie, 3 hours 19 minutes, Whitewing, 3 hours 27 minntes Ariel 3 hours 28 minntes, pretty close together in a run of 28 miles. The yachts took up positiona to the northward of Georgia etreet wherf, and near the Mare Island shore. The fleet was leter on augmented hy the arrival of Nellie, Ramhler and Spray.

The afternoon end eveming was epent as is usuel on these occasions, and at 11:15 the next morning the preparatory gun was fired and after sail made. At 11:30, on the firing of the starting gun, gronnd was hroken, forward sail set end the yachts all mede a hitch to the northward, catted their anchors and made what light sail they thonght correct.

The Commodore was the first one to go about and was soon followed hy the fleet crossing the sterting line, as follows: Annie, Fleur de Lie, Ramhler, Aggie, Whitewing, Ariel, Spray, Lurline, Nellie and Halcyon. As there was a pleasant sailing hreeze and as the yachts were pretty well hunched they all made a most heantiful feature. The position of the fleet did not change much as far as the light-house on Mare Island, with the exception that Lnrline went to the fifth place going to windward of Ariel at such a little distance that one could jump off her main hoom into the latter's deck withont any exertion. The start was made at jnst high water, and when the yachts got out into San Pahlo hey they found a nice whole sail breeze, and hed a strong ehh tide under their sterns which shoved them rapidly to windward. As soon as Whitewing, Nellie, Halcyon and Spray could weather Mare Islend they went ahout and made a long leg ou the port tack, Murphy on the Nellie occasionally giving his vessel what is termed a "pilot boat luff," shooting to windward as long as tbe vessel held her way and then letting her fall hack on the same tack. The wind held steady and well to the southwerd, hut these vessels did not heve the seme force of tide as the helance of the fleet which kept close aloug the Contra Costa shore. Lurline carried her staysail which sets remarkahly well on the wind, while most of the others had only working canvas set. After weathering Piuole the wind hauled more to the southward and eastward, enahling all the vessels to weether Point Pedro on the port tack and fetcb hetween Point San Quentin and the Marine Islands hefore going abont. The race for first place hed now narrowed down to Aggie, Lnrline and Fleur de Lis. The two former here went ahont too soon as Whitewiug hy keeping further in shore got that slaut out of San Rafael Valley, and was enahled to lay her course right along the Marin shore, while the others were still close hauled and pointed a point and a half to leeward of her. Aggie seemed to he sailed very wildly, making what "old ealts" call an alphahet with her wake. Fleur de Lis maintained her advantage thus gained and rounded the winuing stakeboat first, followed hy Aggie, Lurline, Nellie, Halcyon, Annie, Whitewing, Ariel, Rambler, Casco, (which had come ont from Carquinez straits eoon after the start), and Spray, the latter picking np the stakehoats and towiug them to Saucelito. Too mnch credit cennot he given to White for ths efficieut eailing of his vessel, and for the good judgmeut displayed in the course taken hy him, hy which he heat the fleet on eveu terms. Herewith is the official time of the race;

	Actual time. h. m. sec.	Corrected time. h. m. sec.
Fleur de Lis	2 44 39	2 37
Nellie	2 49 17	2 39 44
Lurline	2 46 32	2 46 32
Aggie	2 48 20	2 46 41
Halcyon	2 56	2 56
Annie	3 16 38	3 0 23

Spray time not takeu at Vallejo. Rambler and Whitewing went on wrong side of home stake boat—lline nol taken.

This result givee the Aggie, the ackuowledged flyer of the fleet, ouly fourth place, a ridiculous position for a vessel with her reputation iu such a comparatively small fleet. If Mr. McDonough—if he does not desire to sail his own yacht—would get some professional hoat sailer, or some capable amateur, to take the tiller on such affairs as this, iustead of allowing inexperienced hands and novices to have the handliug of her, his yacht would make a much hetter showing.

We fail to see, however, why time allowance should he allowed on a cruise such as this, in which it is all dead to windward work, at the same rate as over the cluh course, which embraces all points of sailing, more especially as there is no prize or flag offered to the winner. If a gentieman can afford to eqnip and run a yacht of any size, he ehould have the credit—if he makes the fastest time—of having the fleetest yacht, hoat against boat.

The plens for Ex-Commodore Floyd's new steam yecht are all finished, and work will he commenced on her as soon as he can sail the Ariel, which letter he never uses.

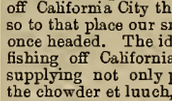
There ia seemingly not much interest taken in the San Francisco Yacht Clnh Annnal Regatta, which is to he regretted, as a full entry in cluh races gives a healthy stimnlus to the eport.

FISH.

Fourth Annual Fish and Cruise of the Robin Hood Club.

MR. EDITOR:—It was the geueral regret of the members of onr cluh that prior engagements connected with your paper, prevented your accepting an invitation to join our last party, hut we hope hefore the season closes to heve the pleasure of your company. Thinking our cruise would interest some of your readers, I have, at the request of our club, briefly given you the particulars, for we hold our fishing parties and chowder lnnches are always worth joining. As usual, we took the sloop yacht, Annie, and were off from Clay etreet at 7:30 eharp, under the commend of the genial and fun-loving John Leary. Our first point of destination was Angel Island, to catch the tide on the turn so that we might also catch the fish, where we arrived after a tedious passage, in which we did not catch the wind, whatever the early hird may do catching the worm. We never had much faith in early rising, and in no case that we know of is this much-vannted virtue so completely lost as when pnt in practice in early yacht sails on onr hay. Arriving at the Island, business was attended to without delay. Somehow the fishing, like the sailing, proved slow work, prohably hecause the hoys paid more attention to stealing a drink than to catching a hite. Suddenly all was excitement and noise, for our worthy chief cook, Mr. Thornhill, iu getting away slyly with a hottle of the very hest Martel hrandy, lost his halance and went head first overhoard. All hands were piped to the rescue, and though the unlucky man was fished out none the worse for the mishap except a soaking, that made him wish it was time to light the fire for lunch. The hrandy unfortunately was lost. His excuse wae that he did not mean to take the hrandy for his own nse, hut to keep it for culinary purposes, and on account of his punishment the hoys accepted his excuse. Still many of the cluh never refer to the matter without a sly laugh and the elevation of the tip of the dexter finger to the extreme point of the nose, though what is meant hy the last movement we do not know. After things were straightened out and Mr. Thornhill made as comfortahle es possihle, it was concluded hetter fishing and more of it could he had off California City than where we were, and so to that place our smart little sloop was at once headed. The idea proved correct. The fishing off California City was reelly good, supplying not only plenty of choice fish for the chowder et luuch, hut leaving plenty for our friends at home. Altogether we must have caught ahout 80 ponnds. At the proper time we went eshore for lunch, in the preparation of which, eided hy hrother Shuppert, no mean cook himself, Mr. Thornhill put all his former achievements in the shade and made everyhody happy. It is astonishing how everyhody loves everyhody after a good dinner, and in the happy feeling, thus created even the loss of the Martel hrandy was forgotten and forgiven. Nothing occurred during or after the luuch to mar our pleasure, except that the worthy president Mr. Hansley, was snddenly overcome hy the heat and evinced a desire to sleep that was unpleasant. To prevent any aimilar attacks, he was pnt to hed aboard the Annie, made qnite comfortahle, and then as the hreeze had freshened into a juvenile gale, the sails let loose for the usual afternoon cruise ronnd the hay. During thie the president did not sleep so much as we expected. His ailment took another form, nrging him into a vociferous mood, and causing him with mnch comicality, and in a G Major tone to sing: "S'life son the ocean swave," in the original Chinese tongue. The affair was a grand euccess, though some of us did land dripping from the spray. The only disappointmeut was the absence of our accomplished and genial friend, the Field Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which we sincerely trust will not happen on our next trip. Truly yours, R. H. C.

IN THE STUD.



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—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Monday Sept. 1st.

No. 1.—Running; Golden Gate Purse, $500; two-year-olds; three-quarter mile dash; four moneys.

J. C. Simpson's ch c Cito, hy Joe Hooker; dam Too Soon, hy Norfolk.

Wm. Bool's hlk g, by Thad Stevens; dam Gypsy, by Hercnles.

Wm. M. Murray's ch s Estill, by Norfolk; dam, Lady Jane.

James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens; dam Katie Pease.

H. G. Carrillo's ch m Mamie D., by Wheatley; dam hy Lodi.

No. 2.—Running; Pardee Purse, $500; free for all; four moneys.

W. Kelley's h g Jon Jon, hy Monday; dam, Plaything.

S. J. Jones' b s Forest King, by Monday; dam, Abbie W.

Closed under published conditions.

No. 3.—Trotting; 2;22 class; purse, $800; four moneys.

A. Waldstein's b s Albert W., hy Electioneer; dam by John Nelson.

E. M. Fry's b g Arah, hy Arthurton; dam, Lady Hamilton.

J. W. Donathan's gr g Allen Roy, hy Patchen Vernon; dam unknown.

John A. Goldsmith's b m Manon, hy Nutwood.

Pat Farrell's b g Vanderlynn, hy Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam, a Joseph mare.

Second Day, Tuesday Sept. 2d.

No. 4—Trotting; 4-year-olds and under; purse $600; 4 moneys.

H. McGregor's gr g Centaur, by Sultan; dam Bellevue Maid.

L. J. Rose's br m Neluska, hy Sultan; dam Gretchen.

John A. Goldsmith's hr m Regina, hy Electioneer.

Wilbur F. Smith's blk g Thapsin, by Berlin; dam Lady Hubbard.

Closed under published conditions.

No. 5—Trotting; 3-minute class; purse $600; 4 moneys.

E. M. Fry's h g Rob Roy, hy Gen. Benton; dam Nettie, hy Norfolk.

L. J. Rose's hlk g Le Grange, by Sultan; dam Georgiana, by Overland.

John A. Goldsmith's h g Joe Arthurton, by Arthurton.

Wm. Bihler's h m Blanche, by Gen. McClellan; dam hy John Nelson.

Closed under published conditions.

Third Day—Wednesday, Sept. 3d.

No. 6—Running; free for all; 2-mile dash; purse $500; 4 moneys.

Wm. Boot's br c Padre, hy Thad Stevens, dam Gipsy.

Wm. M. Murray's hr s Birdcatcher, hy Spectre, dam by Young Melbourne.

M. M. Allen's ch s Jocko, by Caribon, dam Reply, by Enquirer.

Charles H. Thomas' ch s Balboa, hy Norfolk, dam Maggie Dale.

H. G. Carrillo's hr g Garfield, by Langford, dam by Lodi.

No. 7—Running; free for all; three-qnarter mile and repeat; purse, $500; $300, $150, $50.

James Adams' b m Aunt Betsey, by Hardwood, dam Peggy Ringold.

S. J. Jones' b s Forest King, by Monday, dam Abbie W.

Wm. M. Murray's b s Stanislaus, by imp. Partisan, dam Mother of Modoc.

Closed nnder published conditions.

No. 8—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse, $800; four monies.

I. De Turk's b s Anteeo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.

A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Belle.

Armstrong & Carrington's hlk s Rarus, Jr., pedigree unknown.

Pat Farrell's Marin, by Quinn's Patchen, dam unknown.

Wm. Bourke's b g Johnny, by Auctioneer Johnny, dam unknown.

James M. Learned's b s Adrian, hy Reliance, dam Adriana, hy Shenandoah, 926.

Wilbur F. Smith's h g Adair, by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee.

Fourth Day.—Thursday, Sept. 4th.

No. 9—Trotting; three-y ear-olds and under; purse, $600; four monies.

Rancho del Paso's ch h Robert Lee, hy Nutwood.

G. W. James' b g Peyton, by Electioneer, dam Miss Peyton.

J. C. Simpson's hr c Anlevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine, hy Bonnie Scotland.

A. A. Yeager's h m Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.

L. J. Rose's d s Kismet, 2 years, by Sultan, dam Saucehox, by Saucepan.

G. W. Trahern's b c Foucher, hy Nephew, dam by Vernon Patchen.

Charles H. Thomas' gr s Pope Leo, by Romeri, dam by Crichton.

No. 10—Trotting; yearlings; purse $250; three moneys; mile dash.

Rancho del Paso's b c Senator, by Echo, dam by Young Morsl.

C. F. Taylor's ch c Trevati, by Sterling, dam by Flaxtail.

M. Toomey's b c Transit, by Prompter, dam Venus, by Cal. Dexter.

A. Waldstein's ch s Bonauza, by Arthurton, dam John Nelson.

A. C. Dietz's b f Daphne, by Buccaneer, dam Alma.

L. J. Rose's Bay Colt, by Sultan, dam by Geo. Wilkes.

No. 11—Pacing; free for all; purse, $500; four monies. (Corette to wagon).

This race not filling has been re-opened. Entries to close with Secretary, September 2d, 1884.

Fifth Day.—Friday, Sept. 5th.

No. 12—Trotting; 2:35 class; purse, $800.

Geo. W. Baylis' h g James H., pedigree unknown.

A. C. Dietz's br m Olivelte, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Belle.

James Corcoran's blk m Kitty Almont, by Tilton Almont, dam Gracie, by Hamlet.

Armstrong & Carrington's blk Rarus, Jr., pedigree unknown.

John A. Goldsmith's h s Gny Wilkes, by Geo. Wilkes, dam hy Mambrino Patchen.

No. 13—Trotting; two-year-olds; purse, $400; four monies.

J. D. Young's br s Colonel Hawkins.

Rancho del Paso's b h Lohregrin, by Echo, dam by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.

L. J. Rose's h s Stamboul, hy Sultan, dam by Hamtonian.

Closed under pnhlished conditions.

No. 14—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse, $800; four monies.

E. Downer's ch g Tump Winston, by Primns, dam Lady Don.

J. W. Donalhan's blk g B. B., by Bellfounder, dam unknown.

John A. Goldsmith's b m Sister, hy Admiral.

Peter Johnson's hlk g Scandinavian, by Blackhawk Morgan.

Closed nnder published conditions.

Sixth Day.—Saturday, Sept. 6th.

No. 15—Ladies' Tournament; purse, $100; $25 for the most graceful rider; second, $15; third, $10; for the most skillful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10.

No. 16—Bicycle race; free for all; one mile dash; purse, $100; first, $50; second, $30; and the third, $20.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; purse, $1,000; $500 to first horse; $250 to second horse; $150 to third horse; and $100 to fourth horse.

This race did not fill, and has heen re-opened, with Director barred, and Nellie R. to wagon. Entries to close with Secretary August 23d, 1884.

No. 18—Running; free for all; two miles and repeat; purse, $5,000; four monies.

Entries to close with the Secretary Sept. 2d, 1884.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Five to enter and three to start in all the above races, hut the Board reserves the right, in all the races in the above programme, to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse to accompany nomination. Purses of four monies divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, and fifteen per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall he entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races, entries not declared ont hy six P. M of the day preceding the race, shall he require to start. When there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must he named at 6. P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Non-starters in running races will he held for entrance under rule 3.

Racing colors to he named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will he required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must he named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races, to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st 1884.

L. WALKER, Secretary, A. C. DIETZ, President.

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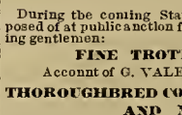
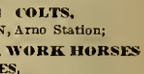
1884. 1884.





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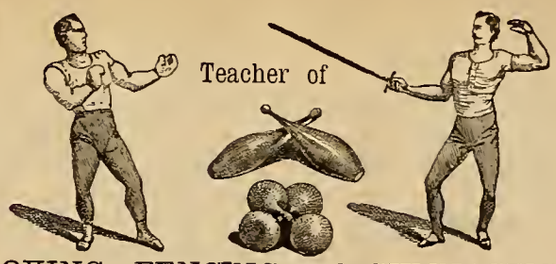
L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

LOUIS GERICHTEN,



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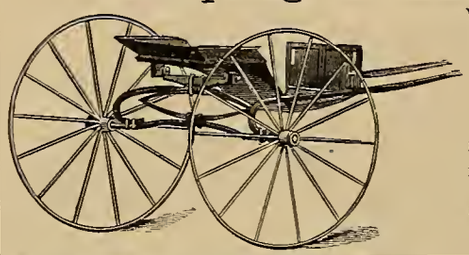

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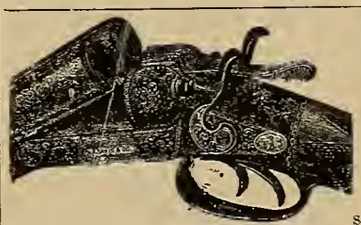

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Annual Fair
—OF THE—
SONOMA and MARIN
DISTRICT
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.
(DISTRICT NO. 4,)
—AT—

Petaluma,

August 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1884.

The District comprises the counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano and Lake.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Tuesday, August 26, 1884.

No. 1—Running, free for all, dash of one mile. Purse $300.
No. 2—Trotting, 2:40 class. Purse $800.
No. 3—Trotting, district, for three-year-olds. Purse $300.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 27.

No. 4—Running, district, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit $100 added. $25 to second horse. One mile dash.
No. 5—Trotting, 2:22 class. Purse $1,000.
No. 6—Trotting, district, 2:40 class. Purse $400.

Third Day—Thursday, August 28.

No. 7—Running, for two-year-olds. $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added. $50 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile dash.
No. 8—Running, free for all, purse $500. Mile and repeat.
No. 9—Pacing, 2:20 class. Purse $600.

Fourth Day—Friday, August 29.

No. 10—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below fixed valuation, and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One-and-one-fourth mile dash.
No. 11—Trotting, district, for yearlings, purse $150 Mile dash.
No. 12—Trotting, 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.

Fifth Day—Saturday, August 30.

No. 13—Running, free for all, purse $900. Two mile dash.
No. 14—Running, consolation purse, $150. $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times 15 lbs. from their entitled weight. One mile dash.
No. 15—Trotting, free for all, Director to wagon. Purse $1,000.
No. 16—Trotting, district, for gentlemen's roadsters; purse $150; owners to drive; to road wagons or carts weighing not less than 150 pounds.

Horses in all district races must have been owned in the district June 1, 1884.

The track has just received a dressing and is in first rate condition—both fast and safe.

Entries to close August 1, 1884.

—o—

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the yearling trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. All purses unless otherwise specified divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct color, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. McM. SHAFTER, President.
W. E. Cox, Secretary.

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National Association

—OF—

TROTTING

Horse Breeders,

Eighth Annual Meeting.

NEW YORK DRIVING

Club Grounds,

Morrisiana, New York.

SEPT. 9th, 10th, and 11th next.

$28,000 IN TROTTING STAKES.

Stakes for three, four and five-year-olds, for 2:25, 2:30 and 2:40 stallions, and for 2:30 and 2:40 mares, will be trotted for by selected representatives of the great breeding establishments and prominent owners of trotting stock throughout the United States and Canada. The events will include the celebrated

WILSON STAKES,

For Four-Year-Olds. Present Value

$9,100,

To be Increased by the Payment of $50 *each due from those of the present*

49 Nominations

Which Start. Sensational Performances May Reasonably be Expected.

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L. D. Parker, Secretary.

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—OF—

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P. A. Finnigan, Esq.,

(In consequence of sale of Ranch.)

....ON....

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3d,

At 10 A. M., at the

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Oakland Race Track.

Catalogues now Ready.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

Embryo Stakes.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN THE EMBRYO STAKES, FOR FOALS OF 1881, to be trotted on Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1884, a declaration fee of $10 for each (non-starting) nomination will be due on the 1st day of September next. If the above named declaration fee of $10 be not then paid, a forfeit of $25 on each nomination will become due on the 20th day of October following, and in case of failure to pay the forfeit on that day the whole amount of the Stake, ($100), for each nomination, will be held against the subscriber.

BEN. E. HARRIS, Secretary,
1609 Washington St.

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N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

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A Nutwood Stallion

3 YEARS OLD, 15¼ HANDS HIGH, WEIGHED JAN. 1, 1884, 1,085. Has shown a 2:45 gait on one month's track work. His dam is by John Nelson. The colt will be at the State Fair if not previously sold.

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Sacramento, Cal.

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San Buena Ventura, Cal.

Stockton Fair,

BEGINNING

Tuesday, September 23,

AND ENDING

Saturday, Sept. 27th.

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Grand Promenade Concert at Masonic Music Hall, Stockton, Each Evening of the Fair.

Ten Cash Prizes for Ladies' Equestrianism.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse that wins a part of the purse.

In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. of purse.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

Entries close August 1st, 1884, with the Secretary.

Entrance fee 10 per cent.

For full conditions see small speed programme.

—o—

TUESDAY, September 23.

No. 1—$2,000—United States stallion—Trotting race—Free for all—Purse $2,000, and $500 extra to the horse that beats the best stallion record.
A. Waldstein's b h Albert W.
P. Farrell's b b Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's blk h Director.
J. A. Goldsmith's br h Monroe Chief.

No. 2—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:36 class; purse $1,000.
Armstrong & Carrington's b h Rarus, Jr.
John McIntyre's ch g Ned Forrest.
Geo. Bayless' b g James H.
L. J. Rose's blk g La Grange.
J. D. Young's br g Colonel Hawkins.
P. Farrell's b b Menlo.
Wm. Bihler's b m Blanche.
Wm. Johnson's blk b Fred Arnold.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b h Guy Wilkes.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b g Joe Artburton.
W. H. E. Smith's b g Ralph Bugbee.

No. 3—$100; district running; mile dash; for two year-olds or under. Purse $400.
G. W. Trahern's ch m Laura T.
E. T. Lowry's c b b Joe Walker.
E. T. Lowry's ch h Jack Frost.
A. Miller's b f ——
A. Miller's b f Henrietta.

No. 5—$100; District trotting; four-year-old class. Purse $400.
Sargent Bros.' Jim Mulvenna.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Madaline.
P. W. Dudley's blk m Baby Mine.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

No. 6—$600—Pacific Coast running—Selling race; valuation $1,000, with three pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above; mile and repeat. Purse $600.
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari. $500.
D. S. Terry's ch f Nealie. $600
E. B. Johnson's b h Belshaw. $400.
N. Kelly's b g Jon Jon. $1,200.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S. $1,000.
W. M. Murray's ch g Billy Foote. $800.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday. $800.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, $1,000.

No. 8—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000 (closed March 15th, with fourteen entries.)
E. Gidding's b c Bay Rose.
A. A. Yeager's b f Nona Y.
J. A. McClond's b c Mt. Vernon.
G. W. Trabern's br c Voncher.
D. S. Rosenbaum's br f Tabbie Rosenbaum.
Jno. William's s c Lelaps.
J. C. Simpson's br c Antevolo.
J. E. Durham b c McVeagh.
C. Thomas' g c Pope Leo.
L. U. Shippee's b f Quaker Girl.

No. 9—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:22 class, Purse $1,200.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
A. Waldstein's b h Albert W.
J. B. McDonald's b h Brigadier.
J. W. Donathan's g g Allan Roy.
P. Farrell's b g Vanderlynn.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Manon.

THURSDAY, September 25.

Ladies' Equestrianism—Open to Pacific Coast. Five moneys—Aggregate $100.

No. 10—$800; Pacific Coast running; free for all; mile and repeat. Purse $800.
Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor.
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar.
S. J. Jones' b h Forest King.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
Col. C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Nellie Peyton.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.
Chas. Thomas' ch h Balboa.

No. 11—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:27 class Purse $1,000.
J. M. Learned b h Adrain.
P. John's blk g Scandinavian.
A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette.
L. J. Rose's br m Neluska.
G. W. Wilson's ch h Bismarck.
Wm. Bourk's b g Johnnie.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer.
Jas. McCord's blk g L. B.
P. Farrell's b h Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister.
E. Downer's ch g Tump Winston.
W. B. Todhunter's ch m Huntress.
I. De Turk's b h Anteeo.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L.
Blanche, b m, by Grey McClellan, dam by John Nelson—Wm. Bihler.

No. 13—$500; Pacific Coast novelty race; 1½ mile dash; $100 to each one-half mile, balance to winner of last half. Purse $500.
Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor.
Hill & Gries' b m Dottie Dimple.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S.
C. Dorsey s b h Stanislaus.
A. A. Pinney's ch h Nick of the Woods.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield.

FRIDAY, September 26.

No. 14—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for four-year-olds (closed March 15th, with eight entries). Purse $1,000.
Jas. Garland's br f Regina.
W. F. Smith blk g Thapsiu.
Jno. Williams' br m Lucilla.
L. J. Rose's g g Center.

No. 16—$400; district trotting; 2:36 class. Purse $400.
W. Morris' s h Upright.
Harris & Gorland's b g Wormwood.
F. S. Hatch's b g James G. Blaine.
W. W. Worthing's blk m Maud W. W. W.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Magdalene.
P. W. Dudley's blk h Revolution.

No. 17—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:21 class. Purse $1,000.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
J. W. Gorton's b m Big Lize.
Jno. Dexter's b m Magdallah.
Louis Duncan's b g Louis D.

SATURDAY, September 27.

Ladies' Equestrianism—For residents of district only; five moneys; aggregate $100.

No. 18—$500; district running; mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $500.
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari.
D. S. Terry's ch f Nealie.
Geo. Harrison's br g Amanda L.
R. R. Potter's b h Kelpie.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.

No. 19—$300: Pacific Coast pacing; 2:25 class. Purse $500.
W. F. Odell's b g Shaker.
G. W. Wilson's b m Lydia W.
Jno. O'Rourke's b m Little Em.
Chas. David's b h Sam Lewis.
J. W. Donathan's s g Belmont Boy.
H. J. Agnew's b m Maude.
P. Fitzgerald's blk h Killarney.
P. W. Dudley's b g Robert E.
S. C. Tryon's b g Prince.

No. 20—$1,000; State trotting; for two-year-olds (closed March 15th, with nine entries). Purse $1,000.
L. J. Rose's b c Kismet.
S. K. Trefry's b c Apex.
G. W. Trahern's b c Paul Shirley.
I. L. Ramsdell's blk f Luella.

—o—

Agricultural District No. 2 comprises the counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern, State of California.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

—o—

Board of Directors for 1884.

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NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208, Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

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FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

SAN MATEO

—AND—

Santa Clara County

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

No. 5,

—TO BE HELD AT—

San Jose, Cal.

—ON—

September 29th & 30th

—AND—

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

INCLUSIVE.

Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th—First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
H. Stover, s g Quebec, 6 years, by Norfolk—by Belmont
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, blk m Dotty Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—unknown.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
J. S. Adams, m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson, b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
W. Boots, ch g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J Baldwin, b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.

No. 2—Running; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
Matt Storn, b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley—Janett.
Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
G. Pacheco, Mamie D., by Wheatley—Lodi.

No. 3—Running; two mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 25th.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
G. Pacheco, hr g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi.
W. L. Appleby, h s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
W. Boots, br c Padre, by Thad Stevens—Gipsy.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30th—Second Day.

No. 4, trotting, 3-minute class, did not fill, and we substitute in its stead a purse of $500 for 2:35 class, divided, $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third. Entries to close August 19th.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
E. M. Fry, b g Arab, by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton,
A. Waldenstein, b g Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. B. McDonald, b s Brigadier, by Happy Medium, dam Lady Turner.
J. W. Donathan, g g Allen Roy, by Patchen Vernon, dam unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith, b m Manon, by Nutwood.
Pat Farrell, b g Vanderlynn, by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 6—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
J. M. Learned's h s Adrian, by Reliance, dam Adriana
Armstrong & Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr.—pedigree unknown.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph, dam by Langford.
H. McGregor's g g Centre, by Sultan, dam Belleview Maid.
I. De Turk's b s Anteeo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
W. Bourke's h g Johnnie, by Anctioneer Johnnie, dam unknown.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin, by Qninn's Patchen, dam unknown.
W. F. Smith's blk g Thapsin, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy—pedigree unknown.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Running; half mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second.
H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfork—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle; pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Preminm, by Castor.
J. W. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
A. A. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.
Delaney & Ayres' s m Trade Dollar, by Norfork—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.
A. A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson.
Chas. H. Thomas' s s Balboa, by Norfork—Maggie Dale.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.
E. B. Johnston's b h Belshaw, by Wildidle—unknown. $400.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday. $800.
G. Howson's ch h Rondo, by Norfork—Belmont. $500.
W. Boots' h f, by Bob Wooding—Gladiola. $500.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skilful rider, $25, second $15, third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
G. W. Baylis, b g James H., pedigree unknown.
Ell Fry, b g Rob Roy, by Gen Benton, dam Nettie.
W. Dudly, s h John Freenor, by Orickson, dam unknown.
San Mateo Stock Farm, b s Guy Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen.
Pat Farrell, h s Menlo, by Nutwood.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.
L. D. Babb, b m Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
J. C. Simpson, h c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
G. W. James, b g Peyton, by Electioneer, dam Miss Peyton.
W. F. Smith, b f Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Chas. H. Thomas, g s Pope Leo, by Romero, dam by Crichton.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 lbs. weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 lbs.; purse $50; $30 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third horse.

Pacing Race; 2:25 class; purse $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third. Five to enter and three to start. Same to take place during the fair; date to be decided on hereafter.
Jno. O'Rourke, b m Little Em.
J. C. Tryon, b g Prince.
M. F. Odel, b g Shaker.
P. W. Dudly, Robert E.
J. W. Donathan, s g Belmont Boy.
Chas. David, b s Sam Lewis.
H. J. Agnew, b m Maude.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to second horse.
Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
S. Pacheco, s m Mamie D., by Wheatley—by Lodi.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Nellie Peyton, by imp. Hurrah.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford, by Lodi.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
W. L. Appleby, h s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $50 to first horse at first quarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.
H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle. Pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple by Ben Wade—unknown.
J. S. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggie Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglass, by Wild Idle—Yolone.
W. Boots' h g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.
A. A. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.
A. A. Piuney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
Armstrong & Carrington's blk g Rarns, Jr—Pedigree unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister, by Admiral.
P. Johnston h g Scandinavian—Pedigree unknown
W. H. Voget b g Capt. Smith, by Locomotive.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph—
J. W. Gordan's s s Bismarck, by Index.
J. W. Donathan's b g B. B., by Bellfounder.
H. H. Creighton's ch g Moscow by Moscow.
J. De Turk's h s Anteeo by Electioneer.
E. Downei's s g Tump Winston by Primus.
W. Bihler's b m Blanche by Gen. McClellan.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin by Quinn's Patchen.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair by Electioneer.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L. (formerly Orphan Boy) pedigree unknown.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $450; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
A. Waldstien's b s Albert W. by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. A. Goldsmith's h s Monroe Chief by Jim Monroe dam Madam Powell.
S. Sperry's ch m Nellie R. by Gen. McClellan, Jr., dam Susie Rose.
Pat Farrell's b g Vanderlynn by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $200; mile heats, three to five to rule; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.
J. Kanor's ch s Lottery.
H. Hogan's h g Patchen (formerly No Name).
W. H. Voget's s g Aleck by Patchen, dam unknown

Horses to be owned in District June 1, 1884.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, alternating if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to first, 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance fee, ten per cent.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.

☞Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

W. T. ADEL, President.
J. HINMAN, Secretary.

RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 20 to 90 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

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VULCANIZED FIBRE

AXLE WASHERS.

Far Superior to Leather. Warranted Not Affected by Oil or Grease

One Set Will Outwear Three or Four Sets of the Best Pressed Leather Washers. Ask Dealers for the "Vulcanized Fibre Washers."

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE LIST,

Which is far below any Leather Washer List.

DIFFENBACHER & WIHL,

GENERAL AGENTS, 318 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

The Annual

STATE FAIR

—AT—

Sacramento,

CALIFORNIA,

COMMENCES

SEPT. 8th, 1884,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

THE NEW EXPOSITION BUILDING, one of the largest and most commodious in the United States, will be occupied for the first time. It embraces 124,000 square feet of floor space, of which 15,600 feet is in the Main Hall, 12,000 feet in Horticultural Hall, 12,000 feet in Machinery Hall, 12,000 feet in Industrial Hall, 12,000 feet in the Art Gallery, 12,800 feet in Conservatories and 17,600 feet in the Promenade Galleries

Space Should be Procured at Once,

As applications are being received daily. A 150-horse-power engine will furnish power free of charge. Articles for exhibition transported free to and from the Exhibition by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

No Such Opportunity Has Ever Been Offered to Exhibit the Agricultural Mechanical and Industrial Products of Our State.

—o—

THE AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY

Will be made by counties, and promises to eclipse any exhibition ever made of California's principal resources. This fine exhibit will be forwarded to the World's Fair at New Orleans at the close of this exhibition.

The Exhibition Building will open MONDAY EVENING, September 8th, and close September 20th, 1884.

THE LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT

at the Park will be opened THURSDAY, September 11th and close September 20th.

☞Any further information can be had upon application to the Secretary, from whom Premium Lists may be obtained.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary, Sacramento.

NINETEENTH

Industrial Exhibition

—AND—

Mechanics' Fair!

SAN FRANCISCO, 1884.

OPENS AUGUST 5TH; CLOSES SEPTEMBER 6th. Mechanical Progress, Invention, Art, and Natural Products will be represented by the best obtainable exhibits on this Coast. An

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

By an efficient orchestra every Afternoon and Evening.

—o—

ADMISSION:

Double season tickets, $5; single season, $3; apprentice season ticket, $1 50; child's, $1 50; adult single admission, 50 cents; child's, 25 cents; SEASON TICKETS TO MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE AT HALF RATES.

P. B. CORNWALL, President.
J. H. CULVER, Secretary.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

El Dorado District

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

No. 8,

Comprising the counties of Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine and Mono, will be held at

Grass Valley,

NEVADA COUNTY, CAL.

Over $5,000 in Premiums.

Speed Programme

AT WATT PARK:

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, September 2d.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile dash, for two-year-olds; free for all. Purse, $150.
No. 2. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat, for district horses. Purse, $250.
No. 3. TROTTING; 2:55 class—For district horses Purse, $200.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 3d.

No. 4. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for district horses. Entrance, $25; $10 forfeit; $100 added.
No. 5. RUNNING—Selling race; valuation, $1000, with two pounds off for each $100 below, and three pounds added for each $100 above; one and one-eighth miles dash. Purse, $200.
No. 6. PACING; 2:20 class—Purse, $500.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 4th.

No. 7. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for all. $50, entrance; $15, forfeit; $250 added.
No. 8. PACING—Mile heats; two in three; for district horses. Purse, $150.
No. 9. TROTTING—For double teams; mile heats; best two in three. Purse, $75.
No. 10. WALKING FOR STALLIONS—One mile $6 entrance; $25 added.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 5th.

No. 11. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat; three-year-olds; district horses. Entrance, $25; $10 forfeit; $100 added.
No. 12. TROTTING; 2:25 class—Mile heats; three in five; district horses. Purse, $200.
No. 13. RUNNING—Saddle horse race, for district horses who have never won money; catch weights; half-mile dash. Entrance, $5; $25 added.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 6th.

No. 14. RUNNING—One and a half mile dash; free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added.
No. 15. TROTTING; 2:26 class—Free for all. Purse, $600.
No. 16. RUNNING—Mule race; go as you please; free for all. Entrance fee, $2.50; $25 added. Last mule out wins the money.

Remarks and Conditions.

All Trotting and Pacing Races, except when otherwise specified, best 3 in 5. Five to enter and three to start. In Running Races, to fill purses five or more subscribers are necessary.

In all races, except where otherwise expressly stated, entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

Purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. for first horse, 30 per cent. for second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern Trotting, and Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern Running Races.

The Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, or to trot or run a special race between heats. No money for a walk over. Horses entered for purses can only be drawn by consent of Judges.

All entries to be made in writing, giving name, sex, color and marks of horses; also name and residence of owner.

In Running Races, full colors must be worn by riders. Drivers in Trotting Races are requested to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in their entries, as their horses will be designated upon programmes by colors worn by drivers.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 15th, 1884.

All races in which District Horses are entered, they must have been owned in the District prior to July 1st, 1884, except when specified "free for all."

Address all communications to

GEORGE FLETCHER
Assistant Secretary,
Holbrooke Hotel, Grass Valley.

GEO. G. BLANCHARD, President.

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1
RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY

Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.
Automatically Adjustable.
DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.
Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. S. E. G. RAWSON,
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y

Speed Programme

— OF —

THIRD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

— AT —

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE—For two-year-old colt owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second $45, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 6, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, Aug. 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

N. B. In all running races the second horse saves entrance. The time of closing entries extends to August 1st, at 10 o'clock P. M.

C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.
ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.

Thoroughbred
SETTER PUPPIES.

ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.
Apply to
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HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

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MANUFACTURER OF
FINE HARNESS
AGENT FOR
Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,
AND CELEBRATED
Stick Fast Toe Weights.
HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK
A Specialty.
232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,
SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.

THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

—Just received, a large stock of—
ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.
AGENTS FOR
STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

DIETZ'S PATENT

CHECK HOOK.
Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springe or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the book.

Orders sent to
A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.
☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,

VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Roth. Clover, O. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

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Thoroughbreds
OF ALL AGES.
ENQUIRE OF
HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884.
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		†7:50 P M
		†8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		†8:15 P M
10:40 A M / *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M / 6:00 P M
10:40 A M / *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tree Pinos.	*10:02 A M / 6:00 P M
10:40 A M / *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M / 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Peecadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stege via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced ratee to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; aleo to Gilroy, Paralso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.
For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclueive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Joee	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oake	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO
Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.
THE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.
RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE
SUPERIOR FACILITIES
AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for
Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.
TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR
MONTEREY,
THE MOST CHARMING
Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.
with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES
AT THE
"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"
ARE UNSURPASSED,
having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains
SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS
(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming bathe, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,
APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,
IS VIA THE
Southern Pacific Railroad,
(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably
Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to
FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	‡6:40 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
3:30 P M / 7:00 P M	Deming, El Paso and East — Express and Emigrant	9:10 A M / 5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Galt and via Livermore	10:10 A M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M / 3:30 P M	Merced, Madera, Fresno and Tulare	*12:10 P M / 9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles Expree and East — Emig't	9:10 A M / 6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	10:10 A M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express — East — Emigrant	11:10 A M / 9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:10 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*1:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:08—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:16.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

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THE KENNEL.

Pointing Quality.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In your paper of Auguet 9tb, Mr. Leavesley maltreated us to a bit of what he apparently tbought was humor. It was not very funny. But ae it was some funny and wae nothing else particularly, it must have been intended for a humorous imitation of the inky-cloud expelling habit of the cuttle fish when it desires to cover an ignominious retreat. I do not blame Mr. Leavesley for desiriug to "ewim out." He really ought never to have made his initial dive without first ridding himself of the grossly burdensome weight imposed by an attempt to conciliete the good will and gather the stray coins of a lot of ill informed and uninformed owners of very bad dogs, while trying to conduct a frank discussion witb those whose only aim is the eetablishment of the truth. Mr. Leavesley shows better teste than his always-to-be-deprecated coadjutor "W. Bradford," because he retires in a cloud of ink only, while the coadjutor mentioned invariably patterns after that beautiful but eccentric quadruped, *Mephitis Mephitica*, sometimes playfully celled Skunk, and disappears in a cloud strongly suggestive of "death into damnation." Mr. Leavesley did not attempt to argue. If any reader of his last letter thinks he did, I insist that he does Mr. Leavesly an injustice, because the latter gentleman, if arguing, would surely not violate all canons of logic and taste, as wae done in the letter referred to. There can be no determinable argument unless opponents discuss the propositions offered hy each other. Mr. Leavesley virtually admits the weakness of his own position when he introduces gratuitons assumptions and combats them, instead of confining his attention to the duty properly at hand, which is to eustain his assertion that the pointing faculty is *not* born in pointing dogs. Mr. Leavesley misquotes me, inadvertently I presume, but yet the misquotation robs his observations of all point and force. He insists that I garbled extracts from Hutchinson, yet the letter in which those extracts appeered is in possession of your readers, as is also the volume quoted from, and if any one is inclined to read Hutchineon and tbe letter togetber it will appear tbat no garbling was done. Mr. Leavesley scouts Vero Shaw as an authority on the point under discussion. I presume every one knowe that Mr. Shaw, personally, is interested in terriers, but hie book is carefully compiled and the sections describing other breede, give the hest judgment of the best men, in the best sporting dog country on earth. Messrs. L. Clement and Doctor Rowe are flouted by Mr. Leavesley. Why? Probably because he doee not know that Mr. Clement ie every week showing his exhaustive knowledge not alone of non-sporting dogs, but also of setters and pointers. Clement owns a shooting manor, shoots a great deal, has done so for many years, has always shot over dogs, has bred them in large numbers, raised and broken them and withal has for years been a generally accepted authority on all points relating to dogs. Those who see that good paper the *Shooting Times* will smile at Mr. Leavesley's notions about Clement. Doctor Rowe while prevented by hie judicial position from being publicly recognized as a breeder, trainer, etc., has yet bred many dogs, raised them under bis own eye, enjoyed their development and has to my personal knowledge sent out to friende whet he designated as "uatural pointers." And he too hae had exceptional opportunities for knowing the accepted beliefs of the best men.

Mr. Leaveeley diecards "Dorr's" utterances, merely because he "never heard of him as an authority upon anything," a very bad reason it appears to me. While not personally capable of fully appreciating the depth of the dog lore stored in the caput of blunt old "Dorr" I am sure that he knows considerable more about dogs than anybody within a hundred miles of San Francisco, and I am informed by good dog men of the Esst that our same old "Dorr" is about as good as any of them. Mr. Leavesley venturee to impute insincerity to both "Dorr" and Mr. Bassford. Why I do not know, since he cannot truthfully claim personal kuowledge of either of those gentlemen. If I should eay that Mr. Leavesley's opinions on this point under discuesion were inspired by the fact that he had lost the confidence and patronage of every owner of a good dog who had dealt with him, and that he now desired to create a connection witb men of the baser sort in the hope of inducing their support, I should be saying a rude and unjustifiable thing, yet I should be no more unjust than is Mr. Leavesley when he writes that "Dorr" and Bassford would have supported any view of the question under discuseion which I migbt have put forth.

Mr. Leavesley would rather see tbe performance of our dogs than "hear about them on peper." Well, "Dorr's" dogs, and Bassford's, too, ran in the Pacific Coast Field Trials last year, and will run again tbie yeer, together with meuy other well-bred animals, and I am not aware that Mr. Leavesley is barred from participation in the trials. On the contrary, it is the desire of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club that all those who sre really anxious to learn sometbing about good dogs should attend, particularly Mr. Leavesley, because that gentleman can eo effectively utilize tbe knowledge he will gain.

But the Pacific Coset Field Trial Club cennot undertake to furnish trensportation to all who would be profited by attendance on its meetings.

Mr. Leavesley closes hie letter with a reiteration of bis dictum "the pointiug faculty is not born in pointing dogs, hut is the result of tuition and hereditary transmission." Reduced to its ultimate terms this proposition is paradoxical. It then reads "the pointing faculty is not born in pointing dogs, but is born in them."

As the argument now stands, on one side are rsnged generally accepted authorities, Stonehenge and Hutchinson, supported by the large experience of tbree thorough and conecientious lovers of field dogs, one of tbem tbe only man who bes ever showed a well-broken dog on tbis Coast; another, Hoosier, an able and observing authority, all unequivocally favoring the belief that pointing dogs point intuitively; on the otber side, Mr. Leavesley appears, hugging a delusion and cbanting in clssic Saxon: "Here, Lord, I give myself away; 'tis all that I can do." The printed effluvium of "W. Bradford" forbids hie standing near Mr. Leavesley, but he may be seen in the dim distance wailing and gnashing his teeth.

If spsce permits, Mr. Editor, let me describe a recent experience which is *apropos:*

Last week I took out near my place a purely-bred English setter bitch pup, seven weeks old, lacking one day. I knew there was a bevy of youug quails somewhere in a ten-acre lot, and going to the centre of the piece I put the pup down on the ground. She played about, sniffing at every clod and weed until we had walked perhaps two hundred yards, when she grew excited and begsn nosing up wind towsrd a little patch of helf-dried weeds. Soon she began crawling on her belly like a cat, and, when within six or seven feet of the weeds, stopped. I watched her for some minutes and tben lifted her by the scruff, but she remeined rigid wben put down. Then I welked in ahead of her and out ran a half dozen young quails. The pup still pointed, and I tbink would have held the point until tbe ecent had dried out if time bad permitted. She had never been out of her yard before, had never scented even a chicken, had no handling. Tbat point was intuitive, was born in her, and to talk of breaking that bitcb to point is like talkiug ot teacbing the deaf to hear—it is folly. Ae she grows she will be taught many things, one of whicb will be *how* to point, *i. e.*, witb higb head, and perfect staunchness. X.

A Rare Pointer.

Mr. Charles L. Lundy, Chief Clerk in the United States Land-office at Tucson, Arizona, has with him a pointer bitch which he cannot uee for lack of game, and which he ie willing to dispose of to auy sportsman, reserving the right to choose a pup for himself from one litter by a good dog. Tbe bitch is by Odell's Champion Bow out of King's Maid. Bow, recently dead, was by Champion Bang out of Luna, and was a most excellent dog, a great fielder aud a beuch winner. King's Maid ie by King Phil, an excellent small pointer out of Sleaford's Maid.

The breeding of Mr. Lundy's hitch is of the fashionable strain, and we learn from that gentleman that his hitch "Surf" is a not unworthy descendant of the great names in her pedigree. She ie lemon and white, about fifteeu months old, weighe about forty-five pounds, ie very fast, has a good nose, is broken to the gun, and bas high courage. She is a natural retriever, but of couree ber education has not been perfected on game. She won "C" at ten months old, in the last Cincinnati Bench show, when just over heat, and not recovered from distemper.

Mr. Lundy has sent to Mr. H. H. Briggs two large photographs of tbe bitch aud anyone who wishes a thoroughly good pointer will do well to call and look at the photos, as well as correspond with Mr. Lundy. From the desperate tone of Mr. Lundy's letter we are inclined to believe the bitch can be had at a very low figure. He anticipated good hunting, but finds none, and fears his bitch will grow up rank and wild.

TURF AND TRACK.

How to Spoil a Trotter.

The report came here some months ago that Mies Maroouey, *alias* Little Cupid, by Cupid, son of King Herod, had shown a mile in 2:25, last half in 1:11, at Prairie du Chien, and been sold for $2,500. The next heard of her sbe was getting beat in slow time out in the Sioux Falls country. Just then a letter came here to John Kathan from a well known citizen of of Decoreh, not known to have any interest in her, esking John if he would take her snd drive her to the front, if she was capable of gettiug there. About this time Ernest Nash wrote me from Montana, asking what was wrong with Little Cupid, saying he had been solicited to return and take cherge of her. Simultaneously with tbis the mare returned to Waukon in charge of her breeder and, probably, her resl owner yet. The story now is tbat the partiee who bought her only put up $500, and that Lampsou, who was driving her, not liking the transfer, whipped and rattled the mare until she would not trot a bit, so that the speculators missed the bonanza tbey counted on. There may be and probably is another side to this tale, but the whole history illustrates the folly characterizing the menagement of many a promising youngster. For four years this mare has been able to go on and win in such time over our slow tracks as to be no disadvantage, hut which would have attracted some huyer with tbe mouey to square right up. Instesd of that, ehe trotted "no-time" races enough to forever keep her off if any one cared to follow the matter up. If time was not suppressed or falsely announced ehe was pulled, and in one case run off the grounds where a change of drivers was ordered. What has been gained by this course? The mare can be outlawed hy any one who so desires. She bas not psid for one-helf the time that has been expended on ber. Sbe hss no record to make her standard, and wortb $1,000 to $1,500 as a brood mare, for she is yet young. Perhaps her loss of speed and steadiness is permaneut. Nettie V., by Star of the West, is another example. Many a time entitled to a standard record even over slow half-mile tracks, she can uot now, wben given to a driver for that purpose, and then be bred to trot at all, aud probably never will again. Is not "honesty the best policy" in trotting as in all else? Ie it not better in the long run to always win when possihle, and take the honest record obtained thereby? Sometimes it looke terribly unfair to take a record for small money. No one has kicked harder than I have about it, not on my own account, for record is what I am after, but for otbers. Yet with everything taken into consideration, I fail to see where any one has gained by avoiding a record year after year, while wrecke like those instanced are strewed far aud near.—*M. T. G., in Breeders' Gazette.*

How McGeorge Starts.

The followiug account of how Mr. McGeorge, the famoue English starter, manipulates a field of horses, may be interesting as well as instructive: "Mr. McGeorge invariably starts with a second flag. He is always at the post some minutes before the time appointed for starting, and he expects all the horsee to be there too, and these sre quietly walking about the conree behind the poet. Mr. McGeorge looks at his watch, and when the time arrives he makes his eignal for the horees to get into line, generally a huudred yards or so behind the flag, and eo they walk towards him, aud whenever the opportunity may offer, dowu goes the flag, no matter how far they are behind the post. This is the maiu secret of effecting these good starts, but he has other assistance. His nephew is hehiud the horses with a hunting whip, aud hy judiciously flicking it in the rear of any animal that does not liko to face field, keeps them fairly up in line. It is not at all an uuusual tbiug for bim to start his horses 40 yards behiud the post. On ono occasion at Kemptonpark, when he started his field eome 80 yards or more from the post, there was eome dissatisfaction expressed, and the matter was reported to the stewards of tbe Jockey Club ou the ground that the start was actnally a flying one at the etartiug post. But the stewarde decided tbat he had availed bimself of the best opportunity, and that when the flag fell, which constituted the atart, the horses were in a walk."

At Narragansett Park on the 18th inst. John Murphy started Frank Work's team, Edward and Dick Swivel, against time to beat 2:16½, their previous record, for a purse of $1,000. The effort was a success, the horses coming under the wire handily in 2:16½.

Santa Rosa.

On Thnrsday, the third day, the attendance was very great, the number of ladies and children on the fair grounds, reminding one of the State Fsir rather than of a district meeting. The chief attraction for the ladies was the haby show in the Exhibition building, while the men clustered around the judges' stand and listeued to the able and interesting address delivered hy J. K. Luttrell.

The horses for the unfinished pacing race were called at 1 P. M., and the betting became lively at $30 to $10 on Belmont Boy against the field. The heat wss never in danger as Killarney hroke when he once came up near to Belmont Boy, who won in a jog in 2:25, with Mand a poor second.

The first race was a mile and a half dash in which Bachelor, was eagerly taken at $80 against $35 for Phillip S. and $20 for Jou Jou. The horses were sent off at the first attempt, and Carillo at once sent the favorite along at such a clipping gait as to give him a lead of ten lengths at the first quarter, and when he passed the wire in 51 secs. his hackers looked hlue, as the horse conld not go the distance at such a psce. When the mile has been completed in 1:47 Bachelor had come hack to his horses and led hy little more thsn a leugth, and on entering the straight they were all hunched, and hence a slashing race home resulted in the favor of Phillip S. by the short test of heads, with half a length hetween the second and third. It wss generally conceded that Bachelor lost the race through injndicious riding, as Carillo was seemingly nnable to handle hie monnt at the finish, having probahly pumped himself out as well as the horse. Mr. Hill was so disappointed at the resnlt that he accepted Wm. Ayers' offer of $1,500 for Bachelor, aud this promising sou of Hockhocking, with good luck, will certainly prove to he a good iuvestment.

Aug. 21st—Dash of a mile and a half; for three-year-olds; $25 eacb, $10 forfeit, with $100 added.

P. Siebentbaler's b h Philip S., by Leinster—Lillie Simpson, 118 lbs....(Monroe Johnston)	1
Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor, by Hockbocking—Maid of the Mist, 118 lbs....(F. Carrillo)	2
Lee Shaner' cb g Jou Jou, by Monday—Playthiug, 115 lbs—....(Patsy Duffy)	3

Time, 2:41.

The next race was a half-mile and repeat, in which Qnehec and Blue Mountaiu Belle were held in equal favor at $50 each, with $10 for Estelle Clark. The race was taken handily by the Belle in straight heats in 49 sec. and 48 sec., with Quebec second in each instance, and Estelle left at the post through the jockeyiug of Carillo, who, with Johnson, delayed the start for three-quarters of a mile, neither trying to come up to Patsy Duffy, who did all in his power to aid the starter. The only regret among the puhlic was that Carillo was not heavily fined for not oheying the orders of the starter.

Same Day—Half mile and repeat: $25 eacb, $10 forfeit, with $150 added.

S. J. Jones' b h Blue Mountain Belle, pedigree unknown, aged, 115 lbs....Patsy Duffy	1	1
H. Stover's cb g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont, aged, 115 lbs....(Gannon)	2	2
H. G. Carrillo's b m Estelle Clark, by Ironclad—by Orphan Boy..	3	*

*In second heat Estelle Clark was left at tbe post.
Time, 0:49, 0:48.

The next was a apecial purse for Albert W., Manon and Allen Roy, the former bringing $60 against $50 for the mare and $30 for the gray. It was well known that Manon was short of work through an ailing knee, hut she showed well in the race and made her fifth heat iu excellent style in 2:23, and when extended showed even a better gait than Alhert W., whose supportere claimed that he could trot round her.

In the first heat Albert W. was very unsteady, hreaking on the first three-quarters, hut theuce he came away and passing Allen, swerved across the track, forcing the gray to the outside position, and came in first hy a length, with Manon last at a leisure gait. The fonl was so perceptible that the backers of the stallion were fearful that McConnell's lack of driving skill, or experience, would cost them their investments, which would have heen a hardship to them and to the puhlic, hnt the judges simply gave the heat to Allen Roy in 2:23½, placing Albert W. last, and the regret was firmly expressed that McConnell was not severely fined for thus infringing the hest known rule of the trotting turf. The odds now varied on Manon, and soon she became a hot favorite at $60 against $30 for Albert, and $15 for the gray, and well she fulfilled the expectations of her hackers, taking the second, third and fifth heats in good style, Albert winning the fourth, without changing the odds that were $50 to $15 in favor of the mare. Altogether it was a good day's racing, and the Oregon hoys secured another light honanza with Blne Mountain Belle, whose two heats in 49 and 48 seconds make an excellent heat record at the distauce.

Same Day—Special trotting race; $600, of whicb $360 to first; $180 to second; and $60 to tbird.

John A. Goldsmith's b m Manon by Nutwood	2	1	1	2	1
A. Waldstein's b s Albert W., by Electioneer	3	2	2	1	2
J. W. Donathan's g g Allan Roy	1	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:23½, 2:26, 2:25½, 2:25½, 2:23.

On the Thursday the purso was a selling race, a mile and an eighth, in which were Philip S, at $25 against $40 and $50 for Quebec and Clyclone together. The latter made all the runniug but was heaten out hy Philip S., in 1:57½.

August 22d.—Selling race, a mile and an eighth. Free purse of $200 of which $50 to the second horse. Fixed valuations, $1,000; two pouuds off for each $100 below and 3 pouuds added for each $100 above the fixed valuatiou.

P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S., by Leinster—Lillie Simpson, 3 years, $1,000, 107 lbs....(Long)	1
G. Pacheco's br g Garfield, aged, by Laugford—dam by Lodi, $500, 107 lbs....(Appleby)	2
H. Stover's ch g Quebec, by Norfolk—dam by Belmont, aged, $1,000, 117 lbs....(Duffy)	3

Time, 1:57½.

The second race was a purse for the 2:27 class in which Sister sold at $50; B. B., $45; Tump Winston, $15 and $10; the field in which were Adrian, Olivette, and Rarus, Jr. Anteeo was engaged and was shown on the track but did not start, owing to a slight attack of tho pink-eye.

There was great delay iu starting and when at last the word was given Sister and Olivette emerged at once from the ruck and a pretty contest ensued, resulting in Sister's favor hy a length, iu 2:26½, the others far hehind with Rarus, Jr., distanced.

Tho second heat was hetween the favorite, Olivette, and B. B. and at the distance it seemed any one's race, but Sister won hy half a length, in 2:24½, with Olivotte a neck in front of B. B.

In the third heat it was the turn of B. B. to contest for the short interest but within a hundred yards of the wire he broke and Sister won in 2:26.

Same Day.—Purse, $600 for the 2:27 class, $360 to the first, $180 to the second, and $60 to the tbird horse.

John A. Goldsmith's b m Sister, by Admiral	1	1	1
A. C. Dietz's br m Ollivette, by Whipple's Hambletonian	2	2	3
J. W. Donathan's blk g B. B., by Bellfounder	4	3	2
J. M. Learned's b h Adrian, by Reliance	3	4	5
Armstrong & Carrington's blk h Rarus, Jr. Pedigree unknown.	dist.		

Time, 2:26½, 2:24½, 2:26.

The third was a district purse, in which Blanche was made a great favorite against the field, despite the poor form she had shown on the first day of the meeting. The other starters were Lucy, Ned, Uncle True and Rob Roy. Blanche appeared very rank in scoring, and her chances receded in the pools to $30 to $20, but she managed to score the first heat in 2:37, but Ned was only besten by half a length, and the favorite and field sold even at $100, hut the backers of Blanche, hy their iuvestmeuts, made her again first choice at $100 to $40.

In the second heat Blanche was off her feet at the first turn and breaking her check rein was far in the rear, hut Tim Kennedy thought that her speed could hring her through and drove her to a hard finish, hnt Ned won hy a length in 2:33¾ from Uncle True, he having a like advantage of the mare. There was now trouble in the camp, and a stampede from the chances of Blanche, who brought $30 against $50 for the field.

Donathan aseumed the reins over Blanche and steadied her somewhat, and paying all his attention to Ned who however fairly out-trotted her on the straight and won on a slight hreak hy a neck in 2:33¾. It was now almost dark and there wae a diversity of opinion among the drivers as to the heet of their respective interests, whether the race was postponed or not, and this led to some wild scoring, hut the horses were sent off with Roh Roy on the run, and indulging in this gait he got in front of Ned on the back stretch and swerving to and fro across the track grestly interfered with Ned's movements until he rau into the fence and dropped dead, McConn the driver, escaping uninjured. In the mean time Blanche had assnmed a lead of some seventy yards, and she jogged in with Ned eecond in 2:36¾. The opinion prevailed that in consequence of the accident it would result in no heat hnt the judges placed the horses as they came iu. Roh Roy was a promising young horse owned by Mr. Edward Fry. He was by General Benton, his dam heing Nettie George hy Norfolk, the first one to mske a mile in 1:44. The horse was evidentiy not in first rate condition and it would have heen more prudent for McConn to have held him iu, when he found that the horse was getting heyond control, but there were others who thought that his action was premeditated and against the interests of Ned.

Same day—Purse $500, 2:45 class, for all borses owned on June 1, 1884, in the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Yolo, Solano, Lake and Meudocino; $300 to first, $150 to second and $50 to the tbird horse.

Blancbe, b m by Grey McClelland—W. Bibler	1	3	2	1	1
Ned, b h by Overland—J. Edge	2	1	1	3	3
Uncle True, b g by Inaugnration—S. Sperry	3	2	3	2	2
Lucy, br m by Black Ralph—W. Griffin	4	4	4	dist.	
Rob Roy, b g by General Benton—D. McVicker	5	5	5	dist.	

Time, 2:37, 2:37, 2:33¾, 2:36¾, 2:31½.

On Saturday there was a stock parade and the judges then institnted some inquiries as to the last heat of the previons day, and it was thought hy many that the pools on the race would he declared off; hut this was not the case as when Blanche won easily the final heat, they gave her the race without further remark.

In the dash of two miles and a quarter, the talent were once again all astray as Garfield and Birdcatcher hoth sold almost even at the start for $25 against $10 for Patrol. The latter made all the running with Garfield second, until in the straight, Birdcatcher came np for the distance with a rush, that, had he not been tired out, would probably have given him the race, as Applehy was showing up with Patrol before reaching the wire. The time was 4:10.

Aug. 23d—Dash of two miles and a quarter. $30 eacb; $15 forfeit with $250 added, $75 to the second.

W. L. Appleby's b h Patrol by Wiididle—Nettie Brown ...(Appleby)	1
W. M. Murry's br h Birdcatcber by Spectre—by Yonng Melbourne ....(Johnson)	2
G. Pacheco's br g Garfield by Langford—by Lodi....(Duffy)	3

Time, 4:10.

In the purse for the 2:35 class there were hnt Guy Wilkes at $55 against $10 for James H., and as the latter had none of the speed he showed receutly at the Bay District, Guy won in straight heats, in 2:39½, 2:32½ and 2:30.

Same day—Special purse, $500, for 2:35 class.

Guy Wilkes b s—J. A. Goldsmith	1	1	1
James H. b g—George Bayliss	2	2	2

Time, 2:39½, 2:32½, 2:30.

As it was yet early, a pnrse of $100 was offered hy Major Loucks, in which Sorrel Ben, at $25, Ahe Ward, at $40, and Buck Foster, $28, tried conclusions. Ward went away with a very commanding lead, hut he lost it in the straight through a had hreak and was beaten out by Sorrel Ben in 2:43. Ben sold now at $70 against $55 for the field, and won again hy half a length from Ward in 2:45½ with Buck Foster distanced. Sorrel Ben won the third heat and race in 2:45¼. Thua the racing was qnite tame and the betting was on a very moderate scale.

Special purse, $100 for named borses, given by A. H. Loucks.

Sorrel Ben, ch g—T. Beggs	1	1	1
Abe Ward, b g—John Fritsch	2	2	2
Buck Foster, b g—Wm. Bibler	3	3	dist

Time, 2:43, 2:45½, 2:45¼.

This hrought to a conclusion the most successful fair cvor held in Santa Rosa. The racing was good, the stock exhibit fine, and the exhibition very creditahle to the county. The visitors wore delighted with the trip, the only drawback heing a lack of accommodations that will be remedied on a future occasion. The officers were nntiring in their efforts to make everything run smoothly, and in a great part to them helongs the credit of making the fair such a success.

John Murphy has hooked two runners together aud driven them a mile in 1:57¾, and ho will soon make an attempt to sond them around the track of the New York Driving Club in 1:55. The crakks who "argue" that the nltimate speed of the trotter will reduce tho harness record to 1:45 should thank Murphy for making an experimeut, even if it does burlesque tho trotting or paciug running-mate husiness. If a runncr can pnll a pacer and a wagon close to two minutes, and if two runners can pull a wagon in 1:55, it naturally follows that a trotter going hy himself will draw a sulky in 1:45. We confess that tho argument is a little hewildering to us, but it must ho all right, for otherwise tho cranks would not make as much uso of it.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Old Bushwhacker made his re-entry on the turf at Saratoga the other day, looking fat and frisky, and with tho appendage of a long, bushy tail, eomething liko that of a fox. He did not show very well and probably will not nnless there is twelve miles to be gone over to win. Old Bnsh is not fast but phenomenally tough.

Mr. Robert Bonner is driving Rarus and Pickard together on the road this Summer.

Early Morgan Trotters.

As the descendants of Justin Morgan, through his grandson, Vermont Black Hawk, are being appreciated more and more every year, perhaps it would he intereeting to many to look back thirty yeare or so and see what some of the Morgane of that day did in the trotting line. These performances were all made from twenty-eight to forty-two years ago, and do not include the descendants in the male line of the nnmerons and fast ones of Ethan Allen, Daniel Lamhert, Gen. Knox, Fearnaught, the Morrils and others, within the past fifteen years. When we remember that the average time made hy winning horses in 1852 was only two minutes and fifty eeconds, we can appreciate the Morgans of thirty years ago. As dams when hred to stallions of other strains of hlood than Morgan they have been the means in many caeee of lifting their progeny to a high pinnacle of fame, and many times, too, withont due credit heing given them.

Forty-two years ago Black Hawk won a match of $1,000 by trotting five milee in sixteen minntes. In 1843 he won a race of two-mile heats with ease, hest time, 5:43. Single miles he made at different times in 2:42. In 1853, Black Hawk Maid, hy Black Hawk, won a race of two mile heats in 5:23. In 1847, Lady Sntton, hy Morgan Eagle, won a race of two-mile heats, best time, 5:17. In 1843, Beppo, hy Gifford Morgan, won a race, hest time, 2:31½. Dnring the same year Pizarro, by Morgan Cæear, won a race in 2:35.

In 1853, Vermont Boy won a three-mile race to wagon in 8:32. In 1853, when Ethan was only three years and ten months old, he won a race in 2:36. In 1853, Blne Morgan won a race, heet time, 2:33½. In 1852, Black Ralph, by Black Hawk, won a heat of two miles in 5:33½. In 1855, Chicago Jack and Know-Nothing, also called Lancet, hoth Morgans, trotted in a match race; Know-Nothing won the first heat in 2:27½, and Chicago Jack took the third in 2:27½. In 1855, Belle of Saratoga, hy Black Hawk, won a race in 2:29½. In 1852, Sherman Black Hawk won a race on the ice in 2:42. In 1850, Flying Morgan won a race on the ice in 2:48.

In 1849, Mac, hy Morgan Cæsar, won a race nnder saddle in 2:29½. In 1856, Whalehone and Lantern won a donhle team race in 2:42. Blackstone Belle won a race in 1856, in 2:28½. Kettlebail, foaled in 1850, has a record of 2:31½. She was hy Pollard Morgan. One of the most remarkable trotting horses of her day was Fanny Jenks. She was raised in Vermont and was always called a Morgan. She stood hut 14¾ hsnds high. Iu 1844 she trotted ten miles to sulky, carrying 145 pounds, in 29:59. In 1845, she trotted 100 miles against time. She performed the entire distance in 9 honrs 18 minutes and 27 eeconds.—*American Cultivator.*

He Had Him.

Students of hnman nature at racetracks have a vast field for ohservation, and often no little amusement at the different emotions animating the puhlic pulse, particularly those small hettors—men and women—who, perhaps wagering a few dollars for the first time in their lives, hecome as excited as if their very existence depended on the issue. At Monmouth Park, on Tuesday, an American citizen of Israelitish descent, who looked as if he might have laid claim to being the "Original Jacohs" himself, without fear of contradiction, convulsed the entire vicinity of the reportorial quarters to the detriment of accurate records, by his audihle soliloquy during the running of the Priam-Monitor race. He had, it seeme, badgered a good-natured hookmaker into accepting a het of $3 place and $2 straight ou Priam, and as that horse began his run on the hackstretch, long hefore he had reached the front, the circns hegan to the full powers of a strong pair of lungs. "Mine grayshus, look at that bootiful horse, Priam! They'll nefer heat him in dish vorld. He can't lose vidout he falls down. Isn't he de most handsomest horse as efer vas? He vill vin in a valk, und I've got him straid und hlace." And when Priam got the lead he started to elbow his way through the crowd, not doubting the ultimate result, with the trinmph depicted in his countenance, letting out the following *sotto voce:*

"I goes to get my monies, von by dot bootiful horse, Priam, who vine in a valk." And on somebody suggesting that the raco was not yet over, he responded indignantly: "Mine frient, you don't know dot hootiful horse, Priam. He vins all de viles. Uud I've god him straid und blace. Ogscuse me, hlease," and though loat to sight in the crowd, he was stiil to (risible) memory dear.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Little Em.

Last week in answer to an inquiry as to tbe record of the pacing mare Little Em, we gave the figures as 2:44. This is her record aa given in Chester's hook. We are informed, however, by one who knowa that she has a record of 2:24½, made this season, June 6, 1884, at Shelby, Ohio. Our informant also mentions incidentally that although Little Em is entered as "pedigree unknown," she has a pedigree and a highly colored one at that. She is hy Billy Green, dam Black Maria hy Black Bill.

Mr. P. Lorrillard will sell at the close of tho present racing season all of hie horses in training, except Drake Carter, Herhert, and his stako colts and fillies. His surplus yearlings will also he sold. It is not Mr. Lorrillard's intention to retire from the turf, hut merely to reduce the sizo of his stahlo.

One of the fastest races of the year took place at Saratoga on the 20th inst. Ada Glonn and Gano ran a dead heat for the Ownors' Handicap, oue mile; time, 1:41½. In the run off Ada Glenn won in 1:43½. Gano carried 85 lhs. and Ada Glenn 87 lbs.

At Lakeview, Oregon, a few days ago the local paper reports that a mile race was run in 1:49 7-8. From the fineness of the fractions it is plain that thoy clocked that race with an Aneroid barometer.

The gray maro Della Walker was injurod in a race, at Lakeview, Oregon, last week, and Mr. Walters fears that the injury is permanent.

Mr. Lorrillard's horses have arrived in New York from England, and the foreign invasion has resulted in a retreat.

John Splan says that when drivors threaten to fight, he buys small pools that tbey don't do it.

Bay Frank ie again reported lame and laid up.

Divers Items Regarding Horses.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The hay stallion Westmonnt, hy Col. West, who promised so much for bis owners early in the Spring, has been ont of training for nearly six weeks as a result of the loss of one eye. However he seems to be rounding to, as at Davenport, Iowa, Jnly 16th, he won the fifth, sixth and seventh heats of the 2:28 class, trotting the sixth heat down to his record, 2:27¾, which performance plainly proves that he is able to go the whole route and trot as fast at the finish as at the start. Westmonnt is a great yonng horse, and before the loss of his eye was, with the single exception of Robert McGregor, the handsomest, boldest appearing stallion on the turf. His color, a bright, clear bay, with black points, is certainly more to be admired in an entire horse than the color of McGregor, though his throat latch, which is altogether too thick, mars his general looks and gives the palm to the brilliant, though exceedingly unfortunate son of Major Edsall. However Westmonnt is a race horse of the most pronounced type. The canse of his losing an eye was as follows: For the past year he has been growing vicions, and it wes not safe for any only those who had him in their immediate care to enter his box. About two months ago he made a savage assanlt on his groom, who in self defense strnck the horse over the head with a stick that was kept in the stall as a weapon of protection. The blow wes a hard one and strikiug exactly over the eye injnred that organ so seriously that it became the seat of acute inflammation, and the horse had to be placed in a dark stall where he remained abont a month. Were he my horse, I ehould have him castrated at once, knowing that to be the only radical cure, and also positively certain that the operation would make a great performer ont of the now nnrnly animal. Westmonnt reminds one of Brigadier and Maxy Cobb, both sons of Happy Medinm, as he is about their size, the same color, and like them possessed of a sqnare, open gait. He is, however, a finer appearing horse when in condition for a race than either of the two above mentioned. As a stallion I think he will prove a failnre, as owing to a pernicions habit common to many entire horses, he is very uncertain as a foal getter, etc. (Now Mr. Editor, do yon really believe that when once contracted a stallion can he cured of this miserable complaint?) Before going further I wonld state that the chestnnt mare, Nellie Grant, who acqnired a record of 2:28½, at Davenport, Iowa, July 17th, is not by Gen. Grant (2:21) as given by several editors of turf papers for the past month or six weeks, hut was sired by Major Grant, he by Delmonico, the sire of Darby. Major Grant was owned at one time by the Wadsworth Bros., of Wankegan, Ill., with whom the editor was undoubtedly acqnainted, and by them was sold to I. H. Norris, of La Neville, Burean Co., Ill. Mr. Norris, it will he remembered, was the gentleman who hred and sold Cleora, 2:18¾, who was the fastest green horse brought out in 1882. The dam of Nellie Grant wes by Hoagland's Grey Messenger, and had a record of 2:31½. To err is human, hut to err continnally and still at the same time inform the pnblic that "our paper is the only absolntely correct chronicler of turf events," is certainly bordering on the ridiculous; yet there are many editors and writers who lay claim to the above virtne. For one, we can trutbfully say that we have been mistaken a thousand times and at present are very careful to withhold onr assertions on many points rather than fly in the face of an intelligent army of readers, heralding a fact that we know very little about.

The race which Richball won at Gainesville, Texas, lest Fall, has in connection with it a bit of inside history that may be worth recording. It will he remembered hy nearly all readers that Richhall was pnrchased from Fayette Smith after the Summer meeting at Chicago, in 1883, by a party of cattle kings from Gainesville, Texas, they paying $12,000 for the animal, and at the same time giving Johnny Campbell an eqnal interest with each of them in the earnings of the horse, Camphell to manage and drive the horse while owned by this party, said service being counted as an equal share in the pnrchase of Richball. Well, Campbell did manage the horse jnat about as he wanted to, beating his own party whenever it paid him well, and in fect, drove Richball to suit the pocket of Johnny Campbell. Fuller and Westmont were Richhall's only worthy competitors at Gainesville, and it was evident to the managers and drivers of the trio that all North Texas would go broke on Richball if, by chance, that phenomenal pacer might be defeated by either Westmont or Fuller, and accordingly Richball was fed and watered as usnal the night and morning previous to the race, while all the time the right honorahle three graces who managed the side-wheelers, were solely intent upon taking the field end of a Richhall ticket. As the horses came upon the track preparatory to jogging for the first heat, it was evident to tbe owners and hackers of Richball that he was in no condition to compete with snch speedy horses as Westmont and Fnller were in their brushes then showing themselves to he, and accordingly a delegation approached Mr. Johnny Camphell and earnestly begged of him to win the face, adding by way of indncement and in the language of one very forcible partner, "That if he did not win that race they would kill him snre, and now —— —— yon, go on and do as yon like, bnt remember that lead weighs heavier on a man's soul than field tickets against Richball."

Campbell had to hasten around and consult his "friends," the result being that Richball won at Gainesville, thongh either Fuller or Westmont conld beat him to a standstill, through no fanlt of his, however—simply becanse three cold-blooded robbers had determined to line their pockets at the expense of the many. The owners of Richball are with the horse this Snmmer, and it is their intention to have the horse win npon every occasion, if speed can carry the day.

While it must be admitted that pool-selling adds much to the interests of the turf, still it connot be denied that the pool box is the sonrce of many a dirty job and the canse of many a crooked race.

Of all pools, we presnme that antion nools are preferable, for we do know from experience that French mntnel pools are injurions to any meeting and especially to the poor horses, who are compelled to trot, or nace, or rnn, many heats that are not needed in the final winning of the race, but are wedged in to work the mntuels. Knowing such to he the case, why do managers of race meetings allow the mutuel men on the gronnd? Or, if they deem it best to have them in order that their royalty may help bear a large share of the expenses, make them confine their hetting to the result of the race, not the resnlt of every heat.

Book making is fast becoming a sonrce of fraud, for every day or two we learn of eome race or series of races, which are run and won in the interests of certain hook makers. Take for example tbe Oakwood handicap run at Washington Park, Jnly 1. The proprieters of the Lonisiana Stables, who hy the way are Jews, gave Wallensee as their starter, and Fosteral, their other entry, was not mentioned in the pools. Thirty minutes before the time for calling the race Fosteral was declared a starter, and when hia name was run np their arose a great wail from those who had money on the race, and the wise said, "It is all over, and our money is as good as lost already." These descendants of Abrahnm stand in with certain bookmakers and run their horses in and ont to snit their "friends." Hed Foster been rated in the books or pools, a large amount of money wonld have gone on him, for he was known to he in hetter shape a few weeks previous to the race than his stable companion Wallansee, being able to heat that animal with the same weight up, and in the handicap he only carried 95 lbs. while Wallansee carried 116 lbs. Tbe impressiou carried by his owners was that Fosteral was out of form, and thus by deceit held back their horse until the last minnte of the last day.

The Chicago Driving Park lost money on their great Snmmer trotting meeting, albeit Westmont and Phalles startled the world with their exhibitions of speed. The reason for this is that the Driving Park have lost the confidence of the public as well as many horsemen and can blame no one for their ill luck.

Some one has profonndly remarked that, should Com. Kittson, J. I. Case and men of their ilk qnit the trotting turf, this branch of sport would rapidly lose prestige and descend to the level of prize fighting, etc., etc. All sucb theories are the merest bosh, for if any one suspects that either Kittson or Case are men above reproach in matters pertaining to the turf, they are certainly living 'neeth the shadow of a dark clond of ignorance. Case trots horses for the money there is in it, and no one looks to the main chance any closer than he. Simply because a man is wealthy does not imply that he is the soul of honor, for an old adage has it, "that an honest man is ever poor." There are scores of men that are of far more value to the turf in its truest sense, than either the St. Paul or Racine millionares. Yours. COLUMBUS.

The Memorable Horse Trade.

[N. Y. World, August 20th.]

Maud S. was yesterday sold by Mr. Vanderbilt to Mr. Robert Bonner. The price paid for her is $40,000. Mr. Vanderbilt is in Saratoga, but it is said that the reason he sold his horse is the notoriety which attached to him es being the owner of snch a marvellons animal. People, he said, were constantly pestering him with offers to have him race the mare against Jay-Eye-See. Mr. Vanderbilt doee not want to race his horses. He likes to drive them himself and feed them with lumps of sugar. He had been offered $100,000 for her some time ago. But the offer had come from those horrid racing men, who would pnt Maud S. on the track and have her run for a stake. Rather than do that he would keep the noble animal, simply letting the pnblic know that ehe was not to be raced. But then he thought it wonld be more profitable to sell her to some gentleman who would agree not to race her. The purchase money could then be invested in United States Government bonds, yield an annnal income and make np a little for the drain cansed by his son's specnlations dnring his father's trip in Europe.

The name of Mr. Robert Bonner involnntarily came into the magnate's mind. Mr. Bonner had a way of bnying np fest trotters as soon as they broke the record and then quietly retiring them on his farm from pnblic gaze. That is what he had done with Dexter and Rarus. No notoriety any longer attaches to Mr. Bonner by reason of his owning these two fine specimens of the eqnine race. Mr. Bonner alone shonld he the owner of Maud S. As soon as Mr. Vanderbilt arrived at this conclnsion he sent his friend, Captain Tnrnbnll, from Saratoga to this city to open negotiations.

Money was no object, such were the instructions given to the gallant captain—the condition wes the thing—Maud S. was to abdicate her throne as queen of the tnrf. Capt. Turnbnll saw Mr. Bonner Friday evening, and as a result of the interview Mr. David Bonner, the president of the Gentlemen's Driving Park at Morrisania, went to Saratoga on Saturday in behalf of his brother. He agreed to all of Mr. Vanderbilt's conditions, provided the latter would accept the ntterly inadeqnate and almost insignificant sum of $40,000 for the great trotter. The millionare did accept, and yesterday afternoon Mr. Bonner sent him a check for the amount.

Maud S. left Saratoga in her own car by tbe 8.30 A. M. express. The colored groom, Grant, who has attended her ever since she was three years old, accompanied her. She arrived safely at the Grand Central Depot at 2.12 P. M., where she wes received by Mr. David Bonner and a few invited friends, and taken to her present home in Mr. Bonner's stables, Nos. 11 and 13 West Fifty-fifth street, where she arrived at 3 o'clock.

The Embryo Stakes.

The following are the nominations in the Embryo Stakes, foals of 1882, that have not yet been declared ont:

J. B. McDonald, Marysville, g f hy Brigadier, dam Lexington Belle. Races of 1884–1885.

N. S. Hamhlin, Ynha City, b c California Brigadier. Races of 1884–1885.

Samuel Gamble, Danville, g g Costa. races 1884–1885; b c Constatine, races of 1884–1885; br c Cleon, race of 1884; hr c Capri, races of 1884–1885; hr c Clovis, races of 1884–1885; ch c Conde, races of 1884–1885; b c Creey, races of 1884–1885; b c Coligny, races of 1884–1885.

S. J. Tennent, Pinole, b c Gns T., races of 1884–1885.

A. B. Tennent, Pinole, b c Onyn, races of 1884–1885.

J. B. Tennent, Pinole, ch c Bobsoe, races of 1884–1885.

Martin Walsh, Pinole, br f Jessie W., races of 1884–1885.

J. H. Tennent, Pinole, ch c Tony Pastor, races of 1884–1885.

G. Valensin, Arno Farm, b f Utana, races of 1884–1885; hr f Dea, races of 1884–1885; br c Aristo, racea of 1884–1885; br f Magna, races of 1884–1885; g c Punch, races of 1884–1885; br f Ivy, races of 1884–1885.

L. J. Rose, Sunny Slope, br or b c by Sultan, dam Atalanta by The Moor, races of 1884–1885; b c, hy Sultan, dam Minnehahe, races of 1884–1885; b c, hy Sultan, dam hy a son of Hamhletonian, races of 1884–1885; l b or s, by Sultan, dam Blonde by Tecumseh, races of ——.

A. Patterson, Alvarado, ch c Boxwood, races of 1884–1885; ch c Fleetwood, races of 1884–1885.

H. G. Cox, Alvarado, b c Rover, races of 1884–1885.

John A. Goldemitb, Oakland, M. Salishury'e b c Homestake. races of 1884–1885; M. Salishnry'a b f Raxana, races of 1884–1885.

Chimera, by Mortemer, one of Mr. P. Lorillard's two-year-olds that was beaten off in the Champion Stallion Stakes, won by Wanda in 1:18¼, captured the Moet & Chandon Stakes, at Monmouth, on tbe 19th, in 1:15¾. There seeme to be a great deal of "in and ont" either in the running of tbe filly or the condition of the track.

At Saratoga.

Aug. 14th—Purse $400, for two year olds; entrance, $10 each, $—to the second: those not having won a race of the value of $1,000 since July 15th allowed 5 lbs. non-winners since that date allowed 10 lbs.; maidens allowed 14 lbs.; 6 entries; three-quarters of a mile.

E. J. Baldwin's cb c Verano, by Grinstead, dam Jennie D., 100 lbs ..... (Peppers) 1
W. P. Burch's Telie Doe, 97 (carried 99) lbs ..... (Maynard) 2
E. Corrigan's Irish Pat, 105 (carried 106) lbs ..... (Ellis) 3
O. Bowie's Joybell, 102 lbs ..... (Arnold) 0
Morris & Co.'s Coral, 102 lbs ..... (Elkin) 0
L. Curran's Eileen, 97 (carried 99) lbs ..... (McManus) 0

Time, 1:18.

Pools: Verano, $110; Irish Pat, $90; Tilie Doe, $50; Joybell, $45; the field, $40. Betting: 6 to 5 each against Verano and Irish Pat, 3 to 1 against Joybell, 5 to 1 against Tilie Doe, 15 to 1 against Coral and 20 to 1 against Eileen. Mutnels paid, $10.20.

Won by three lengths; Tilie Doe second, three lengths better than Irish Pat.

Same day.—Purse $500, of which $100 to tbe second; entrance money, $15 each, to be divided between the second and third horses; non-winners in 1884 of a race of the value of $1,000 allowed 5 lbs., or if such horses bad been beaten at Saratoga, and bad not won a race since July 15th, allowed 12 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 15 lbs.; if four years, 20 lbs.; if five years or upward, 25 lbs.; 9 entries; mile and a furlong

R. R. Owing's b g Mammonist, aged, by Buckden, dam Monomania, 105 lbs ..... (Conkling) 1
Hayden & Co.' Gleaner, 5, 112 lbs ..... (Blaylock) 2
E. J. Baldwin's Gano, 4, 106 (carried 107) lbs ..... (Holloway) 3
E. R. Buchanan's Jim Renwick, 6, 112 lbs ..... (McLaughlin) 0
M. Young's Lizzie S., 6, 110 lbs ..... (Stoval) 0

Time, 1:56½.

Won by a half-length; Gleaner second, and a length better than Gano, third.

Aug. 15.—Purse $350, of which $50 to the second; entrance free; Jim Renwick and winners in 1884 of any race of the value of $3,000 to carry 7 ponnds extra; other borses not having won since July 1st a race of the value of $1,000, allowed 5 pounds, or, not having won a race since May 1st allowed 10 pounds, or non-winners in 1884 allowed 15 ponnds; maidens allowed if four years old, 18 pounds; if five years old or upward, 25 pounds; mile and 70 yards.

E. Corrigan's b c W. R. Woodard, 3, by Ten Broeck, dam Ida Kenney, 102 lbs ..... (West) 1
Lonisiana Stable's b g Fosteral, 4, 112 lbs ..... (Stoval) 2
O. Bowie's ch m Bessie, 4, 108 lbs ..... (Taylor) 3
B. J. Coghlin's b m Easter, 3, 110 lbs ..... (Fisher) 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch f Marie Stuart, 3, 87 lbs ..... (Miller) 0
J. W. & R. H. Lond's b g Richard L., 3, 94 lbs ..... (Rivers) 0
Morris & Patton's b g Fellowplay, 6, 112 lbs ..... (McLaughlin) 0
Davis & Hall's ch f Exotic, 3, 87 (carried 89) lbs ..... (Giles) 0
Spoun & Parnis' b g Williams, 6, 112 lbs ..... (Gates) 0

Time, 1:47.

Pools: Fellowplay, $105; W. R. Woodard, $70; Richard L. and Fosteral, each $35; Marie Stuart, $20, and field, $30. Betting: Even against Fellowplay, 8 to 5 against W. R. Woodard, 4 to 1 against Fosteral, 5 to 1 against Richard L., 8 to 1 against Marie Stuart, 10 to 1 against Bessie, 25 to 1 each against Exotic and Williams, and 30 to 1 against Easter. Mutnels paid, $14.80.

Bessie led off, but at the stand (seventy yards) Richard L. went to the front and showed the way to the backstretch, where he was collared by W. R. Woodard, and at the half they were on even terms, and at their heels were Fellowplay, Bessie and Fosteral parallel. Making the lower turn W. R. Woodard went forward, took the advance and carried it successfully to the finish line, winning hy a length, Fosteral second and two lengths in front of Bessie, third, and the order of her following was Easter, Marie Stuart, Richard L., Fellow play (favorite), Exotic and Williams.

August 16th—The Tennessee Stakes, for two-year-olds, at $25 each, play or pay, with $100 added; tbe second to receive $150, and the third $50 ont of the stakes: those not having won a sweepstakes race allowed 5 lbs.; 42 snbscribers; three-quarters of a mile.

W. P. Burch's cb f Telie Doe; by Great Tom, dam Nina Turner, 107 lbs ..... (Maynard) 1
E. Corrigans's b c Isaac Murphy, 110 lbs ..... (Murphy) 2
E. Corrigan's cb f Lizzie Dwyer, 107 lbs ..... (Ellis) 3
A. C. Franklin's br g Pegasus, 107 lbs ..... (Blaylock) 0
W. L. Scott's cb f Radha, 102 lbs ..... (Higgs) 0
M. Yonng's b c Bootblack, 105 (carried 106½) lbs ..... (Stoval) 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, 102 lbs. ..... (Pepper) 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Verano, 110 lbs ..... (Holloway) *

*Left at the post.

Time, 1:16

Poole: Baldwin pair, $200; Corrigan pair, $165; Pegasus, $45; Telie Doe, $25, and the field $25. Betting: Even against Verano, 3 to 1 against Lizzie Dwyer, 4 to 1 against Pegasns, 5 to 1 against Rapido, 6 to 1 against Isaac Mnrphy, 8 to 1 against Radha, 12 to 1 against Telie Doe and 15 to 1 against Bootblack. Mutnels paid, $96.50

After a long delay the flag fell, with Isaac Mnrphy first away, followed by Telie Doe and the others straggling, except Verano, who was left at the post. Telie Doe was the first to reach the fnrlong post midway down the chute and she held the lead to the finish, winning the "Tennessee" by half a length, Isaac Murphy second and three lengths better than Lizzie Dwyer, third, she being followed in the order named by Pegasua, Radha, Bootblack, Rapido and Verano.

Same Day.—Purse $500, for all ages, of which $100 to tbe second: the entrance money, $15 each, to be divided between the second and third: three-year-olds to carry 98 lbs.; four-year-olds 110 lbs.; five-year-olds and upward, 114 lbs.: sex allowances; winners in 1884 of any race of the value of $1,500 to carry 7 lbs. extra: non-winners in 1884, of a race of tbe valne of $700 allowed 5 lbs.; those not having won any race allowed 12 lbs.; maidens allowed if four-years-old, 18 lbs.; if five years or upward, 24 lbs.; 7 entries; mile and a furlong.

E. Corrigan's b c, Swinney, 3, by Ten Broeck—Nora Creina, 93 lbs. ..... (Fuller) 1
R. R. Owing's b g Mammonist, aged, 106 lbs. ..... (Conkling) 2
G. R. Buchanan's cb g Jim Renwick, 6, 106 lbs. ..... (Riley) 3
O. Bowie's cb m Bessie, 4, 100 lbs. ..... (Arnold) 0
Hendrie Bros.' b b Inspector, 5, 102 lbs. ..... (Maynard) 0

Time, 1 66

Pools: Mammonist and Jim Renwick, each $150; Swinney, $110, and the field, $35. Botting: 7 to 5 each against Mammonist and Jim Renwick, 5 to 2 against Swinney, 8 to 1 against Bessie, and 10 to 1 against Inspector. Mutnels paid, $16.60.

Inspector and Bessie were first nnder motion to a good etart. Inspector showed the way to the backstretch, where he was headed hy Swinney, tbey being followed closely hy Jim Renwick. Swinney went forward at tbe half post and held his advantage to the finish, winning easily by six lengths, Mammonist second and ahont ten lengths in front of Jim Renwick, third; then came Bessie, Inspector being last.

Aug. 19th.—Tbe Misses' Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, at $50 each, half forfeit, with $700 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $75 ont of the stakes; to carry 100 lbs.; winners of any race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; closed with 27 subscribers; three quarters of a mile.

E. J. Baldwin's b f Mission Belle, by Grinstead, dam Josie C., 105 lbs. ..... (Holloway) 1
W. L. Scott's ch f Radha, 95 lbs. ..... (Higgs) 2
W. P. Burch's cb f Telie Doe, 105 lbs. ..... (Maynard) 3

Time, 1.16.

Poole: Mission Belle, $100; Telie Doe, $34, and Radha $15. Betting—3 to 1 on Mission Belle, 12 to 5 against Telie Doe, and 10 to 1 against Radha. Mutnels paid, $6.90.

Radha, Telie Doe, and Mission Belle was the order at the flag dropped. Mission Belle took the lead at the fnrlong post and held it to the close, winning easily by lengths, Telie Doe second, eight lengths better than

Same day—Pocahontas Stakes for three-year-old fillies, at $50 eacb, half forfeit witb $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 out of the stakes, the third to save her stake; winners in 1884 of any race of the value of $1,500 to carry 3 lbs. extra; non-winuers iu 1884 of a race of the value of $750 allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs.; closed with 26 subscribers; mile and five hundred yards.

E. Corrigan's ch f Modesty, by War Dance, dam Ballet, 116 lbs ....(Murphy) 1
G. H. Kerneghan's b f Mittie B., 108 lbs....(Stoval) 2
R. W. Walden's cb f Tolu, 116 lbs....(Blaylock) 3
V. L. Kirkham's blk f Eulogy, 108 lbs....(West) 0
C. W. Medinger's ch f Emma, 108 lbs....(Maynard) 0
E. J. Baldwin's cb f Marie Stuart, 108 lbs....(Holloway) 0
Time, 2:16.

Pools: Modesty, $170, eud field, $50. Betting: 5 to 1 on Modeety, 7 to 1 against Mittie B., 10 to 1 against Toln, 30 to 1 each ageinst Emma and Marie Siuart, and 40 to 1 against Enlogy. Mutusls paid, $6.10.

Marie Stuart led off, followed hy Emma and ths othsrs. Tolu cams to the front at the sevsu-fnrloug post and at the stand (500 yards) lsd Maris Stnart, Modesty, Emma and tbs balancs hnnchsd. Tolu continued hsr lead round to ths half, where Modeety fell hack to fifth position and to the third quarter Mittis B. showsd up third. In the rush up the stretch, Modesty hounded to the front and won hy a length, Mittis B. second aud a conple of lengths in hsfore Tolu.

Aug. 20—Purse. $350, of which $50 to the second; entrance free; for ihree-year-olds that bad not won a race siuce July 18tb, to carry 100 lbs., sex allowances; tbose not having won a race of the value of $1,500 ln 1884 allowed 5 lbs.; nou-winners iu 1884 allowed 10 lbs.; maidens allowed 15 lbs.; mile and halt a furlong.

Davis & Hall's ch g Vinton, by Kenney, dam May D., 92 lbs..(Coffeen) 1
Preakness Stables' b c Hidalgo, 95 lbs....(Arnold) 2
E. J. Baldwin's cb f Marie Stuart, 95 lbs....(Miller) 3
Time, 1:52½.

Pools: Vinton, $100, and ths field, $25. Bstting: 6 to 1 ou Vinton, and 5 to 1 each against Maris Stuart and Hidalgo. Mutnels paid, $6.60.

Hidalgo led off, and the othsr two together. Hidalgo cut ths pace ronnd to the ssven-furloug and looked like a winner, hut in the home-run Vinton rushed forward and won by a good leugth, Hidalgo sscond and leading hy a half lsngth, Maris Stuart, last.

Same Day—Purse, $400, of wbich $50 to the second; entrance iree; winners of 1884 of any one race of the value of $3,500 or two or moro races of the value of $2,000 each, of three or more races other tban selling races at Saratoga in 1884 to carry 5 lbs. extra; other borses beaten and not having won a race at Saratoga in 1884 allowed 5 lbs.; non-winners in 1884 allowed 12 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 17 lbs.; if four years, 21 lbs.; if five years or upward, 26 lbs.; mile aud five hundred yards.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B., 4, Rutherford—Maggie Emerson 106 lbs....(M. Ryan) w. o.

Same day—Purse, $300, of which $50 to the second; entrance free; owners to handicap their own horses, and to run at the weigbts named: one mile.

E. Corrigan's ch m Ada Glenn, by Glenelg, dam Katina, aged, 77 lbs. ....(Fuller) *1
E. J. Baldwin's b h Gano, 4, 85 lbs....(Miller) *2
R. R. Owings' b g Mammonist, aged, 104 lbs....(Conkling) 3
Morris & Patton's b g Fellowplay....(Arnold) 0
W. L. Scott's cb f All-Hands-Around, 4, 85 lbs....(Higgs) 0
Davis & Hall's b m Ella Warfield, aged, 80 lbs....(Giles) 0
C. W. Medingu's cb f Emma, 3, 87 lbs....(Anderson) 0
*Dead heat.
Time, 1:41½, 1:43½.

Pools: Gano, $120; Fsllowplay, $105; Ada Glsnn, $90; All-Hands-Around, $80; Mammonist, $75, and the field, $40. Bstting: 2 to 1 against Fellowplay, 5 to 2 against Gano, 3 to 1 each against Mammonist and Ada Glenn, 6 to 1 against All-Hands-Around, 8 to 1 against Ella Warfisld, and 20 to 1 against Emma. After the dead-heat: Pools: Ada Glenn, $50, and Gano $49. Betting: 5 to 4 on Ada Glenn, and 10 to 8 on Gano. Mutnels paid, $19.70 and $10.80.

The first three away were Emma, Ada Glenn and Gano. Ada Gleun took the lead at tbe turn and held it almost to the close, when Gano came forward and they made a "dead heat" at the finisb, two lengths in advance of Mammonist.

Deciding Heat.—Ada Glenn took the lead at the start and was not headed, winuing easily by fully six leugths.

August 21.—Purse $400, for all ages; entrance, $15 eacb, $—— to tbe second; winners since July 15th of any race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs. extra; of $1,500, 5 lbs. extra; of two or more races of the latter value, 7 lbs. extra; borses beaten at Saratoga and not baving won a race since July 15tb allowed 7 lbs. or if non-wiuners in 1884 allowed 12 lbs.; maidens allowed, if four years old, 17 lbs.; if five years or upward, 24 lbs; 8 entries; one mile.

G. R. Buchanan's cb g Jim Renwick, 6, by Joe Hooker, dam Big Gun, 117 lbs....[Fitzpatrick] 1
R. A. Johnson & Co.'s b c Loftin, 3, 100 lbs....[Williams] 2
J. W. & R. H. Loud's cb f Lady Loud, 3, 102 lbs....[Rivers] 3
W. L. Cassidy's cb g Saunterer, 6, 110 lbs....[Blaylock] 0
C. F. McLaugblin's cb c Nitot, 3, 107 lbs....[Fisher] 0
Wbitten Bros.' ch g Pat Dennis, 4, 108 lbs....[Holloway] 0
Time, 1:44.

Pools—Jim Renwick, $40; Loftiu, $30, and the field, $50. Betting—Even against Jim Renwick, 8 to 5 agaiust Loftin, 3 to 1 against Saunterer, 5 to 1 against Lady Loud, aud 15 to 1 each agaiust Pat Dennis aud Nitot. Mutuels paid, $10.70.

Lady Lond, Jim Reuwick aud Loftin were the first away. Lady Lond led hy three lengthe ou the western turn, hy four lengthe at the quartsr, three lengths down the hackstretch aud one length at the balf, hut on making the lower turn Loftin ran np to her head, witb Jim Renwick close up and threatening. Coming up the stretch Jim Renwick took the lead and wou handily by a length, Loftin second hy three lengths and Lady Loud third.

Belle Echo shows high hreeding, hut is gaunt as a greyhound. She wears light toe-weights, quarter hoots, forward skin and arm boots, and hind shin and toe boots. She bas heeu trotted since early in tho season, and shows that she has had many a scrape.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Drake Carter ran the hest race of his life on Tuesday in the Monmeuth Handicap. To those, however, who had watched the gelding closely in the Champion Stakes, won by Mise Woodford, the victory of Carter was net such an eye-opener, as on that occasion ho finished strong.

Bluo Grass and American Girl, (sister to Foxhall), have beeu entered in tho Cesarewitch aud tho former in the Cambridgeshire in the name of "Mr. Hauford." With a fair weight wo expect to see Blue Grase stay well in the Cesarewitcb. Sachem is also ontered iu tho long race.

It ie reported that Mr. Hill will not continuo tho Westmont-Firehrand exhibitions, but will put Westmont in the free-for-all pacing races tbis seasou, aud uext year select another running mate for him.

Jay-Eye-See and Phallas failed to reduce thoir records at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday.

Maxy Cohb trotted a mile in 2:15, at Prospect Park, laet Thursday.

Petaluma.

Many improvements havs hesn effectsd on ths grounds of the Petaluma fair that add greatly to its attractions. In the way of stalls, increassd accommodations have heen mads, hut they are yst insufficisnt for the numhsr of sntries, a great proof of ths incrsasing popularity of these district associations. The trees that wsrs plantsd out last year show a full and rapid growth, and ths care hestowed upou ths track has mads it safe, fairly fast, aud of good goiug. As is always the cese, ths reprssentative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN met with a most cordial reception and the rsgret was expressed that Mr. Simpson was not pressnt to taks coguizance of the improvemsuts made hy the District Association. At Santa Rosa yonr corrsspondent was endshtsd for many courtesies to Mr. W. Acton, tbe acting ssecretary, and to Mr. Jamss O'Meara, ths well known writsr and journalist, hoth intslligent ohservers who are specially well informed on matters connected with Santa Rosa and its future development. In Petaluma, Mr. Cox, ths secretary, and Mr. Wilfrsd Pags wers kind snough to introduce yonr correspondent to many gentlemen who wers interested in ths fair, and among them wae Mr. J. R. Rose, who has a wids-spread rspute as a hresder of good stock hoth as regard horses and cattle.

After the parads on Wednssday, a visit was paid to his stalls, in wbich wsre stahled some fins graded as well as first-class trotting stock. The first ons to he examined was naturally Susis Rosc, the dem of the now famous Nellis R., and invidious as it is to make comparisons, shs ratss wsll with ths hsst matrons of our stud farms—hright hay in color, roomy in hnild, with good legs and neat, strong hind quarters. By her side is an own hrother to Nellis, foaled on the 17th of Jnly, who, from his form and spirit, may in ths future, excsl his sister's reputation. Thers is also a two-year-old of ths sams hrseding that seems to hs a marvel of growth, weighing 1,105 pounds, with an intelligent hsad and fins mnscular development, comhinsd with a gentls disposition.

After looking at General McClsllan, Jr., a magnificent specimsn of trotting horseflesh, an inspection was made of a fins young gray draft stallion nemsd Noel. He is hy Dnks, from a McClellan mare, two years of age, weighing 1,450 pouuds. His muscular powers in a fine, stroug-moulded frame, ars well developed, and as a proof of his gait he came up from the ranch, twelvs miles distant, in an hour and three-quarters. Such horsss as these should attract ths attsntion of onr farmsrs, as they can ses at once the advantage of hreeding thsir mares to thess foreign-bred draft stallions, and as a proof of the prspotsncy of ths male, it is statsd that whatever the color of the mare may he, if she is hred to snch horsse as Duke, the foal will hs gray and take after ths form of his sire, nineteen times out of a scors. Another fine fonr-months-old foal is hy Duks, from a McClsllen mare, and four or five others that merit attsution. The horsss and cattle that Mr. Rose shows ars in rongh, healthy condition, strictly to ths mark, and that is ths reason of his popularity among huyers and that his stock is so qnickly disposed of. It was the intention of yonr correspondsnt to take a look a some othsr horsee of note, hut the saddling hell was heard and hs strolled along ths cattls sheds that were filled with a variety of very valuahle stock.

The Ayershires, the Devons and the Herefords are well represented, the latter exciting a great deal of cnriosity, hut the guarded opinions among classes who are perhaps prejudiced, is that the Hereford may he good for meat purposes, hut that in the way of milk and meat the Devou is better adapted to this coast. P. J. Shafter shows some fine Jerseys, some of them mouse-gray. There is a hull, four cows, a yearliug, a two, three and four-year-old that are worthy of attentiou. In the next sheds are a dozen short horns, taken right off the range of the Cotate range, of which Mr. Wilfrsd Page is the superintendent. These are fine cattle and a credit to the cenntry. From the same range are seven graded shorthorns that should also intereet farmers, as here at ouce they can appreciate the henefit derived from the first and second crosses with a full hred hull.

Strolliug trackwards a peep was taken at the sheep, principally Southdowns aud Spanish merinos. The former seem to he larger than the average pure stock, and are also fattened too much for market purposes, and they reminded one of those thick jnicy chops provided at the Alhion, Brighton, England, the centre, save seawards, of the Southdown region. The mounting hell ie heard, and further comments have to he postponed until the next letter.

The attendance at the races was seemingly not very large and hut few amateurs were present from the bay, owing perhaps, to the fact that the card presented hut one event on which there was likely to he any speculation. This was the mile dash for which the following sported silk: Forest King at $25, Philip S. at $12, and the field, in which were Jou Jon, Stamislaus and Birdcatcher, $8. Backing the King at even agaiust such a field was a hold operation, and it was only Duffy's ridiug that saved his hackers from defeat. For a mile dash the start was very straggling, with the two favorites in the lead and the others running in Indian file. Jou Jou joined the leaders in mid-stretch at a rattling gait, whou Philip S. was reined hack into the third position. Jou Jou took the lead to the fielders' rejoicing, hut Forest King cballenged him at the distance pole, and after a fierce tussle heat him home hy half a length in 1:43¾. "I haven't heen in so tight a squeeze for mauy a day," said Patsy, as he weighed iu, and true enough it was, as the start and the injudicious riding ou Jou Jou and Philip S. gave the Kiug the race. By the way, the stahle boys and their followers wsre on Philip S., who had ehown a fine trial, and consequntly there was much guasbing of tecth among them after the ovent. Stanislaus rau into third position, and Birdcatcher was last. Mr. Dorsey was present, and it would be vory pleasiug te see his colere to the fore in a good race, for he is one of the stauncheet supporters of the turf we have on the coast.

Petaluma, August 26tb.—Running, free for all; dash of a mile; purse, $300, of which $150 to the first $75 to the secoud, $45 to the third, aud $30 to the fourtb horse.

S. J. Jones' b h Forest Kiug, by Monday—Abbie W., 4 years, 118 lbs....(Duffy) 1
W. Kelly's ch g Jou Jou, hy Monday—Plaything, 3 years, 104 lbs.; ....(Long) 2
Caleb Dorsey's b h Stanislaus, by Imp. Partisan—tbe dam of Modoc, 4 years, 118 lbs....(Appleby) 3
P. Siebenthaler's b h Pbilip S., by Leinster—Lillie Simpson, 3 years, 107 lbs....(Easterbrook) 4
Caleb Dorsey's b h Birdcatcher, by Spectre—dam by Young Melbourne, 5 years, 120 lbs....(Fortune) 5
Time, 1:43¾.

Ths concluding race was the 2:40 class which was considered such "a walk over" for Guy Wilkes that his hackere laid as much ae $200 to $10 on the chances as they etated of his not mseting with an accident, or falling down in a fit. With Wilkss harred, the bstting wes $25 on Jamss H. against $20 for the fisld, in which wsre Colonel Hawkins, Blanche and Kitty Almont.

Jamss H. took ths lead and meintainsd it to the straight, when Guy moved up and carrying him off his fest, won hy four lengths in 2:26½ with Blanchs distancsd through hsr uuruly hehavior.

The hstting for sseond position was still svsn, hstween the field and Jamss H., and on this occasion hs showed a turn of spesd that aronsed much enthnsiesm as he aud Guy were lapped almost all the way round, and Goldsmith had to prsss Guy Wilkes to heat him hy ahout half a length in 2:22, the quarter in 35 sec., and ths half heing made in 1:12½. Ws have svery rsason to hs proud of seeing such horses as thsse two numhersd in ths 2:40 class, as it shows clearly what a grand rsserve we have in the Stats to drew upon if requirsd.

In the third heat, ths odds of $20 to $5 wers offersd on James H. against Colonsl Hawkins, as Kitty Almont had also heen distanced. Guy Wilkss won easily in 2:33¼ and as James H. made a wretched hreak hefore the turn, Hawkins was soon sixty yards ahead of him, hnt James rapidly reducsd ths gap and at the five furlongs was on even turns, but coming up too close on ths ontside he got his wheel locksd within that of the Colonel, and whsn he wrenchsd looss, James H. gallopsd ovsr into ths fencs throwing Baylis, hreaking the shaft, and then galloping down the homestretch closs to the rail, and at snch a gait as to scattsr the ruhhers in every dirsction. At ths hackstrstch he snhsided to a trot, and was caught uninjursd savs a slight cnt in ths pastsrn, and Baylis also escaped unhurt. As some spectators wsre of ths opinion that Williams might havs swsrvsd with his horse towards Jamss H. as he cams up, ths jndgss with ths drivers wsnt to sxamine ths tracke, and on their return to the etand the statemsnt was made that the collision was accidental, and they gave first and second monsy to Guy Wilkss and Colonsl Hawkins with James H. distanced. Thus the second placs odds were npset aud when it is remembsrsd that the eame thing occurred at the Bay District with Guy Wilkes and James H., ths question arises if a man is not slightly idiotic to lay $200 to $10 sven against snch a great horss as Gny Wilkes with similar chancee against him.

This decision was much commentsd npon as the npsst arising from an accidsnt, there was no necsssity to dietance James H., ths more so as it was evident that he conld outspeed Hawkins at any point of the track and Baylis urged that ths collision occurred through his heing carrisd out too far on ths turu. Perhaps it was thought in the stand thet the third and fourth monies hecame escheatsd through the decision, hut this is not so, as they revert to Gny Wilkss.

Same day—Purse $800 for tbe 2:40 class, of whicb $400 to tbe first, $200 to the second, $120 to tbe third and $80 to tbe fourtb borse.

Guy Wilkes, b h by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patcben—San Mateo Stock Farm	1	1	1
Colonel Hawkins, br h, pedigree unknown—J. D. Young	2	3	2
James H. b g, pedigree unknown—George W. Baylis	3	2	dis
Kitty Almont, blk m, by Tilton Almont	4	dis	
Blancbe, b m, by Gray McClellan, dam by John Nelson—W. Bibler	dis		

Time, 2:26½, 2:22, 2:33¼.

On Wsdnesday, with bright wsathsr hut a strong wind, the horses wers called np promptly for ths first racs, a mile dash for district horses, in which thers were hnt two runners, Garfield and Estslle Clark, Lightfoot, Oriols, Fanny Parnell and Dairy Maid paying forfeit. Garfisld was in grsat favor, and, although the mare assnmsd the lsad at ths start, Garfield won as he liked in 1:48.

August 27th—District running, dash of a mile; $25 eacb; $10 forfeit, with $100 added, of wbicb $25 to the second horse:

G. Pacheco's br g Garfield, aged, by Langford—dam by Lodi, 117 lbs. ....[Duffy] 1
H. G. Carillo's b m Estelle Clarke, 5, by Ironclad—dam by Orphan Boy, 115 lbs....[Gannon] 2
Time, 1:48.

Next came the 2:40 district trot, in which Ned, on hie form showed at Santa Rosa, sold at $25 against $12 for Uncle True and $8 for the field, comprised hy Sorrel Ben, Jackson Temple, Wild Bill, Len Hayden and Bnck Foster, hut none of these were dangerous save Sorrel Ben, who earned his third money hy somewhat slow hut fair trotting. Ned aud Uncle Trne contested the two first, to the advantage of the former, in 2:38½ and 2:36½, hnt so cloee was the finish in each instance that no one could pick the winner to a certainty 50 yards from the wire. In the third and fourth heats Ned was quite nnsteady, and Uncle Trne took them in 2:40 and 2:39, Ned and Sorrel Ben heing a fair eecond for the respective heats, and in the conclnding mile, with Goldsmith driving Ned and with a slight advantage of the hetting in his favor, Ned went to the fore and won the heat and race, with Sorrel Ben second and Uncle Trne far in the rear, through a hreak that almost hronght him to a standstill. The time was again announced as 2:39, hut outside watches made it 2:45, a slight difference of six seconde.

Same day—District purse $400, of whicb $200 to the first, $100 to the second, $60 to tbe third and $40 to tbe fourtb borse.

Ned, b h by Overland—J. Edge	1	1	2	3	1
Uncle True, b g by Inauguration—S. Sperry	2	2	1	1	3
Sorrel Ben, ch g, sire unknown—T. J. Beggs	3	4	3	2	2*
Jackson Temple, b h by Volunteer—George Jones	4	3	4	4	6
Wild Bill, cb g, sire unknown—Dan Misner	6	0	5	6	4
Len Hayden, b g by Alexander—D. L. Hayden	5	5	6 dis		
Buck Foster, b h by General Dana—Wm. Bibler	7 dist				

Time, 2:38½, 2:36½, 2:40, 2:39, 2:39.

Interlopated in the ahove race were fonr heats in the $1,000 purss, redneced to $500 and their entriee hy the withdrawal of Arah and Allen Roy to a match hetween Manon, the favorito at $50 to $25 for Alhert W. There was a rumor afloat at an early hour that Alhsrt was in good form, as McCounell through some hruising work was gettiug him into first rate fettle, and tbe lads aronnd the stahle chipped in heartily for "the good thing" it proved to he, aud tbere was rejoicing iu the caup tbat night. As the time shows, the race was trotted "from eend to eend" as old Harper used to observe, and the decision in the two fiual heats was awaitod with auxious suspenso hy a crowd of speculators who were uncertaiu as te which side the fiat would go. Iu the first heat Mauon was in a ekip shortly after heing tapped off, hut she lapped the borse out the half, aud Alhort wou on a slight run at the wire hy half a length in 2:22½. Tbe secoud heat was a great trsat, the horses heing lapped almost all the way rouud and the mare outspeeded Alhert from the distanco aud won a closo heat in 2:22. The chances of the stalliou showed a sligbt improvoment in the hetting, hut the hackers of the mare would not listen to tho word "defeat," and met the fieldere with a bold mieu that was somswhat changed wheu Alhert W., with a double hreak in tbe hack stretch and a skip in the straight, heat Manon out hy a scant head in 2:22½. She having also indulged iu a skip and ruu. Now the trouhle began, ae with almost even hetting Alhert W. was tapped off unintentionally when on a dead run, and McConnel, probably emarting under the injustice of the thing, let his horse galop until the first turn, and when he got him to his gait Manon was three lengths ahead, a gap that Alhert W. reduced to one-third at

the half-mile, but when almost up to her he broke at the homeward turn, and yet finished so close that many who were not under the wire thought it a dead heat. Both Goldsmith and McConnell made a rush for the judges' stand to air their complaints and the decision was in favor of Manon by the shortest of heads, in 2:23. The betting now veered round again in favor of the mare and as Albert W. was off his feet at the first turn she speeded away from him and led by five lengths at the quarter; thence, however, he trotted in fine style to the second turn when he broke again and Manon also indulged in a skip at the entrance to the straight both trotting a fine race home, Albert W. coming in first in 2:26, by a few inches. Then arose a series of yells and shouts on the quarter-stretch, conduct that ought not to have been allowed, as a great deal of the noise seemed to be made to influence the opinion of the judges. The decision was finally in Albert W.'s favor, and the winning and losing breaks made in the final heats were such as to test the capacity of the best judges, so it was impossible to please both parties.

Same Day—Arranged purse of $100 each, with $500 added, Arab and Allen Roy being withdrawn from the 2:22 class; $466.66 to first; $233.33 to second.

A. Waldstein's b s Albert W., by Electioneer	2	1	2	1 2
John A. Goldsmith's b m Manon by Nutwood	1	2	1	2 1

Time, 2:22½, 2:22, 2:22½, 2:23, 2:26.

Thursday—The fair grounds were very well attended, the inside of the field on the quarter-stretch being crowded with vehicles while the grand stand was fully patronized by the ladies. There were but two events on the programme, but two other races were arranged so as to fill up the afternoon's amusement. The first race was a dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds, in which were Estill, Harry Peyton, Arthur H., and Cito, the former being the favorite, at first about even, then at $20 to $10 against the field. The horses were sent off on fair terms, but Estill and Peyton were quickest in their stride and raced together, lapped until the turn into the straight where Arthur H. and Cito moved up to the leaders, and a pretty race home ensued, Estill winning by two lengths, with the three others neck and neck for second position, which was accorded by a short head to Peyton. Time, 1:16¾.

August 28th—Three-quarters of a mile, dash for two-year-olds, $25 each, $10 forfeit, with $150 added, of which $50 to the second horse.

W. W. Murray's ch h Estill, by Norfolk—Lady Jane, 110 lbs.	(Duffy) 1
C. Underhill's b h Harry Peyton, by Shannon—Miss Peyton, 110 lbs.	(Easterbrook) 2
Hill & Gries' Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist	(Appleby) 3
J. C. Simpson's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker—Too-Soon, by Norfolk.	(Ross) 0

Time, 1:16¾.

The second was a pacing race in which Killarney sold for $20 against $5 for the two others, Maud and Sam Lewis. Maud led by a space of from one to two lengths, until the three-quarter pole was reached, when Killarney was sent to the fore, and bringing Maud to a skip within the distance, he won easily in 2:27¼.

In the second heat, as the horses were turning at the lower field entrance, McConn turned too sharply to score, and colliding with Killarney, threw his driver out and then Maude made a sudden spring that upset the sulky, and set off at a gallop trying by vigorous kicking to rid herself of the wheel that time and anon would crash on her hind quarters. She changed her gait into a trot and then with a gallop and was uninjured, as was the case with McConn, but it is evident that if this spirited driver does not be more careful he will come a crasher some day that he will remember to the last of his days. After a lapse of half an hour Maude was brought out again, but the mare was yet excited and Killarney won the two successive heats and the race, Sam Lewis being second on each occasion, the time being 2:25¼ and 2:41¼.

Sams Day.—Pacing purse; $600 for the 2:20 class, $300 to first, $150 to second, $90 to third, and $60 to fourth.

Killarney, blk s, by Black Ralph—Peter Fitzgerald	1	1	1
Sam Lewis, b h, by Echo—Charles David	3	2	2
Maud, b m, by Bertrand Blackhawk—H. J. Agnew	2	3	3

Time, 2:25¼, 2:25¼, 2:41¼.

There were then two races arranged to make out the afternoon's programme, the first being for named district horses in which there was some spirited betting, owing to the fact that the driver of Kitty Almont was confident of victory so she sold up to $65, against $100 for Hunter and $25 for Gerster, whereas with all her speed but skittish conduct and bad breaks it is a question if she would have won in a month of Sundays. The race was so one-sided as to need no description, as Hunter took the race in straight heats in 2:32, 2:31½ and 2:34½, Gerster showing far better form than Kitty, being second in the first two heats, and thus securing second money.

Same day—District divided purse of $250 for named horses.

Owner's h g Hunter	1	1	1
Owner's b m Gerster	2	2	3
Owner's br m Kittie Almont	3	3	2

Time, 2:32, 2:31½, 2:34½.

The final race was a dash of five furlongs in which were Birdcatcher, selling at 20 with $14 for Estelle Clark and $12 for Dotty Dimple. The latter won in 1:03 by half a length from Estelle, and Birdcatcher last, he having the worst of the start. The mares were both conceding him odds, as they all by agreement carried 115 pounds. If there are some races to make up during the circuit, it would not be a bad plan to open a race on similar terms. This dash brought the races to a conclusion.

Same day—Arranged free purse, $125, $60 to the first, $30 to the second, and $10 to the third horse.

Hill & Gries' ch m Dotty Dimple, by Ben Wade—dam unknown, 4 years, 115 lbs.	(Appleby) 1
H. G. Carillo's b m Estelle Clark, by Ironclad, dam by Orphan Boy, 5 years, 115 lbs.	(Ross) 2
Caleb Dorsey's br h Birdcather, by Spectre—dam by Young Melbourne, 5 years, 115 lbs.	(Duffy) 3

Time, 1:03.

ATHLETICS.

Sprinting at Pittsburg—Kittleman to the Fore.

The following is the New York *Spirit's* report of the races at Exposition Park, Pittsburg, on the 19th:

100-yard run, barring H. Hutchens, M. K. Kittleman, G. Smith, H. M. Johnson, and F. Rogers; best two in three heats—First heat, J. Quirk, 1; W. Boyd, 2; G. Carruthers, 3; W. Hough, 4; F. W. Stone, 5; W. E. Kenuedy, 6. Second heat, Stone, 1; Quick, 2; Boyd, 3; Carruthers, 4; Hough, 5. Third heat, Stone 1; Quirk 2; Carruthers, 3; Boyd, 4; Hough, 5. This was as pretty and game a race as was ever seen. In the first heat two of the watches marked 10 s. and one 10 1-5 s. The latter was given. In the second all three had it dead 10 s., as well as scores of others. Just before the third heat I went over the course again in the presence of five or six press representatives, and it measured four inches short on one side and dead even on the other. I had made it right three time before. Just before starting I put Stone on the inside, back five inches. He got away well, but not ahead of the pistol, and ran as pretty and strong a race as was ever seen. He finished five feet ahead of Quirk. The three official watches marked 10 s., 9 4-5 s. Of thirteen other watches examined, three had 10 s. and all the others inside. He certainly did a shade inside, but 10 s. was given. The pistol firer held his pistol behind his back and in plain view of all timers. The day was perfectly clear, but very warm. The track was hard clay, rolled as smooth as a billiard table and has been adjudged, and is believed to be dead level.

125-yard run, barring H. Hutchens; best two in three heats.—First heat, M. K. Kittleman, 1; J. Ryan (said to be John Gibson, of England), 2; F. Rodgers, 3; H. M. Johnson, 4. Second heat, Kittleman, 1; Ryan, 2; Johnson, 3; Rodgers, 4. In this race the course was measured five times and came out right to an inch every time on both sides. The first heat was made in 12 1-5 ., 12 s.—12 1-5 was given. I went to see if they had started right, and found that the start had been made four feet short, caused by misjudging the pegs. It was a great pity, as they surely would have beaten even time. "Ryan" seemed to be laying up, but made a grand race of it. The second heat Kittleman seemed to be feeling his man for the first 90 yards, and then drew away strongly. Time, 12 2-5 s., 12 2-5 s., 12½ s. Nine out of ten outside watches corroborated each heat.

Only a Foot Race.

The foot race between Fred Harmon and Walter Lubbock came off at San Jose last Monday. Lubbock received 6 feet start in 75 yds. and won by the same distance in the really wonderful time of 7¼ s. The betting was 2 to 1 on Harmon and if the race had been run on the square, which our readers know was not the case, the odds should have been ten to one. Harmon can give Lubbock twice the start and a beating. We have no sympathy with the arrant fools who invested their money. Never bet on a professional foot race if you are not on the inside. Of course the time returned is bosh as Lubbock can't beat 8 seconds at his best. A San Jose paper says that Harmon's time from the carriage entrance south of the judge's stand to the stable exit on the north, and thence to the hack was not taken, but the opinion was freely expressed that even Lubbock could not have caught him. The race was announced for $100 a side.

Merion Club Games.

The entries for the Merion games are filling up rapidly, and at the present time of writing there is every prospect that it will be the most numerously contested meeting ever held on the Coast. On account of the absence of one of the handicappers from the city, the committee have decided to leave the entry list open till Tuesday, Sept. 2d. The medals which are on exhibition at Nicoll's are attracting a considerable amount of attention. The Bay District Track will be put in excellent condition, and a great many Coast records should suffer.

The athletic exhibition, of the Nemean Club, takes place next Friday evening, at their rooms, Howard and 21st streets. A splendid programme has been arranged for the occasion, and it behooves all who are interested in the advancement of legitimate exercise to patronize the entertainment. The club purpose adding improvements to the rooms as an additional attraction for the members.

Mr. L. E. Meyers and Harry Fredericks, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, and Frank P. Murray, of the Williamsburg Athletic Club, arrived in the Servia, Aug. 17th. A. Waldron, of the Man. A. C., who went over as a member of the party, returned home a fortnight ago. The athletes look exceedingly well and give expression to only kindly things in connection with their trip.

G. Bell won the long distance amateur championship of England. The course was from Putney to Charing Cross Bridge (about five miles and a half.) Time, 1 hour 19 minutes 1 second. Itter finished second and Moses third. Last year it will be remembered that Itter was first and Bell second, and the time was 3 minutes 41 seconds quicker.

We are informed upon A. C. Phillips' arrival in Port Townsend, the speediest amateur sprinter in town expressed a desire to measure strides with the "little demon." Phillips, accommodating as usual, complied with the request and beat the ambitious sprinter rather handily for a valuable trophy.

Ninety-four feet four inches.—At the games of the Rutland, Vt., Athletic Club, held on the 19th inst., C. A. J. Queckberner, N. Y. A. C., threw the hammer 94 feet 4 inches, breaking the best previous record. 93 feet 11 inches, of W. L. Condon, of the Baltimore, Md., A. C.

The special feature of the Williamburg meeting was the attempt of the professional runner, H. M. Johnson, to lower the 75 yard record, which he succeeded in doing, being officially timed in 7 2-5 s.

The University Field Day will take place in October and not September as stated in last week's issue. We apologize to our confreres on the daily papers.

As predicted in the Breeder and Sportsman, Fred Cook proved the winner of the half-mile swimming race, at the Newport Baths last Sunday.

The Manhattan Club of New York held their annual games on Saturday, Aug. 16th, attendance meagre. Contests of an ordinary description.

Miss Beckwith will make an attempt to swim across the English Channel, from Dover to Calais some time this month.

It is reported that Thomas F. Delaney of the Williamsburg Athletic Club will shortly join the professional ranks.

The Whistler-Delmas wrestling match will take place Tuesday evening at Woodward's Garden.

The common practice of cruelly burning portions of a horse's mouth with a heated iron for the purpose of curing the disease called lampas is very severely condemned by the better class of veterinarians, who claim that in this way a real trouble is produced while attempting to remove an imaginary one.

Skillful French horse-breeders give their foals a dessert spoonful of bone powder every day with their oats or bran. Farmers who rear colts on granite or alatey soils think they find this diet beneficial in building up the bony system of young horses.

BICYCLING.

The ten mile professional race between Fred Lees and Albert Hawker for $150 a side, came off at the Belgrave grounds, Aug. 11th. A magnificent race and secured by Lees by about 20 inches. By reference to the mile time appended it will be noticed that the winner beat the record for three and four miles, and also for six up to ten: One mile, 2 m. 50 s.; two, 5 m. 43 s.; three, 8 m. 39 s.; four, 11 m. 39 s.; five, 14 m. 35 s.; six, 17 m. 34 s.; seven, 20 m. 30 s.; eight, 23 m. 29 s.; nine, 26 m. 28 s.; ten, 29 m. 20 s.

The first congress of German velocipede riders will take place at Leipzic on Aug. 16 to 18, when it is proposed to form a union embracing all the German and Austrian societies of velocipedists. The Leipzic Bicycle Club has arranged for those days a round of festivities, including bicycle and tricycle races.

At the Crystal Palace, London, Henry J. Webb, champion of the London Bicycle Club, rode 100 miles on a tricycle in 6 h. 43 m. 32½ s., beating all previous records from 25 miles upward, and surpassing the 100 mile record by no less than 40 m. 13 s.

A new bicycle club will be organized next Monday evening. The most active riders in the city are interested in the movement, so we can confidently expect to chronicle a great many runs in the near future.

A Trans-Atlantic Traveler.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—When I left the noble city of San Francisco the 19th of July, for the land of my birth, I promised my many friends (you, Mr. Editor, included) that I would let them know occasionally of my whereabouts, so the best thing I can do to fulfill my promise is through the Breeder and Sportsman, as it has a good circulation amongst them. Well, I got a start at 3 P. M., July 19th. On board the Oakland boat we had our parting glass, jolly good fellows, and should auld acquaintance be forgot—the send-off was immense—and I was soon ushered into a sleeping car. There were not many passengers, hence what there were, were more comfortable. All went well until we reached Winnemucca, then the bubble and trouble began. We had a very heavy loaded fruit car; the boxes became so heated that they had to be taken out; the implements they had to lift the car was too small—jack screws that would hardly lift the right side of that big policeman that does duty at the ferry—so they had to discharge the fruit. We were detained over three hours before we got new boxes put in, and had not gone very far before they became heated again; the weight of the car was too much, so it had to be abandoned, not before the passengers gave vent to their feelings. We arrived at Ogden five hours behind time, after being nearly smothered with alkili. On the U. P. there was not so much dust, but it was gradually getting warmer. Before we reached Omaha it was red hot and not a drop of ice water to be got and two hours behind time. Nearly all the trains had left Council Bluff, so we had to take the Milwaukee to Chicago through the beautiful State of Iowa. Great heavens, talk about hot weather, why we were parboiled. A hail storm had just passed over, that stripped the corn and oats; it was a pitiful sight, more so as the destroyed belonged to poor families. We arrived in Chicago on time; left immediately by the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. for New York. Rain began to fall, that made the atmosphere more genial. The scenery we pass through is magnificent, resembles somewhat like the Narrow Gauge from Frisco to Santa Cruz, yet withal it was the first time I had been by the B. & O. R. R. and I swear it will be the last. There are too many junctions and crossings to make good time. First night out we had supper at 6 P. M. and breakfast at 12 next day. You may be sure there were some empty stomachs. I gave my lunch basket an overhauling, thinking I might come across a crumb of Engleberg's loaf, and my search was not in vain, there a piece about the size of my fist, lay wrapped up in the *Morning Call*; I soon had it hoisted out to view; another dive, came broadside on to a piece of Swiss cheese, that friend—Oh, there's a clincher! I can't spell his name, but it sounds something like Rasberry; however, it was rather too high toned so I consigned it to the B. & O. R. R. track. Another dive into the lower hold and I dug out a small bottle of Clem Dixon's British beer. What a God-send, but it was like the fishes and loaves we read about. What was it amongst so many? I gave a lady a "wee" bit nibble and thank goodness she was a teetotaler, and I shipped the contents to the warehouse in hungry lane. We arrived at Cumberland two and a half hours behind time. After a long detention off we go, arrive at that notorious Harper's Ferry, get instructions to proceed to Washington, arrive at 4 P. M., Friday. The colored gentleman hallooed out: "This train will not leave until 10 o'clock, those that choose can remain in the car, others can take a walk through the Capitol." Of course a stampede out of the depot took place, we had got but a block and a half away, when the gentleman of color came bounding after us to bring us back, as the orders were to go on to Baltimore, there to wait for further orders. I began to feel a little uneasy, as I had taken passage by the Arizona that left New York, Saturday, 7:30 A. M. Arrived at Baltimore at 7 P. M., in the midst of a thunder storm. We did not leave until 1:30 Saturday morning. During all this delay I said and thought many wicked words, not fit for print. We arrived in New York at 9:30, just in time to be too late for the "Arizona." Worse still I lost the company of my "Lily." I had a letter of introduction to Mr. Gibson, of the Guion Line, from friend Jones, I found him in his office; he is from the mother country, a genial and obliging person. Through him I got transferred to the City of Berlin, and a fine stateroom to myself. We left dock at 4 P. M., Saturday, July 26th, passed Sandy Hook at 7, with a strong breeze from E. S. E. There were 75 saloon passengers, 50 intermediate and 250 steerage; the first two days at sea the tables at meal times were deserted, but you can bet, dear Breeder and Sportsmen, your man was always on time at scratch, and without tips on at that. The only thing of an exciting nature to chronicle was an iceberg, distance ten miles, height about 150, length 250, and bitter cold. The usual Saturday nights concert was held in the saloon in aid of the Seamen Orphans' Fund which only realized $50. We arrived at Queentown, on Monday, August 4th, at 4 P. M., left for Liverpool, at 4:35, arrived Tuesday morning, at 10 A. M., in tip top condition, after one of the finest weather passages I ever had. The City of Berlin is by no means a clipper, but I would say a good heavy weather boat. The officers from the captain down are gentlemenly in manners and are most ob[illegible]

Bon soir. Walt.

Liverpool, August 11th.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*	*										*
Trout	*	*										*

Sporting News from Los Angeles.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Well, I suppose that the first thing uow expected of me is a well-contrived excuse for my long silence. Yet, notwithstanding the fact that I have a good supply'of said conveniences left over from last ehooting season, I am not going to inflict your readers with any of them. Sportsmen somehow take very little stock in excuses, for the reason I suppose thet they know from their own experience in accounting for small bags of whet cheep material excuses are made. As an illustration I have a friend that accounts for only killing one snipe in a whole day's ehoot with the statement that some friend exchanged his cartridges for others filled with buck shot, and notwithstanding the fact that he killed two bullocks and broke the leg of his own horse everybody declared that it was a very *lame* excuse. You have aleo heard of that omnipresent fellow who "didn't know that it was loaded," yet while the world has always heen satisfied that he had a *dead* thing in his excuse, sportsmen have refused their sympathy and credence on the ground of premeditation, stating that the whole thing had been *cocked* and *primed* before hend.

I might, of course, with a considerahle display of facts, use the present political camnaign as an excuse and plead my strenuous efforts for the election of my patron saint, the Prohibitionist. But if I should, Rohinsou would rise up and inquire what hecame of the champague at San Bruno last Spring, and my friend Estee would swear, that, like himself, I never take any interest in politics, while Briggs—the irrepressible Briggs—would give me dead away through pure cussedness. Therefore, with my strict adherence to the old adage that procrestination is the nohlest work of God, I will at last tell you that Southern California is alive with qnail this eeason, and that the shooting promises to he better this coming Fall than it has been for years pest. The late rains that seem to have destroyed the nests in the upper counties haa not hurt us here at all, large hroods being seen on every hand.

Another unusual thing that this season has produced is the great number of ducks that have remaiued here to breed, the swamps having been full of them all Summer even wigeons and spoonbills heing seen in considerahle numbers.

Our local sports are looking forward with hright anticipations to the meeting of the State Convention in Octoher, and planning for a grand field day on that occasion. The programme, ae now being leid out, is to consist of a ride among our orchards and other places of interest, the usual business of the convention and trap shooting, to be followed by a three to five daye camp in a good quail country, and close on our retnrn to town with a game supper and ball. Following this comes our Sixth District Fair and races for those who can spare the time to attend it. This heing our first attempt at trying to entertain our fellow sportsmen, we may fall short of the regulation requiremeuts, hut if we do it will he through lack of experience and facilities, not from any coolness of heart or lack of appreciation of the distinguished honor paid us in the selection of our city for the holding of the convention. P.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23, 1884.

At Bird's Point.

On Saturday last, the San Francisco Gun Cluh met at Bird'a Point, for their regular monthly medal shoot. On meeting it was supposed to be the last of the season, and it opened with admirable birds, and admirahle shooting, every one heing anxious to get a chance for the medal, hut it was determined hefore the match was half over to finish the eeaeon with another match, which will take place about the middle of next month. Thirteen members put in an appearance, and they gave an exhibition of shooting that has eeldom, if ever, been equaled on this Coast, both in the number of hirds killed and in the character of the shooting. The conditions were as usual, 12 hirds each, 30 yards rise, 80 yarda boundary, eome two of three of the less expert members ahooting at 26 yards.

The attendance of spectators was also good, with Mr. H. H. Briggs acting as referee. The match ia remarkahle in scores, there heing eix twelvee, four elevena, two eighte, one seven, which give a fraction of over 90 per cent. The excitement was intenee ae each of the leaders kept up his score with a skill that excited constant applause. Now and then there was a remarkahle long ahot made; of these Meesra. Orr, R. E. Wilson and H. Black made the heet. There waa one other grand long ahot made, perhapa the best of the day, hut not noting it down at the time, the name of the memher making it escapes us at the present moment. We think, however, it was Mr. Fuller.

It is not true the hirds were an easy lot. For the first six rounda no better were ever turned out from trap, hut as ueual, and neceesarily with the practice commonly in use with us, they deteriorated somewhat afterwards to the close. The birde ahould be kept in larger coope, with wet hags over them, and not brougbt on the ground amid the crowd of people constantly presaing round them. It may consume a little more time to keep them off at a distance, and coet a little for either a greater number or larger traps, but the difference in the character of the hirde, and consequently in the character of the sport, will amply repay hoth. When a bird won't rise on drawing the trap, it may be taken for granted it has either been auffocated, acared, or trampled to death in the coop. With pigeona at $4 a dozen, it is the poorest policy to ruin them in the coop. The cluhs ehould combine together and refuee to huy from any dealers who will not deliver them ae we have indicated. At one time it looked as if McShane was going in for the medal, and that his aix weeks' sojourn at Donner had infneed him with youthful kecnness and vigor. In hie first eight hirde he shot iu fine form and only missed one, but then he went to pieces and made three misses straight along. Hevens was again uncertain, and Crandall failed this time to get into the double figures. Meesrs. Ewing, Griffith, Emmett, and Fuller, for their eleven, each shot in admirable style and deserved a better fate. Altogether it was a day in the history of the cluh that the memhers may he proud of. The score:

Butler	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Gordon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Wilson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Golcher	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Black	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Orr	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Ewing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—11
Griffith	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Emmet	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Fuller	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—11
McShane	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1— 8
Havens	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1— 8
Crandall	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1— 7

THE TIES.

It was decided to shoot-off at four birds each. It is a rare sight, indeed, to see six men out of thirteen go to the trap on tie, each with a clean score to his credit. Here again the battle was fought as sternly as before, for Butler, Gordon, Orr and Wilson all tied again on the first shoot, Golcher and Black only retiring. On the second tie, Wilson lost his last bird, and lost it badly. On the third tie Orr missed his second bird hadly, and Butler and Gordon still shooting admirahly, ended again with clean scores. The fourth was again a tie between them and as it was then growing late, and the birds decidedly weaker, they wisely determined to settle the ownership of the medal at the next match. Each during the day had killed twenty-eight birds straight along without a miss, a performance which reflects the highest credit upon men young in years as they are.

	First Tie.				Second Tie.				Third Tie.				Fourth Tie.			
Butler	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gordon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Orr	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0						
Wilson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0								
Golcher	1	1	0													
Black	1	0														

At San Jose.

On Sunday lest five memhers of the Garden City Gluh had a match, using clay pigeons. It ie the first we have found for the season of a club that ought to occupy a foremost position among the sportsmen's cluhs of the Stete. For eome reason this cluh, which contains some grand names on its roll, has not realized the promise it gave at an earlier date.

FIRST TRIAL.

F. Coykendall	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0—8
R. Coykendall	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—7
George Anderson	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1—7
J. D. Howe	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1—5
A. W. Ingalshe	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—4

SECOND TRIAL.

A. W. Ingalsbe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
F. Coykendall	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1— 7
R. Coykendall	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0		
George Anderson	0	1	0	1	1	0	0			

THIRD TRIAL.

A. W. Ingalsbe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
George Anderson	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1— 8
F. Coykendall	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1— 7

Preserve the Quail.

At the last regular meeting of the Legislature the Grangers made a decided onslaught upon the quails, some of them trying to have a clause inserted in the law that would encourage the extermination of these birds. Had they known half as much about the hahits of the birds as they should know, they would have sought to protect the queils, for these birds are the farmers' friends. Recently a cock quail wes shot on Long Island hy a young boy, and not knowing the misfortune of his act, or the hird he had killed, a gentleman readily procured the same from him and had it mounted. After the taxidermist had skinned the hird we investigated the crop, as is the custom under such opportunities, and in its crop were three large potato hugs, (the Colorado hettle), and five young, soft potato hugs and eome other hugs, euch as common beetles.—*Sunday Capital.*

So speaks our friend and brother, whose head on such subjects is generally very sound. The testimony above strengthens Mr. Baldwin's testimony and of other gentlemen at Los Angeles, that up to a certain period—that when the grapes hegin to soften—the vineyards have no greater henefactor than the quail. In a late conversation with Mr. Payne, of Los Angeles, a director of the State Sportsman's Association, we learned he had made the habits of the quail in the vineyard a subject of candid study and investigation. For some time it has heeu his practice to get owners of vineyards to go out with him, shoot a few hirds on their vineyards and examine their crops, hut of hundreds of cases not one was found that contained a particle of grape, not even a stone or a piece of undigested skin. The evidence thus ohtained has satisfied many large vineyardists, formerly bitter against the quail, that they were mistaken about their hahits, and now, like Mr. Baldwin, they all cultivate their presence and find it of immense henefit. They now advocate their preservation. There is no doubt of the matter as we now put it, and it forms a hitter satire on the action of the Grangers during the laat eession of the legislature. If repeated they are likely to get pretty roughly handled.

The match hetween Meesrs. Pearson and Fay ia all settled, and the stakea deposited. The terme, as we stated last week, are $500 a eide, 100 birds each, 30 rise, hoth barrels. The match will come off at San Bruno to-morrow week, Sept. 7th, the aame day on which the California Wing Club have their laat medal shoot of the season. In all circles the match ia exciting great interest from the largeness of the atake and the ability of the contestants. If both gentlemen ehoot up to their atandard, it will be a difficult thing to name the winner heforehand, Iu our opinion it will be a dangerous thing for either to let the other get a few birds ahead, if he can help it, for that may settle the hueiness. Mr. Pearson is an able man at the trap, and has had the most experience, but Mr. Fay on several occasions hae shown he aleo has nerve and ahility at the trap. To thoee desiroue of hettiug and looking for points, we would recall the old London peep show of great men, and the boy paying his money taking his choice. Iu thie case a man muet make his own choice also, for there are no pointe to give. It will, however, certainly be the most attractive match of the season.

A gun cluh is in procees of formation at San Lnie Obiapo. The district needs euch an organization, and when completed we shall he glad to have the particulars.

Testing Deuteronomy.

Few people, we imagine, will deny that Moses, when it came to making lawe for the government of mankind, wae about the most level-headed old gentleman that ever lived. It appears he was about ae wise in giving lawe to govern man's conduct towards birde during the nesting period. How he got his knowledge, we cannot imagine, hecause after Miss Pharoah fished him out of the bull-rushes, he never had a chance to he the bad boy who runs round robbing orchards and stealing hirds' nests. However, we will let him speak for himself as his words come to us. Seys the writer:

"One of the most singular thiugs I ever heard about hirds was related to me hy a friend who has loug heen an ardent student of ornithology, and of the scriptures as well. In the course of his reading he came across a chapter in Deuteronomy which embracee 'sundry laws and regulations,' and found hie attention attracted to the following verses: 'If a hird's nest chance to be before thee in any tree or on the ground, whether they he young ones or eggs, and the dam sitting upon the young or upon the eggs, thou shalt not take the dam with the young. But thou shalt in any wiee let the dam go and take the young to thee, that it may he well with thee, and that thou mayst prolong thy days.' This pessege puzzled him a good deal; so. with true scientific ardor, he set out to hreak its injunction and try to find out why it was made. It heing nestling time for the hirds he had no particular difficulty in finding what he sought, and soon returned with a female hird and a nest with four young ones in it, put them all together in a cage, and after supplying them with food and water, left them for the night. In the morning mother and young were found lying dead together, though without any marks of violence npon them whatever, or anything to indicate why they had died. Evidently something was wrong here, so he went out and caught another family, put the mother in one cege and the young in another, and gave them separate rooms, although not removing them so far apart but that they could heer each other in case one or the other should cry out. The next morning all the hirds were found dead as hefore. Again the student went out and again ceme hack with a capture, and this time he put the young hirds in a garret and the old one in the cellar, but although neither mother nor offspring could hear each others' cries, the coming morning showed the same result. He then went out aud captnred a nest of hirds, hut let the mother go, and successfnlly raised the entire hrood. In each case the variety of hird was the same—the rose-hreasted grosheak, which is one of the strongest and easiest to rear of all New England species. The reason for this strange occurrence does not appear, hut of one thing my friend is convinced, and thet is that Moses was the first agitator for a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and the necessity of game laws, and that he knew what he wae talking ahout when he discussed birds.—*Sun.*

From a little incident, nearly the same which came to our knowledge in early life, without then knowing ae much about Moses' ideas as we do now, we helieve the ahove will he the experience all the time of every one who tries it. At the same time, allegorical though the little story may he, what a rehuke it carries to those market-hunters of Oakland, who say they don't care a d—m for the game laws, but that they will kill quail every month in the year, and whether they have young or not. As Moses says, "It will not he well for them and their house, if they continue their iniquities in that direction."

Dog Poisoning.

We are glad to find the country sections takiug action to stop this horrihle crime. Since our article on the Oakland dog poisoning, Dr. Pinkerton, the Messrs. Pierce and others have been consulting about the best means to adopt to fiud out the cowardly ecoundrels. Dr. Pinkerton thinks dogs are poisoned with a view to rob hen-roosts. That may be so, but it does not lessen the crime. Precautionary measures have been taken at Gilroy where existe a fine lot of dogs, and one of the locel papers speaks as follows:

"A purse of upwards of $100 has been subscribed by all our sportsmen and is offered as a reward for the arrest and conviction of any party or parties implicated in maliciously poisoning sporting dogs in this vicinity. There is a heavy penalty attached to this offense, and guilty parties had better beware."

Let these examples he followed and the crime will be soon stopped.

During a camping trip to Snow Mountain, Lake county, F. W. Ingham, of this city, recently killed four deer. He saya the deer are very numerous in that locality. While there he met a Mr. Sykes, who had killed fourteen deer in the space of two weeks. Miss Zoe Green, daughter of Will S. Green, of the Colusa *Sun*, shot a young huck on the mountain during Mr. Ingham's stay, usiug the latter's Sharpe rifle. The deer was distant about 75 yards, and was hit just hehind the shoulder—a capital shot. Mr. Ingham says Miss Green shoots remarkahly well with either shotgun or rifle.—*Sac. Bee.* We like to record cases like thia of Miss Green.

"A rancher on the San Rafael road helow Novato, Sonoma county, recently had a horse valued at over $800 shot and killed by unknown parties, supposed to he hunters."

The wretched army of marauders who deny every right except their own to carry a gun and destroy other people's property, will come to grief this season, throughout the district mentioned above, or we are greatly misinformed. Their conduct would disgrace the wild hottentots of Africa. The larger proportion of these offenses are committed hy men who would uot even he allowed to carry a gun along the public thoroughfare without paying $10 or $20 license to do so. What a criminal abuse of liherty!

The pinnatted grouse in Iowa is said to he one of the glories of the past of that State. It is also said the same fate attends the quail if the pot-hunter is not checked. A writer apeaking of the quail in Iowa says: "There are a fair nnmher of quail, but quail here are not hunted until snow falls and then the pot-hunter tracks his game to some hush or covert and fires into them all huddled together. A covey of quail never last long with such hunting." Why is such conduct allowed?

Deer are reported in some parts of the State as depleting the mountain vineyards of their fruits. Any excuse is hetter than none, for killing deer in and out of season. If honestly looked into this idea will explode as quickly and as thoroughly as the idea of quail destroying *tons* of grapes in one eeason. It is the height of meanness to lay sine on the devil'a back that he never prompte and never commite.

The accounts reaching us of late give hopes of a good quail aeason after all.

All right, Brother White. Sometimes in keeping clippings until they fit in right, good on reprodnction we omit occasionally to preserve the ear-marks, and so rather than give credit wrongfully we simply use the word exchange. In future we will be more carefnl. If our worthy brotber saw how our *sporting* dailies steal sporting notes, and even correspondence deliberately without giving credit, he wonld not be so sensitive about onr small sin.

The entries for the Clay Pigeon tonrnament at the Marysville fair closed on Tnesday last. Several crack shots from Sacramento have entered.

The Forrester Clnb of Sacramento are trying to ensure a shooting tonrnament during the State Fair, opeu to all the State.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The attendance at this popular range on Sunday was again very large, the chief attraction being tbe coutinuation of practice for places in the Inter-State team which in some cases was finished on Snnday. The conditions of the day for good shooting were as favorable as conld be desired, and the performance therefore was of high order, even without considering the phenomenal scores of Lieutenant Klein of 95 ont of a possible 100. Besides this particularly good record, there were aix others who scored 90 and upwards ont of a possible 100, and nine who scored from 83 to 89, and only fonr who remained in the seventies. In spite of the unfortunate controversy now raging injuriously to our State interests, in reference to the rifle to be used in the match, these scores renew our hope that the trophy may be brought back to California, for unqnestionably it will take big shooting to beat the record made on Sunday. Whether a repetition of snch shooting can be expected at the match to ns at present is not of so mnch consequence or so consoling as the fact that the capacity to repeat the shooting is in our hoys.

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Klein	45	50	95
	47	43	90
Waltham	45	47	92
Perkins	45	45	91
	45	45	90
	43	45	89
Hovey	45	45	91
Carson	45	45	91
	46	41	87
	41	45	86
Barrere	44	45	89
	44	44	88
Kuhls	45	44	89
Johnson	41	46	87
Mangels	45	42	87
Robertson	40	46	86
Sprowl	40	43	83
Townsend	35	43	78
Diers	40	38	78
	38	37	75
Simpson	40	37	77

The score of Lieut. Klein is held to be the best official record according to Creedmoor rules of Americau riflemen. The same total has been made on this Coast before by three others, Lientenants Kellogg and Sime of this State, and Geo. W. Thaxter, of Carson, Nevada. It is the perfect string at 500 yards, of 50 out of a possible 50, that places him ahead of his compeers. As a matter of record it is qnite right the fnll score shonld be given.

Klein	200 yards—	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4—45
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50—95

The following is the list in totals, the only way it can be published, of those who have finished their four competitions np to Snnday. In aggregate or separately they are creditable to the State. They are as follows:

	1	2	3	4	Agg.
Klein	85	90	95	90	360
Perkins	90	89	90	91	360
Hovey	86	85	88	91	350
Kuhls	90	85	85	89	350
Mangels	87	84	91	87	349
Barrere	82	89	83	89	343
Carson	81	86	87	91	345
Waltham	79	83	88	92	342
Robertson	86	79	90	85	341
Johnson	80	83	84	87	334
Sprowl	81	80	82	83	326
Simpson	79	85	84	77	325
Diers	76	75	78	75	304

The team will consist of ten men and two alternates as formerly. Finally tbe ten best scores will determine the ten men to shoot. One featnre of tbe competition so far, is very agreeable—it has produced a nnmber of new names in the catalogue of sharpshooters, which will donbtless fignre conspicuonsly in the match next month at Carson. From a circular before ns, asking for subscriptions to pay the expenses of the team, a slight mistake, we believe, is made. It states the trophy has been won twice by California and twice by Nevada. Our understanding was that California had only won it once. We scarcely think any one will be captiona enongh to make this slight error an excnse for not subscribing, but it is always best to be stricly correct when asking pnblic snbscriptions. If Nevada wins this time the trophy is lost to ns forever. We are, therefore, glad to learn the $800 necessary for expenses will give no tronble in its collection, as wealthy private citizens as well as the military themselves are snbscribing liberally towards it. The expense fnnd will be taken charge of by a committee from various military organizations. All who are able shonld give liberally. The genial Hub Parker, of Nevada, graced the range with his presence on Snnday, and is "awful prond" of his boys. He bet a small wager, something like a custard pie for instance, that tbe ten best scores at Carson on Snnday wonld eqnal the ten best scores at Shell Mound. Our good old friend should remember that 90.7 ont a possible 100 by ten men is not easy to beat.

On Saturday, 23d inst., the four sharpshooters, Kuhnle, Kellogg, Carr and Mangels, tried their skill together and made good records, especially Lieut. Kuhnle. They were as follows:

Lient. Kuhnle	200 yards—	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4—44
	500 yards—	5	3	4	5	3	5	4	5	5	4—43—87
	200 yards—	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4—47
	500 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4—47—94
	200 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—48
	500 yards—	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4—46—94
Lient. Kellogg	200 yards—	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—46
	500 yards—	4	5	5	5	5	3	3	5	5	4—44—90
	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—45
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5—47—92
	200 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5—48

For some reason Kellogg did not shoot his sixth string.

Carr	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—42
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	5	3	4—43—85
	200 yards—	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
	500 yards—	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	3	5—43—84

Carr, like Kellogg, did not finish his shoot.

Mangels	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—42
	500 yards—	5	4	4	4	3	5	5	5	5	5—45—87
	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—43
	500 yards—	5	5	3	5	4	3	5	5	4	4—44—87
	200 yards—	4	3	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	4—43
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	3—44—87

In the series of medal matches in the Fifth Battalion, Major Parsons, No. 15, won from Sergt. Sherman, 14. The officer commanding, Col. Ranlett, though not in the match, shot with them and made the best score of the three. The Colonel is creeping up gradually in his records.

Ranlett	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—61							
	500 yards—	5	3	5	4	5	5	2	5	4	5	4	3	4	5	5—64—125								
Parsons	200 yards—	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—65								
	500 yards—	3	5	5	4	4	3	3	4	0	3	4	2	3	4	5—52—117								
Sherman	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4—60								
	500 yards—	4	2	4	5	5	3	3	4	0	4	5	4	4	4	3—54—114								

On Sunday, also, Sergt. Carroll, of 5th Infantry Staff, and Sergt. Loryea, of Co. B., San Jose, had a friendly little match at 200 yards off-hand, 15 shots each, which the former won by two points. The score:

Sergt. Carroll	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—62
Sergt. Loryea	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—60

The Police Team was also out on Sunday, practicing on Thnrsday and Friday of last week, and made their customary high scores. Sergt. Gano made 47 ont of a possible 50 at the 600-yard target, which is allowed to be the highest score at that distance ever made at the range.

On Sunday Hnb Parker was again looking round to see whom he could entice into a "refreshment" match. The custard pie heroes were both absent, so he tackled Barrere at 200 yards, ten shots each, and escaped defeat by one point, the score being:

Parker	45
Barrere	45

Some of these days the bad man from Washoe will pick np a snap and then the joke will be on him.

The Gattling Battery, Company A., Second Artillery, Capt. Simmons commanding, had also a medal shoot yesterday. The first-class medal was won by Sergt. Seaman. second-class by Charles Adams, the third by Andrew Martin. We hnnted two days this week for Capt. Simmons to get full scores, but failed to find him. We shonld like to have them next time.

Howard Carr has been appointed on Colonel Ranlett's Staff, of the Fifth Infantry, and the appointment will make the field and staff complete. Against Knhnle, Kellogg, Hovey, Williams, Brown and Carr, it will reqnire the best men to compete.

San Jose.

There are some good shots in Company B, and we shonld be glad to hear more of them. We fear Captain Whitton has forgotten his promises to ns in this connection.

M. Loryea	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—43
George H. Beach	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3—41
J. J. Folmer	5	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—47
A. M. Barker	5	3	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	3—41

The Eintracht Schuetzen.

The Eintracht Schuetzen had a picnic on Snnday, at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, which in every respect was a snccess. The attendance of prominent riflemen was very large, attracted by the pnblic target, open to all, and the valnable prizes to be won at it, while the daucing, games and music attracted the women folks and children to a similar degree. The German Fusileers, under Captaiu Stettin, escorted the Eintrachts to the boat, so that altogether the procession was imposing. The shooting at the pnblic target was better than that at tbe company target, for it was done earlier in the day when the sight and the nerves were composed and in their natural condition. The shooting in the first list shows many very good scores. The feature of the shooting at the company target was that of Leo Klotz, who won the Society's medal. His score is not so remarkable for its number of rings as for being the score of a man who two years ago scarcely knew what a rifle was, bnt who to-day stands forward and beats his whole brotherhood and becomes owner of the Society Medal after winning three strings. This is progress indeed. The score:

PUBLIC TARGET.

	Prize.	Amount.	Points.
J. Utschig	1	$20.00	93
Jas. Stanton	2	20.00	91
W. Ehrenfort	3	17.50	91
P. Jacoby	4	15.00	90
A. Rahwyler	5	14.00	89
F. Broeckman	6	13.00	89
Fred Kuhls	7	12.00	88
A. Stamer	8	11.00	88
L. Klotz	9	10.00	88
A. Strecker	10	8.50	87
McClonghlin	11	7.00	86
K. Wertheimer	12	6.00	86
H. Gunbel	13	5.00	85
L. H. Kauffnng	14	4.50	83
J. H. Browning	15	4.00	82
Lingenfelder	16	3.50	81
B. Welke	17	3.50	80
E. Streuber	18	3.00	79
Thos. Weisel	19	3.00	78
A. Rrowning	20	2.50	78
L. Haake	21	2·50	78
Von der Heyde	22	2.00	78
Phil Klare	23	2.00	76
John Streuven	24	1.50	76
M. Schnieder	25	1.00	75
Hagerap	1st Bull's-Eye	Morning	$1
Tapken	1st Bull's-Eye	Noon	1
Phil Klare	1st Bull's-eye	Afternoon	1
John Utschig	Last Bull's-Eye	Evening	1

COMPANY TARGET.

First prize, Society Medal, L. Klotz, 63 points; second, A. Shamer; third, Klare; fourth, Schubert; fifth, F. A. Kuhls; sixth, Streuber; aeventh, Ruppke; eight, Guembel; ninth, Kauffung; tenth, Yonng; eleventh, W. Schneider; twelfth, Leu; thirteenth, Hartmansen; fonrteenth, Dafeldecker; fifteenth, Wehe; sixteenth, Weisel; seventeeth, Brockenwagen; eighteenth, Hagerup; nineteenth, Fischer; twentieth, C. Lutz; twenty-first, Krueger; twenty-second, Schmidt; twenty-third, Trautlaender; twenty-fourth, Lntz; twenty-fifth, Dryer; twenty-sixth, Schnek; twenty-seventh, Salzmann; twenty-eighth, Wirtner; twenty-ninth, Eff; thirtieth, De Grooi; thirty-first, Kolpe; thirty second, Theda; thirty-third, Russ, thirty-fourth, Schwartz; thirty-fifth, Voll; thirty-sixth Tapken; thirty-seventh, Hevelke; thirty-eight, Schack.

Premiums at Santa Rosa.

The following is the premium list of the Santa Rosa Fair, in the live stock departments:

HORSES.

Thoroughbred horses: Stallions—4 years old and over, Ironclad, P. Carroll, Bloomfield; 2 years old, Harry Peyton, S. B. Wright. Mares—4 years old and over, Nellie and colt, P. Carroll. 2 years old, Lalla Rookh, S. B. Wright. Snckling colt, Sunday, P. Carroll.

Horses of all work: A special preminm was awarded Col. W. K. Rodgers' Napa Chief; first preminm, Mark Twain, J. M. Zane, Glen Ellen; second, Silvertail Prince, Robert Crane; 3 years, first, Dandy, A. J. Mills; second, Tom Lind, Col. W. K. Rodgers, Sonoma; 2 years old, first, Plowboy, S. Whaley; second, Barney, L. E. Hood, Fulton; 1 year, first, Marinus, S. B. Wright; second, Logue, V. Pietzzi, Sebastopol. Mares—4 years old and over, Dolly and colt, Wesley Wood; second, Snsie and colt, M. Fallon, Forestville; 3 years old, first, Clay, James Anstin; second, Dolly, J. P. Rodehaver, Petalnma; 2 years old, first, Addie, V. Pietzzi; second, Puss, F. D. Hastings; 1 year old, Rboda, F. D. Hastings. Snckling colts, first, Model, Robert Crane; second, Selim, M. Fallon. Stallion and family—Exchange and six colts, Col. W. K. Rodgers. Mare and three colts—Nellie, Victor Pietzzi.

Draft horses: Stallions—4 years and over, first, Pointsman, Petaluma Clydesdale Association, by R. H. Crane; second, Tornado, Theodore Skillman; 3 years, Young Duke, P. McAuliffe, Lakeville; 1 year, first, Mart Neurat, A. T. Groves, Windsor; second, Young Pollock, M. V. Morin, Sebastopol. Mares and colts—Dolly, Robert Crane; second, Beck, E. Fitton; mares 4 years and over, Min, A. J. Mills; 3 years old, Gertie, A. Lacque; 2 years old, Daisy, A. Lacque; second Juno, D. B. Bremmer; 1 year, Maude, Robert Crane. Suckling colts, Crown Duke, I. F. Cook; second, St. Lorette, Robret Crane. Stallion—Toney Oakes and family, J. P. Rodehaver.

Roadsters: Stallions—4 years and over, Gen. Dana. Wm. Bihler, Lakeville; second, Adventnre, E. W. Berry, Windsor; 3 years, Joe, Wm. Bihler; second, Guillicos Chief, J. A. Box, Glen Ellen; 2 years, Ironclad, Sylvester Scott, Cloverdale; second, Dan McClellan, W. P. Fine, Petaluma; 1 year, first, Goldnote; second, Jnpiter, both owned by Gnerne & Murphy, Guerneville. Colts—Little Mac, Wesley Wood; second, Lncy, Guerne & Mnrphy, Geldings—Steve Story, Guerne & Mnrphy; second, Donald, J. H. Langhlin. Mares—5 years and over, Lady Walker, E. S. Walker, Healdsbnrg; second, Black Bettie, R. S. Greening. Family—Gen. Dana and five colts.

Roadster teams: First, Martin and Tim Alexander, R. K. Trnitt, Healdsbnrg; second, Bennett Peak and mate, S. C. Story, Bennett Valley.

Standard trotters: Stallions—4 years and over, Antelope, F. L. Dnncan; second, Milton R., H. H. Helman, Healdsbnrg. Mares—4 years and over, Mamie Comet, F. L. Duncan; second, Mande Medium, H. H. Helman. Snckling colt, Dock, H. H. Button.

Saddle horses: First, Jake, James Austin; second, Daisy, H. H. Bntton.

Jacks: Four years and over, Black Knight, J. S. White; 3 years, Black Hawk, Sylvester Scott; Jennet, 4 years, Fannie, Sylvester Scott.

CATTLE.

Durhams: Bulls—3 years, Royal Oxford, S. Scott; second, Uncle Sam, V. Pietzzi; 1 year, Page R. Read; bull calves, first, Red Buck, S. B. Wright; second, Duke of Oxford, S. Scott. Cows—3 years old, Lady Maynard, second, Alice Grey, both owned by S. Scott; 2 years, Belle, V. Pietzzi; 1 year, Lady Oxford; second, Ellen, both owned by S. Scott; heifer calves—first, Belle Oxford, second, Alice S. Scott.

Jerseys—Bnlls, three years and over: William of Scituate, W. D. Bliss, of Petalnma; second, Daisy Duke, C. D. Bonner, Bennett Valley; one year, Freddie Gebhardt, M. L. McDonald; calf, Jersey Dnke, M. L. McDonald. Cows, three years—Jersey Lily, M. L. McDonald; second, Lady Bowen, No. 4, M. L. McDonald; two years, Lonise of Lorne, M. L. McDonald; one year, Yolo, W. D. Bliss; second, Lady Bowen, No. 5, M. L. McDonald; heifer calf—Euretta, C. D. Bonner.

Devon—Cows, 3 years: Lovie, V. Pietzzi; second, Beauty, S. C. Storey.

Ayershires—There was bnt one entry in this class, James Austin's bull, John, which took the cake.

Herefords—The entries in this class included only the herd owned by Captain Kohle, of San Mateo, and were as follows: Bnlls, two years—Connt Tredegar and Vanguard; bnll calf—Dnke of Normandy. Cows, three years and over—Violette, 2d, and Temptress, 1st; two years—Trinmph Theorn, Tidy, 10th, and Valetta, 3d; heifer calves—Queen of the Pacific, Mary, 3d, and Kate, 1st. We have been particular in giving names and ages as they are a matter of record and of great interest to stock raisers. Being owned ontside the county they were not allowed to compete, but were awarded a special premium equal to that given cattle owned here.

Graded cattle: In this class, H. K. Swett's cow, 3 years old and over, mixed Durham and Jersey, took the first preminm. Cows—2 years, Fannie, M. L. McDonald; 1 year, ——, Geo. F. Trowbridge; second, Edith May, M. L. McDonald. The premium for the fattest steer on exhibition was awarded to E. Fitton, and for the fattest cow, to M. L. McDonald.

SHEEP.

Spanish Merino: Rams—2 years old and over, Crown Prince: second, Planter; 1 year, Nngget, second, Silverhorn; 3 ram lambs, 5 ewes, 2 years; 5 ewes 1 year, 5 ewe lambs, all owned by E. W. Woolsey & Son, Fulton.

Sonthdown: Ram, 1 year; 3 lamb rams; 5 ewes, 2 years; 5 ewes, 1 year; 5 ewe lambs; all owned by R. H. Crane.

Grades: Ram, 5 ewes; 5 ram lambs; 5 ewe lambs; all owned by R. B. Cannon.

Shropshire: Ram, R. B. Cannon.

SWINE.

Berkshire: Boar, 2 years, Jim Blaine, V. Sartori, Duncan's Mills; boar 6 months, ——C. D. Bonner; pair of pigs, to E. W. Berry.

Poland China: Boar, 2 years; breeding sow, sow 6 months, pair of pigs, all to R. H. Crane.

Duroc or Jersey reds: Boar 6 months and sows 6 months to S. W. Kenyon, Forrestville.

POULTRY.

Light Brahmas, (two premiums), H. K. Swett; Langshans, E. Fitton; Buff Cochins, (two preminms), G. N. Whitaker; Game Bantams, James Marshall; Bronze turkeys, J. G. Dalglish; Toulouse geese, E. Fitton; Pekin ducks, first, E. Fitton; second, T. E. Peery; American geese, S. C. Storey; Carrier pigeons, Geo. E. Dohn; Jacobin pigeons, W. M. Swett; Rouen ducks, G. N. Whitaker.

Preminms were also awarded to Geo. E. Dohn for [illegible] pigs, and white rabbits.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, August 30, 1884.

Dates Claimed.

Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
Ninth District Fair Association, Rohnerville, Sept, 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

THE FAIRS OF NEXT WEEK.

Oakland and Chico.

Next week will be held two fairs which promise to be of great interest to the public generally, as well as those who have a fancy for fine stock. The opening day at Oakland is Monday next, that of Chico Tuesday. The most important thing at present for owners to consider is the closing of entries on the 2d, Tuesday next, to three of the Oakland purses. Through a typographical error in the bills, heats of two miles running is stated to be for a purse of $5,000, whereas $1,000 is the amount given, the entries to which close on the 2d. This is a liberal sum, and should receive a full response. The free-for-all trotting will also close on that day. The purse is $1,000, the conditions being that Nellie R. has to draw a wagon and Director is barred; the pacing purse is $500, and these should likewise be well sustained hy entries. It is almost superfluous to write of the speed programme further than to refer to the entries that have been published and call attention to the many close contests that have taken place in the races which the same horses have figured in. Then there are new combinations which will compel new calculations, and the grandest of all charms in racing and trotting, which has been so aptly termed "glorious uncertainty," will not be wanting. Neither is it a requirement that much space be given to a description of the course, and the accessibility. The first is first-rate in every respect; the second there are good grounds for the assertion that it is unequalled in facilities for comfortable conveyance from any quarter. It is practically a suburb of San Francisco, reached by half-hourly boats and trains from the metropolis, the time thirty-five minutes. The local trains bring it almost to the door of residents in Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda, and the horse-cars run to the entrance gates. From the upper country trains will convey passengers to the depot at Sixteenth-street, Oakland, and the local train is only five minutes from there to Shell Mound, the station, which is only a short distance from the western entrance.

Besides the exciting events on the course, the display of live stock will be very fine. Horses will be in greater force than ever before, and there will be exhibits of cattle far beyond those of any previous fair. Shorthorns will be in full force, the most celebrated herds of the State present, with Holsteins, Jerseys, Devons, Herefords and Polled Angus to give variety to the display. This is the first year that Herefords have been shown in California, and the herds present are considered to be as good as there are in the world. Many of them are direct importations from Australia, and the "Colonies" stand in the foremost position for this popular breed.

The Polled Angus are, doubtless, the first which have ever been seen in this portion of the Pacific Coast. They reached the fairground on Sunday last, and are the property of Paige & Johnston, of Los Angeles. Probably not five in a hundred persons who will visit the fair have ever seen a specimen of a breed which is held hy many of the best judges to he superior to all others for the quality of beef. That this is a correct estimate is shown hy the fact that in the London market it bears the highest price, and is sought after by the *bon vivants* of the metropolis of the world. It is a hardy race, subsisting and actually thriving where others would starve, and there is another advantage which should not be overlooked. At the present day a very large proportion of cattle are transported in cars, and the absence of horns is a great point in their favor. The "lordly Durham," the white-faced Herefords, the stately Holstein, the handsome Devon, the gazelle-eyed Jersey, petted everywhere, and the black cattle from the Scotch Highlands will make a show worthy of going a long way to see.

California has reached a point that permits of two great fairs being held within its boundaries, and when the locations are so far apart as Oakland and Chico the clashing of dates works little injury. The North will turn out in a mass to see the sights at Chico, and we have no hesitation in predicting that the fair there will be the best ever held. It is a grand country that surrounds the handsome town, and for fertility cannot be surpassed. The valley is wide, the foothills rich in productive capacity. The inhabitants are as wide-awake, as progressive in their ideas as can be found in any country. There are breeding establishments which will rank with the best. Horses, cattle, sheep, swine, in fact all kinds that have been domesticated are found of the highest type, and for cereals and fruits it cannot be surpassed.

Butte county in itself has the material for a good fair, united with those that compose the district there will be nothing lacking. While the exhibition proper is sure to he attractive, the speed department can scarcely fail to be a series of very hot races. From the entry list, which was published a couple of weeks ago in this paper, it is evident that there will be no lack of sport.

That it will be properly managed is a foregone conclusion, as those who have it in charge have the qualifications to conduct it in the right manner, and their integrity is beyond question. The two visits we have made to Chico were so enjoyable that there are poignant regrets that we cannot repeat them during fair time this year. The first visit was in May, and it is within bonds to say that a country could not look better. There was a thunder storm accompanied with a heavy shower during the first night spent in Chico, and the heavy reverberations and the patter of rain on the roof brought "back home" vividly to remembrance. The track at Chico is not far from the centre of the town, and, like other California courses, is a mile in circuit and as good as need be.

The Coming Auction Sales.

There are to be auction sales by Killip & Co. during the weeks of the Oakland and Sacramento fairs, at which some very fine stock will he offered, and in all prohability good hargains ohtained. The first is a combined sale of horses and Jersey cattle, the property of P. A. Finigan, who having sold his ranch desires to dispose of the stock on that account. There are forty-two horses and colts and thirty-five cattle in the catalogue. The horses are hred from fashionahle strains, the blood of Hamhletonian, Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., California Belmont, Ethan Allen, John Nelson, Gen. McClellan and thoroughbreds being represented. The Hambletonian comes through such tried sources as Echo, Santa Claus, Irvington and Wissahicon. Mr. Finigan owned Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., for several years, which accounts for the prevalence of his blood. The thoroughhred strains come through Belmont, Norfolk, imp. Trustee and imported Sovereign, while the blood of John Nelson is derived from his daughter Nerea, her record being 2:23½, the fastest time ever made hy one of that family. She and her filly, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., should prove very valuable for broodmares, especially when coupled with horses of Hamhletonian blood. Both have colts at their side by Christmas, a son of Santa Claus, and are stinted to him again. The Jerseys are reported to be very fine, and as Mr. Finigan has taken great pains to add to the herd, purchased when he bought Alderney farm, there is little question that they are excellent specimens of this popular breed. The sale is to be held Wednesday, Sept. 3d, on the Oakland Cricket Grounds, which adjoin the Oakland Trotting Park, and only a short distance from Emery Station, and the horses are now on the grounds, and Mr. Finigan gives intending purchasers every facility for examination, and a chance to drive the roadsters.

The sale at Sacramento is to include animals helonging to several owners. We have not yet learned the full particulars, which will he given in the paper of next week, though stock belonging to William Ayres, W. L. Pritchard; J. T. McIntosh, G. Valensin and Robert Beck will be offered. Those of Mr. Ayres are the well-known racehorses, Joe Howell, Fred Collier, Harry Rose, Trade Dollar and Ichi Ban. "Old Joe" is so well known in every section of the Pacific Coast that it is only necessary to mention his name to recall his many great performances. By Bonnie Scotland, from Eva Shepherd, by imported Sovereign, his breeding was a guarantee of success, and capacity to go on and on for many years. This is a characteristic of the Bonnie Scotlands. Dan K., hy B. S., from Jennie June, hy imported Australian, foaled in 1874, won a selling race at Monmouth Park a short time ago, and when put up at auction realized $1,175. He has run 130 races and won 48 of them. Old Bushwhacker was another of the same stamp, and Joe Howell may have a lot of good races in him yet. His mile on the Oakland track in 1:42, and three-quarters of a mile in 1:14 show that he is a horse of wonderful speed. Fred Collier has shown in his races that he is hoth fast and can stay a distance, having run two and one-fourth miles in 4:00½, and three miles in 5:40. Harry Rose and Ichi Ban are very fast, capahle of showing well in any company. Trade Dollar has also shown well in her races, and will grace any hreeding farm when put in the stud. The Norfolk mares have already shown to he good hreeders, and that without the chance they will have in the future, as coupled with sires that are now in California they will take still higher rank, and this is the opinion of others, is shown hy the purchase of Hattie B. hy Rancho del Paso, at Mr. Winters' sale, for $1,650. Trade Dollar is a large, highly formed mare and in addition to the Norfolk blood has fashionable strains.

Mr. McIntosh offers the get of Singleton and Prompter. This will be the first of annual sales, as he intends to have it of yearly occurrence. Singleton is by a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Willie Schipper, purchased hy General Singleton, of Quincy, Illinois, at a long price. He is a very fine looking horse and his get are of great promise. Prompter is a "sure enough" getter of trotters. He is by Blue Bull and the Blue Bulls all trot. The Prompters we have seen are fine looking colts with plenty of size and substance.

Mr. Pritchard will offer thoroughbred horses and mules. Mr. Valensin has some extra good colts by Buccaneer, Crown Point, etc., and Major Beck is one of the most successful hreeders of Jerseys in the State. That this sale will present one of the best opportunities for purchasers to obtain desirable stock that has been offered this seasou is certain. We will endeavor to obtain fuller information in time for the next issue of this paper.

Unmitigated Snobbery.

In the *Spirit of the Times* of the 16th appears the following:

"A well-known broker and horseman telegraphed Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt from his home at Larchmont Manor, after Maud S. trotted his fast mile of 2:09¾:

" 'To Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Esq.—Maud S., Empress of all horse-flesh. The public appreciate your generous exhibition of her speed, and recognize the difference between a gentleman's perfect road horse and one which is ignobly used as a gambling track machine. E.' "

The most biting satire is that which gives praise where there should he censure. As Maud S. has been used ignobly as a gamhling track machine ever since Mr. Vanderbilt owned her, excepting in the hands of Carl Burr, when she could not trot fast, the hit is too palpahle to he overlooked. But apart from that where would Maud S. stand if it had not been for trotting tracks? Had the generous exhibitions not heen made what ground would she occupy now? It is douhtful that if there had been no tracks for her to show her speed upon if she would sell for $1,000, and positively certain that without work since Mr. Vanderbilt owned her she would not bring half what she did.

The ohligation is on the other side and the gencrosity is on the part of those who build tracks and the public who attend to give *eclat* to the performances. Until her last peformance at Cleveland she ranked second in the list, and it is nearly sure that when in that place Mr. Bonner would not have paid half what he did. The humbug of kindred asservations to those made by "E" is too apparent to impose on any, excepting, perhaps, that portion of the community who are in total ignorance of all pertaining to trotting sports. That the sender of the telegram is a Wall street broker is very likely, as the guild to which he belongs is great in oncouraging sound morals; that he is a "horseman" may also be true in the same way that the railway king can be thus rated, and that he is a snob who would fain toady to a man of a hundred or two millions is beyond dispute. There is a good thing, however, in the noisy assumption of vir-

tue and superior purity by the leader and members of his clan, who rail and scold at men who are incomparahly ahove them. It may bring associations and those who have control of tracks to a proper understanding of where such hippodromes as they have heen encouraging will end, and before it is too late banish all such displays from their programmes. If trotting is sustained, that is the kind of trotting that will remunerate hreeders for the outlay incurred, there must be a change aud in place of trotting and pacing against time, legitimate contests with encouragement for large fields of starters. The reccommendation that the National Trotting Association take measures to obviate the trouhle, is worthy of being considered, and without trenching on the liberty of memhers something might be done.

There might, with propriety, be a distinction made between horses going "against time," and those which figure in an actual race. Let the latter be accredited with a record; in the former call it a trial to he measured only against similar performances.

Since the above was written the intelligence has come that Robert Bonner is likely to purchase Jay-Eye-See. We are well pleased to hear it. In that case the two great guns of the hippodrome are effectually spiked, and trotting clubs will have to forego all hopes of securing either. The running mate business will not live loug and female jockeyship share the same fate. There could not be a better illustration than a comparison—odious as comparisons are said to be—hetween Buffalo before the era of time contests and the last meeting.

The managers fell into the craze for fast time, and in place of stuhbornly-fought hattles with excitement and cheers from start to finish, as the varying fortunes of favorites were hright or dark, are anxious faces waiting for the figures on the blackboard, ere they can tell whether to applaud or not.

There must be a return to the old system or the popularity of trotting sports will be a thing of the past.

Stanford Stake, 1884.

The conditions of the Stanford Stake for 1882–3–4 were a stake of $300 each, $100 of which was due when the nominations were made, the first of January after the colts were a year old, $100 due on the first of January following the date of entry and $100 thirty days before the time fixed for trotting. In the Stanford for foals of 1881, there were twelve nominations of which four "staid in." These were Palo Alto's bay filly Argo, hy Electioneer, from American Girl, and bay colt St. Just, hy Electioneer, from Fidelia, hy Volunteer; L. J. Rose's bay colt Bedouin, by Sultau, his dam Gertrude, hy The Moor, and Jos. Cairn Simpson's hrown colt Antevolo, hy Electioneer, from Columbine, hy A. W. Richmond. The third payment is due on September 18th, at which time, or before, payment must be made to either the Treasurer of the Stake, N. T. Smith, 4th and Townsend streets, or the Secretary, Jos. Cairn Simpson, at this office, in order to retain the right to start. The race is to be trotted on the Bay District Course the third Saturday in October.

A change was made in the Stanford of 1885, the stake being reduced to $175 each, and that which will close on the 1st of next January may be opened under still different conditions. It is proposed to make it a stake of $200, nominations to he made the 1st of January following the year the colts were foaled, making the first payment $25, the second on the 1st of the next January also $25, the third payment of $50, the 1st of January after the entries are two years old, and the final payment of $100, thirty days before the date fixed for trotting. We think that these changes will be beneficial, and that the nominations will he largely increased.

The Embryo Stakes.

The declaration of forfeit accompanied by the $10 fee must be made on the first of September, Monday next, or subscribers will be held for the larger forfeit of $25. Those who desire to declare out must notify the secreta ry Captain Ben E. Harris, 1609 Washington St., on or hefore that date. The stakes are for foals of 1882, uow two-year-olds, and foals of 1881, now three years old. In former years suhscribers to this stake neglected availing themselves of the cheap forfeit and the consequenco was a good deal of unpleasant feeling. A due regard of the conditions will obviate the trouhle.

When Jay-Eye-See went to beat his record at Belmont Park, Philadelphia, on the 15th, his company was the chestnut gelding Jake, hy Oliver Cromwell, a runner in harness that many Californians will remember.

Sonoma and Marin Fair.

Even so short a visit as that which only includes ten and a quarter hours from the time of leaving San Francisco until the return, is sufficient to prove that the fair of Sonoma and Marin is as attractive as ever. Less than four hours are occupied in the trip hoth ways, and the fair grounds is so near the depot that a few minutes are sufficient to reach it, if even pedestrianism is the means used to overcome the space. This was our first visit to the new grounds and though there were high praises awarded hy all who had seeu the track, the highest that can be given is well deserved. We are prone to state that an animal which particularly suits the fancy is the hest we ever saw. Until the assertion loses its significance, and when it comes to a decided preference for a single race-course in California it is trouhlesome to come to a positive conclusion. As we have frequently written there is not a state in the Union that has so many that can be called first-rate, that is the track proper, that it is extremely difficult to make an award. The Petaluma course, however, is so nearly perfect that after careful examinatiou it is trou'olesome to point a feature which could be improved. Looking from the stand up the home-stretch it is so true to level both longitudally and transverse, so wide and the soil so firm and yet springing, that the first impression is that extra work has been done on that portion of it. A ride around it convinced us to the contrary. The shape is that which is the most approved, viz: parallel stretches of a quarter of a mile each, connected with semi-circles of the same length. The ground on which it is built is so nearly level that a few inches will mark the difference between the elevation and the depressions. The turns are thrown up to exactly the grade that suits our ideas, and the top coating is a kind of sediment which is the very best material for the purpose.

Water is struck a few feet from the surface and this not only adds to the elasticity hut aids through capillary attraction in keeping the surface moist. All that is necessary is sprinkling the top to have it harrow up nicely, and harrowing leaves a friable coating which can be left in that shape for racing, and which can be readily packed so as to give firm footing and smooth surface the hest for harness work. Another heauty of this fair ground is by the adornment of trees, shruhs and flowers. Already the trees are so well advanced in growth as to add to the appearance and in a few years will give a park-like loveliness, enhancing the beauty far more than ornate buildings. The stock display was very good. Heavy draft as well as fine horses, cattle of the various breeds and sheep and swine which will stand critical examination.

A Duroc sow with a litter of pigs a few weeks old was the centre of attraction in that department, the magnet being sufficient to draw a crowd around the pen from morning until night. She belongs to J. H. White, of Lakeville, who is very much impressed in favor of this breed. The few hours of onr stay permitted only a cursory examination, and being so late in the week on Thursday, there was little time to write an account of what was seen. The attendance was quite large, and with few exceptions everything passed off satisfactorily. The exceptions will be taken up in the future, as some of them are of vital importance to this association, and indirectly have a bearing on every district fair in California.

A Suggestion.

Should managers of trotting tracks make up their minds to contiuue in the practice of encouraging the breaking up of all legitimate sports in the way of trotting and pacing, we would suggest a plan that will remove one of the objections to the one-horse hippodrome. Under the present system only those who have timing watches, split-seconds at that, and are in a position to note the fraction with accuracy, can tell how the race is progressing.

Now to ohviate this difficulty, lay a miniature railway track on the outside of the course, construct a machine that will make the circuit at any desired rate of speed and surmount that faulty portion of the show in which there is no tangible competitive hy a display that will show the actual phases of the race. To make it still more realistic have the machine in the shape of a sulky and in lieu of a horse, old Father Time in the shafts. The hour-glass and scythe can occupy the seat, and any other emblems that may be desired to heighten the effect added.

There will be no trouhle in effecting a fair start. The head of Time can be placed directly under the wire, and when his more juvenile competitor comes to the scratch the signal to the horso can also start the machinery. Thus if 2:10 is the figure the arrangement will be to reach the qnarter pole in 32½ seconds, the half in 1:05, three-quarters in 1:37½. What an excitement there would have heen at Cleveland had there been such an admirable contrivance, and when Maud S. led at the finish hy a good quarter of a second, or ten feet and two hundredths of a feet, the shouting would have been terrific. The hooked nose would have been scarcely within reach of her tail, and all the *fugiting* old Tempus could do be of no avail. Some enterprising genius who will perfect this crude suggestiou and patent it has a fortunc at command. The course can be easily constructed so that it can be moved from track to track, and the attending expense far less than the horse portion of the partnership.

Free-For-All at Stockton.

It must he horne in mind that the free-for-all at Stockton for a purse of $1,200, closes next Monday. Director is handicapped to wagon, and now that Monroe Chief is out of the way there are so many horses of nearly equal speed that it presents a good chance for them. Divided into four monies there is every prospect of playing even with a fair contingency of making a good winning. The safest plan is to mail letters to-day or Sunday, if delayed until the day of closing see that the postmark gives the date in plain figures.

At Marysville, on Wednesday, the stakes for three and four-year-old trotters were both won by Berlin colts owned hy E. H. Miller, Jr. The three-year-old winner was the bay filly, Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Huhhard, Elite taking second money, Griselda distanced in the second heat. Time, 2:50¾, 2:41½, 2:36½. The four-year-old race was won at will hy Pansy's full hrother Thapsin, his only competitor, Happy Jim, distanced in the second heat. The press report gives the time as 2:40, 2:35, but Mr. Miller's private telegram has it 2:40, 2:28.

Belle Echo.

Belle got first place at Rochester on the 15th, the race being a hard one for the speculators. The *Turf, Field and Farm* describes it:

The race for the 2:19 class was first called, and in this Harry Wilkes was a prime favorite, though hoth Catchfly and Maud Messenger were well snpported. In the first heat, Van Ness, driving Harry Wilkes, nodded for the word when far in the rear, and made no move for the heat, Catchfly and Mand Messenger had a hot contest, which resnlted in favor of the former, in 2:18½. The next heat Harry Wilkes kept in close company, challenged Catchfly, who had the lead on the hackstretch, and gradually drew away from her on the npper turn, winning hy a couple of lengths from Maud Messenger, who footed np finely, in 2:17¾. Wilkes also won the third heat in commanding style from Catchfly, in 2:17½, and snfficiently proved his superiority over the others. But now reverses came. On the first quarter in the fourth heat the horse broke, and fell so far back in consequence that his driver did not try to close the gap, and Catchfly won, giving her two heats to two for the favorite, and she at the pole and he outside. In spite of the situation, so strong was the helief in his commanding speed and stamina that he sold for 3 to 1 over the field. But his driver made two mistakes. In the first place, in his eagerness to get the pole at once he sent him too fast down to the turn, and the horse hroke and rau hy Catchfly, after which, still on a run, he was swerved in front of her, causing her to be pnlled back a hit. Van Ness directly pnlled Wilkes ont from the pole, as if conscious that he had done wrong. Before he got settled, Maud Messenger had the lead, and Belle Echo second, these two having profited hy the fonl. Wilkes was in fonrth place when he struck his gait, and soon cut down all in front of him, taking the lead on the upper turn, and passing under the wire in 2:20, a conple of leugths ahead of Catchfly. The judges deliberated long, and finally awarded the heat—and the race with it—to Catchfly, condoning the fonl, hut punishing Wilkes for his run. The affair created more excitement than any other event of the meeting, hut the wisdom of the decision of the judges was generally acquiesced in.

The Santa Anita Stable left Saratoga for Monmouth Park on the 20th. The horses have been engaged in the stakes of the National Jockey Club of Washington, D. C., whose Fall meeting begins the second week in October.

The Kenner Stakes, at Saratoga, on the 21st, were won hy Powhatan after an easy run. Time, 3:36½. The value to the winner was $4,575.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

R. P. Jr., Lexington, Ky.:
Ida May was hy Gage's Logan, dam unknown.

G. A. Haywards:
Was Nutwood ever defeated in a race in this State, if so by whom, and npon what track?

Answer.—Nntwood was beaten seven times in this State. At Marysville, Sept. 14th, 1877, hy Sweetbriar; Bay District, San Francisco, Dec. 15th, 1877, hy Pat Hunt (wagon race); San Jose, Oct. 3d, 1878, hy Doty; same place, Oct. 5th, 1878, hy Judge Fullerton; San Francisco, Sept. 4th, 1879, by Graves; Stockton, Sept. 20th, 1879, by St. Julien; Sacramento, Sept. 25th, 1880, hy Santa Claus.

S. T., Ione, Cal.:
We decided that same qnestion in our issne of July 26th last. Emma is entitled to second money. She should not be placed "distanced" in the fonrth heat hut "third." See page 52, last line.

HERD AND SWINE.

Ensilage for the Dairy.

Opinions concerning the nse of ensilage for milk production are steadily crystallizing into established facts. The unwarranted eucominms lavished npon it hy over-zealous friends, and the strong condemuation of it by otbers, are proving equally groundless, aud the opposing opinions both being quietly toned down to a more consistent basis, are demonstrating the correctness of the old adage, that "truth lies between the extremes."

The possibility of preserving green food in a condition to produce milk similar in quality to that derived from the same food fed green from the field, has been accomplished so many times by different persons as to leave no reasonable ground for denial. Not everybody, however, who attempts a silo is successfnl. The resnlt of geueral observation is, tbat oue-half tbe silo builders fail in making the euterprise profitable, hut this is no argnmeut against a final success. In the iutrodnction of a system so new and differeut from the customary practice, it would be very strange if failnres were not numerous. Their occnrreuce should be no cause for discouragement. Tbe preservation of forage crops by desiccation is a very old, simple, and well-known process, yet every year many find themselves with spoiled or injured bay, or other fodder crops, from neglecting, or uot appreciating, the conditions necessary to preserve them. A more intricate process of preservation, with no previous experience, ought not to be expected to be any more exempt from imperfect results.

With the facts already established before them, parties now contemplatiug the nse of silos may with perect safety consider it settled that a satisfactory preservation of green food is possible, and the qnestiou for them to study is, how best to accomplish it and make it pay. As most of the ensilaging will be done during the months of August and September, this question will often come up, making it seasonable to uotice some of the landmarks leadiug to snccess, and some of the obstacles to be avoided. The first great error which has burdened the system of ensilage is a heavy and needless expense in tbe construction of silos. It has been supposed that the silo must he under ground, or at least partly helow grouud, and that heavy and expensive walls of masonry were necessary to protect its contents from ontside moisture, air, and frost, but it has been found that it is qnite as well constructed above gronnd, and of wood, and that the only protection required is against air and storms. It is not even necessary to make any special protection against frost, for, in the first place, there is very little liability to freezing, on account of tbe elevated temperature of the ensilage, and, in the second place, becanse freezing does no material injury. Freezing alone makes no change in any of the food constituents of plants, it simply ruptures vegetable cells and exposes tbeir contents to decomposition from contact with air, and to loss hy the greater readiness with which the liberated matter is washed away hy rains. In the silo, hy heing protected against air and wet, injnry from these causes is obviated entirely. Vegetation frosted ontside of the silo is perfectly preserved in it, if put in at once, before washed hy rains or affected by weather. In the construction of silos, it is only necessary to protect agaiust frost, so far as to ohviate inconvenience in handling frozen food and the detriment to stock from eating needlessly cold rations.

Very cheap structures, either wholly or partly ahove grounds are now found to be quite as efficient as the more costly primitive buildings. The cheapest are those made with a balloon frame, with studs stiff enongh to prevent the sides from bnlging under heavy pressure, and double boarded on the iuaide with plain boards, with paper between them. Things with the lowest cost, bowever, are not always the best in tbe long ran, aud we certainly wonld not advise any diaryman to vitiate taste and mar pleasure by making an ill-looking structure for daily observation.

Cost is often saved aud couvenieuce aerved by locating a silo in some part of a barn, with its base on a level with the cow-stable floor. Wherever located, the main essentials must he kept constantly in mind—protection from the weather, keeping as nearly air-tight as possible, and convenience in getting the ensilage to the stock. Silos should be steep rather than shallow, and not wider than a convenient length of plank for covering them. Increased capacity is best made by increasing the length. The most approved covering consists of sound two-inch plank, matched and put together in sections three to four feet in widtb. Boulders of a convenient size for handling are generally preferred for pressing down the covering, and, when these are not at hand, bags of sand make a convenient snbstitute, nsing enough to give a pressure of 2,000 lbs. on each square yard of surface.

Any kind of fodder plants can be preserved in a silo, but what is to come ont of it will depend very mnch on what is put into it. This much may be considered certain, that no more food can come out of a silo tban is pnt into it. When tbe life of vegetation ends there is an end to tbe increase of food in it, and all changes thereafter occurring tend to diminish ratber than to increase the sum total of food constituents it contains. Changes may occur, ae by cooking or fermenting, by wbich some portione of food may become available that wonld not be available without such change, but any absolute increase of food is impossible. If poor food is pnt in, it will be poor food when it comes ont. It should be borne in mind tbat the great value of a eilo coneists in preserviug food, not in increasing it, and that whoever expects to take out of a silo more thau he puts in, will be expectiag an impossibility.

One of the best crops for preservation is fodder corn—the forage most commonly preserved. It is best for two reasons: First, hecause of the very large amount grown on a given space, and secoud, because if cut at the right time, it is one of the safest crops to keep. The geueral experience goes to sbow that very succulent and immature fodders cut when containiug but little sugar, are most apt to ferment, develop bad odors, and mould. Fodder may he preserved cut at any stage of maturity, hut it requires more skill and exactness in conditions at some stages tban at others. Fodder corn, for producing milk, ia best cut wheu near maturity. It theu coatains the most nutriment and tbe most saccharino matter, and is preserved witb the least change aud the least odor. This is a very esseutial cousideratiou iu the dairy. The great objectiou to ensilage for milch cows is its unfavorable effect upon the flavor of milk, and hence it is very important to observe every coudition bearing upon thia point. Later experience is modifyiug cousiderahly the metbod of filling siloa. Formerly it was thought necessary to fill iu the shortest time possible, now slow filling ia couaidersd best. It is considered preferahle to fill by degrees, and to protract the work till heating in the mass is well under way, and a temperatnre of 120 degrees or above ie reached before the cover is pnt on. Further change is then greatly abated.

It is often nrged, and with some plansibility, that for milk production it is important to mix different foods in the silo, so that the ensilage shall make a complete and well-balanced ration for producing milk. Tbere would be more force in such a proposition if ensilage constituted the whole food of the dairy. This it should never do, hecanse there is always so much acid in it as to make an excess injnrious, if ensilage constitutes the whole ration. It ought not, when in its best state, to constitute over half of the daily food, and it is believed to be better to balance np the imperfections of corn ensilage by way of the food used with it, thau to make the ration perfect in the silo at the risk of vitiating flavor and quality in the combination.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Premium Butter.

Daniel H. Hale, of Rowley, Mass., who received the Essex Agricultural Society's first premium for bntter, makes the following statement of his methods: "The sample of butter entered for premium was made from the milk of grade Jersey cows. The milk is strained in shallow pans, in a cool room, and allowed to stand nutil the animal heat is gone, when it is removed to the milk-room. In thirty-six honrs it is skimmed. The cream is kept until it is a little changed, then churned until it comes to the granulated state, when the buttermilk is drawn off and cold water pnt in. After churning briskly a few seconds this water is drawn off, and more water put in and churned as before. The butter is then taken out, thoroughly worked over and salted, about nine ounces to ten pounds of bntter being nsed. The butter is then put compactly in earthen pans and set on a cool cellar bottom. After remaining tweuty hours it is again worked over, mnch care being taken that all tbe bnttermilk is extracted, weighed, halled up, and again aet on the cellar bottom for twenty-four hours, wheu it is ready for market. I prefer this method to the use of ice, as it will arrive at market in better order than butter which has beeu subjected to the influence of ice. I inteud to keep the temperatnre of both milk and cream as near 60 degrees as possible. For Winter use, pack the balls closely in nice wooden tubs, or stone jars, care being taken that they are perfectly sweet; fit a cloth closely over the top, and have a tight-fitting cover to exclnde the air as mnch as possible. Butter so made and packed I have found will keep sweet any desirable length of time."

We clip the following from a correspondent of *The Husbandman*, as indicatiug an experiment very easily tired, thongh scarcely seeming likely to ensure the promised resnlt:

I will give your readers my remedy for keeping mice and weevil-heetles out of my granary: Haug np a few strips of tarred paper in the grauary, and the vermin will not stay. It will also clear mice from the garret of the house. Scatter a few pieces of the paper abont the garret, and one need not lie awake nights on account of the racing of mice and rats, for they will not stay where tarred paper perfumes the air. Tack it up, and hang a few strips inside the hen house, and lice will not stay long eveu there.

How to Make Good Milkers.

No matter what breed yon have, aomething further is necessary in order to reach the best success in raisiug good milkers. Good blood, whether Sbort-horn, Jersey, Devon, Ayrshire, grade or native, is not everythiug, bnt lies at the fonndation; something cannot come from nothiug. Treatment in raising a milker should he somewhat dlfferent from that iu raising a beef animal, or an animal for labor. Begin as soon as tbe calf is a day old; see that it has sufficient to eat, aud is kindly treated and regnlarly attended to. Never pamper or overfeed, but give it good, generous food, to cause a regular, early and steady growth. Accustom it to be haudled, hut not to such an extent as to acquire objectionable habits as a cow, bnt rather to be fond of the presence of the keeper. Kindness helps to create a quiet disposition, so important in a dairy cow, aud this education mnst hegin when the calf is yonng—any habits acquired wheu young are apt to cling to the cow when grown.

For a milker I would have the heifer come in at two years old. She is then old enough to become a cow. I would not, as a rule, allow her to go farrow, but milk her np to within afew weeks of calving, even if I did not obtain bnt little at a milking. A cow thus trained will give more milk and he more likely to hold ont long in milk, if her after care is jndicions and liberal, as it should be. Such treatment tends to form the habit of giving milk, and, as we know, habit is a sort of second nature. Conple the heifer with an older bnll, one two or three years older than sbe is, is preferable to a yearling, and better stock is likely to come from snch. After the heifer has come in, her feed should be regular and liberal. Good clover hay is the best of all, bnt we all may not have this for stall feed; then we mnst make up for what is lacking in some concentrated feed such as oatmeal, shorts, oilmeal or the like, bnt great care and good judgment must be nsed not to overfeed or crowd as tbe future cow may be ruiued. Undue forcing shortens the nseful life of the cow very rapidly. —*Country Gentleman.*

A number of the British nobility are engaged in diary farming, Lord Vernon, Lord Fitzhardinge and Lord Scarsdale having taken the lead in the business. The two first named peers are about to open diary schools in which pupils are to be instructed in milkiug and the mysteries of hutter-making. Lord Fitzhardinge's home farm aud diary at Sudbury are said to be conducted on the most approved methods; everything is on a large scale, 2,500 gallons of milk being used daily. Halleck long ago wrote—

The Duke of Norfolk deals in malt,
The Douglass in red herrings.

Aud now that the aristocracy run hansom cabs and dairies, the wouder is what they will take to next.

English agricultural societies practice the giving of premiums for diary farms as a whole. The judges visit the farm and inspect everything connected with the diary. A farm of one hundred acres must have at least forty cheeses on band at tbe time of iuspection. Tbe first prize is usually $60. Tben ten cheeses selected by tho farmer must he sent to the fair for exhibition, when the prizes are declared.

August is the time to clear out thickets and worthless timber, hy the use of the ax; as cutting off at this season of the year is almost certain death.

There is no longer the foolish prejudice agaiust color in hogs which once prevailed among good farmers. A black hog ia hardier and less subject to skiu diseases than one which is white. Red hogs do uot even show their color after being killed aud dressed, as the color does not extend below the hair.

Weight of the Black Polls.

Messrs. Paige & Johnston, of Loa Angeles, have now at the Oakland Trotting Park some Polled Argus cattle for exhibition at the Golden Gate Fair. Just hefore leaving the ranch the cattle were weighed, and the followiug is the memorandum:

Black Commodore (1984), calved March 8, 1880; 4 years old; weight, 1,700 pounds.

Young Favorite 4th (4323), calved Dec., 1879; 4 years old; 1,625 pounds.

Miss Fyfe 3d (4841), calved Dec. 1, 1879; 4 years old; 1,560 pounds.

Blossom 3d, of East Town (4986), calved Dec. 15, 1880; 3 years old; 1,350 pounds.

Ela Angus, calved April 15, 1883; sired by Knight of Aberdeen (1816), dam Blossom 3d, of East Town (4986), 17 months old; not weighed.

Ela Fyfe, calved Nov. 18, 1883; sired by Baron de Valeant (1969), bred by Thos. Ferguson, Kenochty, Scotland; dam Miss Fyfe 3d (4841), 9 months old; 590 ponnds.

Fred Douglas, calved Jan., 1883; sired by Earl of Daugh (2061), hred hy the Earl of Fyfe; dam Miss Fyfe (4841); 19 months old; 1,140 ponnds.

Mr. Childers, of El Dorado, Kansas, has been an extensive shipper of hoga, and has always lost heavily by overheating on the road, some of the hogs dying and others arriving in bad condition. To remedy this evil he filled three gunny sacks with ice, about one hundred ponnds in all, and suepended them in the car over the hogs. The dripping ice-cold water kept the hogs cool, and since he has adopted this plan Mr. Childers has had no trouble in shippiug live hogs to market.

SHEEP.

Sheep Washing in Australia.

A prominent feature in such of the work of washing as came under my observation was its thoroughness. Whether cold-water washed or scoured in hot water, with the assistance of soap, the work seemed to be done well. In thia respect, as well as others heretofore alluded to, the aim of the manager seemed to be to put his clip in a condition most satisfactory to the buyer. The popnlarity of Australian wools with wool-buyers is by no means accidental. It is rather the seqnence of combined and persisteut effort on the part of wool growers to popularize their prodnct, to the end that buyere may always be found willing to pay the best prices the market will afford. Like the successful merchant, tbey have endeavored to have on hand the stock that will attract cnstomers, and np to this time they have been remarkably snccessful in so attracting them. I do not here undertake to discuss the wisdom of their course. Its results are urged npon the attention of wool-growers in the United States, in tbe belief that therein is to be found at least one of the reasons for the fact that a certain proportion of Australian wools find a market in this country at prices above thoae reached hy any but the most exceptional among home-grown clips. This will not apply to the washed wools nnder consideration, as all washed and sconred wools scheduled as "first-class" are practically prohibited from importation by the double and treble duty to which they are respectively subjected by the existing law. Those bought for the American market are the long-stapled, fine, unwashed wools, that will shrink not over fifty per cent in process of cleansing. Quality alone would not warraut their importation if nnaccompanied by a condition that places them quite nearly on a parallel with the brook-washed wools of this country in respect of shrinkage, while freedom from skirtings and taga, and the assured uniformity tbat follows careful sorting, still further adds to their popularity with the manufactnrers.

In a former chapter allusion was made to the appointments for flock washiug seen on the Ercildoune estate, and as these were, in some respects, tho most complete coming under my observation, a brief description may not be out of place. Tbe preparations here were for using hot water and soap; in short, securing the wool as thoroughly as possible while on the sheep's back. Complete arrangements for cold water would differ only in omitting the vat of hot soap suds used in this instance.

Passing hy the ample aud conveniently arranged yards through which the washing fixtures were reached, I found myself nearing two snbstantially constructed iron-roofed buildings—the one to the right covering the tabular boiler for supplying steam and hot water, the other for sbeltering the men while at work about the soaking and cleansing vats. By an easy gradieut some two hnndred sheep were driven iuto a pan with a floor three feet higher thau the surface of the ground at the vats. The floor of this pen, and all races and alleys through which the sheep were to pass, were constructed of two-inch strips placed far enough apart to allow trash of every kind to drop below.

Extending from the large pen in the direction of the vats were three races or alley-ways about four feet wide and twenty-five feet long. At the lower end of the first of these was a gate couuectiug with the second, so that this could be filled from the first by countermarching. Midway iu the floor of the first alley was a shallow vat filled with water, some ten inches in depth, through which all sheep were forced to pass, as it occupied the entire width of tbe alley aud some eight feet of its leugth. By this arrangement the belly anu legs of each sheep were thoroughly saturated. As soon as the secoud alley-way was filled a spray of water was thrown from a hose with perforated nozzle, and continued nutil the fleece on every animal was wet thoroughly, when the gate at the upper end was opened, and the sheep passed iuto an adjoining peu, where they remained twenty to thirty minutes, or long euough for the grease in the wool to become softeued. The next move was through tbe third alley-way, wbich led directly to the vat filled with warm soapsuds. Jnst before this was reached another shallow vat, with abont three iuches of water, was passed through to cleause the feet from euch dirt aud droppings as had adhered while in the peu, from which tbe auimals were geutly forced down a short inclined plaue iuto the warm water vat. This vat, all below the ground, was four feet wide, four feet deep and twelve iu length, walled with stone aud cemented. It was supplied and emptied through iron pipes, aud pipes for conveyiug steam for heating to any desired temperature were arranged arouud the bottom edges. The soap aud such other cleausing substances as were used were first mixed iu a tub aud dipped into the vat as needed. With ten to fifteen sheep in the vat, men standing in narrow trenches on each side turned them about aud kneaded the wool so as to remove every particle of grease and dirt. At the far end of the vat was a platform ou a level with the eurface of the water, upon

which the sheep was next placed, when men on either side pressed the snds from its fleece, first with their hands and then with carrycombs—the latter removing such particles of black top as may have withstood the previous ordeal. The next stage wes the cleansing process. Thia was done with clear cold water. An iron tank with a capacity of 300 or 400 gallons was raised above the head of the workmen. From this the water was brought down through pipes, the stream regulated at the pleasnre of the workman by fancets so constructed es to deliver a light stream some six inches in width. There were three of these "spouts," and under them a table or bench on which the sheep was placed, and so turned about as to expose every portion of the fleece to the falling stream, and then turned upon the adjoining sward, clean and white, to be aheared the third day afterward, weather permitting. Tedious as the process may seem, the manager is my authority for saying that, with a full complement of hands, 3,000 sheep can be disposed of in a day.

The arrangements for fleece washing are, of course, altogether different from that ahove described, and, in some respects, similar to those found in woolen factories. Water is raised and heated by steam, and nsually steam is further utilized in propelling the necessary machinery. The wool is eoaked, treated with chemicals, cleansed, squeezed end arranged for drying by comparatively few men, who nsnally begin work simultaneonsly with the shearers. Of conrse the necessary sorting precedes the washing, and the several grades are treated and baled aeparately. This work is commonly done by contract, which also incldes baling end markiug.—*A. M. Garland in Breeder's Gazette.*

Now is a good time to stock np with sheep. The present low prices are in reality below their real commercial value, and there may be a reaction before another Spring has rolled around. So those who hold on to their sheep, and those who now hny, will be the ones to make the money out of the sheep business in the near futnre, and the ones who sell will be the losers.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Fast Walking Horses.

Our Country Home well insists that the most useful gait is the walk; at that pace the labor of the world is performed and the daily bread of the children of men is assnred to them. In his strong farm haruess, with well stuffed, smooth and carefully fitted collar, the horse is pnt to the plow, the harrow, the cultivator, or the reaper. The millions of acres of our farms are walked over to produce the prodigious yields of breadstuffs and cotton to which the greater part of civilized men look for food and raiment. The heavy loads drawn from the farmer's granary to the mill, the railway station, or the warehonse of the merchant, are hanled at a walk. The faster and more elastic the step the greater tbe saving of time, money and patience. Though this is well known to all the world, few men in breeding, training or buying a horse, keep in mind that quick walking is the best gift of nature, or the first accomplishment of art, and insist upon it ae a point adding essential value to the animal. Even onr fast work on the road must be constantly relieved by walking, and nothing is more annoying to the horseman than to see the rapid trot snddenly degenerate into a motion slow as that by which a wounded snake drags himself throngh the duet.

Onr public has been instructed that fast trotting is hereditary in certain families; temperament is surely hereditary, and a lively disposition, with elastic movement in both sire and dam, is quite certain to be transmitted to their offspring. But even if a colt is naturally sluggish in dieposition he may be assisted, improved, and his rapidity of action promoted by a careful driver or trainer.

In halter-breaking, the work shonld be accompanied by rapid movement on the part of the handler, who, though he shonld not be nervons, sbould not be sluggish. The saying, "who drives fat oxen should himself be fat," expresses "the eternal fitness of things," and in teaching the colt, the disposition of the man has much effect npon the character of the animal. Patience ie the best quality of the horse-trainer: "How poor are they that have not patience." Plenty of time must be allowed to every colt, and it must be fully understood that all improvement will be by slow gradations. When a colt is broken to haruess it is a common cnstom to put him by the side of some qniet, old animal, whose sober exemple is extended to moderate his yonthfnl exnberance. Here is where great loss may be made or great gain accrue. No colt should ever be traiued by the side of a slow, dnll walker. A quick, smart horse shonld invariably be selected as the companion in harnesss, of the learner, or he will fall into the bad habits of his mate. Colts are excellent in the plow or harrow. Some of the finest racehorses and hunters that have become famous in Eugland, first developed their muscles in plowing; they take to it kindly, and this work, on light land, is the very best in which to teach that qnick, springing action which is the crowning glory of the farmer's horse.

The brewers' heavy horses in London get to the stable and are littered down from 12 to 1 o'clock at night. At 4 o'clock tbey are harnessed and laden with beer for hours. Afterward they go out to Chatham or some place fifteen to twenty miles away, and come back with "empties," or sour ale, reaching the stable again at midnight. Their average load is not less than a ton per horse, and their average hours of work not less than twenty per day. These horses are from 17 to 17½ hands high. The London *Live Stock Journal*, from which we take this information, says there are no other horses in the world performing the same heavy tasks.

Some one writes to the *Indiana Farmer*: I see your veterinary editor says that heaves cannot be cnred. Pardon me for saying I think it can, as I have cured several cases myself, using the following formnla: Balsam of fir and balsam of copaiva, equal parts, with enough calcined magnesia to give consistency. Make into balls as large as a hulled walnut, and give one night and morning. Dampen tbe feed with sweetened water, and give the animal all the green food he will eat, for six weeks, and a cure is sure.

The Pittsburg *Stockman* very sensibly says this: Do not be afraid to pay well for atallion aervice. It is tbe only way to bring the best horses within yonr reach and encourage breeders to locate in yonr neighborhood. This is the point in horse-raiaing in which you can least afford to be niggardly in expenditure. Economy here, at the expense of quality in your colts, is aheer waste.

Charles Coward's Stables.

This is one of the leading stables on the grounds of the Montana Agricultnrel, Mineral and Mechanical Association. It contains eight horses, all of which show good action. They are:

Wm. Fly's Assignee, hy Administrator, half brother to Superior. Entered in the 2:50 class.

Comet, in whose veins tingles the blood of the Goldsdusts, a four-year-old owned by J. T. Murphy.

A three-year-old filly from Jefferson county, by Corrigan, record 2:26; and a stallion colt from the same quarter, by Live Oak, dam by Rifleman. Four from Potts & Harrison's stnd, three of which are thoroughbreds. Balaklava is at the head of these, and is in better working condition than we ever saw him.

Post Trader, a two-year-old, by Balaklava, begins to show speed, and three-year-old Balaklava filly entered in the Montana Derby is a very elegant animal.

Nelson, their trotting horse, combines blood of the best trotting and running femilies in America; is entered in three-minute class and is liable to do good work.

Mr. Coward also has charge of Russel, a two-year-old stallion, by Milton Medium; entered in the two-year-old stakes.—*Rocky Mountain Husbandman.*

The best horses are those which are high-strung, and these are the ones most likely to be ruined in training. More than half the hired help to be got in these days is unfit to manage snch lively teams.

CRICKET.

The Philadelphia Cricketers.

We append the batting and bowling averagee of the Philadelphian team of amateur cricketers who brought their English cricket tonr to a conclusion on Saturday, August 2d, at Portsmouth. Of the eighteen matches played, eight have been won, five lost, and five drswn. Scott, R. S. Newhall, D. P. Stoever, W. Brockie and W. C. Lowry secure trophies.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings.....	Runs.....	Most in an inning...	Times out.....	not	Average.
J. A. Scott	30	851	93	2		30.11
R. S. Newhall	29	836	126	1		29.24
J. B. Thayer	30	817	93	1		28.05
D. P. Stoever	18	357	106	1		21.00
W. Brockie	22	369	113*	3		19.08
Howard MacNutt	21	279	75*	6		18.09
S. Law	26	385	55	4		17.11
F. E. Brewster	24	412	70	0		17.04
J. M. Fox	11	129	24	2		14.03
E. W. Clark	24	290	46	2		13 04
W. C. Morgan	25	290	59	1		12.02
C. A. Newhall	18	198	48	1		11.11
Hazen Brown	14	121	43	2		10.01
W. C. Lowry	26	106	14	9		6.04

* Signifies not ont.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs....	Maidens.	Runs.....	Wickets..	Average.
W. C. Lowry	683.1	193	1399	110	12.79
J. M. Fox	123.0	47	201	15	13.06
H. MacNutt	390.2	197	594	38	15.24
E. W. Clark	227.1	98	379	22	17.05
C. A. Newhall	381.1	168	683	36	18.35
J. B. Thayer	211.2	70	469	22	21.07
F. E. Brewster	280.1	115	508	23	22.02
S. Law	263.2	128	439	15	29.04
D. P. Stoever	110.3	47	217	5	43.02

W. Brockie bowled two overs for 12 runs without taking a wicket.

The Merions Win the Sixth Game.

An enthnsiastic and critical audience, which incldded many ladies, assembled at the Olympic Grounde, last Saturday afternoon to witness the sixth contest for the Harrison Trophy. The Merion captain winning the toss elected to take the field. Carr and Knox were the first to appear at the creases to the bowling of Banner and Miller, and in the latter's first over Knox hit a high one to B. A. Benjamin. Sanderson, the new comer, managed to smash his egg before Banner sent him back to the dressing room, 2 wickets for 2—a bad start for the Occidents. Clark now joined Carr and the spectators were treated to a fine display of batting, both batsmen playing the excellent bowling with the greatest caution. With the score at 15 Banner sent down one to Carr which conld not be denied. Carr batted wonderfully well for his contribution of nine, and right well deserved the applause which greeted him at the conclusion of the innings. Purdy was bowled first ball and Gray only stopped a few before Banner got one by his defense. Bristowe was run out with his nsual bad luck and Waterman got his leg in front. Campbell joined Clark and some lively play was the result of the partnership, the latter hitting Banner to leg neatly for 4 and 2, but the irresistible bowler, Banner, lowered his wicket on the last ball of the over. Clark who can justly be termed the "Stonewaller" of the coast, played in his nsual sound style and is credited with scoring one-third of the Occident score—a splendid performance. Campbell, after some lively batting, fell a victim to Banner. De Golia was bowled first ball, the innings closing for 37 runs, a small total, and which can only be ascribed to the splendid bowling of Banner, 8 wickets for 19 runs, against snch a batting team, is a feat that he can well be proud of. Burnett and G. Theobald opened for the Merions to the bowling of Waterman and A. Knox. G. Theobald soon played one of Waterman's on his wicket, and Jacobs joined the Californian and a determined stand was made, both batsmen playing very well. With the score at 26, however, Burnett's wickets were disturbed by Waterman. Burnett made 11 by determined cricket. J. Theobald waa bowled for zero, and Barney Benjamin, after making three of Waterman, was cleaned bowled by Clark, Ben Benjamin was not long in when he badly run Jacobs out, a rather nnfortunate circnmetance as Jacobs was well aet and beginning to acore freely. Miller just came in time to aee his *vis a vis* make the winning hit. Benjamin, however, after making a lucky seven was caught by Knox. Miller and Spiro made 19 between them, which of course makes the antbority on the game connected with the *News Letter*, who said they were not worth more than a run apiece, take water. We hope we have heard the last of such critics. The last wicket fell with the score at 66 or 29 rune ahead of their opponents. The Occidents suffered in the bowling department owing to the non-appearance of Cookson, and the disabled condition of Purdy. The fielding of both sides was very fair, while the longstopping of De Golia is particularly worthy of mention. As each club has now won three gamea, a great amonut of interest is centered on the decisive game, which will take place Saturday, Sept. 6th, at the Olympic grounds, Oakland. The score:

OCCIDENTS.

Carr, b Banner	9	Bristowe, run out	2
Knox, c B. A. Benjamin, b Miller	0	Waterman, l b w Banner	2
Sanderson, b Banner	1	Campbell, b Banner	7
Clarke, b Banner	12	Francis, not out	0
Purdy, b Banner	0	De Golia, b Banner	0
Gray, b Banner	0	Byes, 3, Leg Byes 1	4
Total	37		

MERIONS.

Burnett, b Waterman	11	Miller, b Waterman	10
G. Theobald, b Knox	1	Spiro, b Campbell	9
Jacobs, run out	13	Hill, c Knox, b Waterman	3
J. Theobald, b Waterman	0	Mathieu, b Campbell	2
B. A. Benjamin, b Clark	3	Banner, not out	0
B. S. Benjamin, c Knox, b Waterman	7	Byes, 3, Leg Byes, 1, Wides, 3...	7
Total	66		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets
Banner	48	3	19	8
Miller	45	2	14	1
Waterman	80	4	22	5
A. Knox	25	0	12	1
Clark	40	2	16	1
Campbell	11	0	9	2

International Cricket.—Portland Wins Two out of Three.

The first of a series of three matches between Portland and Victoria, took place at the Oaks, East Portland, August 15th. There was a large attendance of spectators. The North Western Band, throughout the play, discoursed sweet music which considerably added to the day's amusement. All the arrangements made by the Portland Club were admirably carried ont. Six years have intervened since Portland and Victoria met to test supremacy on the tented field. The Victorians, who were the first to defend the wickets, were rapidly dismissed for the small total of 35, of which Bennett made 8. Absolom and Bourne divided the bowling honors. Tha former gentleman will be recognized as a well-known English cricketer. Portland responded with 127. (Thompson, 10; Absolom, 29; Readman, 29; Authnrs, 9, were the heaviest scorers). There were no less than 28 extras, which speaka volumes for the bad fielding of the Victorians. The Victorians were dismissed for 52 runs in their second attempt, so the Portlauders won by an innings and 40 runs. The second match resnlted in a victory for the Britishers. Victoria in their first attempt made 77, thanks to Eberts score of 31. The Portlanders made 48. (Readman 14, Absolom 14). Victoria in their second attempt scored 55. The Portlanders started in their inning with 85 runs to get for victory. The fates however were not propitions, and the last wicket fell for 46, or 33 runs behind their opponents. Eberts bowled effectively for Victoria.

The third and deciding game came off Tuesday, 19th, and resulted in a victory for the Portlanders after a well-fonght game, by seventeen runs. The fine bowling of Bourne and the magnificent batting of Absolom were in a great measure instrumental in winning the match for the Portland team. A large and fashionable audicnce witnessed the match. Score:

VICTORIA.

Walker, b Bonrne	0	b Bourne	4
Snowden, b Absolom	11	c Arthurs, b Bourne	0
Bethel, b Absolom	2	b Bourne	8
Irving, b Bourne	1	c Arthurs, b Dixon	0
Pooley, run out	0	c Arthurs, b Absolom	20
Eberts, c Absolom, b Bourne	9	b Bonrne	4
Brealey, b Absolom	3	c Warren, b Bourne	5
Bennett, b Arthurs	0	Not out	7
Campbell, b Arthurs	3	b Absolom	0
Coombe, b Bourne	3	b Bourne	5
Drake	0	c Bourne, b Dixon	12
Extras	17	Extras	12
Total	67	Total	77
Grand Total	144		

PORTLAND.

Absolom, b Brealey	1	Not out	37
Molsom, run ont	12	c Pooley, b Eberts	0
Thompson, c Walker, b Pooley..	7	b Brealey	1
Readman, run ont	6	b Eberts	1
Warren, b Pooley	1	c Campbell, b Brealey	0
Dixon, b Pooley	20	c and b Brealey	4
Rome, c Snowden, b Campbell...	8	b Eberts	2
Owen, b Brealey	0	c Pooley, b Eberts	1
Crocker, not out	5	b Brealey	0
Arthnrs, b Eberts	10	b Pooley	9
Browne, b Eberts	6	c and b Irving	2
Extras	23	Extras	5
Total	99	Total	62
Grand Total	161		

The Merions off to Grass Valley.

To-morrow morning a team of Merion cricketers start for Grass Valley. They will play against the Union club on Monday, Sept. 1st at Watt Park. The Unions have been hard at work of late, and expect to make a better fight against the Merions than they did on their visit to this city. The Merion team will be selected from the following players: A. Jacobs, C. B. Hill, J. Mathieu, Fittock, Samuel, Ed Eyre, R. Gibaon, F. Webster, C. Creighton, B. A. and B. S. Benjamin, C. Goewey and C. L. Meil. The team will also be accompanied with their spirited president, W. G. Harrison, Esq. The excursionists will have a splendid outing, as the Grass Valley people are famous for their hospitality.

The annual International match between Canada and the United States will be played on September 1st, 2d and 3d, on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club at Stenton, Philadelphia.——On Tuesday night, Aug. 19th, the Portland Cricket Club banqneted the Victoria team at the St. George. Fifty gentlemen were present.——On Aug. 8th, the cricket match, Hampshire against Somersetshire, the former team compiled the extraordinary acore of 645, which is the second highest acore on record in a first-class match. Ten made double figures——On Aug. 6th, the Australians were defeated by Kent. Australia 177 and 109; Kent 169 and 213.——In the third match England against Anatralia, at the end of the first day's play the Australians had lost two wickets for the extraordinary score of 363. Bannerman scored 4, and McDonell 103, while Murdoch and Scott were not out at the time of drawing stnmps, with the score of 145 and 101 respectively. This performance must rank among the astounding things ever done at cricket. Ten bowlers tried throughout the day.

FISH.

A man of mors confidence than discernment asks us by lstter: "Whers are the Fish Commissioners, and what ars tbsy doing?" Hundreds of others, with ourselves, hsvs lately asked these questions without avail. In reference to ths first question, thsy may bs ont junketing over ths country and charging ths State $10 a day for expsnses; in refersnce to the other, it cannot bs answered. It is trus, much bossting has lately besn dons about distrihuting 50,000 Tahoe tront in our interior streams, but so far as we can learn not a siugle fish has been distributed. Of all occupsnts of official places, nons are so injurious to public interests as thoss insensible to public scorn and criticism. If anybody asks us what the Commissioners are, ws can tell them—luxuries, as nseless and expsnsive as fst, lazy policsmen, who pass 500 dser hides in the public streets without looking if they bear the sex marks required by law. Ws nndsrstand the Commissionsrs held a meeting at Sacramsnto today. Psrhaps, thsn, ws shall lssrn whers they are and what thsy ars doing, or in their own words, *what* they are going to do.

Mr. Redding reqnests us to stats hs is a candidats for the Asssmbly from ths 41st District. Mr. Redding is a msmbsr of our Fish Commission, and his object in seeking this position, as ws understand, is to go to the Legislaturs this Fall to modify, correct and increase the fish laws of the State, and prevent the pssage of any bills tsnding to militate against public interests, whether proposed hy outsidsrs or by ths Commissioners. Already the majority have tried to gst a regular psr diem whils in office, and may try again. If the present incumbents do not like the position let them resign and make room for better and abler men, who are willing to *perform* ths lsbors for ths honor of ths position. That is what ths msjority havs not yst done.

Mr. Hub Parker, Fish Commissioner of Nevada, and his depnty, Mr. Len Tenusnt, recently brought up 40,000 or 50,000 young Nsw England trout from their fish hatchery in Carson last week and dsposited them in the main stream and its tributaries flowing through Csrson csnyon. Ssveral thousands were placed in ths creek near Woodfords. The trout are different in appearance to our monntain trout being mottled with bright red spots. It is said they thrive in ths strsams, growing in a couple of ysars to a length of eight or ten inches.—*Alpine Monitor.*

Mr. Parker does not hoast of what hs is going to do, like soms Commissionsrs we could name, bnt he is always doing something for his State.

Mr. Redding, Fish Commissioner, has furnished us with a plan of fish ladders to bs used in all cases where ths law reqnires a fish ladder to hs used in this State. The Commissiouers, ws nnderstand, will furnish copies on application. All ws need add is Section 637 of ths Penal Code of California: "Evsry owner of a dam or other obstruction in the waters of this State, who, aftsr being requested by ths Fish Commissioner so to do, fails to constrnct and keep in repair snfficient fishways or ladders on such dam or obstrnction, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Mr. J. M. Adams, of thie city, member of the California Sportsman's Club, with Mrs. Adams have lately enjoyed the solitudes of Yosemite, and of course, indulged in their favorite pursuit of angling. He reports good trout fishing below the falls on the Tnolumne river. He is the first gentleman who ever fished so high up with success. Mrs. Adams, who is, perhaps, the best all-rouud lady anglsr in the State, contributed her usual quota of fish to the community stock. This discovery is a credit to Mr. Adams.

Mr. Charles Kaeding has heen quite snccessful lately with the black bass in Lake Temescal. Some were very fine. It is the intention of the California Sportsman'e Club we learn, to seine Temescal for the purpose of stocking more accessible and suitable lakes. We look forward to this day with great anticipation of enjoyment. We think the result will develop some important discoveiee.

It is rnmored the privilege of fishing for black hase in Crystal Springs' reservoir has been withdrawn. It is alleged parties have carried off more than the regulation per diem number iu satchels. If this abuse of privilege ho true, the company have acted very properly.

Our invetcrate knight of ths rod, L. M. Hoefler, has met with only moderate success lately in bayfishing. On one occasion he caught eight ponnds of fine rock and innumerable shiners. Others, besides Mr. Hoefler, complain of the abnndauce of shinsrs.

Smelt in abundance of good size and small size have lately heen hitiug vigorously off Butebertown bridge. Generally bay fishing has been provokingly poor of late The inevitabls small hoy is nnhappy on both sides the bay.

A raucher on the Truckee meadows informed a *Gazette* reporter that at lesst five tons of fish, mostly trout and whits fish, havs psrished on his place this season, having psssed from ths river through a large irrigsting ditch. Some sort of a scresn should csrtsinly bs placsd at ths head of all large ditches lsading out of ths Truckee, and so stop ths wholssals dsstruction.—*Reno Gazette.*

Ths Walton Fishing Club, the sver congenial, take their nsxt trip to-morrow, Ang 31st., leaving Washington St. wharf at 8 A. M. sharp. We acknowledgs a kind invitation to the lsst trip of the ssason, and will be pressnt if our B. C. and iron tipple is not maraudsd upon.

Messrs. Upson and Russsl, of Sscramento, havs lately been hunting and fishing up in Trinity county. They had good success with deer, and claim to have caught four hundred trout. Will ths gsntlemen givs us the average sizs of thoss trout?

There has lately besn sxcellsnt fishing in ths surf below the Cliff Houss. Sand perch resembling ths silver perch give sxcellent sport. Thsse fish are fine eating and rnn from half a pound to two and a half. Thsre are also black perch.

Sonoma creek, at Glsn Ellen, has lately yielded some fine trout. Mr. Gordon within a fortnight caught abont 40 trout one day ths largest of which tipped ths scals at two and a half pounds.

Messrs. Benu and Butler, of this city, have lately made a snccessful fishing trip to Lske Pillarcitos. Mr. Benn canght about twenty fish avsraging halfa pound each.

YACHTING.

The San Francisco Y. C. Race.

The annusl regatta of the San Francisco Yacht Club takes place to-day. Ths start will bs mads at one o'clock sharp, and ths course will he, as previously mentioned, ths new one in ths channsl. No words can convsy the odium that should be csst on the yachtsmen who owu vessels and havs not entered them. Most of them claim it costs too much monsy to yst ths yachts in racing ordsr, but when such au event as ths annual rsgatta of ths oldest establishsd yacht club here takes plscs, this considsratiou should havs very little wsight. Some yachtsmen, however, have not evsn such a plausible excnse for not entering, ons prominent member of the club declining to enter becanse forsooth, "his sails are too old." Whethsr hs does not wish to exhibit his vessel in such a gathering with dirty sails, or from a fesr that he will be compslled to carry full working canvas and that something may part with the unusual strain, doss not appesr. If the former owners of his yscht had thought as he does, she would not havs the reputation that she gallantly earned in the esrly days of yachting in this locality. At the present writing the entries ars as follows: Class A, Lurline, Nellis and Chispa; Class B, Frolic and Rambler; Class C, Restless, Ripple, Idle Hour, Dawn, Sea Nymph, and Eva. At present thsrs will be but thres classss, as none of the larger outsiders have entersd at all, and so ths small fellows will go into the third class instsad of into the fourth as originally intended. Cousiderable talk was indulged in during ths past week to the effect thst the racs, from lack of interest and enthusiasm manifested, was to be given np, but the gentlenian having the regatta in hand, positively states that it will be sailed and prizes given, no matter if only one vessel starts.

To some extent we are surprised, to wit: The Chispa, which alwaye has fought shy of racee comes in, while the Fleur de Lis, which has a reputation of wishing to race with anything and everything from a steamer to a buoy, has failed to mske an entry. This is stranger from the fact that White in his class, would he sail, would have a comparative walk over.

Messre. Shotwell, Magee and Kellogg have charge of the regatta, and from the standing of these gentlemeu, everyone is sure to obtain all ths credits due them.

Two weeks ago we named the Aggie as the probable winner of Class A and Rambler of Class B, but as the former does not intend to start we will pitch upon Nellie for favorite iu the first class, takiug into consideration the fact that Lurline, her only formidable competitor, is a keel boat, and ae the start will be made at almost dead low water, the race will be contested against a flood tide, which is a big advantage to the centreboard vessels.

The Rambler will, we think yet, win in her class, and the contest for first place in the outeiders will be between Eva and Restless—both built by Stone, of this city—with the odds elightly in favor of the larger boat; that is to say, if they sail the full course, which matter was not definitely settled at the time this paper went to press.

As there will doubtless he a large number of vessels, which were not eutered, hut which will accompany the flest to view the race, we trust that they will give the competing yachts plenty of sea room, and not iusist on having the right of way, uo matter if according to the strict letter of the law, tbey are entitled to it. Also that they will remember that the smallest yacht of the flset is eutitled to as much courtesy as the largest, and that it should be coucoded to them. Full accounts of the finish will appear in our next week's issue.

In the N. Y. Club cruise in the early part of the prssent month ths cutters achieved a most remarkabls victory ovsr the schoonsrs. Bsdouin, Ilesn, and Wenonah, ths only cutsrs entsred against a fleet of fourtesn schooners and nins sloops, which included nsarly all the flyers of New York harbor, finishsd first, beating their lsrgsr competitors without tims allowancs, moreover in weather not favorabls for heavy deep draught boats.

The nsw observatory on Telegraph Hill affords a fine opportunity to view the race today. The view commands svery yard of the conrse, and thoss who have not propsr glasses can procnre them of the manager of ths obssrvatory. The cable road up ths hill and the broad verandas of ths building make it possibls to ses ths race without ths discomforts of dirty steamsrs and jostling crowds.

Ths yachts to-day will probably be sailed as follows: Lurline, Capt. Turner; Nellis, Frank Murphy; Chispa, J. A. Coolidgs; Frolic, Mr. Hoyt; Rambler, C. M. Cole; Eva, Ed. Stone; Restless, J. Engel; Dawn, Wm. Moody; Idle Hour, J. Purvis; Rippls, T. Billings, and Sea Nymph, J. Farmsr, all with two sxcsptions bsing amateurs.

In the Hall Y. C. race on ths 16th inst., there were fifty-ssvsn sntries and all finished without a mishap. The yachts were divided in ssvsn classes and the first boat of each class was as follows: Magic, Hera, Sea Bird, Transit, Posey, Banneret and Mabsl.

Last Sunday, although a delightful day for yachting, wss a vsry qnist one (speaking from an aquatic point of view). Up to noon of that day hardly a yacht conld be seen moving.

Nellis and Chispa went np last Sunday to Benicia, to clean and prepare for to-day's regatts, while Lurline went on to ths dry dock.

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Gardens.

During the week the Spanish Students have given us some vsry choics selections, rsndersd in a most charming and attractivs mannsr. Of course, ths houses have been good and marked as much by character as by number. Again we express our regret that in dealing with gentlemen and artists our people shonld be so noisy and vulgar in their encorss. Enthusiasm carried beyond a legitimate point descsnds to guying, and thns destroys the taste of the andience and the pleasurs of the performers. The Studsnts deserve a warm acknowledgment for their performances, which they can accept and obey as gsntlemsn, but not a recognition that flavors very mnch of rowdyism. Miss Dubois and Gso. Zorella havs bsen added to ths attractions, and certainly their trapezs performances are wondsrful, painful to nervous people somstimes, and yst always graceful.

Miss Kimball will appear on Sunday night, not being able from the fatigues of ths journey to sing before. On Sunday the Original Nashville Students, the greatest jubilee singers in the world, will also appear, and these, with the present Spanish troupe, will make an entertainment unequalled in the city.

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The first person answering this question correctly, on or before September 15th, will receive $75 in gold. If we receive more than one correct answer, the second will receive $70; the third $60; the fourth $55; the fifth $50; the sixth $25; the seventh $20; eighth $15; ninth $10; tenth $8; eleventh $6; twelfth $4; thirteenth $2; ten Ladies' Gold Watches to the next ten correct answers, and one dollar each to the next one hundred people answering it correctly. If you are not the first, remember that you may be the second or third, so you stand a good chance for a large prize. Each competitor must, in every case, send 50 cents for **One Year's Subscription to THE POULTRY KEEPER** with their answer. This journal is a 16 page illustrated Poultry Paper, devoted to telling
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Stanford Stake, 1884.
THE THIRD AND LAST PAYMENT ON THE Stanford Stake of 1884 for foals of 1881, and which is to be trotted on the Bay District Course the first Saturday in October, is due on the 15th of September. Payments can be made to either N. T. Smith, Treasurer's office, Southern Pacific R. R., or Jos. Cairn Simpson, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.
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SPEED PROGRAMME.

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse that wins a part of the purse.

In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. of purse.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

Entries close August 1st, 1884, with the Secretary.

Entrance fee 10 per cent.

For full conditions see small speed programme.

—o—

TUESDAY, September 23.

No. 1—$2,000—United States stallion—Trotting race—Free for all—Purse $2,000, and $500 extra to the horse that beats the best stallion record.
A. Waldstein's b b Albert W.
P. Farrell's b h Marin.
J. A. Goldsmitb's blk h Director.
J. A. Goldsmitb's br h Mouroe Chief.

No. 2—$1,000; Pacific Coast trot.ing; 2:36 class; purse $1,000.
Armstrong & Carrington's b h Rarns, Jr.
John McIntyre's ch g Ned Forrest.
Geo. Bayless' h g James H.
L. J. Rose's blk g La Grange.
J. D. Young's br g Col. Hawkins.
P. Farrell's b h Menlo.
Wm. Bihler's b m Blanche.
Wm. Johnson's blk h Fred Arnold.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b h Guy Wilkes.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b g Joe Artburton.
W. H. E. Smitn's b g Ralph Bugbee.

No. 3—$400; district running; mile dash; for two year-olds or under. Purse $400.
G. W. Trahern's ch m Laura T.
E. T. Lowry's cb b Joe Walker.
E. T. Lowry's cb h Jack Frost.
A. Miller's b f ——
A. Miller's b f Henrietta.

No. 5—$400; District trotting; four-year-old class. Purse $400.
Sargent Bros.' Jim Mulvenna.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Madaline.
P. W. Dudley's blk m Baby Mine.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

No. 6—$600—Pacific Coast running—Selling race; valuation $1,000, with three pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above; mile and repeat. Purse $600.
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari. $500.
D. S. Terry's ch f Nealie. $600
E. B. Johnson's b h Belshaw. $400.
N. Kelly's b g Jon Jou. $1,200.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S. $1,000.
W. M. Murray's ch g Billy Foote. $800.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday. $800.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, $1,000.

No. 8—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000 (closed March 15th, with fourteen entries.)
E. Gidding's b c Bay Rose.
A. A. Yeager's b f Nona Y.
J. A. McCloud's b c Mt. Vernon.
G. W. Trahern's br c Voucher.
D. S. Rosenbaum's br f Tabbie Rosenbanm.
Jno. William's c c Lelaps.
J. C. Simpson's br c Antevolo.
J. E. Durham b c McVeagh.
C. Thomas' g c Pope Leo.
L. U. Shippee's b f Quaker Girl.

No. 9—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:22 class. Purse $1,200.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
A. Waldstein's b h Albert W.
J. B. McDonald's b h Brigadier.
J. W. Douathan's g g Allan Roy.
P. Farrell's b g Vanderlynn.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Manon.

THURSDAY, September 25.

Ladies' Equestrianism—Open to Pacific Coast. Five moneys—Aggregate $100.

No. 10—$800; Pacific Coast running; free for all; mile and repeat. Purse $800.
Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor.
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar.
S. J. Jones' b h Forest King.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
Col. C. Dorsey's br b Birdcatcher.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Nellie Peyton.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.
Chas. Thomas' ch h Balboa.

No. 11—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:27 class Purse $1,000.
J. M. Learned b h Adrain.
P. Johnson's blk g Scandinavian.
A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette.
L. J. Rose's br m Neluska.
G. W. Wilson's cb h Bismarck.
Wm. Bourk's b g Johnnie.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer.
Jas. McCord's blk g B. B.
P. Farrell's b h Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister.
E. Downer's ch g Tnmp Winston.
W. B. Todhunter's ch m Huntress.
I. De Turk's b h Anteeo.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L.
Blanche, b m, by Grey McClellan, dam by John Nelson—Wm. Bibler.

No. 13—$500; Pacific Coast novelty race; 1½ mile dash; $100 to each one-half mile, balance to winner of last half. Purse $500.
Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor.
Hill & Gries' b m Dottie Dimple.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S.
C. Dorsey's b h Stanislaus.
A. A. Pinney's ch h Nick of the Woods.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield.

FRIDAY, September 26.

No. 14—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for four-year-olds (closed March 15th, with eight entries). Purse $1,000.
Jas. Garland's br f Regina.
W. F. Smith blk g Thapsin.
Jno. Williams' br m Lucilla.
L. J. Rose's g g Center.

No. 16—$400; district trotting; 2:36 class. Purse $400.
W. Morris' s h Upright.
Harris & Gotham's b g Wormwood.
F. S. Hatch's b g James G. Blaine.
W. W. Worthing's blk m Maud W. W. W.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Magdalene.
P. W. Dudley's blk h Revolution.

No. 17—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:24 class. Purse $1,000.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
J. W. Gordon's h m Big Lize.
Jno. Dexter's b m Magdallab.
Louis Duncan's b g Louis D.

SATURDAY, September 27.

Ladies' Equestrianism—For residents of district only; five moneys; aggregate $100.

No. 18—$500; district running; mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $500.
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari.
D. S. Terry's cb f Nealie.
Geo. Harrison's br g Amanda L.
H. R. Potter's b h Kelpie.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.

No. 19—$500; Pacific Coast pacing; 2:25 class. Purse $500.
W. F. Odell's h g Shaker.
G. W. Wilson's b m Lydia W.
Jno. O'Rourke's b m Little Em.
Chas. David's h h Sani Lewis.
J. W. Donathan's s g Belmont Boy.
H. J. Agnew's b m Maude.
P. Fitzgerald's blk h Killarney.
P. W. Dudley's b g Robert E.
S. C. Tryon's b g Prince.

No. 20—$1,000; State trotting; for two-year-olds (closed March 15th, with nine entries). Purse $1,000.
L. J. Rose's h c Kismet.
S. K. Trefry's b c Apex.
G. W. Trabern's b c Paul Shirley.
I. L. Ramsdell's blk f Luella.

—o—

Agricultural District No. 2 comprises the counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tnolnmne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern, State of California.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

—o—

Board of Directors for 1884.

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—o—

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At 10 A. M., at the

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Nominations close Nov. 10th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

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Embryo Stakes.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN THE EMBRYO STAKES, FOR FOALS OF 1882, to be trotted on Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1884, a declaration fee of $10 for each (non-starting) nomination will be due on the 1st day of September next. If the above named declaration fee of $10 be not then paid, a forfeit of $25 on each nomination will become due on the 20th day of October following, and in case of failure to pay the forfeit on that day the whole amount of the Stake, ($100), for each nomination, will be held against the subscriber.

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SAN MATEO

—AND—

Santa Clara County

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

No. 5,

—TO BE HELD AT—

San Jose, Cal.

—ON—

September 29th & 30th

—AND—

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

INCLUSIVE.

Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th—First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
H. Stover, s g Quebec, 5 years, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, blk m Dolty Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—unknown.
W. Kelly, b g Jon Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
J. S. Adams, m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson, b h Jim Donglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
W. Boots, ch g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin, h c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.

No. 2—Running; one mile dasb; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
Matt Storn, b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley—Janett.
Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hockbocking—Maid of the Misl.
James Mee, Misebief, hy Tbad Stevens—Katie Pease.
G. Pacheco, Mamie D., by Wheatley—Lodi.

No. 3—Running; two mile dash, bandicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 25th.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, b c Bacbelor, by Hockbocking—Maid of tbe Misl.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi.
W. L. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
W. Boots, br c Padre, by Tbad Stevens—Gipsy.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30th—Second Day.

No. 4, trotting, 3-minute class, did not fill, and we subsblitute in its stead a purse of $500 for 2:35 class, dlvided, $300 lo firsl horse, $150 lo second and $50 to third. Entries to close Augusl 19lb.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
E. M. Fry, b g Arab, by Arlburton, dam Lady Hamilton,
A. Waldenstein, b g Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. B. McDonald, b s Brigadier, by Happy Medlum, dam Lady Turner.
J. W. Donatban, g g Allen Roy, by Palcben Vernon, dam unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith, h m Manon, by Nulwood.
Pat Farrell, b g Vanderlynn, by G. M. Patcbeu, dam by Josepb.

No. 6—Trotting; 2:20 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
J. M. Learned's b's Adrian, hy Reliance, dam Adriana
Armstrong & Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr.—pedigree unknown.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph, dam by Langford.
H. McGregor's g g Centre, by Sullan, dam Belleview Maid.
I. De Turk's h s Anteeo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
W. Bourke's h g Johnnie, hy Auctioneer Johnnie, dam unknown.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin, hy Quinn's Patcben, dam unknown.
W. F. Smith's blk g Thapsin, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy—pedigree unknown.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Running; half mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second.
H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfork—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle; pedigree unknown.
Bill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Premium, hy Caslor.
J. W. Adams' m Aunl Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, hy Wildidle—Yolone.
A. A. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.
Delaney & Ayrcs' s m Trade Dollar, by Norfork—Eva Asblon.
Hill & Gries' b c Bacbelor, by Hockbocking—Maid of the Misl.
W. Kelly's b g Jon Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockbocking—Aileen Allannab.
A. A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinsler—Lilly Simpson.
Chas. H. Thomas' s s Balboa, by Norfork—Maggie Dale.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.
E. B. Johnslon's b h Belshaw, by Wildidle—unknown, $400.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday, $800.
G. Howson's cb h Rondo, by Norfork—Belmont, $500.
W. Boots' h f, by Bob Wooding—Gladiola, $500.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25, second $15, third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
G. W. Baylis, b g James H., pedigree unknown.
Ell Fry, b g Rob Roy, by Gen Benlon, dam Neltie.
W. Dudly, s h John Freenor, by Orickson, dam unknown.
San Maleo Stock Farm, b s Guy Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patcben.
Pal Farrell, b s Menlo, by Nutwood.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to tbird.
L. D. Babb, h m Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
J. C. Simpson, b c Anlevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
G. W. James, b g Peyton, by Elecltoneer, dam Miss Peyton.
W. F. Smith, h f Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Cbas. H. Thomas, g s Pope Leo, hy Romero, dam by Cricblon.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 lbs. weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 lbs.; purse $50; $30 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third horse.

Pacing Race; 2:25 class; purse $300; mile beats; 3 in 5 to barness; $180 to firsl horse; $90 lo second; $30 to tbird. Five to enler and tbree to start. Same to take place during the fair; date to be decided on bereafler.
Jno. O'Rourke, b m Little Em.
J. C. Tryon, h g Prince.
M. F. Odel, b g Shaker.
P. W. Dudly, Robert E.
J. W. Donatban, s g Belmont Boy.
Cbas. David, b s Sam Lewis.
H. J. Agnew, h m Maude.

No. 13—Running; one mile dasb for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to secoud horse.
Hill & Gries, h c Artbur H., by Hockbocking—Maid of tbe Mist.
James Mee, ch f Mischief, by Tbad Slevens—Katie Pease,
S. Pacheco, s m Mamie D., by Wheatley—by Lodi.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Asbton.
Rancbo del Paso, ch m Nellie Peyton, by imp. Hurrah.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford, by Lodi.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
W. L. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
G. L. Richardson, h g Billy tbe Kid, by Leinster.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $50 to first horse at first quarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.
H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle. Pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple by Ben Wade—unknown.
J. S. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggie Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglass, by Wild Idle—Yolone.
W. Boots' b g Robin, hy Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockbocking—Aileen Allannab.
AA. Pinuey's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.
A.A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
Armstrong & Carrington's blk g Rarus, Jr—Pedigree unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister, by Admiral.
P. Johnston h g Scandinavian—Pedigree unknown
W. H. Voget b g Capt. Smith, by Locomotive.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph—
J. W. Gordan's s s Bismarck, by Index.
J. W. Donaan's b g B. B., by Bellfounder.
H. H. Creighton's ch g Moscow by Moscow.
J. De Turk's b s Anteeo by Electioneer.
E. Downey's s g Tump Winston by Primus.
W. Bibler's b m Blanche by Gen. McClellan.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin by Quinn's Patchen.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair by Electioneer.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L. (formerly Orphan Boy) pedigree unknown.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
A. Waldatien's b s Albert W. by Elcctioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. A. Goldsmitb's b s Monroe Chief by Jim Monroe dam Madam Powell.
S. Sperry's ch m Nellie R. by Gen. McClellan, Jr., dam Susie Rose.
Pat Farrell's b g Vanderlynn by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $200; mile heats, three to five to rule; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.
J. Kanor's cb s Lottery.
H. Hawes' b g Patchen (formerly No Name).
W. H. Voget's s g Aleck by Patchen, dam unknown

Horses to be owned in District June 1, 1884.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five lo enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, alternating if necessary, to finisb any day's racing, or trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to first, 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall he required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

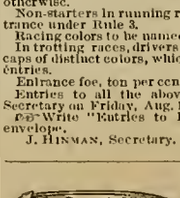
In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance fee, ten per cent.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope.

W. T. ADEL, President.
J. HINMAN, Secretary.



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MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,
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VULCANIZED FIBRE
AXLE WASHERS.

Far Superior to Leather. Warranted Not Affected by Oil or Grease

One Set Will Outwear Three or Four Sets of the Best Pressed Leather Washers. Ask Dealers for the "Vulcanized Fibre Washers."

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE LIST,

Which is far below any Leather Washer List.

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GENERAL AGENTS, 318 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

The Annual

STATE FAIR

—AT—

Sacramento,

CALIFORNIA,

COMMENCES

SEPT. 8th, 1884,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

THE NEW EXPOSITION BUILDING, one of the largest and most commodious in the United States, will be occupied for the first time. It embraces 124,000 square feet of floor space, of which 45,600 feet is in the Main Hall, 12,000 feet in Horticultural Hall, 12,000 feet in Machinery Hall, 12,000 feet in Industrial Hall, 12,000 feet in the Art Gallery, 12,800 feet in Conservatories and 17,600 feet in the Promenade Galleries

Space Should be Procured at Once,

As applications are being received daily. A 150-horse-power engine will furnish power free of charge. Articles for exhibition transported free to and from the Exhibition by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

No Such Opportunity Has Ever Been Offered to Exhibit the Agricultural Mechanical and Industrial Products of Our State.

—o—

THE AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY

Will be made by counties, and promises to eclipse any exhibition ever made of California's principal resources. This fine exhibit will be forwarded to the World's Fair at New Orleans at the close of this exhibition.

The Exhibition Building will open MONDAY EVENING, September 8th, and close September 20th, 1884.

THE LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT

at the Park will be opened THURSDAY, September 11th and close September 20th.

☞Any further information can be had upon application to the Secretary, from whom Premium Lists may be obtained.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary, Sacramento.

NINETEENTH Industrial Exhibition

—AND—

Mechanics' Fair!

SAN FRANCISCO, 1884.

OPENS AUGUST 5TH; CLOSES SEPTEMBER 6th. Mechanical Progress, Invention, Art, and Natural Products will be represented by the best obtainable exhibits on this Coast. An

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

By an efficient orchestra every Afternoon and Evening.

—o—

ADMISSION:

Double season tickets, $5; single season, $3; apprentice season ticket, $1 50; child's, $1 50; adult single admission, 50 cents; child's, 25 cents; SEASON TICKETS TO MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE AT HALF RATES.

P. B. CORNWALL, President.
J. H. CULVER, Secretary.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

El Dorado District

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

No. 8,

Comprising the counties of Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine and Mono, will be held at

Grass Valley,

NEVADA COUNTY, CAL.

Over $5,000 in Premiums.

Speed Programme

AT WATT PARK:

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, September 2d.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile dash, for two-year-olds; free for all. Purse, $150.
No. 2. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat, for district horses. Purse, $250.
No. 3. TROTTING; 2:55 class—For district horses Purse, $200.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 3d.

No. 4. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for district horses. Entrance, $25; $10 forfeit; $100 added.
No. 5. RUNNING—Selling race; valuation, $1000, with two pounds off for each $100 below, and three pounds added for each $100 above; one and one-eighth miles dash. Purse, $200.
No. 6. PACING; 2:20 class—Purse, $500.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 4th.

No. 7. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for all. $50, entrance; $15, forfeit; $250 added.
No. 8. PACING—Mile heats; two in three; for district horses. Purse, $150.
No. 9. TROTTING—For double teams; mile heats; best two in three. Purse, $75.
No. 10. WALKING FOR STALLIONS—One mile; $5 entrance; $25 added.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 5th.

No. 11. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat; three-year-olds; district horses. Entrance, $25; $10 forfeit; $100 added.
No. 12. TROTTING; 2:45 class—Mile heats; three in five; district horses. Purse, $200.
No. 13. RUNNING—Saddle horse race, for district horses who have never won money; catch weights; half-mile dash. Entrance, $5; $25 added.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 6th.

No. 14. RUNNING—One and a half mile dash; free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added.
No. 15. TROTTING; 2:26 class—Free for all. Purse, $600.
No. 16. RUNNING—Mule race; go as you please; free for all. Entrance fee, $2.50; $25 added. Last mule out wins the money.

Remarks and Conditions.

All Trotting and Pacing Races, except when otherwise specified, best 3 in 5. Five to enter and three to start. In Running Races, to fill purses five or more subscribers are necessary.

In all races, except where otherwise expressly stated, entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

Purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. for first horse, 30 per cent. for second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern Trotting, and Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern Running Races.

The Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, or to trot or run a special race between heats. No money for a walk over. Horses entered for purses can only be drawn by consent of Judges.

All entries to be made in writing, giving name, sex, color and marks of horses; also name and residence of owner.

In Running Races, full colors must be worn by riders. Drivers in Trotting Races are requested to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in their entries, as their horses will be designated upon programmes by colors worn by drivers.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 15th, 1884.

All races in which District Horses are entered, they must have been owned in the District prior to July 1st, 1884, except when specified "free for all."

Address all communications to

GEORGE FLETCHER
Assistant Secretary,
Holbrooke Hotel, Grass Valley, Ca

GEO. G. BLANCHARD, President.

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Carriages
BUGGIES
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WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

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1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

HAMBRINO FILLY

FOR SALE.

HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21½, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance: was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

J. H. CAFFEE, Indianapolis Ind.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

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STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
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Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

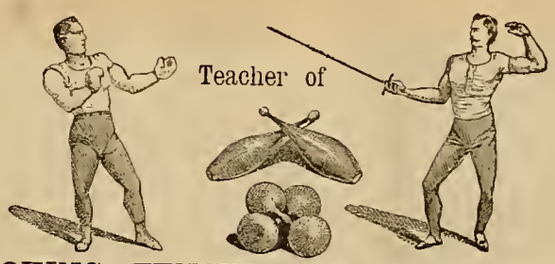
Stockton Fair Races.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PURSE FOR FREE-FOR-ALL CLASS OF TROTters having failed to fill, has been reopened with the same conditions, viz.: $1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; free for all (Director to wagon.) Purse $1,200. Entries to close with the Secretary on MONDAY, September 1st.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

LOUIS CERICHTEN,



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BOXING, FENCING and GYMNASTICS,

NO. 316 POST STREET, Bet. Powell and Stockton.

Lessons Given at Above Place or Gentlemen's Residences.

GUNPOWDER.

The California Powder Works,

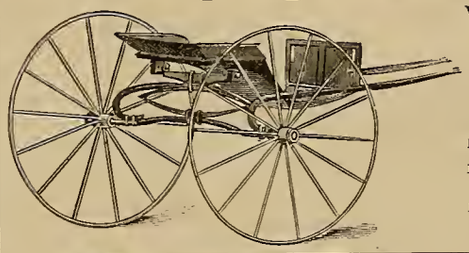
MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lohse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

THE CHAMPION

One-Spring Training Cart.



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All Kinds of Vehicles,

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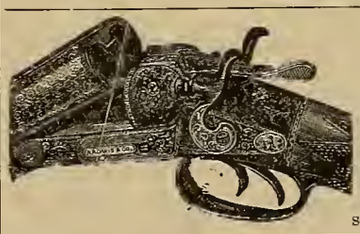

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—IMPORTER OF—

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,

FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES.

416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues Sole Agent for the Coast.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are strong trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

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NEW **'Singer'** Noiseless Sewing Machines only **$15**

Including an $8.00 set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. **Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years.** Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. We will send one anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. Save $15 to $35 by addressing

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National Association

—OF—

TROTTING

Horse Breeders,

Eighth Annual Meeting.

NEW YORK DRIVING

Club Grounds,

Morrisiana, New York.

SEPT. 9th, 10th, and 11th next.

$28,000 IN TROTTING STAKES.

Stakes for three, four and five-year-olds, for 2:25, 2:30 and 2:40 stallions, and for 2:30 and 2:40 mares, will be trotted for by selected representatives of the great breeding establishments and prominent owners of trotting stock throughout the United States and Canada. The events will include the celebrated

WILSON STAKES,

For Four-Year-Olds. Present Value

$9,100,

To be Increased by the Payment of $50 each due from those of the present

49 Nominations

Which Start. Sensational Performances May Reasonably be Expected.

H. W. T. MALI, President.

L. D. Parker, Secretary.

KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measles, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

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HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

For Sale.

A Nutwood Stallion

3 YEARS OLD, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, WEIGHED JAN. 1, 1884, 1,085. Has shown a 2:45 gait on one month's track work. His dam is by John Nelson. The colt will be at the State Fair if not previously sold.

GEO. W. HANCOCK,
Sacramento, Cal.

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Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER

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RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, forwarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

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BUCKS... AND NO... WITWING ... WATCHES ... WEAR C...
SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. C... & Co., 38 Dey St.

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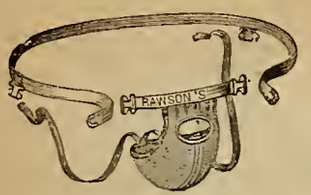
RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free, Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON,** Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

Speed Programme

—OF—

THIRD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE—For two-year-old colt owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $50, and third $20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $45, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second $45, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, Aug. 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

N. B. In all running races the second horse saves entrance. The time of closing entries extends to August 1st, at 10 o'clock P. M.

C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.
ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.

ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

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MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

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Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Slable, San Francisco.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,

SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.

THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

—Just received, a large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

DIETZ'S PATENT

CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

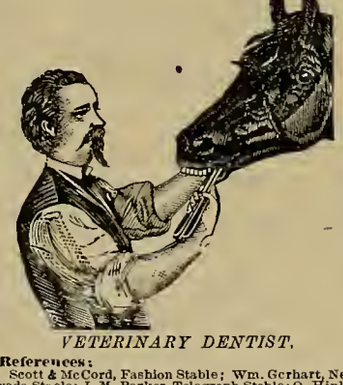
A. C. DIETZ,

No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, O. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

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Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,

Sup't Running Horse Dep't

Palo Alto Stock Farm

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park,	6:40 A M
10:40 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		††4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		‡7:50 P M
		†8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		†8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
‡7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 50	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety, Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN OREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. O. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‖8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	¶6:40 P M
3:15 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:30 P M	Deming, El Paso, New Orleans and East	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Livermore via	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera, Fresno and Tulare	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M		9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
8:30 P M	Mojave, Needles, Express and Fast	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—5:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*5:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*5:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—5:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*1:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡5:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*5:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANNOLPH & Co Jewelers, 21 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

Vol. V. No. 10.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

CRICKET.

The Unions of Grass Valley Defeat the Merions.

The match between the Merions and Unions, which took place on Monday at Watt Park, Grass Valley, resulted in a victory for the Unions, after a well contested game. The Union captain won the toss and decided to defend the wickets. The last wicket fell with the score at 54 of which Veal is credited with 15. The Merions responded with 52, Webster heading the list with 16. The Unions scored 83 in their eecond attempt, thanks to the long stand made hy Lnke and Veal, who pnt no less than 57 runs together hefore a separation occnrred. The Merions started in for the second innings with 86 rune to win, hut they were all dismissed for 54, so the match resnlted in a victory for the Unions hy 31 runs. Five of the Merions were thrown out in the second inning hy Crase, the Union long stop.

The Union Clnh are to he congratulated on their victory, and deserve every credit for their meritorious performance last Monday. Their improvement in all departmeuts of the game was very noticeahle. The score:

UNIONS OF GRASS VALLEY.

1st INNING.		2D INNING.	
Dunstan b, Webster	3	run ont	0
Wilson, b Webster	0	c and b Jacobs	9
Reynolds,	1	b Hill	1
Luke, b Webster	3	c Mathieu, b Jacobs	20
Veal, b Jacobs	15	h Webster	28
Stewart, b Webster	3	run ont	5
Shugg, run ont	4	not out	3
Curnow, c Burnell, b Webster	4		0
Crase, b Jacobs	0	run out	0
Ellsworth, not out	2	b Hill	0
Goldsworthy, b Webster	0	b Webster	0
Byes 16, leg byes, 3	19	Byes 12, leg byes 4, wides 1	17
	54		83
Grand Total			137

MERIONS.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Barney Benjamin, b Luke	9	c Ellsworth, b Wilson	7
C. B. Hill, h Luke	3	h Wilson	0
L. Burnett, h Luke	8	Thrown out	5
A. Jacobs, l b w Luke	1	Thrown ont	12
J. Mathieu, b Wilson	0	Thrown ont	2
Ben Benjamin, h Wilson	1	Thrown out	10
Webster, c Ellsworth, b Lnke	16	b Luke	0
Goewey c, Curnow, b Wilson	1	Not out	1
R. Gibson, h Wilson	2	Thrown ont	0
Chase, b Wilson	0	h Stewart	1
H. Harrison, not ont	0	b Luke	0
Byes 8, Leg Byes 3	11	Byes 15, Leg Byes 1	16
	52		54
Grand total			106

The cricket match hetween the Unione of Grass Valley and the Nevada City Cricket Club came off at Watt Park, Grass valley, last Tnesday. The Nevada team made 43 runs in the first inning, of which J. Hampton made no less than 30. The Grass Valleyites scored 85; Lnke 29, Oliver 20. Veal, Wilson and Ellesworth 9 each, were the heaviest scores. J. Hampton eecnred all the wickets. The Nevada team made 38 in the second attempt, so the Unions won hy an inning and 4 runs.

With the exception of C. A. Newhall, all the Philadelphia team which visited Europe will take part in the international match between the United States and Canada, which hegins n Sept. 15th.

The I. Zingari leave fer their annual tour in the States, Sept. 6, striking Boston first, then New York and afterwarde Staten Island. The team this year is understood to be particularly strong.

The Nevada Cricket Club has heen organized, with the following officers: President, C. J. Brand; Secretary, J. E. Carr; Treasurer, J. J. Jackson; Captain, Thomas Penrose

The deciding game for the Harrison Trophy takes place this afternoon at the Olympic Grounds, Oakland.

A thoroughhred etallion, the son of Prince Charlie, was recently pnrchaeed in England hy Isaac Harvey, of New York, for $3,000. Prince Charles Edward. the imported horse, is a chestnut, and was hred hy the Queen at Hampton Court. He was foaled in 1876. Hie hreeding is nnexceptionable, and contains some of the stoutest strains in England. He etands 16½ hande high, and on account of his rapid growth has never been trained.

TURF AND TRACK.

Petaluma.

The first race on Friday was a selling purse, a dash of a mile and a qnarter, in which there were only two starters, Patrol hringing $25 in the pools against $10 for Garfield. On the drop of the flag Patrol took np the running at a fair gait and the two ran side hy side up to the three-quarter pole, where Patrol gradnally drew ahead, and although Garfield made a desperate effort to get up on nearing the distance post, Patrol won easily in 2:11¼.

Petaluma, Angust 29th.—Selling purse, $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation $1,000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below valnation, and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valne. One and one-fourth mile dash.
W. Appleby's b b Patrol, aged, by Wild Idle—Nettie Brown, $1,000, 120 pounds....Appleby 1
G. Pacbeco's hr g Garfield, aged, by Langford—by Lodi, $300, 107 pounds....Duffy 2
Time, 2:11¼.

The second race was a trot for district yearlings between Catchup, Elise and J. G. Blaine. The latter was too rank for such a race and the resnlt was very close hetween the other two, as they were on even terms at the distance, hnt here Elise was off her gait and Catchnp won a well contested trot in 3:56

Same Day.—Trotting; district; for yearlings; purse, $150; mile dasb.
P. J. Sbafter's br f Catchup, by Rustic, dam Hnntress.... 1
Geo. Jones' b f Elise, hy Echo, dam Halfmoon.... 2
Wm. Bibler's s c J. G. Blaine, hy General Dana, dam by Jack Hawkins.... 3
Time, 3:58.

The third race was a purse of $1,000 for the 2:27 class, for which Sister was a great favorite, selling for $60 against $15 each for Anteeo and Ollivette, and $10 for the field, in which were Adrian, Tnmp Winston and B. B. The race seemed scarcely in douht after the first heat, as Sister had evidently more speed than her competitors, hut the strnggle for second money was very close and it is a pity that a severe, and to many judges, an unjnst ruliug in placing B. B. from the second to the outside position in the first heat, detracted greatly from the interest of the contest. Sister took the lead and at the half-mile was a length ahead of Ollivette and B. B., while Anteeo, who was hehaving wildly, soon trotted into the fourth position and thns they came in in 2:27¾, B. B. heing about a neck in front of Ollivette, hnt placed last for running, hut as he made hnt one slight skip in the mile, the judges must evidently have mistaken hie somewhat irregular trot, when pressed, for a running gait and hence their decision, which met with a very contemptuous reception. In the second heat Sister had a still easier contest, taking the lead and winning handily in 2:25¾, Ollivette second, and Anteeo third, the latter showing a fine tnrn of speed from the half-mile post, trotting thence to the wire in 1:07½, showing what a grand horse he is if ouly his gait could be properly controlled. Iu the third heat B. B. tried to beat Sister, hnt he conld never get nearer to her than a length, and thus they finished in 2:24½, Anteeo again being third.

Same Day.—Purse, $1,000, for the 2:27 class; $500, $250, $150, and $100.

Sister, b m, by Admiral—Jobn A. Goldsmith	1	1	1
Ollivette, b m, by Whipple's Hambletonian—Bell—A. C. Dietz	2	2	4
B. B., blk g, hy Bellfounder—J. W. Donathan	6	4	2
Anteeo, h h, hy Electioneer—Columbine. T. de Turk	3	3	3
Adrian, h h, by Reliance—Adriana—James M. Learned	4	5	6
Tnmp Winston, ch g, hy Primus—Lady Dou—E. Downer.	5	6	5

Time, 2:27¾, 2:25¾, 2:24½.

As it was yet early in the afternoon a pnrse was offered for the following named horees: Oscar $25 in pools; Sorrel Ben $20 and the field $40, in which were Lncy, Nighttime and Len Hayden. In the first two heats Oscar showed s ch superior speed that it appeared as if he wonld win in etraight heats, in taking tho two first in 2:38¾ and 2:36½, hnt in the third mile he tired perceptibly and Sorrel Ben, who is a cut-and-come-again style of a horse, came to the rescue of the fielders and took the two succeeding heats in excellent style, in 2:37¼ and 2:43¾. As darkness came on quickly, tho issue was postponed until the next day, Len Hayden having beon distanced in the second heat.

On Saturday there was again a large attendance and the prize winners were grouped in the quarter stretch and were called np to receive their ribbons and awnrds. The fifth heat of the postponed race resulted in another surprise, as Nighttime dispnted the heat with Oscar, who was still the favorite and won it in 2:41, with Lucy, now sent to the stable for not scoring a heat in five. On the final mile Ben headed Oscar to the mid hackstretch and when the former fell hack on a hreak, Nighttime took his place and the two trotted home in even terms nntil Nighttime was off his feet when within 40 yards of the wire, and Oscar won a well coutested race in 2:39.

August 29th and 30th.—Purse of $200 added to the entrance fees; $150, $75, $45, and $30 for named horses.

Oscar, gr g, by McClellan, Jr.—J. M. Parker	1	1	2	3	2	1
Sorrel Ben, ch g, sire unknown—T. Beggs	2	3	1	1	4	3
Nighttime, gr g, by Rustic—P. J. Shafter	4	2	3	2	1	2
Lucy, b m, by Black Ralph—John Blue	3	4	4	4	3 ro	
Len Hayden, h g, hy Alexander—D. L. Hayden	5	dist.				

Time, 2:38¾, 2:36½, 2:37¼, 2:43¾, 2:41, 2:39.

The first race in the regular programme was a dash of two miles, free for all, in which Bachelor, although only a three-year-old, was in extreme demand, his hackers laying $25 to $5, as if they thonght they were merely picking np the money, althongh Birdcatcher and Garfield were both in the field. Patsy sent Bachelor to the front at a rattling gait, and led Garfield hy two lengths, when half the journey was done with Birdcatcher fonr lengths in the rear. To the dismay of the talent, Dnffy was seen to draw his whip on Bachelor in the first turn, and the horse gradually came hack to the others, when they hecame hunched on the homestretch, and then Birdcatcher drew away and won hands down in 3:37½.

August 30th.—Purse. $600; $300, $150, $90 and $60; a dash of two miles.
W. M. Murray's br h Birdcatcher, 5 years, by Spectre—by Young Melbourne, 120 lbs....Appleby 1
G. Pacheco's hr g Garfield, aged, by Langford—by Lodi, 117 lbs.,....Long 2
Delaney & Ayres' h c Bachelor, 3 years, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist, 107 lbs....Duffy 3
Time, 3:37½.

Then came the consolidation purse in which Philip S. was eent np in the pools to $40 against $18 for Estelle Clark and Arthur H. The two former horses raced for five fnrlongs together when the mare was heaten and Arthnr H. was hrought np as soon as his jockey conld see an opening on the the ineide of the track, when Phillip S. closed in on Arthnr and threw him out of his stride. Phillip S. came in first hy two lengths, hnt on a claim of fonl the race was given to Arthur H. and the second money to Estelle Clarke, the time heing 1:45.

Same Day.—Purse $150; $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 ponnds, twice, 10 pounds, three times, 15 pounds from tbeir entitled weight. One mile dash.
Hill and Gries' b c Arthur H. by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist, two years, 82½ lbs....Young 1
H. G. Carrillo's b m Estelle Clark, by Ironclad—by Orphan Boy, 108 lbs....Ross 2
P. Siebenthaler's b b Phillip S., by Leinster—Lillie Simpson, 3 years, 106 lbs....Duffy..*3
* Came in first bnt placed last for foul riding.
Time, 1:45.

The races finished with a purse of $150 for district roadsters, owners to drive to road wagons or carts weighing not less than 150 ponnds, and the following started: H. P. Brainer's King; J. W. Offnt's Jennie; E. Hopes' Jet; J. S. Van Doren's Ella, and W. Bihler's Dehhy Mott. Jennie sold for $25 against $10 for King, and a like snm for the field. The race wae well contested, the first heat heing taken hy Dehhy Mott in 3:06½ with Jennio second and Jet third. The second heat fell to Jennie in 3:06 with Jet second and King third. The third heat wae taken hy Jonnie in 2:58½, Dehhy Mott and Jet heing second and third, and Jennie repeated in 3:03 winning the race, the other horses being in the samo position as in the previons heat. This closed the sport of the day and the programmo of a successful fair.

It is understood that Mr. William Emmett, theatrical manager of Chicago, has secured a two years' lease of tho Chicago Driving Park, and that he will hereafter ho tho solo manager. His prosent intention is to give racing hy night as well ae hy day, electric lights heing used for illumination, and it is thought that tho novelty of the affair will make it a paying investment.

Auction Sales.

During the State Fair Killip & Co. will offer at auction eale eome very valuable animals. We learn that on the opening day, among others, the racing stock of Delaney & Ayres will be put up. These were referred to last weok, hut it will do no harm to call attontion to them again. Tho lot contains Joe Howell, Fred Collier, Trade Dollar, Harry Rose and Ichi Ban.

On the second day two maros belonging to H. S. Hogeboom will be submitted. Both aro hy Milliman's Bellfounder the sire of B. B and many other good ones. One of them has a record of 2:35, her dam of Morgan and thoroughbred blood, and is stinted to Prompter, the other is from a n . . by Lodi, her record heing 2:30 and with ability to low . . . many seconds.

A Talk with Bither.—Some Interesting Incidents Connected with Jay-Eye-See and Phallas.

Edwin D. Bither, the driver of Jay-Eye-See and Phallas, was born in Charleeton, Me., thirty-three years ago. At the age of eighteen he made hie first professional engagement with Foster Palmer, driver of old Geueral Knox, at Baugor, Me., and by close application to his duties young Bither soon became au expert handler. He remained three years in Baugor and, in the Fall of 1871, he packed up his traps and went West, setttling down iu the State of Michigau. Niue years ago he first entered the service of Jerome I. Case, of Raciue, Wis., who had some seven or eight trottiug horses, includiug Mila C., record 2:26½, by Blue Bull, and Fox, record 2:30. Subsequently he drove Edwin B. to a record of 2:27, gave Dom Pedro, by Blue Bull, a record of 2:27, and handled Charley C., by sou of Ethan Allen, when be obtained a record of 2:33½. Iu 1879 Mr. Case purchased Phallas of Major McDowell and a year later he added the celcbrated Jay-Eye-See to his stable. It was with the view of getting some idea of the mauner iu which these two trotting wonders were developed thst *The Sporting Life* man had quite a leugthy and extremely pleasant interview with Bither.

"Was Jay-Eye-See difficult to break?" "No indeed, he was quite the reverse. He was placed iu my charge when two yeare old aud in the Fall of the same year that I got him he was hitched up not over a dozen times to a break-cart aud thst wss all the instructiou he received that year. He rau out the following Winter and in the Spriug of 1881 he sbowed us a half-mile over the half-mile track at Raciue in 1:18¼ with only five weeks' work. He was thcn turued out into the pasture fields and staid there uutil September. He was taken up again, worked a little and trotted a half-mile in 1:14¾. He was never given a mile of speed in his three-year-old form aud was only jogged two miles aud a half a day. During the Winter of 1881, I drove him on the road alougside of Edwiu B. Next year I commenced to work him mile heats. He was then four years old. At Chicago he made his first public appearance in the great four-year-old race under the management of Budd Doble. The latter did not quite understand the youug horse and after a desperate contest of seven heats, Jay-Eye-See won the fifth beat in 2:23¾ and the sixth in 2:23¼. He lost the seventh heat iu 2:30. He was afterwards taken back to Racine, and kept iu condition uutil Fall, when he won a four-year-old race at Chicago, obtaining a record of 2:19, thus snatching the laurels from Triuket, who was credited with the best four-year-old record. This was his last performauce as a four-year-old, aud he was sent to Col. Todhunter's farm, Keutucky, aud turued out. It was uot uutil the first of March, 1883, that he was takeu up and prepared for the campaign. He was a great horse that year, getting a record of 2:10¾. At Narragansett Park last mouth he obtaiued his best record—2:10, but I am positive he cau go faster."

"But you had the hest opportunity of your life at Narragausett."

"I dou't think so. While the course at Providence was specially prepared for Jay-Eye-See, it must be remembered that a very heavy rain fell tbe night previous to the exhibition and I hardly thiuk that the sod that surfaced tbe track wae dried through sufficient to make it as fast as generally supposed. As an illustration why the track could not be as fast as represented I refer yon to the third-qnarter time made by both Jay-Eye-See and Phallas. Now, I can take either of these horses over several of the circnit tracks and trot the the third quarter npon them faster than they showed at Narragansett."

"You consider then that Maud S. had an advantage at Cleveland wheu she trotted in 2:09¾?"

"The Cleveland track is without doubt the finest trotting course iu America. Give me the same opportunities that Bair had there and I will prove beyond questiou that Jay-Eye-See is the fastest trotter in the world by big odds.

"What of the performance at Belmont Park."

"That was certainly the greatest the little horse ever exhibited. The break past the three-quarter pele cost him at least two seconds. Tbe track was a little soft there, and the running horse coming up to his head with too sudden a rnsh uunerved him, and that was the cause of the mishap."

As to his driving qnalities Bither says he is one of the aweetest in the world. He never wore a sweat hood in his life nor a muzzle. In regard to his feeding he is given twelve quarts of oats a day and all the hay he wants. Grass is also furnished him in addition to a brau mash two or three times a week. Previous to his exhibition he is given slow miles, say twice a week; that is all.

Of Phallas Bither speaks in the highest terms of his qualifications as a trotter. "I got him," said Bither, "when two years old. He was then broken. He trotted that year in 2:48¾. He was in the stud tbe next two years at Racine, and among the marea bred to him was Mila C. The result of the union was a fine filly, which Mr. Case has had offered $1,000 for. Three of Phallas' weaning colts were sold last winter to Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, for $1,700. Iu the early portion of the year, as a five-year-old, Phallas had a rather serioua attack of the pink eye, but he recovered hie form sufficiently that Fall as to gain a breeder's record of 2:22¾ at Chicago. He ran out the following wiuter. His first race last year was on the 8th of Juue at Cleveland. He beat Index aud one or two others in a five-heat race, getting a record iu the fifth heat of 2:18¼. He was theu beaten three races hy Majolica at New York, Albany and Washiugton. Iu the first race Dan Mace held the reins over the stallion, hut he could do nothing with him. In the third heat I got behiud him and drove Majolica out in 2:17. At Chicago, same year, Phallas turued the tables on Majolica iu a five-heat race, winuing the third, fourth aud fifth heats iu 2:16¼, 2:19 and 2:21½. At Cleveland he got a record of 2:15½. In the $10,000 race at Hartford he was out of conditiou aud ouly got fifth money. At Boaton subsequently, agaiuet Director and Santa Claus, he won the first two heats and in the third heat was forty yarda ahead at the three-quarter pole. The strap of his quarter-boot came down, compelling him to break, and he lost the heat and finally the race. Director beat him agaiu at Albany. At Chicago ho beat Maxey Cobb and Monroe Chief in a five-heat race. Last Fall he served about thirty mares, and during tbe Wiuter he ran out in a large paddock. About tbe first of Febrnary he was taken up and jogged on the road until the first of April, when he was taken to Louisville, Ky., to be prepared for the campaigu. Ho trotted his first race at Chicago aud ohtained the great record of 2:13¾ iu a fourth heat. He then started over the half-mile track at Pittsburg, thence to Buffalo, Providence and Philadelphia."

Majolica aud Rosa Wilkes will make their first appearance this season in the 2:17 claaa at Hartford. With Edwin Thorne, Clemmie G., Catchfly and Phyllis in the same class, the race ought to be prodnctive of brilliaut results.

The Exhibition Business.

Mr. H. D. McKinney, "Mambrino," much to our surprise, champious the rscing agaiust time busiuess and writes to the *Breeders' Gazette* the followiug sophistical essay:

"M. T. G.'s" remarks in last week's issue of the *Gazette*, under the caption "Sensible Ideas," greatly surprised me. He says, "But there is another evil that I would like to see every true sportsman in the land use his influence agsinst, and that is trotting or pacing against time." In a half-dozen papers of recent date I have noticed an account of the "wonderful performsnce" of au in-bred Morgau horse which, trottiug against time, made a record of 2:26½; aud now, before the printer's iuk has fairly dried upon the prominence given to this performance, friend Grattan, who is the fortunste owner of the really most excellent old horse, calls upon "every true sportsmau" to use his iufluence agaiust such "evil" acts, really invokiug the wrath and condemuation of all true sportsmeu for his "evil" and unsportsman-like act.

It is quite evident that "M. T. G." has never witnessed auy one of the wonderful exhibitions of Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, or St. Julieu against time. Kuowing his nature so well, I am quite positive that had he been so fortunate he would now be on record as one of the most enthusiastic advocstes of just such performances. It is idle to say, and in direct opposition to facts, that the people do not desire these exhibitions. Wheu Maud S. and St. Julien trotted against the watch at Rochester, in 1880, and scored 2:11¼ each, from the judges' stand I looked upon ten thousand enthusiastic people, who fairly made the grand stand tremble with their shouts. I did not have to ask myself, What is there in such a performance to become so excited over? for I came near droppiug my watch from my hand iu my auxiety to yell louder aud longer thau auy one else. After the excitement had abated I did wouder if a similar performance ever could or would arouse the same frenzied feelinge in such a vsst crowd again. After a lapse of four years I found myself again at Rochester, watch in hand, looking out upon a multitude of anxious faces. Why auxious? Upon the track and advancing towards the judges' stand comes a small, black gelding, five years old, almost to fame unknown—Jay-Eye-See. Geo. Archer shouts "Go!" and click go tbe hundreds of watches, and the thousands of anxious faces watch the black phenomenen as he circles the ellipse. He is coming up the home-stretch. Eyes are strained nearly from their sockets; and before the flying spectre has reached the goal such noted horsemen as "Eph," Simmons throw their hats aud yell to burst their throats, "He's doue it." The scene that followed dwarfed the wouderful excitement of previous years, and it is unnecessary to describe it now.

At Providence, but a few days since, eight thoueaud of the best people of Rhode Island went frantic with joy; old men kissing their wives, as in the heyday of the honey-moon. Why? Because the black beauty Jay-Eye-See had, by a marvellons performance, made them all happy. But yesterday we read, of what? "Jay-Eye-See, before more thau ten thonsand people at Belmont Park, trotted the two fastest consecutive heats ever placed on record: and Phallas three heats, all faster than Smuggler's time." And this is denounced as one of the evils of the tuaf. Bosh! What the American people admire is excellence, and whatever excels will find plenty of votaries to worship at its shrine.

Now frieud Grattan you and I are very ambitious. You have already scored 2:26½. Now suppose—suppose, I say—you give yonr flyer another trial and he stops the watch at 2:14, what are you to do with your prodigy? He certainly will be harred in all open races, and the very act of barring him makes the amusement-loving people of America anxious to see him. What will you do? Why the same as any sensible commercial man would—exhibit your wares to best advantage to gaiu wealth and glory, for it is truly glorions to own a Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Phallas, a Herod or a First Call. (Ahem!)

No, no. What the people want that have not seen Maud S., Jay-Eye-See and Phallas, is to see them perform; and those that have, want to see them again for the pleasure they have giveu them. Now "M. T. G." yon are a breeder, and undoubtedly your motto is to breed up. Now you would discourage breeding meritorious animals "that can beat the world," for they have no field or class to trot in, and by showing in exhibition classes they are an abomination to the turf and cause people to lose interest in horses that should be pulling carts instead of competing for money; but so loug as the people will breed to Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Pilots, Morgans and Clays, they will run the risk of the misfortune to breed an exhibition animal.

Clays and Pilots.

Among the interesting featuree of the circuit meeting at Rochester, Mr. R. Huntington exhibited his Clay Arabian bred stallions, sons of the two Arabian horses, Leopard and Linden, presented to Gen. Grant by the Sultan of Turkey, and their first get; also the first stallions ever known to have beeu ao hred. Mr. Huntiugtou also showed upon the track his two prominent sires, Clay Pilot, by Neave's Clay, and Spiuk and Andy Johnson, by Henry Clay. The first, Clay Pilot, combines the blood in his dam of that of the dams of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See; while his half-brother, Sayers, or Cummings' Henry Clay, was the sire of the dam of St. Julian, Elaiue, Electioueer, and Napeleon, tue sire of Jerome Eddy. Clay Pilot is also grandsire of Sultau, Del Sur, and the remarkable California colts. Orrin Hickok, who is driving Clay Pilot'e granddaughter, Eva, and who drove Clay Pilot quarters in 36 and 37 secouds as a three-year-old, will uo doubt be surprised to see old Clay Pilot in Rochester and on the track hegging him to take a ride. Mr. Huntington alao showed his Clay Spink by the side of his sou, the great but unfortuuate Captain Lewis. Although Spiuk has been in the stud siuce April last, he was driveu to the track ou Friday, the 1st inst., where by way of exercise he trotted a five-mile heat iu 14:35, doiug the last four miles in 11 minutes, showing that he had lost ueither his speed or power of eudurauce. The track had just beeu harrowed, and cupped very badly. It was, however, a pleasure to visitors from Spink's old stampiug grouuds of Yates, Seueca, Schuyler and Steuheu to aee the little horse and his giaut son, Captain Lewis, together.—*Rochester Democrat.*

Gossip at Moumouth Park has it that there is uo probability of Eole's seeing the post again this season, as, siuce the Champion Stakes, he has takeu only slow canters, aud Snedeker seems afraid to push him. Before the Champiou there was some talk to the effect that if he wou it he would be retired; but Mr. Gebhard has uever intimated auy desire to become a breeder, and the questiou naturally arises what would he do with "the big horse?"

Trotting in England.

[Pendragon in the Referee.]

After what was done with and withont assistance by trotters and pacers at Chicago, it is interesting to note that in a trotting match at Manchester last Monday, for a trophy which virtually carries with it the English champiouship, Nellie Patcheu trotted a mile and a hslf in 3:58, or at the rate of, say, 2:38½ per mile. Thia does not look ss though trotting in England had as yet got well on the way towards rivalry with ite kiudred institution in America. The tracks here are by no means as good as they are in the States; still, I euppese the worst track here would not he sixty or seventy yards slower in a mile than the best track in America. So if we assume that at a mile only, with a flying start and on a slow English track, Nellie Patchen can trot a mile in 2:30, which I should very much doubt, we are still somewhere abont a couple of hundred yarde behind the best-known standard. Nellie Patchen trotted under saddle, which is, or should be, a distinct advantage. I have no desire whatever to disparage Mr. Bambridge's mare, who would be considered a flyer of the first water if we did not get such wondrous stories constantly about what is done by trotters on the other side of the water; but I really cannot understand how it is we have to take in these matters not only a back seat but a seat which is so very far behind the most backward seats of our American consins. No one would say—not even the Americans themselves will say—that they have a finer stock of horses thsn onr own; and yet we with our very best trotting horses toil hopeleeely in the rear of their commonest outsiders. Of this I am perfectly certain: That if we had stsrted with the best trotting stock—if we had ever possessed reason to believe onrselves, as we used to believe ourselves at other sports, the best in the world—the Americans would not now he as far in the rear of us as wc sre in the rear of them. Given a 2:10¼ trotting record here in Eugland, the men of the States would long ere now have managed to reply to it with something far better thsn the 2:30 which is said—aud only said—to have been accomplished iu this country.

It ie evident that the Belmont Park Association did not reap any benefit from the Jay-Eye-See performance. The arrangements were made betweeu lessee Pate and Crawford, the manager of Mr. Case's trotters, whereby the former received fifteen per ceut. of the gate receipts and the latter took the balance. This laid all over the $4,000 which the advertising ageut of the show announced on the bills wonld be given. That the Belmont Park Association, through Frank Bower, first offered terms to Crawford is true. A telegram was seut to Providence, but no answer being received for some time, or at least, it is stated that none was received, Mr. Bower left for the seashore, and in the meantime Crawford came to the city. Not finding Mr. Bower at home, Mr. Crawford went to Belmont Park, told Pate what he came here for, aud the latter at once made the percentage offer for himself, which was eagerly accepted, and the Association was thereby shnt out. It is claimed that the day netted Pate about $2,000 and Crawford between $7,000 and $8,000.

A disastrone fire occurred at the Abdallah Park Farm of W. H. Wilaon, near Cynthiana, Ky., on August 24th, the residence and etablea of Mr. Wilson being destroyed, together with the following trotting stock: W. H. Wilson's property —Triumvir, b s, five years, by General Washington, dam Lncy, value, $2,500; Long Branch, b e, aged, by Commodore, $1,000; Huron, br s, by Administrator, $2,000; Chestnut Wilkes, hy Red Wilkes, $1,500; Norman Sprague, by Governor Sprague, $500; Arnona, br f, by Smuggler, $500; Minneapolis, br f, three years, by Indianapolie, $1,000. Property of J. H. Allen, Darbyville, O.—Jersey Lily, two years, by Caliban, dam Abbess, $5,000; Inkblack, two years, by Indianapolis, dam Nannie Jordan, $2,000. Property of other parties—Tom Bagby, aged, by Vitalis, $2,500; half sister to Tom Bagby, $1,500; bay horse, by Almont, dam hy Lexington, $800.

At Chicago on the 23d there was an exhibition hy the pacing mare, Minnie R., with the running horse; Firebrand, which accompanied pacer Westmont, wheu he paced over the Driving Park course in 2:01¼. The exhibition was to beat 2:05. The time of the firat heat was: First quarter, 0:32¾; half, 1:04¼; three-quarters, 1:35½; mile, 2:07. In the secoud heat, just as the word was given, the mare broke and was pulled up and returned without going around. The third heat began with much promise. The qnarter post was reached in thirty seconds, at the rate of two minutes, and the half in one minute, the same rate. The next quarter was slower, the three-quarter post being reached in 1:32¾. Coming home the mare tired very perceptibly, completing the mile in 2:07¼.

Trotting at Portland.

City View Park, Aug. 24.—Trotting; purse $100; second horse to receive $25.

Oscar, s g—Ruiter	1	1	1
Emma, b m—Misner	2	2	2

Time, 3:07, 3:09, 3:07.

Same Day—Trotting and pacing; purse, $100; second horse to receive $25.

Buccaneer, dn g pacer—Nelson	1	2	1	1
Sheriff, br h, by Kisher, dam by Red Buck—McManus	2	1	2	2
Chance, gr g, hy Romero, dam Cully mare—G. Misner	4	3	4	3
Forester, ch g—J. Misner	3	4	3	d

Time, 2:49½, 2:48½, 2:46½, 2:48½.

The day of paeers with runuiug mates was a brief oue. When Westmout turued the Chicago track in 2:01¾, the performance resulted in his sale for $20,000, but the popular taste for the new style of raciug did uot last long, and it was soou found that Westmout thought as little of the arraugement as did the puhlic, as after leaviug that city it was impossible for him to show a deceut mile. Peter Johnstou does uot make up his miud hastily, but wheu he once decides on a course of actiou it is likely to be carried out and consequently it is safe to say that Westmout will give no more exhibitious. Firebraud, the ruuuer that accompauied him, has heeu turned over to Splau, who wauts to try Gem at the new style of rig, and hereafter Westmout will fight for honora iu the free-for-all paciug class.

It uow trauspires that Billy S. was "doped" in the free-for-all paciug race at Pittsburg, a veteriuary surgeon having teatified to that effect. From all accouuts the Pittsburg meeting was the scene of a great deal of orooked work of all kinds, aud it ia uuderstood that a great mauy owners will not take their horses there agaiu.

Last week Johu Murphy drove Keeu Jim, 2:19¼, a mile on Mr. Robert Bonuer's private track in 2:14¼. and on the same day Mr. Fred Bonner drove Lucy Cuyler a mile to wagon in 2:15½.

Eastern Gossip.

I met Mr. H. B. Winship on his way to the Utica Meeting. He was full of horse talk, especially as to the excellence of the Narragansett track.

"We are drawing the best horses of gentlemen roadites. You ought to have been with us last Monday. Quite a number of New Yorkers came over to see Edward and Swiveller go."

"That was a great mile. I did not tbink they would ever beat their record judging from their miles last season. Tell me about it."

"Well, to begin, it was a regnlar performance, and a record to ekeletou wegon, as Mr. Work bet $1,000 they could heat 2:1fi¾. The judges were John Shepard, our Secretary, E. G. Windsor, and your humble servent."

"How was the mile made?"

"Murphy brought them out and only jogged them two slow miles, then started them near the distance stand, and went away nncommouly slow. They seemed to be jogging tbe first qnarter, in 34¾ seconds, but the second quarter they showed they were as good as ever by makiug it in 32¾ eeconds, the half-mile pole beiug passed in 1:07½. He eased them the third qnarter, as they reached the three-quarter pole in 1:42½, bnt down the homestretch they seemed to be going like Winship aud running mate, aud landed under the wire in good shspe. Shepard and Windsor made it 2:1fi¼, my watcb ehowed 2:1fi 2-5, aud, of course, the official time was 2:16½."

"Was Mr. Work snrprised?"

"Not a bit. He says he is confideut they can beat 2:15½, and will let them ehow they can."

"What other deeds were done that day?"

"Harry McDonald gave Billy D. a mile in 2:28, and Charley Kenyon drove a strange bay borse to the hslf, in 1:08, and positively jogged home in 2:19¾. Of course, everyhody wanted to know eomething about him, bnt all Kenyon told ns was that 'he is from the country.'"

"What are the prospects for your Circnit meeting?"

"A 1. Beeides the regular programme we are going to have more novelties than ever presented on a track. I can't tell you all, ae arrangements are not fully completed; bnt Mnrphy will come with his pair of runners, and they say it is a very thrilling sight to see a pair go better than a 2:00 gait. It looks as if they were runniug away. We will have a race and uot an exhibition between Billy D. and rnnning mete and Henry S., same rig. He can go in from 2:16 to 2:18. We also expect to have Gilbert show Mr. Rockefeller's great team, Iudependence and Cleora. He thinks it is no trick for them to put the double-team mark away down. Yon know they have a pole snlky record of 2:1fi½."

I had the pleesnre of a chat with Charley Green, the other day. He ie just about right again from the effects of his fall, at Fleetwood, last seeson. His horses are still at Utica, he having stopped off there on his way from Chicago.

I hear of a friendly match between Messrs. Work and Shepard. Mr. Work hets Mr. Shenard $1,000 that he can drive Edward a race of mile heats, to road wagon, and beat Dick Swiveller—Mr. Shepard to drive Swiveller.

After Com. Kittson's horses do the Minneapolis and another Western meeting, it is expected that they will retnrn East and "take in" the Narrsgansett and Eastern Fall Circuit; Splan intends to try Gem with running mate, and is inclined to think she cen make surprising time.

I met Joe Baylis, on his return from Belmont, last Friday. He saye Jay-Eye-See can trot in 2:08½ "dead sure," and that "the Belmont track is worn out." Joe is a good judge, and has followed the races for twenty years. He also was among the first to discover that Red Cloud could beat St. James.

Dr. M. M. Hedges has done the tnrf some service, and can, therefore, claim a hearing. He tells me of a puhiic notice, which I have not seen, but he characterizes it as ecurrilous, and says it was given him because he, in common with many other horsemen, skipped the Buffalo meeting this year; he adds: "I'm still on the turf, and have horses that can win their way to be first choice."

I nearly forgot to mention that, amoug other good things promised by neighbor Winship, on behalf of the Narragansett Park Meeting, at Providence. He says: "The clembake dinner and moonlight excursion, by eteamer, goes, rain or ehine. We've planted the clams and washed the punch-bowls." By the way, the original programme at the Narragansett Park has been almost completely changed. A special race for a purse of $2,000 has been added to the first day, Sept. 9th. The 2:17 class, pacing, has been tacked on to the second day'e trials; purse, $1,000, while in addition to the 2:17 class trotters on Thursday, third day, a free for all, pacing, for $1,500, and a special for $1,000 will greatly increase the interest. On the cloeing day, instead of the free for all, purse of $2,000, the 2:35 class will trot for $800. The managere have, therefore, added $2,800 to the pursee, and have so arranged the races that the interest will be euetained throughout the meetiug.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

At Saratoga the defeat of the Dwyers' $14,000 purchase, Paniqne, by their $600 cast-off Palinnrue in the Foxhall Stakee on the 14th, furnished one of the most sensational incidents of the racing season. When Mr. Bryson secured the bay brother to Mintzer last June for the small price noted above, he conld hardly have expected how good the gods would be to him in the near futuro. At Brighton Beach, however, the colt soon showed that he had been sold at a far less price than his real value, and it was then that hie shrewd owner meditated the grand *coup* which he has since brought off so snccessfully at the Springs. His good second to Rataplan, however, in the Iroqnois Stakee ehould in a measure have prepared the pnblic mind for such a reeult, as he had a fair class of three-year-olds behind him on that occasion. His low quotations, therefore, in the epeculation on the Foxhall Stakee do not speak well for the discrimination of the betting men who are nowadaye too frequently apt to be blinded for the time being hy the glamour of McLanghlin mounted on a representative of the Dwyere. Panique's poor performance wae very disappointing to those who had looked to see the Withers' and Belmont victor reassert hie old-time vim of last Spring hy a decisive victory, bnt the son of Alarm is evidently uot at home over so long a course. That the race was a good one, the time 2:54 over the mile and five-furlong conrse shows, and as full weights were carried, Mr. Bryson's fine colt is likely to turn ont as good or better a horse at a distance than his brother Garryoweu, alias W. L. Mintzer.—*Sportsman.*

The shoes in which Maud S. made her record of 2:09¾, at Cleveland, weighed 15 ounces each, and they were retained by Mr. Vanderbilt as a memento of the days when he was able to eay, "I drive the fastest piece of horseflesh in the world."

Saratoga.

August 22d.—Purse, $350, of whtch $50 to the second; entrance free; winners of any race of the value of $3,500, or of two or more races of the value of $2,000 each, or of three or more races (other than selliug races) at Saratoga tn 1884, to carry 5 lbs. extra; winners of two races (other than setling races) at Saratoga in 1884, to carry 3 lbs. extra; other horses beaten and not having won a race at Saratoga in 1884, allowed 7 lbs.; non-wtnners ln 1884 allowed 14 lbs; matdens allowed, if four years old, 18 lbs.; if five years or upward, 25 lbs.; mile and a furlong.

V. L. Kirkman's hlk f Eulogy, 3, by Enquirer, dam Euchre, 88 lbs.......Higgs 1
E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, 3, 102 lbs.......Taylor 2
Spoun & Pout's b g Williams, 6, 110 lbs.......Jamison 3
Preakness Stable's h c Hidalgo, 3, 93 lbs.......Arnold 0
Clay & Woodford's br c The Admiral, 3, 100 lbs.......Stoval 0
Time, 1:58.

Pools: Freda, $200; The Admiral, $100, and the field, $30. Betting: 5 to 3 on Freda, 7 to 5 against The Admiral, 8 to 1 against Hidalgo, 10 to 1 against Eulogy, and 15 to 1 against Williams. Mutuels paid, $208.60.

Freda was first away and beld the lead for almost a mile, when Eulogy rushed into the lead and held it to the close, winning splendidly by two lengths, Freda second, and three lengtbs better thau Williams, third, Hidalgo next and The Admiral last. Time, 1:58.

August 23d.—The Morrissey Stakes, a handicap for all ages at $50 each, half forfett; only $10 if declared out hy July 1st, wtth $1,200 added; the second to receive $250, and the third, $100 out of the stakes; closed with 25 subscribers, of whtch 10 declared out; two miles.

E. J. McElmeel's hr h Gen. Monroe, 6, hy Tom Bowling, dam Minnie T. Morgan, 130 lbs.......Blaylock 1
O. Bowie's h g Compensation, 6, 108 lbs.......Taylor 2
M. Young's h m Vera, 4, 95 (carried) 96 lbs.......Williams 3
E. J. Baldwin's h c Lucky B., 4, 106 lbs.......Holloway 0
M. Young's ch h Cardinal McCloskey, 4, 100 (carried) 101 lbs.; ....Dorsey 0
C. W. Medinger's ch f Emma, 3, 76 lbs.......Anderson 0
Time, 3:38.

Pools: Gen. Monroe, $200; Lucky B., $70; Emma, Compensation and Young'e entries each $30. Betting: 5 to 3 on Gen. Monroe, 7 to 2 against Lucky B., 5 to 1 against Compensation, 10 to 1 each against Emma and Vera, and 12 to 1 against Cardinal McCloskey. Mutnels paid, $9.30.

The order at the start was Compensation, Cardinel McCloskey, Lucky B., Gen. Monroe, Vera and Emme. Compeusatiou held a fine lead and on passing the grand staud was followed by Lucky B., Gen. Monroe and Vera, the others straggling. The same relative order was maintaiued until rattling through the dust on the lower turn, where Gen. Monroe ran forward to second position and threatened the leader. Compeusation held his advantege to the last furlong post, where Blaylock sent Gen. Monroe to the front with a rush, and he won the Morrissey Stakes the second successive year hy a length, Compensation fiuishing second and two lengths ahead of Vera, third, the straggling order of the balance heing Lucky B., Cardinal McCloskey and Emma. The quarter was run in 28½ seconds, half, 56 seconds, three-qnsrters, 1:25, mile, 1:52, mile and a quarter, 2:18, mile and a half, 2:44, and the two miles in 3:38.

Same Day—Purse, $500; for all ages; at $15 each, to go to the second; horses not having won in 1884 a race of the valne of $1,000 allowed 10 lbs., or if such horses bad been beaten at Saratoga, and bad not won a race since July 15th, allowed 15 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 18 lbs.; if four years, 23 lbs.; if five years or npward, 27 lbs.; six entries; mile and a furlong.

R. R. Owing's h g Mammonist, aged, hy Buckden, dam Monomania, 107 lbs.......Conkling 1
J. W. and R. H. Loud's h g Richard L. 3, 89 lbs.......Lewis 2
E. J. Baldwin's h c Shenandoah, 3, 97 lbs.......Miller 3
Davis & Hall's h m Ella Warfield, aged, 100 lbs.......Coffey 0
G. H. Kerreghan's h f Mittie B., 3, 87 lbs.......Higgs 0
Time, 1:57¼.

Pools: Mammonist, $200; Mittie B., $105; Richard L., $80; Shenandoah and Ella Warfield, each $35. Betting: Even against Mammonist, 2 to 1 against Mittie B., 5 to 1 against Richard L.; 7 to 1 against Shenandoah, and 10 to 1 against Ella Warfield. Mutuels paid, $11.70.

Richard L. was the first off and showed the way to the stand, when Shenandoah took the lead. On the back etretch Richard L. ran up on even terms with Shenandoah, and they disputed the advance to the half-mile. Richard L. then drew away and led until almost up to the last furlong. Coming along the homestretch Mammonist gained second and in the fiual run passed to the front and won by a half-length, Richard L., second and a length and a half better than Sbenandoah, third; Ella Warfield next and Mittio B. last. Time, 1:57¼.

The midsummer running meeting, at the Chicago Driving Park closed August 23d, the tweuty-eighth day of the meeting.

Aug. 25th.—Purse $300, of which $50 to the second, entrance free for two-year-olds that had not won a race of the value of $1,000 stnce July 18; those never having won a race of the value of $500 allowed 5 lbs.; matdens allowed 12 lbs.; three-quarters of a mile.

E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, by Grinstead, dam Experlment, 102 lbs.......Peppers 1
W. L. Casstdy's Reed, 102 lbs.......Arnold 2
R. W. Walden's Lulu S., 93 lbs.......Htggs 3
Suffolk Stable's Skookum, 95 (carried 96½) lbs.......West 0
L. Dunneman's Tallyman, 98 lbs.......Rivers 0
M. Young's Douht, 105 (carried 107) lbs.......Stoval 0
Time, 1.16½.

Pools: Rapido, $100: Doubt, $50; Reed, $45; Skookum, $40; Lulu S., $30, aud Tallyman, $20. Betting: 8 to 5 against Rapido, 4 to 1 each againet Donbt, Reed aud Skooknm, 8 to 1 against Lulu S., and 10 to 1 agaiust Tallyman. Mutuels paid, $12.90.

Reed was first away, then Doubt, Lulu S. and the others straggling. When the half post was reached Rapido rushed to the front and held it to the close, winning hy six lengths, Reed second, and a length and a half better tban Lulu S. third, and the latter was lapped by Skookum, followed by Tallyman, tbe rear being covered by Doubt.

Purse $350, of which $50 to the second; entrance free; winners in 1884 of any race of the value of $2,000, or of two or more races of the value of $1,000 each, or of three or more races of auy value (other than selling races) at Saratoga in 1884, to carry 5 lbs. extra; other horses not havtng won a race at Saratoga tn 1884 allowed 7 lbs.; those not having won during the year allowed 15 lbs.; maidens four-year-old and upward allowed 20 lbs.; one mile.

R. R. Owing's h g Mammouist, aged, by Buckden, dam Mouomania, 117 lbs.......Conkling 1
E. J. Baldwin's h c Gano, 4, 111 lbs.......Holloway 2
O. Bowte's g f Analosta, 4, 93 lbs.......Coffey 3
Time, 1.41.

Pools: Mammonist, $200, and the field $100. Betting: 5 to 2 on Mammonist, 2 to 1 against Gano, aud 10 to 1 against Analosta. Mutuels paid, $8.

Analosta, Mammonist aud Gano was the order at the start. Gano went to the front on running down the backstretch, Mammonist passing up to second position. Gano held the lead until passing the last furlong, when Mammonist rushed to the advance aud won by two lengths, Gano eecond and eight leugtbs better than Analosta, third.

August 26th.—Purse, $400, of which $50 to the second; entrance, $10 each, to be divided between the second and third; for two-year-olds whtch have not won a sweepstakes since July 15th; matdens allowed 7 lbs.; four entries; five furlongs.

M. Young's b c Harrigan, by Lisbon, dam Ellen Goren, 110 lbs.; ....Stoval 1
R. W. Walden's ch g Hart, 107 lbs.......Blaylock 2
E. J. Baldwtn's ch g Raptdo, 107 lbs.......Peppers 3
A. C. Franklin's br g Pegasus, 107 lbs.......Conkling *
*Rider unhorsed.
Time, 1:06.

Pools: Rapido, $100; Pegasns, $80; Harrigau, $55, and Hart, $50. Betting: 2 to 1 each against Rapido and Pegasus, 5 to 2 against Hart, and 3 to 1 against Harrigan. Mutuels paid, $21.50.

Pegasus led off, followed by Harrigan, Hart and Rapido. In running down the chute, Conkling, the rider of Pegasue, was unhorsed, but uninjured. Hart wes the first to enter the main treck at the half post, but Rapido went forward on the eastern turn and led round to the last furlong, when Hart came np on even terms. In tbe rush home Harrigan hounded to the front and was firet over tbe line, Hart eecond, and a half length better tban Rapido, third, the riderlese Pegaeus bringing up the rear.

Handtcap sweepstakes, at $20 each, for all ages, with $600 added, of which $150 to the second, the third to receive $50 out of the stakes; 4 entries; mtle and a half.

E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, 3, Wildidle, dam Folte, 97 lbs.......Peppers 1
Preakness Stable's ch g Euclid, 4, 105 lbs.......Fisher 2
O. Bowie's ch g Nettle, 5, 105 lbs.......Taylor 3
M. Young's h m Lizzie S., 6, 104 lbs.......Stoval 0
Time, 2:42½.

Pools: Lizzie S., $100; Freda, $100; Euclid, $60. Betting: 6 to 5 against Lizzie S., 8 to 5 against Freda. 2 to 1 against Nettle, 4 to 1 against Enclid. Mutuels paid, $15,40.

When the flsg fell the order was Freda, Enclid, Nettle and Lizzie S. Freda contiuued the lead to the close and won easily by ten lengths, Euclid second and a half leugtb better than Nettle, third, Lizzie S. coming in last.

Johnston and Richball.

At Chicago, on the 23d ult., the sceues were shifted after twenty-eight days of running races to a contest betweeu the two greatest pacers.

The affair was a match for $5,000 a side between Commodore Kittson's Johnston (record 2:10) and Mr. J. S. Campbell's Ricbball, (record 2:12½) two of the very fastest "side wheelers" now in training. The weather was cleer and cool, the attendance very large and by real hard work the track, which had heen cut very deep for the running meeting, was put in good condition for fast time and, althongh Little Browu Jug's famous three heats—2:11¾, 2:11¾ and 2:12½—were not beaten, Johnston did win very easily in 2:13, 2:11¾ and 2:13¼, and it must be said there was a general impression that if he had been driven out he could have made much faster time, but it would have been at the expense of distancing Richhall, who his owner claims was not in condition for a real hard race, a fact that was generally known, especially to the admirers of the Commodore, for they bonght all the pools they conld at an average of two and a half to one.

First Heat.—Johnston had the pole, and, after the warming-up, the two came down even, and as they were goiug well the word was given. Johnston begen to draw away on the first turn, increasing his lead to two lengths as they reached the qnarter, whicb was made in 32¼. Along the backstretch he had a lead of two open lengths, the half heing reached in 1:06¾. Around the upper turn Richball drew up to within a length, the time to the three-qnarter pole heing 1:39¼. On the homestretch Johnston again began drawing away, and as it became evident that Richhall bad no chance of winning the heat he wae pnlled up inside the distance stand aud Johnston won easily in 2:13.

Second Heat.—They went away well together at the second attempt and reached the quarter poet in 32½ seconds, with Johnston an open length in front. Their positions were not chenged to the half, which was msde in 1:05½. At the end of the five fnrlongs Johnston quickly opened a gap of half a dozen lengths, and, coming on, won by twenty lengths. Time, 2:11¾.

Third Heat.—They were seut away at the first attempt, with Johnston quickly taking a leed of half a leugth which he increased steadily, going to tbe quarter post in 34, to the half in 1:08¼, to the three-quarters in 1:41, and the mile in 2:13¼, nearly distancing Richball.

Chicago, Ill., August 23d.—At tbe Drivtng Park: match $10,000 ($5,000 each): mile heats, three in five in harness.

N. W. Kittson's h g Johnston, by Bashaw Golddust, dam by Sweeting's Ned Forrest....... 1 1 1
J. S. Campbell's hr g Richhall, by King Pharaoh....... 2 2 2

Time.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:32½	1:06½	2:13
Second heat	0:32½	1:05½	2:11¾
Third heat	0:34	1:08¼	2:13¼

Difference Between Half-Mile and Mile Tracks.

Brought np in a echool where match-making was one of the chief requieites to success, Splan has always heeu noted for the excellent judgment possessed hy him regarding other men's horses as well as those in his owu charge. This was plainly enongh shown three years ago last Winter, when he matched Charlie Ford to beat Bouesetter. At that time Bonesetter had a record of 2:19 made the previous season, and was looked upon as one of the most promising horses in the country, while Ford, whose record was 2:20½, seemed, in tho opinion of mauy capable horsemeu, to have about reached his limit, so far as speed was concerned. He had juat passed iuto Splau's hands, and although John had never pulled a line over tbe gray fellow he was coufident of his ability to defeat Bouesetter. When asked hy a friend on what ground he considered Ford to be capable of meeting Bouesetter on even terms, he said: "It is like this: When I had Rarus and he was at his best we used to give a good mauy exhibitioue over half-mile tracka. You remember how many years Goldsmith Maid's 2:18 stood as tho best over a half-mile track, and that it was never beaten until Rarus did it. From the way in which Rarus used to go I made up my mind that any horse that conld trot a half-mile track in 2:20 was capable of 2:16 on a mile track, and I had this in mind when Ford and Bouesetter were matched, because Ford had trotted the half-mile track at Cincinnati in 2:20½." The result of the race proved the correctness of Splan's ideas, and, as he aubsequeutly gave Ford a record of 2:16¾ in the third heat of a race, it will be seen that he was not far out of the way as to the difference in point of speed between mile tracks and those of only half that distance in circumference.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

L. P. Quinby, of Portland, Or., has sold to Mills & Howell North Yamhill, the chestnut stallion, Ophir, by Maelstr[illegible] dam Miss Lightfoot, by imp. Trustee, from Haarlem [illegible] by Sbark. Price, $1,200.

The Fair At Marysville.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: In spite of the growling of tha sorahaads and tba dismal predictious of the weak-kneed, tbe fair opened np bere on Tnesday, tha 26th, more auspiciously than befora for many years, hoth at tba pavilion and tbe track. Tbe attendance increased from day to day until during tba last threa days there were over two thonsand people eacb day at the park, whila it would ha difficnlt to compute tbe number in attendanca at tba pavilion, hnt it was much greater tban at tbe park. The exbibits at tba pavilion far exceedad the expectations of tbe most sanguina both in quality and quantity, in fact it was only limited hy the space. It would take too mnch space to mention all of the exhibits, so will simply mention a few of tbe boma indnstries. Tbe exhibits of goods from Marysville Woolen Mills, comprising blankets, flannals, tweeds, cassimers, flannel undarwear, etc., were superior to any tbat can ha prodnced from any other soursa. William Wearman bad on exhibition a quantity of tbe finest silk cocoons I ever saw. Mr. Robert White sbowad a tboroughbrace wagon, a huggy and a rockaway from his shops here, tbe workmanship of which cannot he axcelled anywbare. Tbe Excelsior Marble Works, of Mr. Plymire, exhibited soma work, monumants, headstones, atc., whicb for haanty of workmansbip have no superior. Tha exhibits of frnits, vegatahles, etc., would do credit to any part of the Stata. As a wbole thara will probahly ha no pavilion axhihit in the Stata snperior to it, with the axcaption of tbe State and Mechanics' Fairs.

At the track tbe races opanad on tha first day with a race for tbe thraa-minute class, for a pursa of $300. Tha ouly two to start wera Chris and Bahy Mine, starting in the order named. Before the start, Baby Mine in the pools sold favorite, hut the knowing ones got fooled as Chris took the race in straight heats. There was considerable scoring befora they got tha word for tha first heat as the mara was somewhat rank. However, they finally received the word to a vary good send off. They went along vary evenly, trotting tha quarter in 40 sec. and to tha half in 1:18; hnt hera tbe pace proved too strong for the mare and she mada several had breaks losing considerably, and from there in the geldiug had it all his own way, and came in on a jog in 2:40½. This heat put an end to tha pool salling as it was evident that the mare was *not* the hetter borse.

The second heat they wera sent off with very little trouhle and trotted along very evenly making the quarter in 40 sac., tha half in 1:19, but coming down the homestretch Grant lat Chris out a little when he took the mare off her feet and came in again an easy winner in 2:40.

The third heat was hnt a repetition of the second, tha horse winning with apparent easa in 2:40.

Ang. 26tb—Trotting; purse $300; three-minnte class.

Chris, b g, by Henant Chief, dam by Jim Brown—Jas. Littlejobn	1	1	1
Baby Mine, blk m, by Nephew—P. W. Dndley	2	2	2

Time, 2:40½, 2:40, 2:40.

The next race was for horses who could trot a mile naarest to four minutes. There wera saveral entries; tha race was won hy L. Summy's h h Buckskin, in 3:59. This ended the first day's racing.

The second day's races commenced with a race for 3-year-olds for a purse of $300; the starters were Chas. Sbarman's hr s Cbavalier, G. W. James' b g Peyton, Wilhur Smith'a hlk filly, P. H. Dndlay's hlk s Elite, and Chas. Schlutin's g m Griselda. In the pools Pausy sold for $20, Elita for $5, and tha fiald for $15. There was considerahle tronhle in getting tham off, and they came up to the scora nine timas befora thay finally received the word, Elite had the pole, Pansy 2d, Cbevalier 3d, Griselda 4th, and Peyton outsida. At the quartar Elita was ahead with Chevalier aud Pansy closa np and the rest trailing. They went in this order until they cama round into the homestretch, when Pansy cama up and passad Cbevalier and Elite, leading them down tha stretch and heating them in hy a conple of lengths, Griselda 4th and Payton 5th; tima, 2:50¾. In this heat Peyton cnt himself badly in the quarters and was allowed to go to the stabla.

In the second heat there were bnt fonr starters, and as tha colta had got steadied down somewhat they were sant off with little trouhle, and trotted a vary pretty heat, going round in tha order in which they started, making tbe quarter in 43 secs., tbe half in 1:24, and tbe mile in 2:41½, Griselda distanced.

Third heat. It had now got down to three starters and they went right off at the first attempt, going all in a hunch to tbe quarter in 43 seconds, when Smith seemed to have made up his mind to show what his colt conld do, and left the others rapidly going to the half in 1:19 and to the finish in 2:36¾, and Elite and Chevalier were obliged to rnn to save tbeir distance.

August 27th—Trotting pnrse, $300; 3-year-old class.

Pansy, b f, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard—E. H. Miller, Jr	1	1	1
Elite, b m—P. W. Dndley	2	2	2
Chevalier, br s—C. Shermau	3	3	dis
Griselda, g m—W. B. Todhnnter	4	dis	
Peyton, b g—G. W. James	5	dr	

Time, 2:50¾, 2:41½, 2:36¾.

The second race for to-day was for four-year-olds, for a purse of $300. The only entries for thia race were tbe ss Happy Jim, owned by Fred Schaffer, of Gridley, and Wilhur Smith's b g Thapsin, tbe latter heing so largely the favorite in the pools as to make hnsiness very dnll. The horses were sent off at the the first attempt with Happy Jim in first position, wbicb he lost at once hy a hreak just after passing tbe wire, an expariment which he repeated after passing the first quarter and again just before coming in to the hack stretcb, whicb made it exceedingly easy for Thapsin to win the heat, which be diū in the slow time of 1:25 to the balf, and 2:50 to the finish.

Second heat—Tbis heat Wilbur seemed to think the whole pnrse worth working for, and sent his horse to distance his other, which he accomplished in 2:28, going to the quarter in 0:35, ahe turned the half in 1:14, Happy Jim making the mile in 2:36, which proves that he was coming home very fast.

Same Day—Trotting; purse, $300; four-year-old class, 13tb and 3d district.

Thapsin, blk g, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard—E. H. Miller, Jr...	1	1
Happy Jim, ch h, by Brigadier—J. W. Shaeffer	2	d.

Time, 2:50, 2:28.

Tbe tbird day's races opened witb a race, a dash for yearlings. Chaa. Sberman entered c f Maud Sherman, Morris Toomey the h c Transit, C. F. Taylor the s c Trovato, Transit selling for $20 to $10 for both the otbers. Maud had the pole with Transit second and Trovato on the outside. Before reaching the first quarter Maud rendered up her first place and took third with Trovato in the lead, which place was taken by Transit at the half and beld to tbe finish, which waa reached in 3:08¼, Trovato second, and Maud third. Transit could have trotted much faster if called to do so. He is a beautiful and promiaing colt, a bright hay, a trifle over fifteen hands high, finely and powerfully formed; be was foaled on tbe 10tb of March, 1883, was sired hy Prompter, his dam Venus, by Cal. Dextar, g d, hy old St. Clair.

Ang. 28—Trotting; pnrse, $200; District yearlings; one mile.

Transit, b c, hy Prompter, dam Venus—M. Toomey	1
Trovato, ch c, by Sterling—C. F. Taylor	2
Maud Sberman, ch f, by Brigadier—Chas. Sberman	3

Time, 3:08¼.

Tha next race was a running race, sweepstakes, balf mila and repaat, $15 entrance fee, $150 addad hy tba Society. Tbe entriea were, Pbœnix, hy J. Daniel, Wild Bill, hy Fred Schaffer, Modoc, hy A. Downing, Wbite Stockings, hy Geo. Simpson, and Gray Tom, hy Cbas. Kenyon. In the pools Wild Bill sold for $10, to $7 for Pbœnix and $7 for tbe field. With comparativaly little trouble tha starter got them off and they ran all in a buncb until approaching the homestretcb tbey commenced to saparate, with Wbite Stockings in the lead, Wild Bill, second, Pbœuix, third, and tha otbers trailing, and in that order they came in in 52 secs., Grey Tom distanced. Tbis heat reversed the pool selling, the favorite going for $10, the field for $20.

The next heat was started and finishad in the same order Wbite Stockings winning the heat and race in :51½, Wild Bill, second, Pbœnix, third, Modoc, fourth.

Same Day—Running; stake of $50 each, $150 added; $300 to first; $75 to second; $52.50 to third; $22.50 to fourtb; eacb borse to carry 100 lbs.; half-mile heats.

Geo. Simpson's cb g White Stockings	1	1
Fred Schaeffer's g g Wild Bill	2	2
J. W. Dowell's cb g Phœnix	3	3
Alex. Downey's b g Modoc	4	4
C. Kenyon's g s Grey Tom	dis.	

Time, 0:52, 0:51½.

W. H. McCoy's b m Fly-hy-Night disqualified for having hean antered undar a false name.

The tbird and last raca for tha day was for the 2:40 class. J. B. McDonald named g g Brigade, H. S. Hogoboom named c m Sweat Homa, and A. L. Hinds named hr g Settiug Sun. Although Sweat Home dropped a colt but four montha ago and has been sick, har hreast still raw from rowalling, she still sold favorite in the pools at $20 to $5 on the field, and her friends ware not deceived in her as she took the race in three straight heats, Setting Sun heing second in each heat, and Brigade third; tima, 2:39, 2:36, 2:34. Sweet Home is a fine hrown mare sired hy Milliman's Bellfounder, a half hrothar to B. B., Gus and Dexter, and half sister to Nellie Burns and Belleflowar. She has a record of 2:45 as a three-year-old and 2:35 as a four-year-old.

Same Day.—Trotting; Purse $300, for named horses.

Sweet Home, br m—H. S. Hogoboom	1	1	1
Setting Snn, g g—A. L. Hinds	2	2	2
Brigade, g g—Frank Grant	3	3	3

Time, 2:39, 2:36, 2:34.

Friday the races commenced with the 2:24 class. The starters were W. B. Todhunter's s m Huntress, Wilhur Smith's h g Adair, and E. V. Spencer's h m Belle Spencer, the race for a purse of $600, Adair selling for $20, Huntress $10 and Belle for $5. Belle acted very hadly in scoring and it was a long time before they got the word to rather a poor start, and they had gona hnt a short distance befora Belle and Adair hoth went up. Belle caught quickly hut Adair went complataly off his legs, and hy the time Wilhur got him sattled ha was a long way hehind, while Belle went like a rocket, passing Huntress at the qnarter in 37½, and going to tha half in 1:09, hut she had spent herself and the others drew up on har rapidly and at the three-quarter pole Huntrass had collared her, with Adair close up and trotting fast; coming down tha stretch Huntress passed Balle and Adair passad tham hoth coming in and winning tha heat in 2:25. Belle in ber terrible exertion in scoring and trotting the first half had so distressed herself tbat it was deemed unsafe to drive her another heat and the judges allowed her to go to the stahle.

The next heat was a very pretty one, altbough it was apparent that Adair was the speediest of the two. They trotted along very evenly, Huntress making a coupla of hobhles, hnt heing caught handily until they came into the homestretch, where Adair forged ahead and won the heat with apparent ease in 2:27.

The third heat was a repetition of the second, until coming down tha homestretch Adair, for some unaccountahle reason, made two had hreaks and lost the heat, Huntress coming in abead in 2:29.

The result of the last heat made Smith cautions, and on this, the fourth heat, considerable scoring was done, as he was determined that tha mara should have no advantage. At last the word was given, with Adair slightly in the lead, hnt before reaching the qnarter he mada two had hreaks which left him considerably behind. It was now evident that his great struggle to catch Belle Spencer in the first and tbe two sncceeding heats were telling upon him, aud it looked as though Huntress wonld win the race, as she took this heat easily in 2:37. At this jnncture it seemed a foregone conclusion that the mare wonld win the race, as Adair was nearly as bad off as Belle was when sent to the stable; hut gooū times were coming, for at tbe conclusion of the heat the jndges called on the ladies entered for the equestrienne touruament, and as that took nearly three-quarters of an bour, Adair had a chance to get his second wind, and he won his fifth heat and race handily in 2:33.

August 29th—Trotting; purse, $600; 2:24 class.

Adair, h g, hy Electioneer, dam Addie Lee—E. H. Miller, Jr.	1	1	2	2	1
Huntress, ch m, by Admiral—W. B. Todhunter	3	2	1	1	2
Belle Spencer, h m, hy Black Ralph—E. V. Spencer	2	dr			

Time, 2:25, 2:27, 2:29, 2:37, 2:33.

The next race was for two-year-olds, best two in three for a purse of $100. S. K. Trefry nominated h g Apex, Cbarles Sherman's s s Geo W., and W. P. Hanky's hr g Sutter Boy. This was too onesided to he very interesting as Apex was far too apeedy for either of the others, winning the first heat in 2:56, distaucing Geo. W., and tbe next heat and race in 2:57½. Apex is a fine colt and a beautifnl trotter.

Same day—Trotting purse, $250; two-year-old class.

Apex, b g, by Prompter—S. K. Trefry	1	1
Sutter Boy, b g—W. P. Harkey	2	2
George W., ch c—C. Sherman	dis	

Time, 2:58, 2:57½.

Between tbe beats of thia race the first heat of the running race, mile and repeat, for a purse of $130, came off, the contestants being Thos. Hazlitt's c g Jnhilee, White Stockings and Modoc, Jubilee being a large favorite in the pools; he took the first heat in 1:53½, and the second heat and race in 1:52½.

Same Day—Running; purse $130; mile heats.

Thos. Hazlitt's ch g Jubilee	1	1
Geo. Simpson's ch g White Stockings	2	2
Jas. Dowell's b g Modoc	3	3

Time, 1:53½, 1:52½.

5th day—1st race for tbe 2:30 class and the starters were Belle Spencer (who was all right by this time), Fred Arnold and Ralph Bughee, the latter to carry 40 lbs over weight. Bello was the favorite in the pools, nearly two to one, but she still acted very hadly, and the judges bad a sore trial in getting them off for the first heat, and tben with tbe mare bebind, and sbe bad gone but a short distance until sbe broke all to pieces and had to he brought nearly to a stand still before she caught her feet; and theu when she started again she ran nearly the whole length of the back stretch. Finally Mr. Spencer got her settled down when she trotted very fast, overtaking and passing hotb the others, aud coming in ahead in 2:38½, but sha was set back to third placa for running.

Tha second heat the mare seemad to have learued what was wanted of har and acted well, getting a send off at tbe second attempt. She took tbe pole almost immediataly and was never beaded, winning tha heat in 2:35, Bughee second, Arnold tbird.

The next two heats ware hut a repetition of tbe second, Bella winning the third in 2:40, Bughee second, Fred Arnold third, and tba fonrth in 2:37; Bugbee second, Arnold fourth.

Ang 30th—Trotting; pnrse $400, 2:30 class.

Belle Spencer, b m by Black Ralph—E. V. Spencer	3	1	1	1
Fred Arnold, ch g—W. M. Jobnson	1	2	3	2
Ralph Bugbee, b g—W. H. E. Smith	2	3	2	3

Time, 0:00, 2:35, 2:40, 2:37.

The next and last raca of the fair was an exciting ona, a pacing race free-for-all for a purse of $250. W. F. Odell named b g Shaker, S. C. Tryon, br g Prince, W. B. Todbunter, b s Nevada, J. F. McIntosb, h g Ackerman, P. M. Dudley, h g Robert E. This was a difficult race to keep track of as tba horses were all of a color, and there was bnt ona of the drivers who wora colors. In the first heat Nevada bad tha pole, Prince 2d, Robert E. 3d, Ackerman 4th, and Shaker, (who was tbe favorite in the pools), last. The first haat was taken up hy Ackarman, in 2:32, the second was taken hy Sbakar, in 2:33, tha third hy Shakar, in 2:30. He also took fonrth heat and race in 2:30.

Same Day—Pacing; purse $250; free for all.

Sbaker, b g—M. F. Odell	2	1	1	1
Fred Ackerman, b g—J. T. McIntosh	1	3	2	4
Nevada, b s—W. B. Todhunter	3	2	4	3
Prince, h g—S. C. Tryon	5	4	3	2
Robert E., h g—P. W. Dudley	4	5	5	5

Time, 2:32, 2:33, 2:30, 2:32.

Tbis ended the most auccessful fair that this Association ever held. On Friday there was a shooting match for a society purse, and on Saturday A. M. tba red and white rihbons wera distributed.

Yuba.

The Fair at Oakland.

Tha first race on the programme was a pnrse of $500 for 2-year-olds, in which the starters were Mischief, Cito, Mr. Boot's Thad Stevens colt and Estill; the atarting positions awarded baing in the order their names ara written. From the previous victories of Estill he was deservedly the favorite in the pools, the rates heing $25 on him to $7 on all tha others. There was a capital start from the three-quarter pole, and as soon as the flag fell the colts were in rapid motion. Mischief and Cito ran locked down the backstretch, the Thad Stevens colt third as the half-mile pole was passed, that quarter baving been run in 24¾. Rounding the further turn tha white face of Cito showed in front; at the head of the homestretch he had two lengths the hest of the filly, the half-mile run in 50½ aeconds. When fairly straightaned into the stretch the favorita made his run, and at the saven-furlong mark ha was within a neck of Cito. From there he outran Cito, winning hy two langths in 1:17; Cito second, Mischief third.

September 1st: purse $500 for two-year-olds; $250 to first; $125 to second; $75 to third horse; tbree-qnarters of a mile.

W. M. Murry's cb c Estill, by Norfolk—Lady Jane, 110 lbs	Duffy	1
J. C. Simpson's cb g Cito, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon, 107 lbs	Ross	2
Jas. Mee'ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease, 107 lbs	Long	3
Wm. Boot's blk g, by Thad Stevens—Gypsy, by Hercules, 107 lbs.	Appleby	0

Time, 1:17.

The second race was heats of a mile, the contestants being Forest King and Jou-Jon. At the opening of the pool salea Forest King was the favorite at tbe rate of $20 to $14 on Jou-Jou. There was little change in these odds up to the tima of starting. Forest King drew the pole, and at the first attempt a good start was made for the first heat. Forest King took the lead, the pace being so slow that 53 seconds was the mark at the half-mila post. Jou-Jou trailed a laugth or so in tha rear until tha semi-circle was completed, when he moved up and a very spirited contest was the resnlt to within two hundred yards of the score. From there Forest King had it all his own way, winning easily hy half a length in 1:44¾.

Second haat—Forest King had the hest of the start, and a much faster pace was made than in the previons heat. When the horsas passed the quarter Forest King led a length, but in tba journey down the back-stretch Jou-Jon moved up so that it waa "nose and tail" at the half in 51 secouds. This was too fast a rata to he sustained, and thongh Jou-Jou essayed to pass on the straight run home, the favorite won easily by half a length in 1:47¼.

Same day—Purse $500 for all ages: $250 to first: $125 to second, $75 to tbird, $50 to fourtb borse, mile beats.

S. J. Jones' br h Forest King, aged, by Monday—Abbie W., 113 lbs	Duffy	1	1
W. Kelly's b g Jou-Jou, 3 years, by Monday—Plaything, 100 lbs (carried 107)	Ross	2	2

Time, 1:44¾, 1:47¼.

Then came the trotting race for the 2:22 class. The entries were Albert W., Allan Roy, Manon, Vanderlynn and Arah. Arab and Allan Roy were withdrawn. In the pools Manou was the favorite at $210. Albert hrought $95 and Vanderlynn $30. The placing gave Manon the inside, Vanderlynn second, Albart W. on tbe outside. At the seventh score tbey wera off, Manon having a trifle the hest of the send-off. Alhart W. hroke soon after—a bad break which left him far in the rear—Manou flew past the quarter-pole in 35½ seconda, Vandarlynn ten lengths in the rear, Alhert W. so far hehind that his time for the quarter was 40 seconds. Tha heat was evidently decided at tbat point, as Manon was trotting fast and steadily, aud, aaving that Alhert W. closed some of the long gap after passing the half-mile mark, there is nothiug more to describe than that the mare won the heat, joggiug in in 2:24¾, heating Vanderlynn six lengths, with as much betwean him and Albert W., who hroke at tbe distance. Tbe result of tbis heat sent the favorite still higher in the estimation of the speculators, and the loug odds of $110 to $25 was wagered freely on her. The start for tbe second was fair, Manon having a trifle the advantage. She was trotting very fast and Albert W. pulled hebind her in order to save ground going arond the turn. This hrought him inside of Vanderlynn, and making a break swerved to tbe right somewhat to the detriment of Vanderlynn, Manon in the meantime reaching tbe quarter-pole well in the lead in 36½. Vauderlynn broke just before reaching that point, and the order at reaching tbat point and the order at the half-mile, was Manon ten lengths iu front of Alhert W., Vanderlynn a long way in tbe rear. Albert W., as before, closed the gap on the homestretch, hut making a losing hreak at the distance, Manon came home leisurely in 2:24. The bettiug was at an end. A victory for Manon was so nearly assured that there was none to take the risk at even the largest odds, and the third heat showed that the estimate was correct. She took tbe lead at the start, Albert W. hreaking, and at the quarter pole in 35¾, she was several length in the laad. He closed some of the gap before reaching the half, 1:12¼, and for a time as they sped down the

stretch it appeared as though he had some chance. An unfortunate break, however, destroyed all hopes, and Manon was hailed tbe winner in 2:22.

Same Day.—Trotting, 2:22 class; purse, $800; $400 to first, $200 to second, $120 to third, $80 to fourth.
Manon, b m, by Nutwood, dam Addie—E. M. Railton ....Goldsmith 1 1 1
Albert W., b s, by Electioneer, dam by John Nelson—A. Waldstein....................McConnell 3 2 2
Vanderlynn, b g, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Joseph—W. W. Stow....................Farrell 2 3 3
Time, 2:24¼, 2:24, 2:22.

There was bright sunshine at the Park on Tuesdey, though as the day wore away the wind rose so when the bell reng to call the horses for the race, the air was somewhat chilly. The fog banks rested on the crest of the Contra Costa range, and though it added to the beauty of the view a pearl-colored veil, with warm tinges of light breaking through the rifts in the vapor, a blander atmosphere would have suited horses and spectators better. Still there wes an agreeable change for the better when the colts were marshalled for a start. The opening race was trotting for four-year-olds, the entriee being Thapsin, Neluska, Regina and Center. Owing to lameness Center was withdrawn. Thapsin was a decided favorite with the bettors, bringing $210, Neluska, $80, and Regina, $48. Speculation was very brisk at these odds, the poolsellers being kept busy for an hour before the start. Thapsin is a fine-looking black colt, bred by E. H. Miller, Jr., by Berlin, a son of California Blackbird; his dam Lady Hubbard, by Benicia Boy. Neluska is one of the Sunny Slope celebrities, her sire, Sultan, her dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot. Gretchen ranks very high among the broodmares of America, being the dam of Inca, 2:27, Del Sur, 2:24½, Romero, 2:19½. Regina is by Electioneer from Accident, by Elmo, and was bred by H. W. Seale, of Mayfield.

A very good start was given at the third attempt. Neluska had the pole but this advantage was lost in the first fifty yards, as she made a bad break, losing so much ground that she was at least sixty yards in the rear at the quarter pole, which was pessed by Thapsin slightly in the lead of Regina in 38 seconds. At the half in 1:16½ the leaders were nearly parallel Neluska having shortened the gap considerably. Rounding the northern turn Neluska closed on the leaders and at the three quarters (1:55) she was barely two lengths behind. From thence it was a very pretty race between Thapsin and Neluska, and a hundred yarda from home the heat was in doubt. Thapsin had a link or two to the good however, crossing the score a length in advance of Neluska, Regina jogging in when inside the distance with 2:31½. The pooling after the heat was $130 on Thapsin to $30 on both the others, but after a few pools the odds fell to $100 to $30.

At the first score for the second heat Neluska broke. The second a very good start resulted though Neluska broke eoon after the word was given. The only description of the heat necessary is that Thapsin passed the quarter a length in the lead of Regina, in 39½ secs., the half with rather more of a gap between him and the second, in 1:17. Neluska was 8½ seconds in the rear at the quarter, 8 secs. at the half. Thapsin trotting well within his rete won the heat in 2:31¾, Regina a fair second, Neluska far inside the distance flag. Speculation was at an end, few willing to accept any sort of odds.

The third heat proved that it was a wise course. Regina had not speed enough, Neluska so lame that she could only hobble during the first part of the heat. Thapsin made the quarter in 0:38, the half in 1:14½, the mile in 2:29, Regina a short distance behind, Neluska distanced.

Sept. 2—Trotting; purse, $600; for four-year-olds; $300 to first; $150 to second; $90 to third; $60 to fourth.
Thapsin, blk g, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard—E. H. Miller, Jr. ....Smith 1 1 1
Regina, br m, by Electioneer, dam by Elmo—Jas. Garland ....Goldsmith 3 2 2
Neluska, b m, by Sultan, dam Gretchen—L. J. Rose....Walters 2 3 d.
Time, 2:31½, 2:31¾, 2:29.

There was strong favoritism in the three-minute class. The starters, Joe Arthurton, Le Grange and Blanche. Joe brought $40 to $8 on all the others, and even at that there were few buyers for the "short end." The start was delayed owing to the propensity of Blanche to break before reaching the wire. There were twelve scores, and when the gong sounded Blanche was a few lengths behind. La Grange from the outside position trotted so fast es to take the pole before going one hundred yards. He led Joe two lengths at the quarter, in 37½ seconds and by the same distance at the balf, in 1:14¾. Arthurton closed before reaching the three-quarters, and there was a fine struggle down the homestretch Joe broke when within forty yards and Le Grange soon after, the black winning the heat by three lengths, in 2:26½, Blanche a good third. There was a few pools sold $40 to $15 on Arthurton.

The second heat brought demoralization among the supporters of Joe Arthurton. Le Grange led from the start. He was first at the quarter, in 36½ seconds, two lengths in advance of Arthurton, Blanche having made a break some distance behind. Arthurton put on steam down the backstretch and was nearly on even terms at the three furlong mark. There he broke badly, Le Grange opening a great gap. Blanche passing Arthurton, the half mile was made in 1:11¼, three-quarters in 1:49¾, and the mile in 2:28, the leeder having slowed to a jog from the distance in, Blanche second by a nose. The first pools sold it was $25 on the field to $10 and $15 on Arthurton, but before the horses were called, Arthurton regained his old position of favorite, bringing $100 to $80 on both the others.

The third heat revived the hopes of Arthurton's supporters and they were jubilant over his success. Le Grange led to the quarter in 36 sec., to the half in 1:12½ and retained the lead until the turn was nearly completed. Arthurton had the advantage at the three-quarters, 1:57¾, and trotting easily home won in 2:29½, Le Grange tiring so that Blanche got second place. Fifty to ten on Arthurton before the start for the fourth heat. Le Grange tired, Blanche unsteady, Arthurton jogs around in 2:34½. The suspense was ended with the fifth heat. To the spectators it was quite exciting. Le Grange led to the quarter in 38½ seconds.

They won in close order going down the backstretch and at the half in 1:15¾; all three were in head and head. Le Grange broke and fell back, Blanche and Joe still struggling. He outlasted her, winning the heat, which gave him the race in 2:30½.

Same day—Trotting; three-minute class; purse $600; $300 to first, $150 to second, $90 to third. $60 to fourth.
Joe Arthurton, b g, by Arthurton—Wm. Corbett...Goldsmith 2 3 1 1 1
Le Grange, blk g, by Sultan—L. J. Rose..............Walters 1 1 3 3 3
Blanche, b m, by Gen. McClellan—Wm. Bibler......Crandall 3 2 2 2 2
Time, 2:26½, 2:28, 2:29½, 2:34½, 2:30½.

The third day was fully occupied. In the morning a stock parade, and very interesting it was. The unanimous verdict was that the display of cattle was superior to any that had ever been seen in this State before—tbat is, in the point of quality and variety: Shorthorns, Herefords, Ayreshires, Holsteins, Jerseye, etc. The great attraction was the herd of Polled Angus, not only from the novelty, but cattle experts were highly pleased with their form, and had there been a hundred for sale at a fair price, there would have been purchasers. The show of horses was also very good and the parade more satisfactory than was anticipated. The forenoon was cloudy and somewhat chilly. In the afternoon the sun shone, and though there was some wind the weather could be called favorable. The track was in good shape and the attendance better than on either of the preceding days.

The first race on the card was a dash of two miles for a purse of $500. The starters were Padre, Jocko, Balboa, Birdcatcher and Garfield, the positions assigned being in the order their names are written. In the poola Jocko was largely the favorite, bringing $20 to $6 for Birdcatcher, and $4 on the others grouped as the field. A good deal of money was posted at these odds, the supporters of Jocko feeling the utmost confidence in his powers. The start was very even, Padre taking the lead with Balboa second, the others in a ruck close behind. In this order the quarter-pole was passed in 27¾. There wes no change at the half, 55½ seconds, and at the three-quarter the score was 1:23½, all of the horses in a bunch. Jocko came out from the others, with Balboa second, as they made the first mile in 1:50½. Balboa had shot his bolt, Garfield taking his place, with Birdcatcher within striking distance. In this way they ran down the backstretch and round the lower turn, when Birdcatcher moved up, and for a time it was a good race between him and the favorite. Birdcatcher lasted the longest, winning with comparative ease in 3:38½. Jocko beat Garfield for second place by a neck, the others far in the rear.

Sept. 3d.—Purse, $500; for all ages; two miles
C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher, by Spectre—by Young Melbourne, 5 years, 120 lbs....................Appleby 1
M. M. Allen's br h Jocko, by Caribou—Reply, aged, 121 lbs.; ....M. Johnson 2
G. Pacheco's br g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi, aged, 118 lbs.; ....Clifford 3
Chas. Thomas' ch h Balboa, by Norfolk—Lady Jane, 118 lbs.: ....Johnson 0
W. Boots' br c Padre, by Thad Stevens—Gypsy, 4 years, 118 lbs.; ....Carter 0
Time, 3:38½.

The second race was heats of three-quarters, for a purse of $500, Forest King, Stanislaus and Aunt Betsey the starters. Forest King was the favorite at $30 to $10, and at these rates there were more backers for Forest King than the others. The summary will give the necessary information, excepting that Stanislaus made the running on the first heat, and Aunt Betsey in the second heat, but without avail.

Same Day—Purse, $500; for all ages; three-quarter mile heats.
S. J. Jones' br h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W., aged, 113 lbs. ....Duffy 1 1
C. Dorsey's b s Stanislaus, by Spectre—Mother of Modoc, aged, 113 lbs....................Appleby 2 2
Jas. Adams' b m Aunt Betsey, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold, 4 years, 110 lbs....................Ross 3 3
Time, 1:16½, 1:17½.

The trotting race was for the 2:30 class, in which started Olivette, Adrien, Anteeo and Adair. The favoritism alternated between Adair and Anteeo, the rates being $60 on each of these to $35 on Olivette and $11 on Adrian. There was some trouble in scoring, owing to the propensity of Anteeo to break before reaching the wire, and when at the eighth score the signal was given, his driver having "nodded for the word," he was on a break and several lengths behind. Adair took the lead, Olivette having also made a break, with Adrian second, and in this order the quarter post wes pessed in 37½, Anteeo ten seconds behind. Adrian closed the gap going down the backstretch, and was lapped on Adair at the half in 1:15, Olivette close up, Anteeo still 100 yards in the rear. The three leaders were together just before reeching the homestretch, and at that time it appeared as though it would be a close and hard pull for the heat. Olivette fell back at the distance, or rather Adair increased his rate, winning by a length, Adrian beating Olivette for second place by a neck, Anteeo trotting faster than any of them the last half, and getting well within the distance when the flag fell. Time 2:29.

The second heat. The poor showing that Anteeo made in the first heat sent him far back in the estimation of the bettors, while it increased their fancy for Adair. The rates were $60 on Adair, $20 on Anteeo, and $23 on Adair and Olivette combined. Goldsmith took the place of the former driver of Anteeo, and there wee a great change in affairs. When the start was given, Anteeo was trotting so well that he took the pole before going one hundred yards, Adair and Olivette heving broken and lost gronnd. The quarter was passed in 37½, Anteeo in the lead, Adair a couple of length behind. In the journey down the backstretch, Adair closed on Anteeo, and at one time ehowed a neck in front. At the half mile in 1:12½, there was but little difference, but rounding the turn Anteeo drew away, gaining a length, when they came into the stretch. Adair was trotting fast and his head was on Anteeo's shoulder at the distance. Anteeo was wobbling from cause, breaking when within forty yards of the score Adair passing and winning the heat in 2:26. Olivette wes only a head behind Anteeo, Adrian several lengths in the rear. The canse of the change of the gait in Anteeo was the loss of a toe-weight, throwing him out of balance. The betting after the heat was $40 on Adair to $17 on all the others and even longer odds were justified by the situation. It was evident that the only one which could cope with Adair in speed was Anteeo, and though Goldsmith had done so well with him in the second heat, it was not to be expected, reasonably, that full dependence could be placed upon him. This was shown in the fourth heat. When the word was given on the sixth score he was behind, and broke soon after the signal sounded, losing a deal of ground ere Adair and Olivette were half way around the turn. These two passed the quarter-pole in 38 seconds, head-and-head. Before reaching tbe half both Olivette and Adrian broke and Adair drew away; making the half in 1:13¾. Anteeo passed Adrian before the latter recovered, and closed nearly all the gap when at the head of the stretch. He appeared to have a show for the heat, as he was gaining rapidly, when he broke, leaving the fight to Olivette. The filly did well, but was unable to reach tbe leader, and Adair was hailed the winner of the heat, which gave him the race, in 2:27¾.

Same Day.—Trotting; purse $800; 2:30 class.
Adair, b g, by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee—E. H. Miller, Jr. ....W. F. Smith 1 1 1
Olivette, b m, by Whipple's Hambletonin—A. C. Dietz, Johnson 3 3 2
Adrian, b s, by Reliance—J. M. Learned....................Owner 2 4 3
Anteeo, b s, by Electioneer, I. deLuck....................Rollins 4 2 4
Time, 2:29, 2:26, 2:27¾.

The forenoon of Thursday was occupied by the various committeea examining the etock on exhibition, and in many of the classes it was an arduons task to award the premiuma. The competition was close in all excepting the thoroughbred ring, and the display of draft, roadster and saddle stock very creditable. The ribbons will not be affixed until Saturday, after which there will he a grand parade of all the animala on exhibition.

Hon. Jamea Grant, of Davenport, Iowa, President of the National Association, was on the ground, and he greatly admired the California colts. He said that in the East Kiemet might be shown for a four-year-old, and no one would question the claim. Then Voucher, who was second in the race, stands 16 hands 1½ inches, and Senator, the Rancho del Paso yearling, has the size and substance of an Eastern three-year-old. Judge Grant was somewhat surprised that the performance of Kismet did not raise more excitement, until he recalled the still greater performancea of California colts of the seme age.

The first race was for a purse of $600 for three-year-olds and under, the starters Voucher, Robert Lee, and Pope Leo, 3 years old, and Kismet, a two-year-old. Before the start Voucher was the favorite, bringing $25 in the pools to $12 on Kismet, to $4 on both tbe others. At the third score they were off; Lee was at the pole, Kismet second, Pope Leo third, and the favorite on the outside. Kismet took the lead with Voucher second, passing the quarter in 40 seconds, at the half in 1:20. There was little change in position, and though Voucher essayed to cut down the distance, a break on the homestretch took away all his chances, the two-year-old winning in the very fair time of 2:36; Pope Leo third, and Robert Lee last. There was little change in the pool-selling after the heat, the supporters of Voucher being still confident in his ability to win. The rates were $80 on Voucher, $50 on Kismet, and $8 on the field.

The second heat was similar in deteils to the first, Kismet leading all the way around, passing the quarter in 40½ seconds, the half in 1:19, compassing the mile in 2:38½; the position of the others the same as in the preceding heat. After this double success, the bettors had a proper appreciation of Kismet, it being $100 on him to $20 on all the others. A change of drivers for Voucher did not make any difference. The third heat, which proved the last, was won by Kismet; Robert Lee beating Voucher for second place, the time being 2:36½.

Sept. 4th.—Trotting; Purse, $600; three-year-olds and under.
Kismet, 3 years, br c, by Sultan, dam Sance Box—L. J. Rose, ...Walter 1 1 1
Voucher, b c, by Nephew, dam by Patchen Vernon—G. W. Trahern....................Howser 2 2 3
Robert Lee, ch c by Nutwood, dam by Blackbird—Rancho del Paso....................Derran 4 4 2
Pope Leo, gr c by Romera, dam by Crichton—C. H. Thomas ....Graves 3 3 4
Time, 2:36, 2:38½, 2:36½.

The second race was for yearlings; purse $250; dash of a mile. There were six entries, all of which appeared, but in scoring L. J. Rose'a colt became so lame as to force his withdrawal. He was largely the favorite in the pools, bringing $40 to $22 on Traneit and $18 on the field. The race was easily won by Transit in 3:00½—only 1½ seconds elower than the fastest record ever made in an actual race. The placing and pedigree will be found in the following:

Same day—Trotting; purse $250; yearling class.
Transit, b c, by Prompter, dam Venus—M. Toomey............Hicks 1
Senator, b c, by Echo, dam by Young Merrill—Rancho del Paso ....Derran 2
Trovato, ch c, by Sterling, dam by Flaxtail—C. F. Taylor......Taylor 3
Daphne, b f, by Buccaneer, dam Alma—A. C. Dietz..........Johnson 4
Bonanza, ch c, by Arthurton, dam by John Nelson—A. Waldstein ....McConnell 5
Time, 3:00½

The third race was pacing for a purse of $500, the entries and starters being Maud B., Johnny Weigle, Nevada and Sam Lewis. The pools sold before the start were $100 on Maud B., $65 on the field, Nevada and Sam Lewis, and $38 on Weigle. The favorite had it all her own way from start to finish, and in the last heat actually walked across the score, in doing which ehe came within a head of losing the heat to Weigle.

Same day—Pacing: purse $500.
Maude, b m, by Bertrand, Black Hawk—H. J. Agnew..Goldsmith 1 1 1
Johnny Wiegle, d g, Pedigree unknown—P. Brandon..Brandon 2 2 2
Nevada, b s, by Gen. Reno—W. B. Todhunter..........Lyndon 4 4 3
Sam Lewis, b s, by Echo—R. F. Simpson..................Kane 3 3 dis
Time, 2:27½, 2:26, 2:31.

ATHLETICS.

Merion Club Games.—A Splendid Programme.

The meeting of the Merion Club, which will take place on Tuesday afternoon at tbe Bay District Race Track, should certainly prove the most varied and interesting one ever held on the Coast. It is no secret among athletes that the pole vaulting will be a splendid exhibition and the present record should be wiped out by many inches. The programme embraces 18 events, all of which, judging by the entries, will be well contested and we recommend all our readers to be present at the games, as we are sure they will thoroughly enjoy the meeting. The Merion Club has worked very hard to make the games a success and it is to be hoped a large audience will reward its efforts.

The first event on the programme will start at 1 P. M. sharp. The following is the entry list and it will be noticed thet it includes a great meny of our best athletes:

Maiden Race, 100 yards.—Geo. W. Jordon, J. F. Dickey, T. H. Palache, Chas. Kaplan, W. Stokes, M. Cohen, Geo. Jones and A. Ahret.

Pole Vault.—C. C. Johnson, O. Giersch, Reed M. Koss, Clement J. Schuster and R. Gibson.

Running High Jump Handicap.—A. F. Rouse, C. C. Johnson, W. O. Mills, W. C. Brown, W. A. Scott and O. Giersch.

100-yards Handicap.—F. M. Day, M. M. Martin, A. B. Tennent, G. W. Jordan, Frank Dickey, W. R. Stewart, R. B. Jones, C. Creighton, John Flynn, E. Freese, E. P. Moody, C. Kaplan, Barney Benjamin, T. F. Hamill, J. H. Walker, H. W. Thompson, W. Stokes, Geo. Pettersen, M. Cohen, George Jones and A. Ahret.

Hurdle Race.—F. M. Day, W. R. Stewart, R. B. Jones, Barney Benjamin, J. W. Flynn and W. Stokes.

Half-Mile Bicycle Race.—S. F. Booth, Harry Tenney and Fred Cook.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—Harry Tenney, Fred R. Cook, R. H. Magill, Jr.

Two-Hundred-and-Twenty-Yard Race.—M. Martin, A. B. Tennent, F. Dickey, W. R. Stewart, C. Creighton, J. Flynn, E. Freese, Barney Benjamin and W. McConnell.

One-Mile Walk.—J. J. Theobald, Chas. B. Hill, I. H. Spiro. J. B. Benjamin, W. A. Scott, and E. A. Newlande, Jr.

Four-Hundred-and-Forty-Yard Race.—F. M. Day, M. M. Martin, Geo. W. Jordan, W. R. Stuart, C. Creighton, A. B. Tennent, W. McConnell, Barney Benjamin and George Pettersen.

Half-Mile Race.—R. M. Day, P. C. Kelly, M. M. Martin, M. W. Dejonge, W. R. Stewart, Chas. B. Hill, R. S. Adams, W. A. Scott, L. D. McDonald. J. Farrell, T. Jennings, C. Brewster, and R. Gibson.

One-Mile Race.—P. C Kelly, C. W. Scanlin, Chas. Lynn, C. B. Hill, R. S. Adams, W. McGowan, Jas. E. McMahon, Geo. Pettersen, M. H. Falkenstein, W. A. Scott, J. F. Haley, T. Jennings and R. Gibson.

Entries for tbe Obstacle Race, School Race, and Bicycle Race will be received on the grounds.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*	*								

Neophyte Gun Club.—Season's Analysis.

MATCHES.

NAMES.	April.	May	June	July	August.	Killed—Tie.	Three highest scores	Birds shot at	Killed	Per cent.
Upham	12	8	10	11	11	7	34	57	39	88.00
	11	10	8	10	11	—	32	60	50	83.33
*Wadsworth	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.00
Haskell	10	11	9	11	9	4	32	64	34	84.37
Brown	9	8	—	11	7	—	24	48	28	58 33
Chapin	10	5	6	7	10	—	27	60	38	63.33
Edson	9	5	8	—	9	—	26	48	31	64.38
Platt	6	5	7	8	8	—	23	60	34	56 66
Edwards	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	9	75.00
Dean	8	5	8	8	7	—	24	60	36	60.00
Kellogg	9	9	—	12	9	—	30	48	39	81.25
Roche	5	11	8	5	11	2	30	64	42	65.52
Bennet	12	9	10	12	12	7	36	67	62	92.52
Goodall	8	9	10	10	11	4	31	64	52	80.33
Rambo	—	7	10	11	10	1	31	49	39	83.33
Delaney	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	50.00
Dutton	—	—	8	11	10	—	29	36	29	80.55

* Only shot once.

Thns it will he seen the first medal hecame the property of Mr. Bennett, with the best score of 36, the second medal of Mr. Upham, with the second best score of 34. Dnring the season the medsls were held by Messrs. Haskell, Roche, Goodall, Kellogg, besides the champion of the season mentioned.

For snccinctness and comprehensiveness in giving the details of each clnh's work for the season, we hold, nothing like onr analysis has ever heen published in any English or American psper before. The idea originated with onrselves and we drafted tbe first form, but we resdily acknowledge the assistance given us by Mr. Adams, of the Alameda Clnh, and that to him belongs the credit of its present completeness.

At the Six-Mile House.

Satarday and Snnday last, owing to the season drswing to a close, saw little work done at the trap. In fact there are but two more matches in this section, that of the California Wing Clab to-morrow at San Brnno, the last of tbe sesson for them, and that of the San Francisco Gun Clnh somewhere about the middle of the month, the last also for them. Then soon sfter comes the duck and qnail shooting, for which we imagine, all will be better qualified hy their Summer's practice at the trap. The ouly match in our neighborhood we have to record this week was a private match between the members of the Occidental Wing Shooting Clnb and some friends. This took place at the Six-Mile Honse, on the San Brnno road, on Snnday. The Occidentals nse the imitation bird exclnsively and claim some very good shots. Among the leaders is Mr. T. Hedley, who always rnns np a good score, and who on this occasion scored eleven ont of twelve, with Messrs. Fnncke aud Jones, two more leaders in the organization, following with ten each. The earlier psrt of the day was very pleasant hut towards noon a stroug wind swept across the gronnd, adding much to the celerity of the flight and the difficulty of scoring. The score:

T. Hedley	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—11
E. Funcke	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
O. Jones	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—10
J. Hedley	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1— 9
H. Blanken	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1— 9
P. Funcke	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1— 6
H. Davey	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0— 5

As nsnal, after the match the party repaired to the Six-Mile Honse to partake of lunch given for the occasion hy Mr. Hedley, when, we are informed, many of them made clean, and all good scores. After lunch the gun was resumed, and a sweepstakes shot, in which Mr. Hedley captured first and Mr. Fancke second money. The party then aeparated for home, all delighted with their day's sport. Wo were not informed whether the clnb has another official meeting this season.

At Marysville.

Our readera are aware that there was to be a clay pigeon tournament at the Marysville Fair. We were informed that thongh the entries, on closing, were not as large as exnected, they nevertheless inclnded aome of the hest shota in the State. The local papers are very meager in their accounts of the shooting, which does not appear to have been specially good, as only two out of eleven got into donble figures, Mr. G. Watson scoring eleven and Mr. S. Sims ten. The match waa shot on Angust 28th, and resulted aa follows:

G. Watson	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
S. Sims	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—10
John Rice	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0— 9
A. A. Smith	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1— 9
William Boase	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1— 9
O H. Wescott	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1— 9
A. D. Cutts	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1— 8
William Bedeau	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0— 8
Henry Brittan	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1— 8
G. W. Summey	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0— 8
George Say	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	wdn.

"This gave the first and second prizes to Messrs. Watson and Sims. Those who tied on eleven each shot off when John Rice took third prize, A. A. Smith fourth, Wm. Boase fifth, and O. H. Wescott sixth. Messrs. Bedean, Brittaiu, Cutta and Sammey tieing on eight each, divided the other four prizes.

While speakiag ahont clay pigeons, we may again atate that tbis amnsement may be enjoyed at Adam's Point, Oakland, every Snnday, if not every Satnrday. The Messrs. Pierce, Broadway, Oakland, are always glad to give the necessary information to those enjoying a shoot.

Our Biographies.

It gives us much pleasure to find the little, unpretending sketches of onr distinguished men at the target and trap, which we have commenced, are very generally read and favorably received so fsr as we have gone. More especially are we pleased to be snpported in onr sketch of Mr. Robinson by so good an authority as Mr. N. White, of the Sscramento *Sunday Capital*, becanse one or two in this city have called in qnestion the correctuess of some of our statements. We only know thst in this particnlar case, as in all other pnblic matters we msy he connected with, we take every tronble to he correct. If snch sketches are to be usefnl as records or interesting as cnrrent history, they mnst be strictly truthfnl and perfectly free from prejudice one wsy or the other. Sach was our intention in judging between Messrs. Robinson aud Bogardus. Some, however, think we were too severe on the latter and strained a point or two in favor of the former, which it were better we had not done. Mr. White was an eye witness of the last match, and snesks of onr sketch and the affair itself in a spirit of candor, for which we thank him. We also thank him for the omissions he has snpplied. The testimony of Mr. White as to Mr. Robinson's innocence of infringing the Prairie Clnh rales, under which the match wss shot, is very distinct and positive. As that is the chief point of controversy we have uniuteutionally excited, in jnstice to ourselves we give the testimony in full. Mr. White says:

"The last number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN contained an interestiug sketch of California's champion wing shot, Mr. Critteuden Robiuson, now an attorney-at-law in Ssu Francisco. Mr. Robinson is a nstive, we believe, of Sscramento, and a son of the late Tod Robinson, a gentleman who was twenty years ago a prominent lawyer and politician. The sketch published hy our San Francisco cotemporary is mainly devoted to a recital of the series of matches shot hetween Mr. Robinson and Bogardns, the self-styled champion of America, some eight years ago. As to the first two matches, we presnme the account give the detsils in full, but there are some slight omissions in that of the third and concluding match, which was unfinished, owing to a falling-out between the principals. We happened to he present at that match. It was shot on the gronnds of the Oakland Driving Park, and was witnessed by a large nnmber of sportsmen. The day was an unpleasant one, the sky being heavily clouded and a not very light rain descending most of the time. The darker plumaged birds, when flying close to the grayish-looking gronnd, were difficnlt targets for even such experienced trap-shots as Bogardns and Robinson. The match was at 100 birds for $250 a side and the championship, the shooting heing at 21 yards rise for the 60 single birds, and 18 yards for the 40 donbles. There heing some difficnlty in procnring a referee, Mr. Robinson very magnanimonsly waived his rights in the matter and permitted the selection of a person by Bogardus' friends who was strongly prejadiced against himself and had warmly esponsed the canse of his rival. [This latter the writer knows, having been present in Bogardns' room in the Rnss House the night after the first match (in which Bogardus was defeated) and hesring a conversation between the latter and the party referred to.] The match proceeded without special incident nntil the 60 singles were disposed of, when the score stood: Bogardus, 53; Robinson, 52. Birds were then plaeed in the traps for the double-bird shooting. Robinson was first at the score, and killed both his birds in fine slyle. Bogardns followed and got hut one of his pair, the other falling dead a little beyond the boundary. He gathered the bird, and at this advanced stage of the contest demanded that the distance to where the bird fell be measured from the traps! The referee seemed inclined to favor him, but finally Bogardus said he wonld let the matter rest until the conclusion of the match, and if he needed that bird to win he would insist upon having the measnrement made. The shooters now had even scores. Robinson lost one of his second pair, and Bogardus again scored one miss. On the third pair Robinson got hoth his birds, and his opponent lost one. This placed Robinson one bird ahead; and seeing that the California youth was in splendid shooting trim and snre to defeat him, Bogardns determined to break up the match. He complained to the judges that Robinson had, on his last pair of birds, sighted his gun before the traps were sprung. This Robinson and his friends stontly denied.

We were standing not five feet from the men when Robinson went to the score, and saw every move he made, aud say emphatically that he did not raise his gun above his elhow. The day, as we have said, was a wet and cold one, and he wore a heavy short coat, while Bogardus remained in his shirt-sleeves, preferring to get wet to the skin, rather than he incumbered by anything that wonld interfere with his shooting. What Robinson did, therefore, was to simply 'spread' his elbows to see if his arms were free, all the time keeping the butt of his gun down. Even though he had raised his gun, then—before the shot—would have been the time to call the rulea on him; hut the fact was, Bogardns never thought of such a thing until he found himself behind in the score. 'I'll bet yon $100,' said he to Robinson, 'and leave it to ten men present, to say whether you did or did not raise yonr gun.' 'I'll go yon $400 better,' replied Robinson, 'and leave it to all those who saw the movement.' Bogardus remained silent on the betting proposition, hut insisted that the judges should rule on the point. They did so, and Bogardns' judge and the referee decided in his favor. Mr. Robinson thereupon said that he would snbmit to anything within reason, but wonld not continue the match nnder auch robbing tactics. The judges who had decided againat him then asked Bogardus to withdraw his challenge and let the match proceed; that they really could not say Robinson had raised his gun, and were perhaps somewhat haaty in their decision—or words to that effect. 'No,' said the great world champion, 'I knew that Robinson was in the habit of sighting his gun, and that's the reason I had the match shot nnder the Prsirie Clnb's rnles, which prohibit it. I thoaght I would catch him at it.'

"The bystanders were thoronghly disgnsted at this exhibition of petty meanness on the part of a man who claimed to be the best wing-shot in the world, and they almost to a man assared Mr. Robinson that he could not, in justice to himself, continue a match with a man who wonld resort to snch unfairness, nor nnder judges so inefficient and biased as to decide a point npon which they afterward admitted their minds were not clear.

"Thna the thing ended, and with it the inglorions career of Bogardus in California. He came here with the sole object of making money off tho 'fresh California boy' and his many confident backers, but he went away shorn of his bright plnmage.

"The aubsequent history of that match—how Mr. Robinson successfully resisted payment of the stake and then donated it to an orphan asylnm, aro facts well known to the sportamen of this State. While he has the reputation of sometimes beiug too much of a stickler himself for the technicalities of shooting rules, we can ssy this, that we have seen Mr. Robinson shoot in many matches, in some of which we have acted as jndge, and have never known him to insist upon anything that was really nnfair to an opponent."

We have no desire to excite a controversy on this matter for that we are sure would be as diststeful to Mr. Robinson as to ourselves. It is only to sustain our trnthfnlness that we return to the subject at all.

California Quails Abroad.

A gentleman who recently came to this city from Hamilton county, Nebraska, informs us that a few years ago, when in this State, he procared a nnmber of onr native qnails and took them back to Nebraska with him, where he turned them loose. He says they have got along nicely and that he lately saw several broods of them near the place where the old ones were let loose. We nnderstood him to say they were "monntain" qnails, which are much larger and hardier than the blue qnails of the valley.—*Sunday Capital.*

There is nothing extraordinary in this for if properly protected their propagation is remarkable. Somewhere about 1865, some American gentlemen took a few conples of our valley qnail to British Colnmbia. Three years afterward we personally saw them rise in flocks of hnndreds, not more than eight miles from Victoria. At first, however, the Indian chiefs were hronght in, shown the birds, informed that the legislature had protected them for five years, and that if they or their people meddled them in the least they would be severely punished. The white people also knew they would be detected and eqnally pnnished if they violated the law, and so the birds flonrished.

Here on the contrary we go to all sorts of tronble and expense to get game birds and animals, and then by the non-enforcement of the law, hold out a premium to Indians, Aliens, Chinamen and American pot hunters, the vilest of the crowd, to slaughter them indiscriminately. That is the difference, and so we can propagate nothing new in game stock even on private estates. The *only* way to have the law obeyed is to *enforce* it sternly and promptly. Unfortunately in this respect, from murder down to petty larceny, America is a hnndred years behind tbe world. If we conld only demonstrate where the license of liberty ends, and the obligations of citizenship hegin, and enforce the distinction by law, what a happy people we should be. If this distinction caunot be enforced, notwithstanding the claim of those who hold a contrary opinion, there will be blood shed during the next sess n.

In case of blood heing shed who tben will be to blame? The lawless vagabonds who recogneze no right but their own to do wrong; the officers of the courts who do not enforce the law; the chief executive who overlooks their remissness; or the honest citizen who simply defends his property? Certainly, it canuot be the last. This question has now reached a point where it mnst be handled without gloves. We certainly do not iutend to be nnfaithfnl to our patrons.

The Great Match.

To-morrow at San Bruno will be a great day. Besides the last meeting of the Californiu Wing Clnh, the $1,000 match between Messrs. Pearson and Fay takes place on the same ground, commencing we presnme after the former have finished and determined the ownership of their medals. The best birds that could be obtained we are informed have been selected for this important contest. Of course everybody taking an interest in snch matters, if possible, will he present. Up to writing, we hsve heard of several bets being made but not of lsrge amonnts. The talent in geueral seem to hesitate in making either gentleman the favorite, preferring prndently to wait and see what they may see, when if things suit them, no end of money will he laid on the result. At times a prononnced snpporter of each gentleman might he enconntered, who was willing to bsck his man from $100 to $500, bnt then we did not pay much attention to these, as we knew they had only to go and see the other man to be accomodated to their hearts' content. While admitting Mr. Pearson's experience, steadiness and ability at the trap, the general pnblic seem to incline slightly to the idea that Mr. Fay may outshoot him, and so at present they prefer to be cantions. In that resolve we commend them; for if it ever was a difficult matter to give a point, it is so in this match. We have given our old friend, Bnrhank, who is a staunch Pearson man, a chance to get even with us on the two-bit cigar racket. The deep interest taken in this match is creditable to both contestants. There is no doubt each goes in to win.

Good Shooting.

The record of the season's scores of the Alameda Gun Clah shows that Messrs. Adams and Bennett each killed 94 per cent. of all their birds from the trap during the series of matches that have been held during the Sammer. This is certainly fine shooting, and far above even the champion scores.—*Sunday Capital.*

We don't say "an interior exchange" this time, hecause we have the ear-mark. But, as it cost ns no little labor to prepare the analysis from which the result given above was obtained, and as no other paper in the State bnt the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, had gumption enongh to prepare them, or think of them, we should like to have the credit dne us for indnstry, if for nothing else. There are more ways of whipping the devil round a post than one. That'a all this time.

Can anyhodv tell us what benefit is derived by "taking sight" at the trap before the pigeon is sprung? Of all the silly customs men, at times, fall into this appears to ns the most silly, especially in those cases wheu it is carried so far as to be ridiculons. Sighting the gnn at the trap is not like a "sighting shot" with the rifle, and is a practice that should never prevail. Let it be aholished.

If the Arizona quail, recently imported by Mr. Ellery, of Sacramento, and turned out at the Folsom State Prison, should escape the pot-hnnter and increase, the district will make a grand place for the next State Field Trials. Ague ia not as bad there as formerly and so the birds may live and the visitors survive. This is Jim Burnham's thnuder, not onrs.

During the late match of the San Francisco Gun Club, those tieing on eleveu each, waiting their tarn to shoot, amused themselves by shooting plover venturing near enongh to the trap. Four were brought down.

Inquirer: A man is not required by law to take his gun from his shoulder if a pigeon does not fly on leaving the trap. At the same time, we think, he ought to be required, for the rule, as it stands, is murder on the pigeon, and injustice to the other contestants who do not get the same chance.

The California Wing Club have their last shoot for the season at San Bruno to-morrow, this last meeting of the season.

The Parker Gun Club, clay pigeons, shoot at Colma to-morrow, the last of the season.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The attendance at the target, on Sunday, was again large, and the day being very good for rifle shooting some remarkable scores were made. At the present time the chief interest centers on the men practicing for places in the Inter-State team, and in accordance with the dignity and importance of their mission we gladly give them preference. From the scores below, it will be seen six out of eight got again into the nineties while the remaining two made scores that until lately ranked first-class, and, in fact, the man who can make 87 out of a possible 100, is a first-class sharpshooter. The extraordinary performances of this last two weeks proves by repetition, the best of all evidence, that the capacity to make this record, remarkable, as it may be termed, is really in the California boys, and that on the day of trial they may be safely relied upon to bring the coveted trophy once more to our State. From the late performances we think it would be the height of folly for the press to continue the discussion about the character of the rifle to be used, even if it had not been submitted for official settlement, where the question will be settled irrespective of all the press may have to say. No possible good can be obtained by further controversy, for the fact stands self-evident before us that our men, week after week, are making records with the common military rifle that cannot be beaten by any other rifle in the world. With this result we are satisfied, and seek as we ought to allay the animosities of the past, and send our gallant team to battle calm in nerve and mind, that they may return to us crowned with victory. In our opinion the records made already settle the question of the gun to be used, and that the anxieties felt at first on that account were needless. It is a poor business, at any time, for men to deny the evidence of their own senses. The score.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Robertson	46	48	94
Klein	47	47	94
Klein	46	45	92
Carson	47	45	92
Carson	44	46	90
Mangels	45	46	91
Kuhls	44	43	87
Barrere	43	43	86

The detailed scores of the grand shooting of Robertson and Klein are:

Robertson	200 yards—	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4—46
	500 yards—	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—48—94
Klein	200 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—47
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4—47—94

Among the military organizations on Sunday, Company C, Fusileers, Second Artillery, were present for their regular monthly medal contest, using Springfield rifles only. In this contest Fred Kuhls comes again to the front and captures the champion's prize. As we have often said the "Two Freds" are hard to beat. The score, however. of Lieut. Mangels, in this case, gave Kuhls all he wanted to win. The score:

Champion medal—Fred Kuhls...200 yards—4 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5—44
...500 yards—4 4 5 3 4 5 5 4 4 5—43—87

1st class medal-Lieut. H. J. Mangels 200 yds—5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—41
500 yds—4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 5—45—86

2d class medal—Corp. H. Frank ..200 yds—4 5 5 4 2 3 4 4 4 3—38
500 yds—4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 4—45—83

The third class medal was won by John F. Siebe, with a score of 38.

Company E, First Infantry, under Captain George Teller, also held their regular monthly medal contest for the eighty and sixty per. cent. classes. Three, out of four contending for the higher class, went above the regulation figure for sharpshooters, which, say what we may, is doing well. The score:

EIGHTY PER CENT. MEDAL.

F. Prevost	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5—44
	500 yards—	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—43—87
L. Barrere	200 yards—	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—43
	500 yards—	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—43—86
Lieut. Strong	200 yards—	5	4	3	5	4	5	5	4	3	4—42
	500 yards—	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—44—86
H. L. Pendleton	200 yards—	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4—40
	500 yards—	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	4—42—82

SIXTY PER CENT. MEDAL.

Duffy	37	Pendleton	32
Brady	37	Corp. Jones	31

On Sunday the Messrs. Hovey, father and son, had a family contest, in which the old gentleman got away with the mighty "little sargeant" in good style. The peculiarity of the match is the character of the rifles, both being only 22-calibre, and it certainly seems almost incredible that such small cartridge could be used with anything like accuracy at 200 yards. Mr. Hovey, Sr., used a 22 cal. Stevens pocket rifle, and the son his 22-Ballard. The shooting was off-hand. The scors:

Hovey, Sr.	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4—43
Hovey, Jr.	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4—41

Afterwards with his 22-Ballard, Hovey, Jr., made a better ecore, viz.:

Hovey, Jr.	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—44

Ths scores were made with the 22-short cartridge, three grains of powder.

There is nothing we dislike so much as apologizing for things we intended to do and could not. Since Dr. Pardee's sketch we have worked very hard to get the material for a sketch of Jacoby or Joseph Hook, as the next most prominent men, and failing in their cases fell back upon our good friend Mr. Grannini, President of the Swiss Rifle Club, who for over 25 years has been a leading rifleman among us. After partly preparing a sketch of this gentleman we again found ourselves compelled to lay it aside for a future day. We think, however, we may promise punctuality in future.

The Second Regiment, under Lieut. M. N. Laafenberg, had a strong delegation present to contend for places in the regimental team, a position of honor, which, it is well for the regiment, is highly prized by the men. The shooting was all done with the Springfield rifle, and the scores generally are higher than any made for some time past. All the team except Captain Sprowl and Lieut. Laufenberg belong to the Fusileers. The score:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Fred A. Kuhls	44	43	87
Lieut. Mangels	41	45	86
C. Thierbach	41	45	86
P. E. Robertson	41	44	85
Lieut. Laufenberg	44	40	84
H. W. Frank	38	45	83
Sergt. Lemcke	39	44	83
Capt. Ed. G. Sprowl	40	43	83
Capt. John Brewer	40	40	80
H. Brooks	42	38	80

The members of the Fifth Infantry Battalion were not out as strongly as usual. Lieut. I. S. Kellogg, Jr., was alone in his punctuality, as he is alone in his all-round records, and gave another grand exhibition of his ability with the rifle. He made the regulation fifteen-shots rounds, scoring 134 out of a possible 150. Under the same conditions he has previously made 139 and 141.

Kellogg—200 yards..	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	—65
500 yards .	4	4	5	5	4	5	3	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	—68—134

In the hurry of business we forgot last week to explain Howard Carr's comparatively poor score while shooting with Lieuts. Kuhnle, Kellogg and Mangels. Carr's own rifle was at the workshop undergoing repairs, but was not finished in time to use on the occasion. Sooner than not shoot he used a strange rifle which did not suit him at all. The correction is quite in order, for his score was far below his record.

Colonel Ranlett's Challenge.

Colonel Ranlett has issued the following challenge: "A team of ten men from the field and staff of the Fifth Battalion will shoot a picked team from the field and staff of any battalion, regiment, brigade, or the Division of the National Guard of California, the states to be of September 1st.

"A team of ten men from the Fifth Battalion will shoot a team of like number from any battalion, regiment, brigade, or division of the National Guard of any locality or State in the United States, or a team from the United States army. (This challenge is in particular intended for the Nevada National Guard.) The match to be either for a moderate amount of money, a medal, or for glory. The distance to be 200 and 500 yards, any number of shots at each range. The weapons to be any military rifle recognized by the National Rifle Association."

This bold challenge of the Colonel is exciting a good deal of notice, but it is not made without warrant. The Field and Staff team of the Fifth are admitted to be phenomally strong men, but notwithstanding he wishes us to state, he does not propose for all that to shoot the whole world, or the whole of Yankee land. Neither does he especially refer to Nevada, though he evidently hankers after a contest with that grand body of riflemen. What he means is, that his team will shoot *any* Field and Staff team, of which we believe there are twelve in this State; any team of like number from any battalion or regiment of the National Guard of any locality or State in the Union; or any regimental team of the United States army. This somewhat contracts the limit of the challenge as published by the dailies, but it leaves it sufficiently comprehensive. Honor and glory are preferred to money in any match, with the consideration just enough to make matters interesting. If the Nevada boys get away with the trophy by all means let the Colonel and his team go for them, and prove the difference between the rifles in dispute.

At Harbor View.

On Sunday the Swiss Rifle Club had its usual monthly prize shooting, when nine members faced the target. After the prize matches and before the pool shooting, the usual club dinner was enjoyed by the members present. This is one of the monthly events which, for its true cordiality and pleasure, we always regret when not able to attend. The score:

BEST CENTRE.

1st prize, Wetzel	5	5th prize, Mariani	6
2d prize, Croce	9	6th prize, Bachman	5
3d prize, Giannini	7	7th prize, Lieman	6
4th prize, Stuber	7		

FIRST POOL.		SECOND POOL.	
Lieman	88	Croce	91
Hnguenin	80	Giannini	82
Stuber	65	Wetzel	75
Bachman	55	Neuschwander	70
Goulty	63	Mariani	69
Total			387

The Inter-State Match.

General Forman, of Nevada, proposed 17th inst. for the match, but for the convenience of the California team the 22d will probably be decidsd upon. We have been furnished today, (Wednesday), with a perusal of General Cosby's decision about the rifle to be used. According to this decision the Springfield and Sharps-Barchard are the only firearms to be used. The Inspector General of rifle practice will select the ten men according to the merit of their practice under Major Klose.

A New Rifle.

Col. Sam Beaver has got a new model Hotchkiss rifle which he prizes highly. It is a new gun, new sights, and new ammunition. At 200 yards with ten shots he has already made 45 and 46 out of a possible 50. When the gun is in thorough trim, he expects to add a couple of points to the record.

It is not often that Philo Jacoby puts in appearance at Shell Mound, but he was over on Sunday with his old Hotchkiss. After a long interval he tried his hand with a military rifle and scored 47 out of a possible fifty, rolling up seven bull's-eyes out of ten shots. When bull's-eyes prevail look out for Philo.

It is said the Police team continues to practice steadily along, but the scores are kept mysteriously secret. Secresy is always suspicions in contests where candor and honor should prevail. It may mean simply a desire to avoid the eating of defeat or it may mean something much worse. It is peoples' own fault if the worse is generally thought.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Saratoga Racing—Monmouth Park Last Week—Proposed Match between the Santa Anita and Rancocas Two-year-olds—General Gossip, Etc.

The meeting at the Springs has seen fair racing by light fields during the last week. Continuous meetings, such as have been the case at so many different racing centres, are apt to be very severe on horseflesh and the wonder is that the animals stand the constant hammering as well as they do. Racehorses are not made of iron, but of flesh and blood, sinew and bone, and as such are not equal to the machine-like labor so often expected of them. Comparatively few casualties in the way of breakdowns and the like are reported from Saratoga this season, however, and this springy, elastic track is a very popular one with owners and trainers.

The California party are still in good form with their two-year-olds. Mission Belle and Rapido, by Grinstead, have both won good races during these closing days of the meeting, and with four such youngsters as these two—Verano and Volante, also by the same sire—Sheepshead Bay is likely to see them tough nuts to crack in the contests for their age. Harrigan and Troubador, by Lisboa, have also earned brackets over the T. Y. C. Powhatan, by Glenelg, Modesty, by War Dance, and Freda, by Wildidle, have been the three-year-old winners at Saratoga this week. The former colt, by his Kenner victory in good time at the weights, is evidently a good colt at a distance, and being the first of his age to win at two miles this year, must be regarded with great respect for his Fall engagements. Modesty beat him, however, since then at a mile and five furlongs, and, like her sister, Blue Grass Belle, the Corrigan filly is evidently a stayer. Freda ran her mile and a half this week in such good time at the weights that she is certainly well in the Twin City Handicap, at Long Island, at 100 pounds. Rosiere, by Dickens, and Lady Loud, by Monarchist, also enrolled themselves among the winning three-year-olds at Saratoga.

Latter days at Monmouth Park have been marked by rather light fields and many upsets to public form. This last feature, however, in view of the length of time that some of the horses have been running since Spring is hardly to be wondered at as on the last day cripples were plenty. Trafalgar was so badly injured by his collision with Girofla after the race, that though he is likely to get over the accident, he is not likely to run again this year, to accompany old Monitor and the others in their preliminary gallops, or to caper with evident glee as he accompanies them back to the stable after a successful race. As regards Priam, the racehorse that is one of twins, he has been patched up before by old man Pryor's solicitous care, and it is likely to be so again, with luck.

The meeting has, however, been remarkably free from serious accidents, for the jumpers, Kate Cronin, Chipola and Compromise, were the only ones killed. Orator's death, resulting from heart disease was brought on by over-exertion. Take the meeting as a whole, it has been successful both from a racing, pecuniary, and weather point of view, less than half a dozen days being rainy. The transportation has been better than ever before, and with the exception of the starting, not a serious drawback has occurred. Mr. Pincus, however, has improved greatly in his closing efforts, and the promptness of all hands that reeled off eight races in less than four hours cannot be too highly commended. The meeting closes on Tuesday next.

The disabling of Trafalgar and sale of Glideaway loses the Westbrooke string two useful performers. Both were not only fair racers within their class and distance, but in leading youngsters in their gallops and similar work, did good service to their stable. Glideaway has lost some flesh of late at this latter business, and her new owners, with judicious management, proper rest, etc., are apt to find her a serviceable mare when thoroughly recuperated, for she is very speedy and quick in getting away. She had not been sold twenty-four hours before an offer of $2,000 was made for her, and she is worth as a broodmare fully this price when her racing days are over. If we owned her she should have a let-up, but we believe she is to start in her new colors on Saturday, in the five-furlong race at Sheepshead Bay.

The death of Wildmoor on Wednesday, at Brighton Beach, from a collision on the track with another horse, removes a well-known racehorse, one who promised this Fall to be a better animal than he ever was. When brought here first by F. M. Lilly, in the Fall of 1881, Wildmoor excited no little derision by the presistency with which his owner flew him at high game, the best horses of that day being his antagonists. Of course he was beaten, but later on that Fall at Jerome and the Southern meetings, he beat Checkmate, Col. Sprague, Greenland, Strathspey, Fair Count, Jack of Hearts, and other good horses. In 1882 he remained West, and for Lamasney and Corrigan won eighteen out of twenty-two races, these including the $10,000 match with Red Boy at Salt Lake City, the Planters' Stakes at Little Rock, Ark., where with 118 lbs. up, on a deep and slow track, he beat Joe Murray and John Davis two miles and a quarter in 4:09. He also ran mile heats that year in 1:43, and at the time of his death was as fast as ever. By Longfellow out of Florence Wallace, by Vandal, Wildmoor was foaled in 1876.

The proposed match, or series of matches between the two-year-olds of Santa Anita and Rancocas, representing the Grinstead youngsters of the Pacific Slope and the Mortemers of New Jersey, will excite universal attention if Messrs. Baldwin and Lorillard come to an agreement. Whether this sectional project comes to naught, however, or not, the public is likely to see some great two-year-old struggles this month and next for the various stakes in which the above youngsters, Goana and others are engaged. The last named has made such marked improvement that both the Mortemers and Grinsteads will have to do better than any of them have yet shown to dispose of him successfully.

The ruling off of Nolan, the jockey, at Brighton Beach, for foul riding in the hurdle race won by Bally, is a step in the right direction, and if the powers that be could only go behind this poor tool and reach the prime movers in this kind of work, good would result. Nolan is not the least to be pitied, for his rides only about once in three months, but the Sheepshead Bay authorities should certainly see to it that he does not ride there at the coming meeting. There will be no Fall meeting at Nashville this Fall, the country attractions at St. Louis and other points being too great to overcome.

PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21, 1884.

Harry Wilkes, 2:16½, one of the great trotters of the year, is 8 years old and owned by William France, of Jersey City. He was purchased before he was two years old for $[illegible]. Last season he obtained a record of 2:23¾. Mr. France [illegible] him last June for $6,000.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

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Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Sept. 6, 1884.

Dates Claimed.

State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
Ninth District Fair Association, Robnerville, Sept. 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

California Hunting Grounds.

The near approach of the shooting season, for which we know extensive and costly preparations are being made, in many quarters for the first time induces, us to take a glance at what the season promises. At the present time this may be done with much advantage to all classes, inasmuch as the extent of our hunting grounds, and the variety and value of our game, show us the importance of having just and wise game laws, which shall protect the rights of property, and the privileges of the citizens, and the necessity of their being, like other laws for the general good, promptly and sternly enforced. It is not exaggeration to say that few States in the Union, or few countries in the world, have more extensive hunting grounds or a greater variety of game still accessible, as they ought to be, to every respectable citizen, than California.

As the country, however, settles up, and the rights of property become a factor in the question, we must, as a people, prepare ourselves to adopt new ideas in connection with these individual *privileges* which were formerly open to all and shared by all without distinction, when the country from end to end was a wilderness. It is true the occupation of our public lands for agricultural purposes by one class of citizens has sensibly diminished the area of our hunting grounds, formerly open to another class of citizens, and that thereby ill-feelings have been engendered in both. But this should not, and will not be, when honesty and reason govern men's actions. The necessity for agriculture, which, of itself, calls into existence the rights of private property, is inexorable in every country as it advances to manhood and progresses in civilization; but, in every such country, the restriction put thereby on individual privileges is really only injurious or offensive as the country is large or small. At present, and for generations to come, if not forever, there will be room enough in California for one class to farm with security, and the other to hunt with impunity without the rights of the one or the privileges of the other coming into conflict, if only the inevitable and natural condition under which they have to live is accepted with common reason and common sense. If, under this condition, new to us at present, but common to all other civilized people there are some who will not accept it, then the power of the law must be invoked to make them do so. We do not speak thus because we favor the rich and oppose the poor, for we desire to do justice to all. It is not our fault if one man becomes rich and buys land and another remains poor and shoots game; but in dealing with public questions it would be our fault if we did not support the best interests of the country by supporting law and order. The hunting privileges of every American citizen, be it remembered, whether as regards the extent of the country he can still range over, or the quantity of game he can still kill, are unequalled by the average citizen of any other country in the world. Is it necessary for us to sustain this assertion by details? Begin then at the San Diego boundary line, and follow on over the endless valleys, the Coast ranges, the Sierras, the rivers, the bays and their tributaries, and the foothills, to the boundary line of Oregon in Del Norte county, and where in any other country has the wealthy or the poor citizen, let us ask, such a glorious heritage to enjoy as pleasure or profit may dictate? In this grand domain, a world within a world, in fact, the free inheritance too of birth or adoption, he finds every description of game useful for domestic purposes known to man—bear, deer, hare, rabbit, geese, duck, snipe, plover, quail, doves, etc., etc., placed without cost by a too generous government at his disposal, and if some of the larger and more valuable species are no longer found in the list, such as elk, antelope, wild horses and cattle, it is from his own base ingratitude and senseless rapacity only that the omission comes. For all this wealth, all this freedom, all these privileges, the government in return only imposes one condition—the exercise of the common virtues of manhood—simply says to each and all, the rich and poor, he men, and while you enjoy your own privileges, respect the rights of others. In England, France, Germany, Russia, and other countries of Europe, government charges every man from the prince down $20 a year for a license for the privilege of simply carrying a gun, but it supplies at the same time neither an acre of land to range over, nor a head of game to kill. Such is the difference between America and Europe, her laws and their laws. If, in the inevitable march of progress, as our State increases in wealth, here and there portions of the public domain are detached from the hunting area to produce flour, meat, vegetables and fruit, and produce them cheaper than elsewhere in the world, that cannot be helped and is no ground for grumbling and disobedience to law. It is rather a matter of congratulation, and should make us grateful rather than discontented. When it comes to a matter of food, as it is in a matter of rebellion, the individual must perish that the country may live. There is enough and plenty of public domain still left for all of us to hunt over. If on private estates we are too mean or too proud to ask permission to hunt, the enjoyment must be lost. To the last we will defend the privileges and enjoyments of the masses, because it is well for the country they should be defended. Not, however, will we do it at the expense of the rights of property. We are republicans, not anarchists.

In the coming season, which from late accounts promises to be very good, or at least much better than first expected, we hope all our sportsmen in their enjoyments will remember they are Americans, the children of infinite blessings, and carry themselves accordingly. A season of great pleasure is upon us, a season of mirth, health, and recreation. Let us use it like freemen. Let there be no selfishness in refusing pleasure in those who can give it, no aggression in those who seek it. Legitimate sports, properly carried on, are a source of happiness and wealth to all people. They are daily rising in California to importance and dignity. To enjoy them fully we must appreciate them properly.

The State Fair.

Monday the pavilion portion of the California State Agricultural Association opens, and on the following Thursday the park display. There is little question that the exhibition will be superior to any that has preceded it, and it is not a rash assertion to make that from every point of view it will far excell every State exposition in the whole country. Not one of them, in fact, can compare with California exhibitions in any of the departments, and even such grand affairs as that which is usually held in St. Louis, and those which depend on all the States in the Union, reinforced by the products of foreign countries, only surpass it in classes which are not indicative of the actual resources of the country in which they are held. Gather the productions of the soil in all the territory east of the mountains and the exhibit will fall short of what this one State can show. Such perfect specimens of cereals, vegetables and fruits are not to be found in the middle or eastern portion of the continent, and it is doubtful if with the Southern States added the display can be equalled. Now that an appropriate building has been erected to exhibit what will be shown in the pavilion properly, there is not a question that it alone will be well worth a journey across the continent to witness.

At the park there will be enough to make every hour of daylight pass away rapidly. Stock of all kinds will be there in such numbers, and of such quality as to surprise those who are not intimately acquainted with the animals of this State, and what with watching and exercising of racehorses and trotters and visits to stalls, pens and coops, the mornings will be fully occupied. It will be a dull soul which does not heartily enjoy the afternoons. From the time when the bell rings to call the horses for the first race until evening time there will be a succession of exciting events. The best proof of the good ground on which this prophecy is based is the list of entries. For the coming week the purses and entries are as follows:

First Day, Thursday, Sept. 11th.—Trotting.

No. 1.—Occident stake for three-year-olds.
Rancho del Paso's Robert Lee.
J. C. Simpson's Antevolo.
W. B. Todhunter's Griselda.

No. 2.—Pacing; 2:25 class; purse. $1,000.
M. F. O'Dell's h g Shaker.
P. Fitzgerald's h h Killarney.
S. C. Tryon's br g Prince.
J. T. McIntosh's h g Fred Ackerman,
Donathan & Roberts' ch g Belmont Boy.
H. J. Agnew's h m Maude.
C. Kirby's h m Patti.
Chas. David's h s Sam Lewis.
John O'Rourke's h m Little Em.

No 3.—2:25 class; purse, $1,200.
E. M. Fry's h g Arab.
Geo. W. Baylis' b g James H.
L. J. Rose's br m Nelnska.
J. A. Goldsmith's h m Sister.
Louis Duncan's h g Louis D.
John Dexter's ch m Magdallah.

Second Day, Friday, Sept. 12th.—Running.

No. 4.—Introduction Stake, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second horse; third to save stake; three-quarter of a mile dash.
Delaney & Ayers' g g Ichi Ban.
W. M. Murray's ch h Estill.
G. W. Trahern's ch f Laura T.
Hill & Gries' h c Arthur H.
Todhunter & Allen's h c Alta.
Jas. Mee's ch f Mischief.
G. Pacheco's ch f Minnie D.

No. 5.—California Derby Stake, for three-year-olds; dash of one and one-half miles. Closed in 1882 with 16 nominations.

No. 6.—Del Paso Stake for all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to the second, third to save stake; three-quarter mile heats.
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar.
George Howson's h h Jim Douglass.
M. M. Allen's h h Patsy Duffy.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
S. J. Jones' h h Forest King.
Rancho del Paso's ch f Susan.
Wm. Kelly's h g Jon Jou.
James Adams' h m Aunt Betsy.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield.

No. 7—Selling purse, $200; entrance free; second horse, $50; fixed valuation, $2,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value; dash of one mile and an eighth.
E. B. Johnston's h g Belshaw.
George Howson's ch g Rondo.
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari.
P. Siebenthaler's h h Philip S.
M. M. Allen's h h Jocko.
Rancho del Paso's ch f Susan.
Rancho del Paso's h g Duke of Monday.
A. A. Pinney's ch h Nick of the Woods.
Wm. Boots' h f, by Bob Wooding—Gladiola and h m Bessie.
Charles H. Thomas' ch h Balboa.

Third Day, Saturday, Sept. 13th.—Trotting.

No. 8.—Trotting purse, $1,000; for four-year-olds. Closed March 10, 1884, with ten entries.

No. 9.—The annual two-year-old trotting stake. Closed January 1st, with twenty-one nominations.

No. 10.—Purse, $1,200; 2:27 class.
A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette.
P. Johnson's blk g Scandinavian.
James M. Leonard's h h Adrian.
Armstrong & Carrington's h h Rarus, Jr.
W. F. Smith's h g Adair.
E. V. Spencer's h m Belle Spencer.
W. H. Voiget's br h Captain Smith.
W. B. Todhunter's ch m Huntress.
J. W. Donathan's blk g B. B.
I. De Turk's b s Anteeo.
Pat Farrell's h h Marin.
E. Downer's ch g Tom Winston.
J. A. Goldsmith's h m Sister.
Thomas McAvoy's h g Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy.

The six days of the next week are fully occupied, the the stakes and purses being in such numbers that it will require plenty of speed on part of the managers to carry them through on time.

A notice just received from Secretary Smith informs us that already there are applications of 300 stalls for cattle.

The Blood of Jersey Belle.

Mr. A. J. Fish, in the *Breeders' Gazette*, to show that the memory of such cows as Bomba and Coomassie does not perish, recites a list of famous performers; Jersey Belle of Scituate, 25 lbs., 3 oz. Her daughters, Belle of Scituate, 18 lbs.; Lass of Scituate, 15 lbs., 14 oz.; granddaughter, Minnie of Scituate, 14 lbs., 4 oz.; great granddaughter, Pauline Vivienne, 15 lbs., 15 oz., and Dalton's Pet in one day, 2 lbs., 3¼ oz. Thus it will be seen that the fame of these old cows, instead of growing less, increases as the years go by. Mr. Henry Pierce, owner of the Yerba Buena ranch, owns the only living son, one of the two daughters and the controlling interest of the blood descendants of Jersey Belle of Scituate, above referred to. A fine cut, a perfect portrait of the old cow will be found in our advertising columns. William of Scituate, now on exhibition at the Golden Gate Fair, at Oakland is deep in the blood of Jersey Belle. He was imported from Henry Pierce's eastern herd and sold to Wm. D. Bliss, of Petaluma, for $1,000. He is a prize winner wherever shown and worth looking at by those interested in Jersey cattle.

Our Suggestion.

We must acknowledge that the object in suggesting a moving figure of Father Time to contend against the flyers of the trotting tracks was mainly to ridicule the prevailing practice. A friend, however, has taken it in "dead earnest" and is busily engaged in perfecting plans so as to have it in readiness for the next season. As a caveat will he entered before this is published there is no danger in giving an outline of his invention The track for Tempus is easily constructed. It will he one line of rails with a contrivance that will prevent it it being thrown out of perpendicular, excepting when rounding the curves, when it will have the orthodox lean to the inside. His first experiments will be with a steel rail, the top of which will be of the shape of a reversed letter V, and the wheel to run upon it will be grooved and lined with a material that will effectually prevent slipping. Should there be the least tendency to slip the rail will have cogs with corresponding projections on the wheel, hut there is scarcely a question that it will he sufficient to depend upon the grasp of the groove when covered with a material that will adhere firmly to the rail. He says there is not the least difficulty in constructing a machine that can be regulated to run any desired distance in exactly the required time. The mechanism will he similar to that of a chronometer on a large scale, aud made with such accuracy that it will register fractions of seconds as truly as the best timing watches. He prefers the bicycle shape, not only being less cumbrous than a sulky hut will be more appropriate to carry the figure. In that he agrees with the artist who pictured the allegorical representation of the match against time when George Osbaldeston gained his great victory by riding two hundred miles far within the limit necessary to win his wager. In the "Pictorial Gallery of English Racehorses," at the end of the written description there is a cut showing the finish of the race. The grand stand thronged with people, the wide course, on the inner side of which is the horse which carries the victorious "Squire," and lengths behind Father Time making frantic efforts to kick his "velocipede" along. It is a crude machine when compared to those of the present day, hut our enthuiastic friend is determined to elaborate his idea into a "thing of heauty and a joy forever" to all those of æsthetic taste.

He argues so earnestly that this will be the racing of the future as almost to persuade us that there may be something good in races "against time" and assuredly it will be a decided improvement on practices now in vogue. Far better than the Buffalo idea of giving the largest share of the purse to those making the fastest time, and incomparahly superior to such an intangihle race as can only he determined when figures are put on the hlackhoard.

It will be a great hoon to associations and proprietors of tracks, if the inventor is correct in his deductions. His only fear, he avers, is that there is not enough humhug in it to be intensely popular, hut then he reasons that humhugs are transitory, while the merit of his machine will keep it in favor for a long time, and that in place of palling the desire every exhihition will add to the *gout* with which it will be received.

Deerhounds.

Deerhounds are amoug the grandest specimens of the canine genus. They were especial favorites of Sir Walter Scott, and a picture of him would be incomplete without a representation of Maida. As will he seen by an advertisement elsewhere Captain Hutchinson offers three dog pups of this celehrated breed for sale. Th' dam was a present to Captain H. from his father General W. W. Hutchinson, of England, which is an ahsolute guarantee of purity of hlood and quality, as the donor is recognized as the *great* authority in all pertaining to dogs of every degree, and without a rival as a writer and educator in this branch.

Not long ago we received from General Hutchinson the latest edition of his popular work, "Dog Breaking," and even at this husy season when reading has to be restricted, we can scarcely lay the volume down when taken up for a moment's reference, as it is as interesting as instructive, and shall copy from it extensively when there is more time at command. There are valuahle lessons outside of the specific purpose of the work, and many suggestions which can be applied to the education of horses as well as dogs. Then it is enlivened with so many applicahle and interesting anecdotes that any one with the least fondness for sports in which dogs figure will be lothe to lay it down until it is read through and through, while those who participate in the sport will return to it again and again for instruction.

State Fair Handicap.

In the Free Handicap Stake to he run at the State Fair, on Monday, Sept. 15th, the following handicaps are announced

Patsy Duffy	125	Patrol	108
Jocko	116	Bachelor	105
Billy the Kid	108	Birdcatcher	110
Trade Dollar	110	Balboa	95
Bryant W	113		

Declarations are dne on or hefore Monday, Septemher 8th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

YACHTING.

The San Francisco Yacht Club's Annual Regatta.

This event took place last Saturday over the new channel course, of which full descriptions have appeared in the Breeder and Sportsman.

The first signal was given at 1:30 as arranged, and the following fleet crossed the line within the prescribed ten miuutes: Class A—Lurline, Chispa and Nellie. Class B—Frolic and Rambler. Class C—Eva, Restless and Ripple; and Class D—Fleetwing and Lively. The starters were not as many as anticipated, as some of the entries failed to show up.

Nellie, Ripple, Ramhler and Lively were anchored to the windward of Meiggs' Wharf, prior to the start, and the other vessels sailed up in ample time. The wind was steady from the westward and hlew at the rate of ahout sixteen knots. Most of the yachts made light sail hefore crossing the line, and as they only had ahout five hnndred yards hetween the Emerald—the Meiggs' Wharf stakeboat—and the shore, and as they all had to cross in ten minutes, they were pretty well hunched and made a most heantiful pictnre. The vessels crossed in the following order: Frolic, Chispa, Restless, Ripple, Eva, Lnrline, Fleetwing, Nellie, Lively and Rambler, there heing only a difference of 7 minutes and 2 seconds hetweeu the first and last yacht.

The conrse to the Berkeley stakehouse was dead hefore the wind, and the schooners, with the exception of the Nellie, failed to get their staysails to draw steadily. When the yachts hauled the wind at this stakehoat, the plunger Annie, and rounded to, it was fonnd that Lurline had passed the Chispa and that Nellie had gained 58 seconds on the latter; that Frolic hsd increased her lead over Rsmhler hy 26 seconds.

The Lurline, sailed hy Capt. Turner, made a long leg on the port tack and made nearly to Angel Island hefore going ahout: Here she made a great error which ruled her out of the race. The sailing rnles, of which every yacht had a copy, although not worded particularly well, demanded that the competing vessels should hoth ways and every time pass hetween Meiggs' Wharf and the Meiggs' Wharf stakehoat, and was so understood hy everyone else and acted upon accordingly. Capt. Tnrner also read the rnles hnt was argued out of his opinion hy others on hoard the yacht, who for some peculisr resson, considered the Meiggs' Wharf stakehoat, the "ends" of the course. This was most unfortunate, as the judges had no option hut to rule her ont of the race, leaving hnt two yachts to compete in Class A. The gentlemen on the Lurline have made a protest from the decision of the Regatta Committee, which strikes ns as a rather small piece of husiness, as it was evident that they had made a mistake from the mere fact that every other yacht construed the orders as intended, and although we regret exceedingly their misfortune, we think it would he in better teste to gracefully snhmit to the decision and he more carefnl fn the future. The result of her time as taken wonld give her the second prize of Class A, and the special prize for the fastest time over the conrse, that is to say if the flood tide was running as strong hetween Angel Island and Alcatraz, as it wss along the south shore. Some yachtsmen ssy that the course she sailed was shorter than that taken hy the other yachts; an untenahle position when taken into consideration the fact that no vessel could weather the Meiggs' Wharf stakehoet, on one lay from Berkeley. Taken in a *strait* line the conrse would he shorter, hnt as all the yachts had a certain amonnt of windward work to do, and wind and tide heing equal all over the channel, it would he immaterial to the distance sailed if the vessels made long reaches from one eide of the channel to the other. The action of Lurline standing so far to windward mede Nellie lose some little time, as Murphy, evidently thinking Lnrline his most formidahle competitor, desired to stay in the same waters, and when he finally went ahont he conld have weather the Emersld hy qnite a piece snd was ohliged to keep off. He was agsin delayed through the action of the Captain of the U. S. steamer Manzanita, who steamed up just to leeward of the stakehoat as Nellie made it, and Mnrphy was again compelled to pnt his tiller up and run to leeward of her, to avoid a collision. The only good gronnd for a protest from Lnrline wss, hecanse the windward stakehoat was not anchored when she reached the positiou, and she in conseqnence went frnther to windward than necessary to weather it, hut ae she failed to sail the correct course, this in our opinion, would render her objections nnll and void. The Regatta Committee, in spite of once having decided against her, seem afraid to take decided action, one way or the other, and now wish to leave the matter to the decision of the club, an nnreasonahle idea, when they were especially appointed to adjust snch matters as these.

Chispa, throngh the misfortnnes of Nellie, rounded the Meiggs' wharf stake hoat 3 minutes and 19 seconds ahead of her now only competitor and was sailed magnificently hy John Eckley, and maintained her head to the second as far as the Presidio wharf.

Frolic still was forging ahead of Ramhler, which latter seemed to have difficulty in handling her light canvas, and on sqnaring away around the windward stakehoat was 13 minutes and 21 seconds ahead of her.

The plunger Restless was sailed admirahly and held right on to Eva in spite of the difference in size, while little Lively, whose jib failed to set properly, was outweathering Fleetwing and driving faster throngh the water, and when their windward time wae taken she wae 13 minutes and 25 secouds ahead, a complete gain from the time of the start of 14 minutes and 13 eeconds. This cless only went over the conrse once and Lively finished 13 minntes and 40 seconds ahead, therehy winning the race.

Ripple, thongh hopelessly behind, still continned on, and after croesing the finishing line once, retired from the contest.

The time wae not taken at Berkeley ou the aecond time round, hnt Lurline rounded first, then Chispa, followed closely hy Nellie. From here to the Presidio the most exciting part of the race took place hetween these two latter vesaele. Nellie finally canght her in the shipping, and amid great excitement on ahore, forereached her and crossed her bows.

The vessele sailed as thongh drawn hy one rope and crossed the Meiggs' wharf line at the same moment.

From here to the Presidio Nellie gradually went to the van, and held the lead to the finish, winning the race on sailing time hy 2 minutes, 56 seconds, and with the addition of time allowance by 3 minutes, 2¾ seconds, therehy winning the Cluh Flag, the first prize, and if allowed her deserts the special prize for the fastest time, while Chispa takes the second prize in Clase A.

In the meantime the second and third classes were at it hammer and tongs, altbongh it was a foregone conclusion that Restless hsd Eva heaten, whi'e the result was still very donhtful hetween Rembler and Frolic with the odds favoring the larger hoat. These odde increased when Ramhler ronnded the leeward stake hoat for the second time, for in endeavoriug to get down her main gaff topsail, the tack got adrift and the sail was holding on by only the onthaul and halyard and blowing way out to leeward with several turns to the ropes, making a perfect hsg of a hack eail. Lots of valuahle time was lost keeping the veseel shaking, while they endeavored to secnre the eail from aloft but failiug in this, the mainseil had to he lowered before it conld he remedied. Frolic was not way ahead with hoth Eva and Restless leadingher and passed Meiggs' Wharf on the way ont of 19½ minutes ahead of Ramhler. Here the latter took advantage of the slack water in the Coves and finished only 10 minutes and 50 seconde hehind, this with the start the Frolic had only heat her 1 minute and 48 seconds and gave the Ramhler first place with time allowance hy 4 minutes 15 seconds. Eva heat Restless 35 seconds only which gives Restless first place in her class by 9 minutes and 25 seconde, a remerkahle showing for snch a small hoat. The windward boat was in charge of our ancient mariner, Capt. Moody, and in spite of his often expressed predilections for small yachts he seemingly got weary and did not wait for any hut the first-class hoat to cross the second time, put up anchor and off, and had it not heen for the thoughtfulness of Capt. Chittenden, on the Lolita, Classes B and C would have had no stakehoat, hut he kindly anchored and thongh considerably to leeward of the originally position allowed these classes to finieh the race. The race wss a snccess, hnt the schooner men cry down the conrse as heing favorahle to sloops and yawle on account of the difficnlty of getting light sails to draw. This may account for the achievement of the Restless.

Herewith we pnblish a time tshle of the yachts:

Name of Vessel.	Start.	Berkeley.	Meiggs.	Presidio.	Meiggs, (2d time, On the wind.	Presidio.	Home.	Sailing Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Class A.								
Lurline	1 30 21	1 55 17	.....	2 69 20	.....	4 41 46	4 54 8	3 17 47
Chispa	1 35 10	1 56 44	2 35 29	3 3 2	4 18 0	4 56 0	5 6 43	3 32 54
Nellie	1 37 12	1 57 49	2 36 48	3 6 21	4 18 0	4 64 8	5 7 10	3 29 58
Class B.								
Frolic	1 33 29	1 54 18	2 41 36	3 27 30	6 0 30	.....	6 46 30	4 15 1
Rambler	1 38 31	2 1 45	.....	3 41 0	6 20 0	.....	6 65 20	4 16 49
Class C.								
Restless	1 36 11	1 58 11	2 40 46	3 23 11	6 0 15	.....	5 46 14	4 10 3
Eva	1 36 17	1 57 14	2 44 27	3 28 43	6 60 46	.....	5 44 46	4 9 28
Class D.								
Fleetwing	1 35 42	2 3 24	.....	4 12 0	.....	.....	4 28 9	2 51 27
Lively	1 37 30	2 4 56	.....	3 58 35	.....	.....	4 15 17	2 37 47

Annual Regatta of the Pacific Yacht Club, Tuesday, Sept. 9th.

The start will he from an imaginary line from Mission Rock to Long Bridge, thence to and aronnd etakehoats off Hunters' Point, thence to and aronnd stakeboat off Oakland har, thence to and aronnd stakehoat off Fort Point Wharf, leaving stakeboats on the port hand, thence hack over same course, leaving stakehoats on the starhoard hand.

The starting gun will he fired at 1 o'clock P. M., from Mission Rock. *Ten* minntes will he allowed for crossing the line. Yachts crossing after that, their time will be taken from 1:10.

Yachts will he classified as follows: 1st class—Casco, Halcyon, Lnrline, Aggie, Ariel, Fleur de Lis, Virginia, Nellie. 2d. class—Annie, Whitewing, Eva, Ramhler.

Five prizes, exclnsive of the champion flag, will he awarded: 1st and 2d prize to the 1st and 2d hoats in the first class, with time allowance. 1st and 2d prize to the 1et and 2d hoats in the second class, with time allowauce. Tbe clnh champion prize flag will be awarded to the boat iu either clase, making the best time over the course, with time allowance. A special prize will he given to the hoat making the hest time over the course, independent of time allowance or class.

Regatta Committee: C. O'Connor, Goo. Fritch, J. C. Kelley, S. A. Eldridge, Philip McGoveru.

Hon. James Grant.

We were much gratified to greet our old friend, James Grant, President of the National Trotting Association, at the Golden Gate Fair on Thursday last. It was the first time he has attended a California fair, and he was much pleased with California colts. Still we imagined there was a tinge of disappointment in his tone when he informed us that he supposed it was a race meeting, and notwithstanding the prominent positiou he has occupied for several years in the trotting world his old love for thoroughbreds ia paramount.

Jndge Grant is one of the remarkahle men of the country, wonderful in mental and phyeical forces. Our acquaintance with him dates from 1851, and thirty-three years have made very little change in appearance. We feel ashamed in entering a plea of being too old to carry the weights when we see him with fourteen years difference doing the work of half a dozen men. That he has made a model President of the N. T. A. is so well known and thoroughly recognized that it is superogatory to mention it to those who are familiar with wh' been done since his incumbency.

HERD AND SWINE.

Increaeing the Live Stock Upon the Farm.

It is only after a man has carefully weighed the advantages and disadvantages of tbe two leading systems of hushandry, and put upon competitive trial tbe growing of live stock and the growing of grain for sale, that he can he competent to judge of the advautsges either possesses when compared with the other. It is not stating it incorrectly to say that in live stock farmers have a kind of property that grows the year ronnd, wheress perennial plants and all productive growths from the soil that are not cut from the ground in a few months after planting, are dead property during a considerable portion of the year. It is not an adequate answer to this to ssy that farm stock is profitless during the Winter. If profitless, theu this is owing, not to the necessities of the case, hut rather to tbe cbaracter of the stock, or the mode of keeping, possibly to hoth. If the farm is properly stocked, and the provisions for csre-taking are ss they should be, the feed not stinted, all young animals should grow apace, aud feeding-stock shonld get fat. It is especially true ot breeding animals that the Winter season is one during whicb rapid aud profitahle growth towards maturity of the nnhorn young is made, and like the interest upon a note, or the tax upon the land, the accession to growth goes on night and day alike.

It wonld he wisdom on the part of farmers, if, before chsnging over from a system of growing grain for sale to a system of crop growing for tbe exclusive purpose of feediug ont upon the premises, they would visit one or more of the leading markets, spending, not a day merely in sight seeing, hut days, devoted to a careful stndy of the characteristic points of such animals as sell at top prices. As a rule, they will have seen enough of such as sell at low prices to he familiar with their points. A study of the features of the hetter specimeus of cattle, sheep, and swine can not he concentrated into a day. This is a subject that the average farmer fails to master upon the farm, from hoyhood till gray hairs come npon his hrow, as the live stock upon the average farm furnisbes ample proof, and he can not he expected to fully tske in and digest the lessons in any market in a day, he they, as they nsnally are, ever so pointed. An important cbaracteristic is that which enables an snimal, after proving itself to he ahle to take on flesh rapidly, to carry this flesh to market without undue shrinkage. A careful s tudy of a few car-loads that have heen hanled several hundred miles will hring out the evidences of drooping and shrinkage in some, while others stand erect, take their feed as though they were in their accustomed stall at home, and, hy the general expression of comfort, give evidence of the possession of hardiness of constitution apparent to a practiced eye. So, if farmers would he assured that they have, in stock growing and feeding, a means of profit iu advance of growing grain for sale, they mnst consider the pertinent points, not hy a hasty mode of guessing, hnt hy careful study carried on in the manner mentioned.

It would seem that crops which can he grown and made ready for market in 90 or 120 days, should he profitahle; hut here again the fact comes in, that land kept in use for tillage crops lies idle two-thirds of the year, taxes and the interest npon capital invested accumnlatiug during the eight months of idleness as well as in the four months of productiveuess. The introduction of machinery stimulates to overproduction in manufactures, and it is worth considering how far the facility afforded for hringing certain tillage crops to perfection in a brief period of time influences such free proauction as to often cause a glut in tbe markets, and keep grain helow a price which insures a profit in the growing. It is only in the older-settled couutries, where land has heen for a long time under tillage, that due stress is given to the value of mannre left hy live stock upon the farm; and, ou the other hand, to tbe drain wbich land suffers through growing grain and hay to he fed away from the premises.

At this time, what need is there for any man to stop and consider as to whether cattle, sheep, and swine will pay hetter at the present rates? The fact that is especially worthy of note is tbe remarkably fine prices ohtained for cattle, notwithstanding the impression that the extensive movements made iu the West of late, would result in glutting the market. It would he possihle to create such a glnt witb swine, if, hy general consent, breeders generally over tbe couutry should make a vigorous effort to increase the swine stock to a maximum, aud no epidemic occurred to cut the increase down; hut with cattle it is safe to say there is scarcely a possihility of this. There will certainly not, in the lifetime of any man now living, he a surplus of first-class heef cattle; and as consumption increases *per capita*, as the quality improves, we may continue to look for the nsnal scarcity of good cattle, and, consequently, for profitahle prices for tbese. It is natural tbat men should donht and waver, hnt if success bas not attended grain growing, the product heing grown for sale, to he hauled off the farm, the land heing found to lose its fertility and the purse not to grow full, then it will he well not to change over to another system hecause neighhor A or B has done this with success, without due study, because A or B may he thoroughly conversant with the hnsiness, and no success will attend any hranch of stock hreeding or feeding unless tbere is a proper nnderstanding of the details.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Are the Jerseys "Delicate?"

We constantly see it ststed that the Jersey cow is so delicate she requires the greatest care and protection to carry her through the Winter. The "St. Lambert" family was hred and reared at St. Lamhert, near Montreal, in one of the coldest sections of a cold climate, and where tbe Winter is an exceedingly long one. They had the ordinary care which is hestowed on any breeding herd. Leaving out other familics of Jerseys (with which I seek to draw no comparison), there is no family of cowe in tbe world who show to-day the same hutter capacity aud uuiformity as tbe St. Lambert family. Does thie look as if they had deteriorated under the treatment which any intelligent, humane man will give his cows? If eo, I can only wish all the poor men had a few cows for a dairy herd who have deteriorated in the same way! In tho place of injuring them it has certainly left them with greater butter capacity, it has added to tbeir size (they average from 850 to 1,100 ponade), and it is conceded by all familiar with the family that they bave wonderful constitntions.

To satisfy myself as to the endnrance of the Jersey cows last Winter, I pluced some of my yearling heifers and some imported cows in the barnyard late in October, when the rest of the herd was stabled; some had heen dropped in Canada, others were imported. They were fed in racks, and remained in the barnyard until the Spring, having only an open shed to lie nuder at night.

The yearlings grew to our entire satisfaction, and are now superior in constitution and future dairy promise to those housed, which at tbe time were considered their equals. We found tbat tbe mature cows improved also in constitution, and though their flow of milk did not equal that of those boused, when they calved afresh it increased over that given hefore their wintering out. With us last Winter was an unusually long and severe one; we had continuous sleighing for months and the thermometer was constantly helow zero. It settles to our satisfaction the ahility of the Jersey cow to stand "roughing it." From the Spring till late in October our cows and calves, of more thst four to five mouths old, remain in the pen day and night, no matter how cold or rainy it may he, save when tbe cows are hrought in to milk. In the Winter our stock are all let out in the yard for exercise from an hour to two hours each day, unless there be a drifting heavy snow storm. The tests made this Spring at Oaklands show they have not heen injnred nnder this treatment. One night in Jsuuary last the thermometer stood at twenty-one helow zero. Honeymoon of St. Lamhert dropped a heifer calf at one A. M. It was immedistely taken from its mother, put in a sack on some hsy, carried scross throngh the open yard to the calf pens which had no artificial hest, and lives and thrives to-day to demonstrate to the croakers, (many of whom bave no practical experience of what they write), the entire fallacy of many of the faucied difficnlties with which the owners of the Jersey stock have o contend. Such is our experience in a climate which is admitted to he a trying one to stock, and if I am not misinformed, the fortnnate owners of Jersey stock in the Sunny South experience an eqnally satisfactory result. I say "fortunate owners." In spite of all the denunciations of the little Jersey cow, her progress is eure and steady, and will so continue as in the older States, (where she is hest known from our *actual experience* through her "grades"), she is hest appreciated, and in place of her taking money from the pockets of her owner for her support, she is placing it to her credit in his hank account, for the simple reason she will make more hutter npon less food, and therefore at leas cost than any other hreed of cattle.—*V. E. Fuller, in Country Gentleman.*

Premiums at Petaluma.

CLASS 1—THOROUCHBRED HORSES.

Pat, Carroll, hest stallion, four years old or over, Ironclad.
S. B. Wright, hest stallion, two years old and under three, Harry Peyton.
P. Carroll, hest mare, four years old or over, Nellie.
S. B. Wright, hest mare, two years old and nnder three. Lalla Rookh.
P. Carroll, hest snckling horse colt, Snnday.

CLASS 2—HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Rohert Crane, hest stallion, four years old or over, Silvertail Prince.
T. Skillman, second hest, Tom Cooper.
J. Russel, best stallion, three yeare old and nnder four, Duke de Chartres, Jr.
A. J. Mills, second hest, Dandy.
P. McAuliffe, hest etallion, two years old and under three, Sonoma Boy.
L. A. Devota, hest stallion, one year old and under two, Prince William.
Rohert Crane, second hest, Quimper.
A. J. Mills, hest mare, four years old and over, Juda.
Capt. Harris, second hest, Lena Sawles.
J. R. Rose, hest mare, three years old aud under four, Norma.
J. P. Rodehaver, second hest, Dolly.
T. P. Winters, hest mare, two years old and under three, Florence.
J. R. Rose, hest mare, one year old and under two, Phyllis.
Rohert Crane, hest snckling horse colt, Model.
E. Fiue, second best, Baby.
B. E. Harris, hest suckling, mare colt, Sly Boots.
Petaluma Horse Breeders' Association, best stallion and six colts, Browu Prince.

CLASS 3—FRENCH NORMAN DRAFT HORSES.

T. Skillman, hest stallion, four years old and over, Tornado.
P. McAuliffe, best stallion, three years old aud under four, Young Duke.
W. McLaughlin, hest stallion, two years old and under three, Napoleon.
E. Fine, hest stallion, one year old and under two, Young Rollin.
A. J. Mills, hest mare, four years old or over, Min.
W. K. Rodgere, best mare, three yeare old and under four Fanny.
C. C. Champlin, best mare, two years old and nnder three, Nellie.
Bobert Crane, hest mare, one year old aud nnder two, Maud.
Robert Crane, best suckling horse colt, Lanrent.
J. A. McNear, hest suckling mare colt, no name.
W. K. Rodgers, hest stallion and six colts, Exchange.

CLASS 4—CLYESDALE OR ENCLISH DRAFT HORSES.

Clydesdale Breeders' Association, hest etallion four years old or over, Pointsman,
W. V. Moriu, hest etallion, one year old and under two, Young Pollock.
Wm. Bihler, hest mare, four years old and or over, Doll.
L. W. Walker, hest mare, two years old and nnder three, Jane.
Wm. Bihler, hest enckling horse colt, Petaluma.

CLASS 5—BEST CALIFORNIA DRAFT STALLION.

W. K. Rodgers, Napa Chief.

CLASS 6—ROADSTERS.

P. J. Shafter, best stalliou, four years old or over, Rustic.
F. Needham, hest stallion, three years old aud under four, Connemara.
Dan Brown, hest etallion, two years old and under three, Judge Overton.
S. Sperry, hest mare, four years old or over, Dehonair.
Wm. Bihler, best mare, two years old and under three, Mattie.

CLASS 7—STANDARD TROTTERS.

H. H. Helman, best stallion, four years old and over, Miltou R.
A. H. Abbott, best stallion, tbree yeare old and nnder four, Standard.
T. T. Uuckless, best stallion, one year old and under two, A. P.
H. H. Helman, best mare, four years old or over, Maud Medium.
T. T. Unckless, hest mare, three years old and under four, Eureka Patcben.
Dan Brown, best mare, one year old and under two, Elise.

CLASS 8—CARRIAGE AND SADDLE HORSES AND JACKS.

Ben Harris, hest matched csrriage team, 16 hands or over, owned and nsed hy one person as such.
H. P. Brainerd, hest single hnggy horse, King.
L. W. Walker, second hest, Logan.
Capt. Ben Harris, hest saddle horse, three distinct gaits, Leo.
J. A. Palmer, second hest, Billy.
S. Scott, hest Jack, Blackbird.
S. Scott, hest Jennet, Fanny.

CLASS 9—THOROUCHBRED CATTLE.

S. Scott, best Durham hnll, fonr years old or over, Mszourka's Royal Oxford.
John Lynch, hest Durham hull, one year old and nnder two, Marin Duke.
John Lynch, hest Dnrham hnll calf, Sonoma Chief.
S. Scott, hest Durham cow, four years old or over, Alice Gray.
S. Scott, hest cow, three years old and nnder fonr, Gem.
S. Scott, hest Durham heifer one year old and under two, Lady Oxford.
S. Scott, hest Dnrham heifer calf, Oxford Belle.
J. R. Rose, hest Devon hull, fonr years old and over, Curly John.
J. R. Rose, hest Devon hnll, two years old and nnder three, Long John.
J. R. Rose, hest Devon hull, one year old and nnder two, Short John.
J. R. Rose, hest Devon calf, Cheap John.
J. R. Rose, hest Devon oow, fonr years old or over. Rnhy.
J. R. Rose, hest Devon cow, three years old and nnder four, Lola.
J. R. Rose, hest Devon heifer, two years old and nnder three, Wildflower.
J. R. Rose, hest Devon heifer, one year old and nnder two, Roxy.
J. R. Rose, best Devon heifer calf, Lucilla.
J. R. Rose, hest Devon herd of not less than six animals, Curly John and family.
F. C. De Loug, hest Alderney hull, four years old or over, Gen. Thomas.
Wm. D. Bliss, hest Alderney hnll, three years old and nnder fonr, William of Scitnate.
S. S. McCne, hest Alderney hnll, two years old and nnder three, La Hirci's Boy.
Wm. D. Bliss, hest Alderney hnll calf, Nsntasket.
F. C. De Loug, hest Alderney cow, fonr years old or over, Fashion.
P. J. Shafter, hest Alderney cow, three years old and nnder four, Juliette.
P. J. Shafter, best Alderney heifer, two years old and under tbree, Jeannette.
Wm. D. Bliss, hest Alderney heifer, one year old and under two. Yolo.
F. C. De Long, hest Alderney heifer calf, Celia.
F. C. De Long, hest Alderney herd of eix animals, Gen. Thomas and six cows.
Geo. Bement, hest Ayrshire hnll, fonr years old or over, Archie.
Geo. Bement, best Ayrshire hull three years old and nnder four, Young Melancton.
Geo. Bement, hest Ayrshire hull two yeare old and nnder three, Hector.
Geo. Bement, hest Ayrehire hnll one year old and nnder two, San Mateo.
Geo. Bement, hest Ayrshire hnll calf, Clipper.
Geo. Bement, hest Ayrshire cow four yeare old or over, Lady Faxon.
Geo. Bement, hest Ayrshire cow three years old and nuder four, Highland Mary.
Geo. Bement, hest Ayrshire heifer two years old and nnder three, Syhil.
Geo. Bement, hest Ayrshire heifer, one year old and nnder two, Marian.
Geo. Bement, hest Ayrshire heifer calf, Syhilla.
Geo. Bement, hest Ayrshire herd of 6 animals, Archie and 6 cows.
Mrs. E. D. Knott, hest Holstein hnll, four years old or over, Anson.
Mrs. E. D. Knott, hest Holstein hnll calf, Logan.
Capt. Wm. Kohl, hest Hereford hull, two years old and under three, Vanguard.
Capt. Wm. Kohl, hest Hereford bnll calf, Duke of Normandy.
Capt. Wm. Kohl, hest Hereford cow, three years old and under four, Violet 2d.
Capt. Wm. Kohl, hest Hereford heifer, two years old and under three, Tidy 10th.
Capt. Wm. Kohl, hest Hereford heifer calf, Mary 3d.

CLASS 10—GRADED.

W. F. Bowman, hest hnll fonr years old or over, Eureka Jake.
A. C. Shelton, best hnll one year old and nnder two, Billy Sharon.
A. C. Shelton, hest bnll calf, Jndge Tyler.
W. F. Bowman, hest cow three years old and under fonr, Lady Fawnetta.
A. C. Shelton, beet heifer one year old aud under two, Althea.
A. C. Shelton, hest heifer calf, Rosette.

CLASS 11—THOROUCHBRED SHEEP.

E. W. Woolsey, hest Spanish ram; E. Mills, second heet.
E. W. Woolsey, best five Spanish ewes; E. Mills, eecond hest.
E. Mills, best five Spanish ram lambs; E. W. Woolsey, second hest.
E. Mills, best five Spanish ewe lambs; E. W. Woolsey, second hest.
R. H. Crane, best Shropshire ram.
R. H. Crane, hest Shropshire ewes.
R. H. Crane, hest Southdown ram; Geo. Bement, eecond best.
R. H. Crane, hest five Southdown ewes; Geo. Bemeut, second best.
R. H. Crane, hest five Sonthdown ram lambs.
R. H. Crane, best Sonthdown ewe lambs.

CLASS 12—SWINE.

V. Sartori, heat Berkshire boar.
P. J. Shafter, hest Berkshire sow.
R. H. Crane, best Poland China hoar.
R. H. Crane, best Poland China sow.
P. J. Shafter, best five pige of any hreed.'

CLASS 13—PURE BRED POULTRY.

Mrs. Wm. Hill, heet pair Buff Cochins.
S. Shaver, best pair Plymonth Rocks.
J. Bowles, hest pair White Leghorns.
S. Shaver, best pair Brown Leghorns.
T. B. Carey, hest pair Black-breasted Games.
T. B. Carey, best pair Brown Red Games.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Turcoman Horses.

A small convoy of Turcomen horses, coneisting of three maree end three etallions, was recently imported iuto France from Merv, the race from which they spring heving, it is alleged, deecended from the meres of Mehomet. It is stated that the prophet sent two of his mares to Mecca and two to Merv, those sent to the former places founding the Arab mce and those to the latter the Tnrcoman. The fundamental qnalities of these horsee ere, on the one hand, swiftness, and on the other, good disposition and endnrance. Their constitution renders them fit for work under which other enimele would sink, while, after proper training, they are frequently used by the Turcomaus on the rececourse, the speed they ettein being marvellous. They will travel from Merv to Khiva, about 270 miles, in four days, sometimes doing it in three, the weight of the rider and his beggage often reaching es much as eleven to fourteen stone, while the food consumed by the animele is very small indeed. The Turcomans end Arahs are careful in their inqniries when purchasing a horse, bnying none without knowing all about its antecedents as well es its performances. Any anxious buyer putting seerching qnestions to a seller on these points will find it e most difficnlt thing to secure what he wants without peying deerly for it, and especially in this case with regerd to the purchase of mares. The two branchee of thie race of horses—the Arab and the Turcoman—ere elmost unknown to us, which is not to be woudered at considering the pencity of informatiou existing with regard to them. The Arab is perticulerly remerkable for its stature and the harmonions elegance of its form, while everyone who is well acqnainted with it edmits that it possesses en immense force of concentretion. The English thoroughbred horse has been said to he an Areb modified by climete, food, employment and breeding, and whose force of concentration has been substituted by a force of expension which has given it a new form. It hes preserved, observes a writer in the *Journal Pratique*, a grand moral power, but its body is so superior to the "wheels" weekened by elongation, ere not capeble of mnch resistence, and are fit only for the short runs of the tnrf, prolonged efforts being out of the question. The Arah will carry heavy loeds for considerable distances: his brother, the Tnrcoman, will carry qnite ee heavy bnrdens and jnst es far, besides going over the grennd more quickly. In his appearence the Turcoman recalls, more than the Arah, the English horse of the preseut dey. He is light, has an elegent body, and althongh the limbe are long, the general structure has a solid eppeerance. There is a considerable distance from the neck to the tail, and no horse exhibits longer lines or a more complete indication of activity and real energy. Its ribs are large, well sprung and neat, its muscles strong, the whole form and movements of the animal teetifying to the fect that it is one pre-eminently nseful where great and snsteined activity is required. In providing hie horse with excellent lnnge the hreeder of the Tnrcomen has had the good sense to give to him, in eddition, limbs, of which he makes coreful end good use. He takes long strides, thus covering mnch grennd at once, and in this way he will run as long as desired. While, however, he is a good animal for hard work, and will not stick at difficulties, it mnst not be forgotten that this obedience to the will of his owner is only brought abont by a gradual and complete conrse of training. It is this type of horse which has been recently imported into France. The importers consider them to be most nseful for breeding purposee, and they endeavored to have their admission entered in the Stud book, hut the authorities seeing no mention of the Tnrcoman in a certaiu order of theire made in March of last year, refused to enter it, mnch to the annoyance of the gentlemen referred to.

The temptation to see what a colt can do in the way of trotting, when first haruessed and work on the road, has been the ruination of many a promising yonng horse. After a horse has been tanght to keep the road and can be urged into a trot by the driver, it is a rare one indeed who does not want to know what his prospective yonng steed can do, and the fact that he might be a wonderfully speedy fellow prompts the driver to try to make the discovery, aud nine times ont of teu the horse is more or less injured by the experiment. A colt heing trotting bred is assurance enough, in these days of apparent perfection in breediug, that it can and will trot a good gait if developed; hut the time to try to develop that gait ie not when it is in the most awkward position of its life, with everything connected with it entirely new and strange, and it ie unaccnstomed to be in honde as it is by the eurroundings of harness and ehafts. The first thing to teach a colt to make a good driver, ie to strike and keep a good eqnare gait and not to allow it to wriggle and weave as colts are apt to do when pressed to a faster gait than they fall into. While it is desirous to develop the speed of a colt, it should be remembered that it requires time to do it, and a more fitting place than on the big road in a heavy buggy or awkward breaking cart. Don't ruin the fnture horse by catering to the delusive idea of knowing what he can do before he shonld be expected to do anything.

Some time ago an English exchange reported the burning of a stable belonging to a tramway company and the deetruction of a number of horses by the attendants not being ahle to releese them before they were destroyed. It ie aleo sngeested the idea of devising eome plan whereby, in case of fire, all the horses in a stable might be set free by the turning of a handle or moving of a bar on the ontside of the stable. The suggestion is a good one and one which is certainly not impracticahle, and might be experimented upon by eome of onr horsemen or even farmers who are in the habit of keeping large numbers of horses in stahles during the Winter eason. There are enongh horses perish in fires in the United Statee in a year to pay for a great many such contrivances, not to say anything abont the suffering it would prevent, which should not be the least part of the object of such an appliance. In building stablee and barne the egress ie generally overlooked, which should not be the ease. Some way of getting horees from a etahle ehould be made, and it often can he done at but little expense.

No domsticated animai is subjected to euch eevere usage, when old age has come to it, as the horse. It ie made to take a full ehare of the team work, as when in best of vigor, and travel all day beside the young and eupple; and further than this, if there is an ill-fitting collar or harness the old horee must wear it, for the day of taking pride in his appearance ie past. This ueage, with the stahle neglect, whioh is likely to follow, the old servant is jaded ont and dickered off to eome inhuman master who soon pounds him ont of existence.

One Reason for Breeding Good Horses.

While in a large city—one noted for its good horses—not long since, I was sitting at a hotel idling away an hour or two waiting for a train. Sitting near two or three gentlemen I plainly overheard their conversation, and being compelled to listen to them I soon discovered that they were large horse buyers. They were evidently viewing the field over, preperatory to making trips into the different perts of tbe country to iuvest in as good horses as they conld find for heavy henling end light driviug purposes. Each one seemed to understand his business thoroughly, aud during their conversation it was plain to he seen that they all knew where the best of each class of horses were to be found. One esserted that he would pay $50 more for a horse coming from e certain district than for one coming from any other point, for he knew that for the past ten or fifteen years there had been eeverel noted stallions used on the stud in that district, and the influence of these stellions could he plainly seen on every horse in that district. The argument being produced by another that all the horses were not likely to be descendents of these horses, he admitted that fact, but contended thet there was uot a young horse in all that country but whet was better on account of these horses doiug service there. He claimed that the farmers who had uot used the horses he referred to were inflnenced by their good work, and that they all took more pride in their horse stock in consequence of it. Another asserted thet he had three poiuts in the country which he visited aunually and semi-annually, and at which places he paid out eech yeer thousands end thousands of dollars for horses, that he snpposed he never would have visited in the world if it had not been for the influence of a good stallion or two thet had been iu service et these different places for severel yeers past. These remarks set me to thiukiug, and I have not thought of the breeding end raising of horses since without recurring to this. If onr city buyers and horse hnyers in generel watch the matter this closely, then why not ettract their atteution at once by introdncing good horses. If we can find a profitahle merket for our good horses the stock of poor horses will in time wear out, end it need not he long until we can heve an improved set of horses without any exceptions. The fect thet we can get good prices for our good horses is no reeson why we ehould sell them all, hut we can get more money out of them, and still retein a part for breeding purposes, than if we were to sell a larger proportion of scrubs. This is a matter of importance, end affects every one more or less who owns e horse. I hope to see the day when horse buyers will uot have to stndy the field over so carefnlly and select a few points out of a district which onght to furuish enough first class horses for ell the cities in the United States.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

Horses vs. Cattle.

Heving been watching the markets for some time, and seeing thet the prices for the former ere increasing while the latter ere steadily decreasing, I have thought that it wonld he a good way for fermers to keep for their own use on the farm none hut good-sized dreft mares. It is known by all thet a mare can and will do ahont as mnch work ae a horse and raise a good colt beside. In reising colts one has to be a little more careful than with calves, hnt wheu it comes to stabling one can put about as many colts of same age in a shed as calves. The cost of raising a colt will not vary far from that of a calf, except when it comes to etall-feeding cattle, when they will need and consume ahout twice the amount of corn to fatten them as it will require to keep the colt in good order.

Then when it comes to the disposal of the horse one can always get about twice as many dollars for a good three-year-old colt as for a steer of the same age. It is very true, thongh, that if yon have a hip knocked down or an eye knocked out, the colt will not bring any more than the aforesaid eteer. For a steer will make just as good beef without any eye as with one. But wonld it not be best for farmers not to raise too mnch of any one thing? And the time has ahont come when the over-productiou of wheat and cattle is not far off. Would it not be well for many farmers that are just commencing to hegin with a few good brood mares, and raise some fine colts and get a nice price for them, than for all to raise a few colts and e great many calves? One of my neighhors sold two three-year-old colts lest Winter for $450, or $225 per head. Now a good Shorthorn steer three years old past, ready for market, weight 1,700 ponnds, would only have brought $85. I think this a good showing in favor of good blooded horses.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

An exchange contains the following practical views concerning shying horses: The practice in vogue among nine-tenths of the human family with horses that shy or scare at some unnatural object at the road-side, only makes the horse worse instead of causing him to forget the habit. When the horse pricks up his ears and begins to show signe of fright, the common practice is to rein his head directly towarde the object which has caueed his fright, and ride or drive him right up to it. Often the lash is used eeverely to enforce thie, and the poor, trembling beast is made to walk right up to the object, he hie fear what it will. This adds doubly to the frightful impression first formed and rivets it to the animal's memory, and instead of being broken of the habit, it becomes worse and worse every time this is repeated. The best way to get a horse to quit his tricks, is to nse every poesible effort to divert hie attention from whatever he takes fright at. This is done by tightening the rein next the object, then drawing hard on the other, thus bringing the head round in the opposite direction and caneing him to look away from the scare-crow. By practicing this method it will he seen that the animal ie made to forgot the object of fright. A eaddle horee may ho broken of the pernicious habit in thie mauner with ease. Driving horses are not eo eaeily managed, yet it can be done.

Big head is usually due to ill-health, and especially conecquent impaired nutrition of the hones. Feed well on boiled oats and barley, allowing little hay, and that cut and damped. Work very moderately. Rub tho ewelling with a mixture in equal parts of iodine and mercurial ointments, repeating thie daily, and euepending it only when thore is much irritation. Give deily a tonic ball or powdor containing the following ingredients:

Carbonate of iron,	2 drams.
Bi-carhonate of soda,	2 drame.
Powdered gentian,	4 drams.

Horses are not injured hy labor any more than men, and it is only hy exposure, over exertion and neglect that they become jaded out et a time when they ehould be in their beet conditiou for usefnlnees. When men leern to be humane for the hlessings that come from it, which is alweye a paying incentive, in hoth the satisfaction it affords and the money profit, there will be less "scrnb" horsee in our conntry. A horse should uot be old until he ie twenty at leest, and there ere many instances where they have kept their vigor far beyond these yeare in the hands of oarefnl masters.

It is said thet a hreed of trotting oxen exists in Hungery, with extra long legs, end that they can travel ten miles an hour. I would like to witness that improbable feat. The fleetest iu our conntry are the red eort iu Connecticnt, supposed to he a higb cross of the Devon. A pair of theee is occasionally found that can trot six miles easily in a single hour. The Hnngarian oxen are white or light gray, and have long straight horns, instead of curving gracefully up like those of the Devon.—*Sandila.*

POULTRY.

Concerning Poultry Disease.

Canses.—With some things iu life the effect is so fer from the cause that we are ofteu driven to onr wits' end to find the connecting link, hut where poultry dieeases are concerned, cause and effect are not far epart. When disease first appears among a flock of fowls the poultry keeper ought to at once escertain end remove the cause, for it is almoet useless to doctor sick fowls if the conditione which produced the disease are kept undisturbed.

Filth in some form or other is the prime canse of eome of the worst ills that afflict chicken flesh, and it surely aggravatee all ponltry diseases. This filth may be in the air, or it may be in the food and drink, but wherever it is, or in whetever form taken in the system, it will eurely cause disease.

Dampness is another direct cause of disease. It does not hurt fowls to run about in the rain, provided they heve a dry house to go to when they get tired of paddling ebont in the wet, bnt it does hurt them to roost in a honse that is alwaye demp. The poultry-raiser who keeps fowls in damp houses must expect to fight roup, canker, colds, sore eyes, diptheria, gout, rheumatism, consumption.

Roosting in draughts is also responsible for many of the ills enumereted above. Fowls that roost in the tree-tops right through the Winter never take cold; it is the current of air that comes through some crack or crevice and strikes the fowls while on the roost that ceuses the mischief.

Strange fowls sometimes introduce disease iuto a healthy flock. The careless poultry-keeper buys a breeding cock, or perheps a few hens, and at once tnrus them loose emong hie old stock; in a short time there is an outbreak of ronp or cholera, and "nohody knows where it came from."

Lack of vigor on the part of the breeding cocks, or hens, or both, is the one great cause of taking off many chicke and young fowls.

Lice often kills chicks ontright, and while they mey not actually kill older fowls, or even cause disease, it is qnite certain that fowls whose vitality has been lowered by the loss of blood consequnent upon the presence of lice in great numhers are the first victims to any poultry disease that comes elong.

The "onnce of prevention."—The ground location of a poultry-house must be well drained, either naturelly or artificially, and the honse itself must he well lighted, well ventilated, large enough to accommodate the desired number of fowls without crowding, warm in Winter, cool in Summer, and thoroughly clean at all timee. The fowls are to he of healthy stock to begin with, and only the best kept over each year for next season's breeders. Fowls that are very much over or nnder size, those that seem "weakly like," and those that have recovered from an attack of roup, cholera, or any serious disease should never be used as breeders. Let the food he fresh and wholesome and sufficient in quantity to keep the fowls in good condition. Under-feeding and over-feeding shonld alike he avoided. Shrunken grain may be nsed for poultry food, bnt musty and mouldy grain and sour meal should not be fed—especially in warm weather, and never unless it be well cooked. Keep pure water where the fowls can have access to it et all times, and the ponltry house shonld never be without a snpply of gravel, lime, and charcoal. Fowls and chicks must be kept free from lice, but to accomplish this too severe remedies must not he used, especially npon chicks. Every year the old "lard, sulphur, and coal oil" remedy for lice goes the rounds of the agricultural press, and it kills more chickens than it ever cured. When strauge fowls are hronght npon the premises, no matter if they come from the yards of some "noted breeder," keep them apart from the other fowls until you are sure they are all right. Do uot dose your fowls with any of the preparations so extensively advertised to "keep fowls in good health." I speak from years of practical experience in caring for poultry when I say thet fowls can he "kept in good health" from the time the chick leaves the shell until the grown fowl is sent to pot or to market, without administering one drop of medicine. Unless some contagious disease is present among the flock or in the immediate neighborhood, preventive medicines are worse than useless. Close attention to all the wants of the fowls, and also to the eanitary conditions of the honso and yard, will do more toward preventing disease thau all the poultry pills, powdere, tonics, etc., in the universe.

The "pound of cure."—Long experience as the "family doctor" for all the ponltry flocks in the neighborhood, has convinced me it don't pay to fuss much with fowls that are really sick. In the *Prairie Farmer* of July 5th, T. D. B. says: "When a chicken is noticed to have anything wrong with it that we do not nnderstand, it is immediately killed and huried very deep," and I can recommend his method as the quickest, safest, and surest way of doctoring sick fowls. As he says, you may kill chickens that would be all right in a few days, but the farmer or poultry-raiser who keepe fowle in large numbers cannot afford to run tho risk. When tho disease is euspected or known to be roup or cholera, let tho killing of the affected ones he followed by a thorongh disinfection of the premises, and a daily use of disinfectants until several days after the disappearance of the last symptoms of tho disease.—*Prairie Farmer.*

If there ie one season more than another in which tho stablee require to he kept clean and neat it is during tho heatod term. The heat causes tho ammonia to rise more freely, the filth attracts a greater number of flies, which annoy tho horses, and everything seems to combine to make a stable detestable which is not kept in good condition. White-washing the walls and stalls and scattering lime about where the manure accumulates and where the horses cannot lie down upon it will he found heneficial, and it will have the effect of driving away the flies.

FISH.

On Snnday last, the Walton Fishing Clnb held their last trip for the season, and we had the pleasure of partaking of their hospitality. The occasion was marked hy the nsual merriment among the members, and kind attention to visitors. After starting from Washington Street wharf, at the official hour, all dispatch was made to Alcatraz, where fishing commenced immediately, and was very successful for an hour or two. This time. Dr. Hughes and ourselves managed to capture the prizes for first and second fish, but it was a combined plot, and executed so deftly and successfully that we do not intend to give the thing away. Brother Barry, who is the only mean man in the crowd, tried his best, or worst, to keep the second fish from ns, but we got away with him. In counting over the six-bits, all in ten and five cent pieces, we found the amount short five cents, and two bad coins. It remains for Brother Pitcher, the Secretary, to rise and explain, as he was custodian of the coin. The lunch, nnder the supervision of Commissary John Muller, was magnificent, the ducks and coffee being the best we have tasted for a long time. The remnant of the pickle supply, also very fine, was immediately confiscated by Brother Fogg. This time he did not risk detection and exposure by putting them in his overcoat pockets, but like Napoleon the Great, took them by right of conquest, or in other words because he got his hands npon them. What a liking for pickles Brother Fogg has, to be snre. After lnnch we had to wait qnite a time for the breeze, which we devoted to a nap, while others enjoyed an open-ocean swim. When we did catch the breeze on the edge of the channel, it came to ns lovingly and gave ns all we wanted. Good lord, how the Elia did jnmp and bnck coming home; bnt she is a grand sea-boat for all that. On reaching the line of wharves the wind died ont, so the nsnal sail to South San Francisco to see the jolly Brother Baile home, had to be abandoned. Thia did not annoy us for our nnseamanlike stomach was qnite disorganized all day, and we were well pleased to get on *terra firma* for good. Altogether it was a most pleasant, fraternal, jolly day, and everybody, not sea-sicky like ourselves, enjoyed themselves hugely. We often wonder whether any mortal man snffers on the water as we do. Nevertheless, for the many kindly acts of the clnb to ns personally, we bid them all a most cordial farewell nntil next year, when we again hope them the same happy band of brothers as ever.

Seining Lake Temescal.

Laat Friday we joined the members of the California Sportsmen's Clnb, Messrs. Lohse, Mitchell, Adams and Deniston, to witness this operation. The catch amonnted to abont 600, the fish being small. If large fish are to be canght, the lake must be seined at night. Two moderate-sized fish were canght with smaller ones in their month, and the honses all smashed ready for swallowing. This ahows conclusively where the small fish go to. The clnb aeined the lake again last Thursday. The stock taken goes to Lake Merced.

A gentleman who lately returned from the npper Sacramento, atates that Chinamen make a practice daily of nsing giant powder to kill fish in the river near where he was, more especially in the vicinity of the Sacramento bridge, above Redding, and near the Soda Springa. Great nnmbers of dead fish, which the Celestiala fail to secnre, can be seen in the river.

Of conrse they wonld not be Chinamen if they did not do this grievons rascality; neither would the law officers of the district be Americans, if they did not allow them to do so with impunity. How mnch do the Chinamen give to be left unmolested in their raacality?

An examiuation of Columhia river salmon atatistics, shows that from the inception of packing in 1866 to the close of the season in 1884, nineteen years, there have been packed 6,310,658 cases, with a value of $34,450,600. This indicatea the enormous amonnt of fiah that has been canned from the Columbia river, and aalmon can now be found in every market in the civilized world.

If our aea lions were destroyed as they ought to be our coast snpply of salmon wonld be doubled. Other fish accordingly. Our Snpervisors might attend to this matter.

There aeems to be an epidemic among the fiah in the San Joaquin River and the alonghs in the vicinity of that stream. The shore along the stream where the water has receded is found to be covered with dead fiah of all kinds. The fatal disease makes its appearance in the shape of black spots found about the gilla and body of the fish. Even gold fish in glasa globes have died with it. So have the fish in the Sierra lakes near Truckee.

At Point Diablo on Sunday, Mr. Warters caught an immense number of large smelt, many going over a pound each.

The action of the Directors of the Spring Valley Water Works, in withdrawing the permit system is quite right, though it makes the just suffer for the meanness of the unjust. Their confidence has been shamefully abused by one or two men receiving their liberality, who previously stood very low in public estimation.

The Bay fishing has been better this week all round. From Oakland to Yellow Bluff good catches have been made. Some attribute this to the clear water in the hay. We imagine it was because the fish were in the humor.

Flounders are again biting at the Saucelito drawbridge. A party from the city last Sunday caught a nice lot, three of which weighed 9 pounds and over.

Trout fishing is beginning to wane, although the catches lately in different sections have been good.

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Gardens.

A remarkably fine performance has been given here during the week. In addition to the Spanish Students, whose music is ever agreeable and seems to lose none of its attractions for our people, the novelties have been Miss O. T. Kimball, direct from Boston, and the Nashville Students, also direct from the East. Both in their lines have made a decidedly favorable impression. Miss Kimball has a fine, clear, strong, musical soprano voice, thoroughly cultivated, which she uses with ease, grace and power. She is decidedly the best concert singer we have heard for some time, whether in operatic selections or ballad. The Nashville Students, in their line, are perfect. They modestly assert their ability to sing classical music, but their mission, they say, is to show us in actual life the children of bondage on the plantation. They do so most truthfully and efficiently—more so, indeed, than it was ever our lot to witness before. Their singing and acting are unexceptionally good. In minstrelsy, we have mostly buffoonery, in genuine negroes vulgarity. The Nashville troupe are colored people, but they act and sing with a cultivation and refinement that cannot be excelled. Their plantation mirth is so genuine and catching that one feels like giving a dollar to join them on the stage. Miss Sawyer is the soprano and Miss Walker, the comic genius of the crowd. She is wonderfully good. The houses have been large, and the encores warm and earnest. If Miss Kimball and the Nashvilles avoid repeating themselves all the time, as is too often the case, they will be quite successful. Mr. Walters deserves great credit for his enterprise.

Mr. Sawyer, who occupies the piano, is really a musical genius, an able and accomplished accompanist, always thoroughly faithful to the vocalists. He is also a brilliant executionist.

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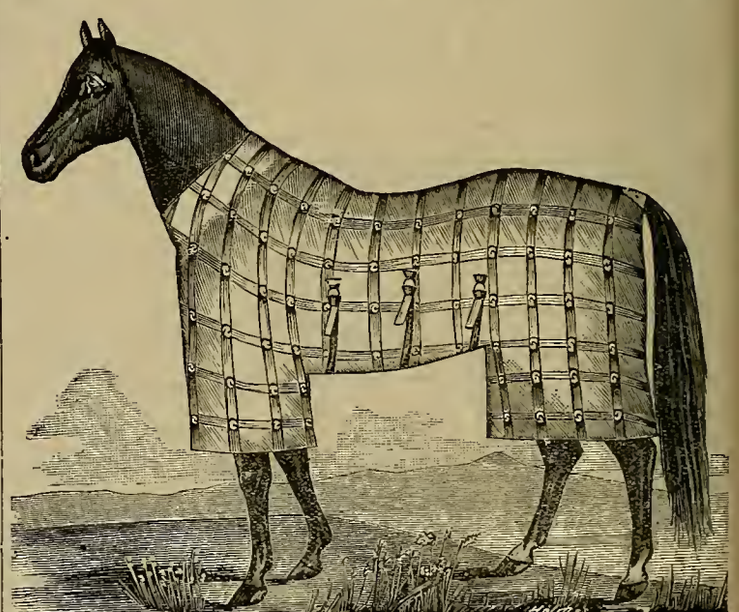

Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip 1, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, where by the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

The right to make clothing in the United States will be sold on a royalty. Apply to the patentee,

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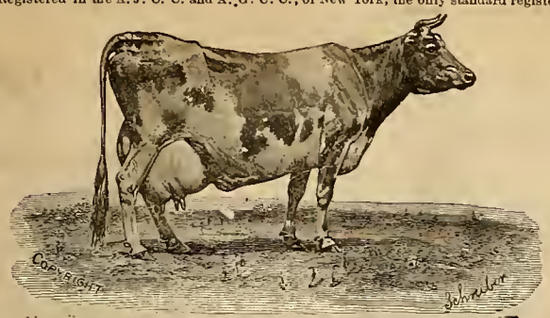
Registered in the A. J. C. C. and A., G. C. C., of New York, the only standard register.



Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25 lbs 4 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week.

A grandson of above cow is now in use in the Yerba Buena. This herd won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Silver Cloud and Eurotas strains; also large selections from the Islands, without regard to cost. He has interest in Eastern herds of 200, at the head of which stand only living son of Jersey Belle, Romeo de Bonair, (87½ per cent. Mary Ann's blood), and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each.

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Far Superior to Leather. Warranted Not Affected by Oil or Grease

One Set Will Outwear Three or Four Sets of the Best Pressed Leather Washers. Ask Dealers for the "Vulcanized Fibre Washers."

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE LIST,

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—OF—

MULES.

BY ORDER OF J. T. SIMMS, AT

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THURSDAY, Sept. 25, during the Fair,

Fifty Head of fine, likely Mules, large and serviceable. To be sold without reserve.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

116 Montgomery Street,

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GREY HOUNDS

FOR SALE. THREE BRACE PUPS. ONE OUT OF Champion Clio (Badger-Fan) x Champion Doublehot (Riot Act-Sunflower). One ont of Champion School Girl (Schooltellow-Bedfellow x Sol Fa), and one out of Begonia (Bornademon-Belladonna) by Champion Bouncing Boy, (sire Walton Lad dam by Clydesdale-Cremorne). Price at three months, express prepaid to S. F. $75 per brace. All are black or black and white, very strong, healthy and sound. Begonia's saplings auctioned day before Waterloo Meet £23 2s each. The three last imported April 1884, Girl from Earl Sefton, Boy from W. Mason, and Begonia from R. H. Bartlett. All have won in England with good success, and are for sale at $200 each. Speed, blood and form unsurpassed. They won two firsts, one V. H. C., and four specials, N. Y. 1884, beating the Champions.

H. W. HUNTINGTON,
148 South Eighth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Deer Hound Pups

FOR SALE.

THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

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The Annual

STATE FAIR

—AT—

Sacramento,

CALIFORNIA,

COMMENCES

SEPT. 8th, 1884,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

THE NEW EXPOSITION BUILDING, one of the largest and most commodious in the United States, will be occupied for the first time. It embraces 124,000 square feet of floor space, of which 45,600 feet is in the Main Hall, 12,000 feet in Horticultural Hall, 12,000 feet in Machinery Hall, 12,000 feet in Industrial Hall, 12,000 feet in the Art Gallery, 12,800 feet in Conservatories and 17,600 feet in the Promenade Galleries.

Space Should be Procured at Once,

As applications are being received daily. A 150-horse-power engine will furnish power free of charge. Articles for exhibition transported free to and from the Exhibition by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

No Such Opportunity Has Ever Been Offered to Exhibit the Agricultural Mechanical and Industrial Products of Our State.

—o—

THE AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY

Will be made by counties, and promises to eclipse any exhibition ever made of California's principal resources. This fine exhibit will be forwarded to the World's Fair at New Orleans at the close of this exhibition.

The Exhibition Building will open MONDAY EVENING, September 8th, and close September 20th, 1884.

THE LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT

at the Park will be opened THURSDAY, September 11th and close September 20th.

☞ Any further information can be had upon application to the Secretary, from whom Premium Lists may be obtained.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary, Sacramento.

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

SAN MATEO

—AND—

Santa Clara County

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

No. 5,

—TO BE HELD AT—

San Jose, Cal.

—ON—

September 29th & 30th

—AND—

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

INCLUSIVE.

Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th—First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

H. Stover, s g Qnehec, 6 years, hy Norfolk—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones, h h Forest King, hy Monday—Ahhie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, hy Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, blk m Dotty Dimple, hy Ben Wade--unknown.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Premium, aged, hy Castor—unknown.
W. Kelly, h g Jou Jon, hy Monday—Plaything.
J. S. Adams, m Aunt Betsy, hy Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson, h h Jim Douglas, hy Wildidle--Yolone.
W. Boots, ch g Rohin, hy Boh Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin, h c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.

No. 2—Running; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

Matt Storn, h f Belle of the Lake, hy Wheatley—Janett.
Hill & Gries, h c Arthur H., hy Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, Mischief, hy Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
G. Pacheco, Mamie D., hy Wheatley—Lodi.

No. 3—Running; two mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 25th.

Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, hy Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, h c Bachelor, hy Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
G. Pacheco, hr g Garfield, hy Langford—hy Lodi.
W. L. Applehy, h s Patrol, hy Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
W. Boots, hr c Padre, hy Thad Stevens—Gipsy.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30th—Second Day.

No. 4, trotting, 3-minnte class, did not fill, and we snbstitute in its stead a purse of $500 for 2:35 class, divided, $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third. Entries to close Augnst 19th.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.

E. M. Fry, h g Arah, hy Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton,
A. Waldenstein, h g Albert W., hy Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. B. McDonald, b s Brigadier, hy Happy Medium, dam Lady Turner.
J. W. Donathan, g g Allen Roy, hy Patchen Vernon, dam unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith, h m Manon, hy Nutwood.
Pat Farrell, h g Vanderlynn, hy G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 6—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

J. M. Learned's h s Adrian, hy Reliance, dam Adriana Armstrong & Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr.—pedigree unknown.
E. V. Spencer's h m Belle Spencer, hy Black Ralph, dam by Langford.
H. McGregor's g g Centre, hy Sultan, dam Belleview Maid.
I. De Turk's h s Anteeo, hy Electioneer, dam Columbine.
W. Bourke's h g Johnnie, hy Auctioneer Johnnie, dam unknown.
Pat Farrell's h s Marin, hy Quinn's Patchen, dam unknown.
W. F. Smith's blk g Thapsin, hy Berlin, dam Lady Hnbhard.
Thos. McEvoy's h g Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy—pedigree unknown.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Running; half mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second.

H. Stover's s g Quehec, hy Norfork—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle; pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Premium, hy Castor.
J. W. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, hy Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson's h h Jim Douglas, hy Wildidle—Yolone.
A. A. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., hy Jordan—unknown.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

Delaney & Ayres' s m Trade Dollar, by Norfork Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, hy Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
W. Kelly's h g Jou Jou, hy Monday—Plaything.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, hy Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.
A. A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson.
Chas. H. Thomas' s s Balboa, hy Norfork—Maggie Dale.
O. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,200; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

E. B. Johnston's h h Belshaw, by Wildidle unknown $400.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday. $800.
G. Howson's ch h Rondo, by Norfork—Belmont. $500.
W. Boots' h f, hy Bob Wooding—Gladiola. $500.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25, second $15 third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

G. W. Baylis, h g James H., pedigree unknown.
Ell Fry, b g Rob Roy, hy Gen Benton, dam Nettie.
W. Dudly, s h John Freenor, hy Orickson, dam unknown.
San Mateo Stock Farm, h s Guy Wilkes, hy George Wilkes, dam hy Mambrino Patchen.
Pat Farrell, h s Menlo, hy Nutwood.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.

L. D. Babb, b m Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
J. C. Simpson, h c Antevolo, hy Electioneer, dam Columbine.
G. W. James, b g Peyton, hy Electioneer, dam Miss Peyton.
W. F. Smith, b f Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Chas. H. Thomas, g s Pope Leo, hy Romero, dam hy Crichton.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 lbs. weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 lbs.; purse $300; $90 to first, $15 to second, $45 to third horse.

Pacing Race; 2:25 class; purse $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third. Five to enter and three to start. Same to take place during the fair; date to be decided on hereafter.

Jno. O'Rourke, b m Little Em.
J. C. Tryon, h g Prince.
M. F. Odel, h g Shaker.
P. W. Dudly, Robert E.
J. W. Donathan, s g Belmont Boy.
Chas. David, h s Sam Lewis.
H. J. Agnew, h m Mande.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to second horse.

Hill & Gries, h c Arthur H., hy Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease,
S. Pacheco, s m Mamie D., hy Wheatley—hy Lodi.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.

S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, hy Monday—Ahhie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, hy Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Nellie Peyton, by imp. Hurrah.
G. Pacheco, hr g Garfield, hy Langford, hy Lodi.
W. Kelly, h g Jon Jou, hy Monday—Plaything.
W. L. Applehy, h s Patrol, hy Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
G. L. Richardson, h g Billy the Kid, hy Leinster.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $80 to first horse at first quarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.

H. Stover's s g Qnehec, hy Norfolk—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' hr m Blue Mountain Belle. Pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple by Ben Wade—unknown.
J. S. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, hy Hardwood—Peggie Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglass, hy Wild Idle—Yolone.
W. Boots' h g Robin, hy Boh Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, hy Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.
A. A. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., hy Jordan—nnknown.
A. A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, hy Leinster.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

Armstrong & Carrington's blk g Rarus, Jr—Pedigree unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister, by Admiral.
P. Johnston b g Scandinavian—Pedigree unknown
W. H. Voget b g Capt. Smith, by Locomotive.
E. V. Spencer's h m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph—
J. W. Gordan's s s Bismarck, by Index.
J. W. Donathan's b g B. B., by Bellfounder.
H. H. Creighton's ch g Moscow by Moscow.
I. De Turk's b s Anteeo by Electioneer.
E. Downer's s g Tump Winston by Primus.
W. Bihler's b m Blanche by Gen. McClellan.
Pat Farrell's h s Marin by Quinn's Patchen.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair by Electioneer.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L. (formerly Orphan Boy) pedigree unknown.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.

A. Waldstien's h s Albert W. hy Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. A. Goldsmith's b s Monroe Chief by Jim Monroe dam Madam Powell.
S. Sperry's ch m Nellie R. by Gen. McClellan, Jr., dam Susie Rose.
Pat Farrell's b g Vanderlynn by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $200; mile heats, three to five to rule; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.

J. Ranor's ch s Lottery.
H. Hawes' h g Patchen (formerly No Name).
W. H. Voget's s g Aleck by Patchen, dam unknown

Horses to be owned in District June 1, 1884,

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, alternating if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to first, 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

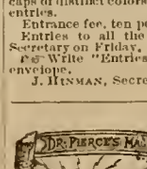
In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance fee, ten per cent.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.

☞ Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

W. T. ADEL, President.
J. HINMAN, Secretary.



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HAMBRINO FILLY FOR SALE.

HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21¼, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance: was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

J. H. CAFFEE, Indianapolis Ind.

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Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

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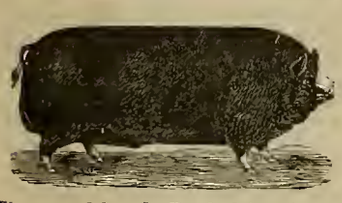

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I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

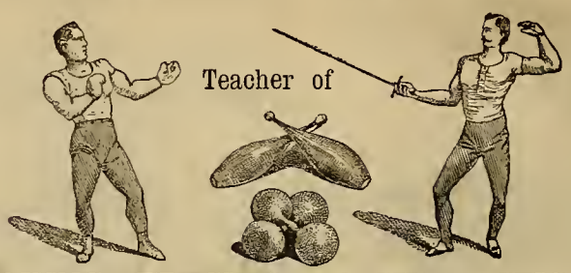
Stockton Fair Races.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PURSE FOR FREE-FOR-ALL CLASS OF TROTTERS having failed to fill, has been reopened with the same conditions, viz.: $1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; free for all (Director to wagon.) Purse $1,200. Entries to close with the Secretary on MONDAY, September 1st.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

LOUIS CERICHTEN,



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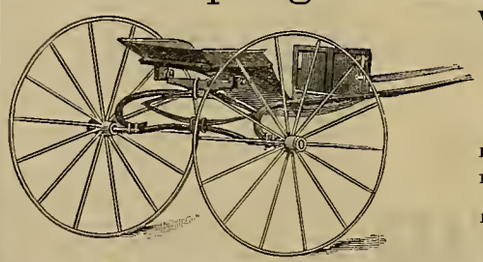

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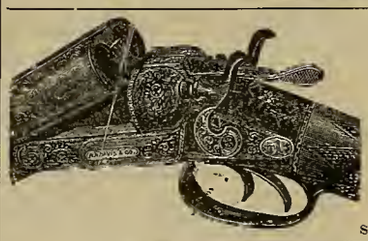

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FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

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THURSDAY Sept. 11th.

AT 10 A. M., AT

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BY DIRECTION OF

Messrs. DELANEY & AYRES,

We will sell their stud of Thoroughbred Hor comprising

ICHI BAN,
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THE THIRD AND LAST PAYMENT ON THE Stanford Stake of 1884 for foals of 1881, and which is to be trotted on the Bay District Course the first Saturday in October, is due on the 18th of September. Payments can be made to either N. T. Smith, Treasurer's office, Southern Pacific R. R., or Jos. Cairn Simpson, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

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BEGINNING

Tuesday, September 23,

AND ENDING

Saturday, Sept. 27th.

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$25,000

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Ten Cash Prizes for Ladies' Equestrianism.

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SPEED PROGRAMME.

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $20 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $30 to each horse that wins a part of the purse.

In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. of purse.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

Entries close August 1st, 1884, with the Secretary.

Entrance fee 10 per cent.

For full conditions see small speed programme.

—o—

TUESDAY, September 23.

No. 1—$2,000—United States stallion—Trotting race—Free for all—Purse $2,000, and $500 extra to the horse that heats the best stallion record.
A. Waldstein's h h Alhert W.
P. Farrell's h b Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's hlk h Brigadier.
J. A. Goldsmith's br m Monroe Chief.

No. 2—$1,000; Pacific Coast trot.ing; 2:36 class; purse $1,000.
Armstrong & Carrington's b h Rarus, Jr.
John McIntyre's ch g Ned Forrest.
Geo. Bayless' h g James H.
L. J. Rose's hlk g La Grange.
J. D. Young's br g Col. Hawkins.
P. Farrell's b h Menlo.
Wm. Bihler's b m Blanche.
Wm. Johnson's hlk h Fred Arnold.
San Mateo Stock Farm's h h Guy Wilkes.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b g Joe Artburton.
W. H. E. Smitu's h g Ralph Bngbee.

No. 3—$400; district running; mile dash; for two year-olds or nnder. Purse $400.
G. W. Trahern's ch m Lanra T.
E. T. Lowry's ch h Joe Walker.
E. T. Lowry's ch h Jack Frost.
A. Miller's h f ——
A. Miller's h f Henrietta.

No. 5—$400; District trotting; fonr-year-old class. Purse $400.
Sargent Bros.' Jim Mnlvenna.
Fred Arnold's hr b Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Madaline.
P. W. Dudley's hlk m Bay Mine.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

No. 6—$600—Pacific Coast running—Selling race; valuation $1,000, with three pounds off for each $100 helow, snd two ponnds added for each $100 ahovs; mils snd repeat. Purse $600.
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari. $500.
D. S. Terry's ch f Nealie. $600
E. B. Johnson's h h Belshaw. $400.
N. Kelly's h g Jon Jon. $1,200.
P. Siebenthaler's h h Philip S. $1,000.
W. M. Murray's ch g Billy Foote. $800.
Rancho del Paso's h g Dnke of Monday. $800.
E. J. Baldwin's h c Beaconsfield, $1,000.

No. 8—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000 (closed March 15th, with fourteen entries.)
E. Glding's h c Bay Rose.
A. A. Yeager's h f Nona Y.
J. A. McCloud's h c Mt. Vernon.
G. W. Trahern's hr c Voncher.
D. S. Rosenhaum's hr f Tahhie Rosenhaum.
Joo. William's s c Lelaps.
J. C. Simpson's br c Antevolo.
J. E. Dnrham h c McVeagh.
C. Thomas' g c Pope Leo.
L. U. Shippee's h f Qnaker Girl.

No. 9—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:22 class. Purse $1,200.
E. M. Fry's h g Arah.
A. Waldstein's h h Alhert W.
J. B. McDonald's h h Brigadier.
J. W. Donahan's g g Allan Roy.
P. Farrell's h g Vanderlynn.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Manon.

THURSDAY, September 25.

Ladies' Equestrianism—Open to Pacific Coast. Five moneys—Aggregate $100.

No. 10—$800; Pacific Coast running; free for all; mile and repeat. Purse $800.
Hill & Gries' h b Bachelor.
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar.
S. J. Jones' b h Forest King.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s hlk h Bryant W.
Col. C. Dorsey's h h Birdcatcher.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Nellie Peyton.
G. L. Richardson's h g Billy the Kid.
Chas. Thomas' ch h Balboa.

No. 11—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.
J. M. Learned h h Adrain.
P. Johnson's hlk g Scandinavian.
A. C. Dietz's hr m Olivette.
L. J. Rose's hr m Neluska.
G. W. Wilson's ch h Bismarck.
Wm. Bourk's b g Johnnie.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer.
Jas. McCord's hlk g B. B.
P. Farrell's h h Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's h m Sister.
E. Downer's ch g Tnmp Winston.
W. B. Todhnnter's ch m Huntress.
I. De Turk's h h Anteeo.
W. F. Smith's h g Adair.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L.
Blanche, h m, by Grey McClellan, dam by John Nelson—Wm. Bihler.

No. 13—$500; Pacific Coast novelty race; 1½ mile dash; $100 to each one-half mile, balance to winner of last half. Purse $500.
Hill & Gries' h h Bachelor.
Hill & Gries' h m Dottie Dimple.
P. Siebenthaler's b b Philip S.
C. Dorsey's h h Stanislans.
A. A. Pinney's ch b Nick of the Woods.
E. J. Baldwin's h c Beaconsfield.

FRIDAY, September 26.

No. 14—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for four-year-olds (closed March 15th, with eight entries). Purse $1,000.
Jas. Garland's hr f Regina.
W. F. Smith blk g Thapsin.
Jno. Williams' hr m Lucilla.
L. J. Rose's g g Center.

No. 16—$400; district trotting; 2:36 class. Purse $400.
W. Morris' s h Upright.
Harris & Gorham's b g Wormwood.
F. S. Hatch's b g James G. Blaine.
W. W. Worthing's blk m Maud W. W. W.
Fred Arnold's hr h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Magdalene.
P. W. Dudley's hlk h Revolution.

No. 17—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:21 class. Purse $1,000.
E. M. Fry's b g Arah.
J. W. Gorton's h m Big Lize.
Jno. Dexter's h m Magdallah.
Louis Duncan's h g Louis D.

SATURDAY, September 27.

Ladies' Equestrianism—For residents of district only; five moneys; aggregate $100.

No. 18—$500; district running; mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $500.
G. W. Trabern's ch g Certiorari.
D. S. Terry's ch f Nealie.
Geo. Harrison's hr g Amanda L.
H. R. Potter's b h Kelpie.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s hlk h Bryant W.
C. Dorsey's hr h Birdcatcher.

No. 19—$500; Pacific Coast pacing; 2:25 class. Purse $500.
W. F. Odell's b g Shaker.
G. W. Wilson's b m Lydia W.
Jno. O'Rourke's h m Little Em.
Chas. David's h h Sam Lewis.
J. W. Donathan's s g Belmont Boy.
H. J. Agnew's b m Maude.
P. Fitzgerald's hlk h Killarney.
P. W. Dudley's h g Robert E.
S. C. Tryon's h g Prince.

No. 20—$1,000; State trotting; for two-year-olds (closed March 15th, with nine entries). Purse $1,000.
L. J. Rose's h c Kismet.
S. K. Trefry's h c Apex.
G. W. Trabern's h c Paul Shirley.
I. L. Ramsdell's blk f Luella.

—o—

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L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

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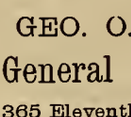

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Calved October 21, 1880. Sire Blythe, No. 2208, Dam Jeanette, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

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1884. 1884.

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During the coming State Fair stock will be disposed of at public auction for account of the following gentlemen:

THURSDAY Sept. 11th.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES,

For account of Messrs. DELANEY & AYRES;

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TUESDAY Sept. 16th.

TROTTING COLTS,

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EGG FOOD.

Now is the time that every one should feed this Egg Food to their poultry, one tablespoonful every other day to each dozen hens. It will keep them free from every disease and make them lay through the Fall and Winter, when otherwise they would stop. NOTE.—If not using the Improved Egg Food you know your hens are not laying now, so do not stand in your own light by delaying to try it. 1 lb boxes, 40 cts. 3lb, $1. 10 lb, $2.50. 25 lb, $5,—Costing only 50 cents per week to feed 100 hens. Kept by all grocers and druggists. Any not having it should write for trade lerms everywhere. B. F. WELLINGTON, Manufacturer. Agent for Perfect Hatcher Co., of New York, and Importer and Dealer in Alfalfa, Evergreen Millet, Vegetable, Grass and every variety of seeds.

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Nominations close Nov. 10th. Entrance $10; $5 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

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THOS. BENNETT, President.

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Embryo Stakes.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN THE EMBRYO STAKES, FOR FOALS OF 1882, to be trotted on Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1884, a declaration fee of $10 for each (non-starting) nomination will be due on the 1st day of September next. If the above named declaration fee of $10 be not then paid, a forfeit of $25 on each nomination will become due on the 20th day of October following, and in case of failure to pay the forfeit on that day the whole amount of the stake, ($100), for each nomination, will be held against the subscriber.

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Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.

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Having thns described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure tha blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below tha eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as an i for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in com'ination with the blinds F, supported ard pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, tha general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing tha lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend tha knee without tha strain of weights on the feet.

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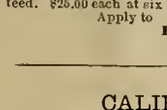

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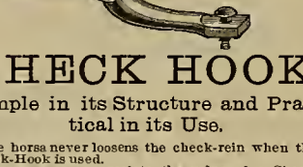

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Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

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Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,
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Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		‡7:50 P M
		†8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		†4:59 P M
		†8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
‡7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Staga via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO
Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,
THE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.
RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE
SUPERIOR FACILITIES
AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in tha State for
Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.
TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR
MONTEREY,
THE MOST CHARMING
Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,
with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in tha vicinity of Monterey, and tha best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for tha extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at tha "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES
AT THE
"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"
ARE UNSURPASSED,
having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. Tha BATH-HOUSE contains
SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS
(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,
APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ
IS VIA THE
Southern Pacific Railroad,
(Broad Gauge).

Tha S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably
Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to
FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

MONDAY SEPT. 1st, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	*6:40 P M
*3:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso and Express, and East, Emigrant	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Iona	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera, Fresno and Tulare	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M		9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles Express and East, Emigrant	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
8:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express, Emigrant	11:10 A M
7:00 P M		9:40 A M
6:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding and Delta	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
10:00 A M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Tha Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—6:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07,—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

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A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt Ag.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. V. No. 11, NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Scientific and Systematic Agriculture.

Address of President P. A. Finigan, of the State Board of Agriculture, delivered at the opening of the State Fair at Sacramento, Cal., September 11th, 1884.

Directors and Members of the State Agricultural Society:

I feel constrained to pause at the outset of my remarks, to contemplate this new and splendid building, in which we now hold our 31st Annual Fair.

It is a pleasing duty for me to have the honor, as is customary, of inaugurating this building for the first time. For the purpose for which it has been erected, this building has a floor space of 124,000 square feet; comfortable standing room for the entire population of many of our larger towns.

In erecting this grand palace of industry, Sacramento has contributed $40,000 and the State $40,000, and the State Agricultural Society has erected a State building for $80,000 that cannot be duplicated for $100,000.

We had a large outlay in furnishing this building, and at the Park we have made improvements that are equal in every way to the best on the other side of the Rockies. It cost this Society $50,000 for the permanent improvements this last year, and no honest minded citizen can say it was not needed, nor that the money was not judiciously spent. We point to the completed work with pride. The grandest results have been achieved with great economy of time and means.

This superb building, strong in all its parts, useful in all its departments, beautiful both in detail and general effect; this grand achievement suggests the subject of my annual address. As we have builded here so must we build our system of agriculture. We must and will establish in this State a comprehensive system that will embrace every variety of soil and climate, every interest; a system that will be permeated by intelligence, and conducted with skill; a system so complete in its parts that each will add strength to all the rest; a system that will give wealth and happiness to our people; a system that will continue to be progressive in development for all time to come.

But I must address myself to the matter in hand, with directness and plainness of speech, for we are here with a purpose.

How are we to accomplish the grand results already indicated? What are the difficulties to be surmounted? In answering these questions I can do little more than offer suggestions, and I beg you to understand, at the outset, that my aim is to stimulate the thoughts of those who are more competent to treat of these great subjects than I am. If I succeed in doing this I shall be more than satisfied. You will pardon me therefore if my address seems fragmentary and incomplete.

Let us begin with the soil. The soil of California is naturally rich, and it possesses remarkable recuperative powers. Heretofore we have gathered from the virgin soil great crops without the exercise of much intelligence or forethought. But already we see signs of decreasing vigor in the overtaxed soil, and that means without timely aid, the speedy decay of agriculture. Human greed may destroy, but alone, it will not lead to intelligent success. Farmers may conceal the fact of soil impoverishment, that they may sell and move to fresher lands, there to repeat their efforts at destruction, but such men cannot build up agriculture, and they are enemies of the human race.

To the patriotic man who has brains enough to scorn the present success at the cost of future ruin, and who desires prolonged prosperity for himself and others, comes the question: How can I so use the soil that I may gain substance and yet prevent its impoverishment?

Do we consider this matter? Do we understand the subject? We know in a general way that to preserve the vigor of soil, we must give it rest: comparative rest by alternation of crops and positive rest by fallowing. But do our people fully appreciate the fact that this matter of soil rest lies at the base of all permanent prosperity?

If we are to have rest by rotation of crops, what change of crops can we have that will not impoverish the owner, while impoverishment of soil is prevented?

The answer involves the further subject of markets, and to whom can we go for practical information? The General Government does something in this direction in a vague way, by showing some of the probabilities as to marketable crops, but does not help us in this matter.

The University of California has published important information relative to the preservation of soils, but the information reaches but few people. But whether we are ignorant or wise, the fact remains, that there can be no brilliant or even prosperous future to a State that does not practice soil rest systematically.

Again. It is admitted that shallow tillage leads to heavy washing and gullied fields; that the plowing prevents this ruinous evil. It is also true that much of our soil is not productive for one or two years after deep plowing.

I do not state the reason, but the fact, and call your attention to the further fact that the subject of deep plowing has not received just attention. Ought not some competent person to be charged with the duty of giving these points exhaustive consideration? Can we reasonably expect to develop a true system of agriculture while we ignore these grave matters?

Again, how are we to recuperate the millions of acres already impoverished? We cannot do it by concealing or denying the facts. We have had quite enough of concealment, and now we must face facts. Our business is to build up, and we cannot do it by a wretched subterfuge.

The impoverished soil must have rest, and if we do not give it the soil itself will take the needed rest by refusing to yield crops. As an aid to rest comes in the practice of fertilization. But what do we know about fertilization, and where can we get manures? These questions have been considered somewhat at the State University, and that body has given valuable hints. They have told us how to use the ash of spent tan bark, and the lime refuse from sugar works, but these manures are not within the reach of many. We must settle down to the conviction that millions of acres of California land must be manured. And we must see to it, that some one be found to discover the proper manures, and to tell us what manure is best adapted to the soils that need it. This is not an easy matter in a State that has so many varieties of soil. But the work must be done, else we cannot recuperate impoverished soil, and without recuperated soil we cannot establish a fully developed system of agriculture. The difficulty is of a serious nature, but it must and will be surmounted.

Again, we have large tracts of alkali lands, which are in main non-productive, a situation that cannot be tolerated by a civilized people, who aim to establish a progressive system of agriculture.

At the University, the College of Agriculture has done much to show us how to recover these soils, and the University papers on this subject should be in the hands of every farmer. Considerable alkali land has been recovered by following University suggestions, but unfortunately, little effort has been made to recover the larger tracts or even the small spots that occur on almost every farm. The knowledge now available on this subject is perhaps sufficient, but who will undertake the grand work of subjugating the vast tracts of alkali lands? I answer, that thousands will engage in this work when they discover that it can be done. Unfortunately in this as in everything else, our accumulated store of knowledge is not brought home to those who need it.

Again: Aside from that which is alkaline, we have large tracts of desert, so called. And yet a few trifling experiments have been sufficiently successful to convince the thoughtful and intelligent agriculturist that every acre of that so-called desert land can be put to profitable uses. Few know anything about these experiments; the actual facts are practically inaccessible, like a million other facts that everybody needs, but the other solemn fact remains, that the State of California, to do its proper work in developing a true system of agriculture; to do its duty in planting ten millions of people within its territory; to do its duty in establishing a high state of civilization on this Coast, must recover for human uses every acre of land.

Again: To accommodate the wants of immigrants and those who are seeking investment, the State should investigate and map out the natural divisions of soil, etc., so that every one may be able to know accurately the character of all the soils of the State. Such a work would save untold misery, numberless failures, discouragement of effort.

Bearing in mind our main object, namely the establishment of a comprehensive progressive system of agriculture, we come now to the crop problems.

The State of California is phenomenal in its comprehensive peculiarities. It has every variety of soil and climate known elsewhere in the temperate zones of this continent, with those of the semi-tropical regions.

Not to enlarge upon this point and to come bluntly to the matter that we are after, we ask: Can we positively affirm that we are raising on any given acre the crop best fitted to its powers?

Can we affirm that we are raising in this State the most profitable crops? If we are raising the crops best suited to our several soils and climates, and those most in demand, we may ascribe the fact to accident as much as to intelligence. We have neither considered the power of the soil, nor the real demands of the world's markets. What farmer can truthfully say that he cannot produce on his land crops better adapted to his soil, and more profitable than those now raised by him? Is it not barely possible to say the least, that the "quinoa plant," the pyrethrum; the New Zealand flax; the ramie plant; the angola panic; the New Zealand salt bush; that cotton, sumach, sorghum; the large varieties of foreign forage grasses, and a large number besides, now unknown to us, may be better adapted to our soils and climates, and more remunerative than some of our present crops? Is it not possible that there are varieties of oats, barley, wheat, etc., that would drive out all the varieties now produced, by reason of their adaptibility to our soils and climates, and make remunerative returns? We do know that the seeds now in use have superseded other seeds, and the fact suggests a probability of further improvement.

But after all this must be a continuous work, it can have no end until the seeds of the world have been tried; each variety must be tested in the several soils and climates, and the conditions of success or failure must be positively ascertained. In the East anything that will succeed in a given place, will also succeed in any other place within, say, five hundred miles. Here a plant that may be successfully grown in one place may be unfitted to the soil and climate of another place fifty or even ten miles distant. Successful experiments have been made, but we know little, because we do not know the conditions as to soil, climate, culture and treatment.

But this much you will all admit, namely, that we cannot consider our agriculture developed to a high state until we produce the crops best suited to our soil, climate and market; that fact cannot be established without elaborate and careful experiment.

Then, I say, in the name of our common humanity, let the State and nation expend its millions in true experimental work, for in so doing they will hasten the day that will find on this Coast a comprehensive and ever-progressing system of agriculture.

But I must particularize somewhat in the matter of crops, for the purpose of impressing upon your mind the necessity of experimental work. Much attention is now given by our people to the subject of wine production, especially the production of claret grapes, and we are spending vast sums of money in the advancement of this interest. Is it not probable that our people are planting grapes on soils that will not produce what they expect? Experience as well as the investigation of the Viticultural Department of the State University, answer this question affirmatively, by facts that cannot be denied. I will not go into the details of this subject, as the Viticultural Commissioners and the State University have done a work in this direction that cannot be overrated.

This variety of soil and climate, giving to the same grape a decidedly different composition, according to the peculiarities of localities, pushes to the front the unmistakable fact that as good wine can be produced in California as elsewhere, only by blending of different varieties. What grapes can be most advantageously used in blending is the question of the hour. As yet we do not know. And few know the fact that with but two or three exceptions there is no one variety of grape that will of itself produce the best wine. Aside from these exceptions the best wines of Europe are produced by blending. Their advantage over us in this respect is found in the fact that they know by long experience what varieties to use in blending. Much is expected in this line of experimentation from the work of the College of Agriculture, now in progress upon the farm of the Hon. J. T. Doyle, in Santa Clara county. These facts are mentioned to show that the peculiarities of California more than ordinarily require special investigation, and careful consideration, and that we have the talent among us requisite for successful experiment.

The same line of thought may be taken with reference to all the fruits, etc.

Without pursuing the discussion of the crop problem further, I desire to call your attention to another matter closely related, and of grave importance.

Great losses occur because of the excess of production in certain lines. Our people are apt to run in one line, producing the same crops, thus reducing the price. And no system of agriculture can be regarded as highly advanced until this evil is remedied. The remedy can only be found in intelligent and reliable crop reports. If some competent person could be found who would give his entire time to a consideration of probable and possible production, with careful deductions therefrom, as to the best crops for a given season, he would add immensely to the prosperity of California. And we may feel quite certain that a wisely developed system of agriculture will include thorough work in this direction. The necessity of this is so obvious that an Associati

Fruit Growers has already been formed for this very purpose.

Other subjects press upon us, but they can only be alluded to.

Insect pests and fungi are beginning to attack our grain, orchards and vineyards, and Messrs. Chapin, Cooke, Behr, Herkness, and others have done good service in studying these subjects. Indeed, I may safely say that in fighting insect pests California already leads the world. But I feel constrained to say that more elaborate work is needed. We must, to meet the wants of a progressive system employ the best talent the world can produce. We need accurate teaching, not only about the nature and habits of pests of all kinds, but also as to the best, safest, and most economical methods of applying insecticides. Without profound practical instruction in these matters we will be at the mercy of pests. If we can call on the State to defend our fields against savage tribes of men, why not expect the State to defend us against the pestiferous armies that are even more destructive?

A true, progressive, comprehensive system of agriculture must include forestry; the introduction of hardwoods; the production and preservation of timber for lumber and fuel; the growth of trees as wind breaks, and tannin bearing trees for manufacturing purposes.

The subject of forestry must be studied originally in this State. The cutting down of primitive forests does not involve the same consequences as in Eastern countries, where denudation is followed by sudden floods and prolonged drouth, because our denuded mountains rapidly produce a covering that is quite as useful as the forests that they succeed. But the lumber problem is as important here as there.

In relation to the tannin bearing trees, I find in the Bulletin of the Professor of Agriculture of the State University, an important beginning of this discussion. I find there that there are many trees now successfully grown in California that are rich in tannin. I mention the fact to show you that we are already doing something in the line of that progress that will lead eventually to a comprehensive system of production that will place California at the head of progressive States.

I will not discuss the problems that are involved in the production and preservation of the highest types of domestic animals, but pass on to a very brief consideration of another matter that lies at the very root of a well developed, comprehensive system of agriculture. I refer to irrigation.

In many localities irrigation is not an absolute necessity. Nevertheless I am convinced that there is no part of the State that would not be the better for irrigation, while it is certain that there are immense tracts of arable land where irrigation is absolutely necessary. On the whole, we may safely say that the productiveness of California cannot be commanded without such a system; that it is necessary to enable us to control drouths in places where irrigation is not generally needed. Many systems will spring up, and in the future the waters of Lake Tahoe will undoubtedly be distributed through the Sacramento valley and the Bay counties. There will be local systems of reservoirs, wells and canals, and systems more general, of which I need not speak, but there will also be special problems demanding solution, as we may even now see in the valuable work heretofore done in this young State. Many wells, streams and lakes will be found to contain material in solution which will be found upon precipitation to be either very injurious or beneficial to the soil at certain times, as the case may be, and must therefore be studied. I can only suggest the problem, and re-assert the proposition that a comprehensive State system of agriculture requires systematic irrigation.

I have now outlined the numerous problems, upon the solution of which depends the future prosperity of California. Each one of them presses upon us with nearly equal force, and the people of this State must see to it that they all receive the required degree of consideration. Without a solution, our system of agriculture must continue to be fragmentary, and to a large extent accidental, both in its methods and results. With a just solution will come a degree of prosperity that will place California in the van of all the States.

I started with the proposition that it is our duty as intelligent, forehanded people, to establish a system of agriculture adapted to the wants of a great people, and commensurate with the capabilities of our State; a system capable of progressive development for all time to come.

I then briefly enumerated the several difficulties that lie in the way of such an achievement, and which must be surmounted before we can accomplish much in the desired direction.

And I come now to the question of ways and means. What can be done to surmount the above named difficulties? In general, I answer, that in the natural course of things, a progressive people such as ours will surmount the difficulties named, and many more, as a matter of course—within the next thousand years.

But who among you is willing to leave the grand consummation to the influences of the general drift towards high development? Certainly not the men who, within a period of 35 years, have built a great State. For such men to discern a desired end is to act. No! delay is not for us; rapid execution is both our duty and to our taste. What then is needed to enable us to overcome our difficulties, and establish the desired system of agriculture?

First of all we need knowledge: accurate knowledge, knowledge that can be tried without distrust. It is but little use to tell us that A. B. succeeded in producing something in a given place. What were the conditions of his success? What was the nature of the soil? The climate? What were the conditions of moisture and cultivation?

In short, we need experimental work of the highest order; practical experiments by individuals and by the State. We must have experimental work in the different soils and climates. This knowledge accurately ascertained must be gathered up, sifted and preserved by the highest scientific ability. It must be examined, tested, until there can be no doubt that absolute facts have been obtained.

Of such knowledge there is but little—there must be more and from the highest authority obtainable. In most instances the experiments of individuals have been useful only to those who conducted them.

Without such knowledge about the several matters already discussed, improvements in agricultural methods must be slow and exceedingly expensive. Indeed, any kind of rational progress without such knowledge is practically impossible. If we are to make the progress desired, the State and nation must expend their money freely, though wisely.

I cannot let this occasion pass without calling your attention to the meagre, and to my thinking, parsimonious appropriation by the Legislature of this State, for the benefit of the State Agricultural Society. In view of the acknowledged great good that this Association has accomplished for the State at large, in stimulating and fostering every vital interest and resource within our boundaries; in quickening and encouraging the inventive genius of our citizens and mechanics; in directing the minds of our agriculturist, breeders, artisans and miners to better and improved methods; in the recognition and substantial reward of progress and improvment in every direction, I must be allowed to say that the pittance of some $7,500 per year, oftimes grudgingly allowed by our legislators, is totally and ridiculously inadequate for the bare necessities of the case.

The Legislature of a State is legally as well as in popular estimation, supposed to be the true voice of the people, but I may be allowed to say, without intending any personal offense, that in this particular matter our Legislature is not the proper mouthpiece of the people, and misrepresents the real sentiments of the people of California. If you will forgive the seeming egotism, I have mingled with the people, representing every section, locality and interest in the State, and I know from personal knowledge whereof I speak. The strange timidity of our legislators in dealing liberally with the State and district associations is in no wise justified by a large majority of the people who send them to the Capitol of the State as their representatives. I venture the assertion boldly that the Legislature might quadruple the present appropriation, and more nearly represent their constituents than they do now, from the simple fact that all classes have a positive and correct conviction, that a larger return is made to the State for the money expended in this, than in any other direction, and consequently it is a tax that they willingly and cheerfully bear.

The President and Board of Directors feel that they have a right to ask for larger annual appropriations for the benefit of the State Agricultural Societies, not only on the ground that the highest good of the State demands it, but also upon the personal ground that they are the largest individual contributors to this public fund for the advancement of public and State interests.

I do not say it for myself, but for my brother Directors that they do more work and of greater personal sacrifice for the public good than any other body of men of which I have any personal knowledge. I suggest that it is no mean tax that a members pays when he cheerfully travels from Los Angeles county or some other equally remote, at his own expense, and to the neglect of important private enterprises to attend the frequent meetings of our State Board, and yet this is the mere recital of a fact. Have the members of this Board then a right to demand that the State shall be equally liberal? Please bear in mind that we are not beggars, asking alms for "sweet charity's sake," but as administrators of a public trust confided to us, asking for the means to discharge our duties according to the expectations and requirements of the people. Grain shippers and all others seeking true information in regard to the true amount of the different crops of each year, will do well to put themselves in communication with the Secretary of this board before coming to a conclusion as to the actual amount raised each year. The Bull and Bear element that often work great hardship to many a well regulated house have no standing with this society. The Bulls we keep on exhibition at the park, and the Bears keep a respectful distance in the mountains. Therefore, I say, without fear of contradiction, this society is the place to get true information of all the crop products of this State. Pardon me if I have drifted away from experimental farming, or as the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher terms experimental farmers, the fools that make wise men rich. With your kind indulgence, I will only make a few more suggestions. The State Agricultural Society, the Viticultural Commissioners, and the Boards of Silk Culture and Horticulture have also done good work in this direction.

It is still better to publish frequent bulletins, containing a report upon, and a discussion of single points. It will also be well to prepare and publish simple and plain agricultural primers, containing the results of experimentation, thus carrying the work into families and schools. It will be desirable to educate our school teachers with a view to similar instruction. But we must go further and carry this work home to neighborhoods and individuals, by personal instruction and correspondence. Every farmer must be induced to submit his questions directly to the source of scientific knowledge.

In addition there will remain a vast amount of valuable work to be done by the State Agricultural Society; a bureau of agricultural and labor statistics; the district societies; the several State commissions; the State Grange and the press. I shall not dwell upon the work to be done by these agencies, because it is more obvious than that already considered somewhat in detail. But we must increase our efforts to unite all these agencies in active, hearty co-operation. Hitherto our efforts have been too widely scattered, and we suffer from consequent delays and obscure methods.

With this distribution of labor, and co-operative spirit, we can make stupendous progress in a very short time. A few years will see the progressive development of a comprehensive system of agriculture that will enrich our people, and add millions to our population, accomplishing in a comparatively short time what in Europe has required centuries to achieve.

Can we do it? Is success within the range of possibilities? For myself, I can boldly say, that I look forward with absolute confidence towards grand success. I know that the capabilities of our State give promise of all than can be desired. And when I study the character of our people, I feel still more confident.

Here in Sacramento we stand on ground consecrated by a degree of courage, intelligence and skill that inspires exhilirating hope. The ground upon which this beautiful city is built, was wrested from swamps; once it was destroyed by fire, once by flood. Its people have stood sentinel over threatening fires and floods for years. They have lifted the very earth upon which the city stands; they have withstood sudden depressions caused by heavy removals of population; they have successfully contended against fluctuations in values. And yet they have built a city that is the pride of California, with an assured future that gives absolute promise of universal comfort, wealth and happiness. Is there anything that such a people cannot do?

Look over the entire State and behold the grand work already done. Thirty-five years ago an army of boys came here with nothing but spades, picks and blankets. They were without money or State aid. They withstood heat and cold, drouth, flood, famine, disease, and conquered in every fight. Behold, how they have made the desert to bloom as the rose. They have established towns, villages, cities, and a State. Order prevails, and prosperity blesses nearly a million of people. Can such a people fail in any enterprise that they may see to be necessary?

Behold then, boundless courage, quick intelligence, persistent energy, and pliant elasticity, side by side, with opportunity, and know that only success can come.

In the department of Fine Arts our course has always been progressive, year after year, we have placed on exhibition a representative collection of works produced in the State of California. This year we open to you a new gallery, designed with the utmost skill of the architect, so that with an ample room and an unimpeded light, you may be able to discover more easily all the beauties of light and shade and color contained in the pictures on the walls. In all fairs throughout the State, there is no part more frequented by visitors than the Art Department. High and low; rich and poor; the educated and the uncultivated seem to derive an equal satisfaction from viewing, criticising and admiring the works of art offered for inspection.

This should be to us a source of great encouragement. First, because it is a sure indication of the natural refinement and taste of the community in which we live. Secondly, it is indicative of a state of prosperity in material affairs. The motto of all industrial communities is "business first, and pleasure afterwards," and the fact that so many workingmen and business men can find time to examine and discuss works of art, argues a certain measure of success.

California has, in the comparatively short period of her existence, done a great deal for art, and I may say that she holds a high rank among her sister States for the number and ability of her artists, and for the generous patronage she has bestowed not only upon resident artists, but also on those of the Eestern States and foreign countries, but she has still a great work to accomplish in the future, if she is to take that place among the enlightened communities of the country, to which she will be fairly entitled by reason of her climate, her natural local advantages, her wealth, and general intelligence.

We have no lack of art teachers of greater or less capacity, but of school proper, but one—the California School of Design, supported by the San Francisco Art Association. This school has been established for twelve years. I have watched its progress and made myself familiar with its management since its commencement. It has undoubtedly done a good work. Pupils have attended it from all parts of the Pacific Coast, from San Diego to Victoria. The average attendance is between 70 and 80, though the roll sometimes mounts to upward of 100. About a dozen of the graduates are now studying in Europe, a number are following the profession in this State, and many are teaching the elements of art in schools and seminaries.

Without doubt the school of design has done much to create and elevate taste in this community. Hitherto the only branches taught have been crayon drawing and oil painting; want of means has prevented expansion. Means from some source should be supplied to enable the directors to supplement the present classes with others in modeling, water-colors, wood carving, etc.

A gentleman who has recently visited the Eastern cities after an interval of four years, an enthusiastic lover of art and withal an energetic, practical business man, tells me that the evidences of improvement in taste, mechanical and artistic, is everywhere so observable as to be almost phenomenal, and sees in it the color and designs of buildings, in the external architectural ornaments, even in the signs; in fact, all things external and internal.

This is real progress, and what we want to see is such palpable evidence of improvement in California. We want to carry the refining influence of art into the household of every farmer and mechanic in the State; judicious selection of color in the painting and papering of our houses, appropriateness of ornament, elegance of form and fitness of purpose, in our domestic utensils are indications of this grateful influence. It will come gradually, but I am sure it will come in time. Let us do what we can to hasten it.

Directors, members, and fellow citizens, to-day we leave the past behind us, and in this new palace of industry, we inaugurate a new era. Older countries may have had their golden age in the past, ours is in the future.

TURF AND TRACK.

Grinstead vs. Mortemer.

The Saragota Commissioner of the New York *Spirit* writes: "Regardless of how the proposed Baldwin-Lorrillard matches at Sheepshead Bay may pan out, Mr. Baldwin authorizes me to make an announcement, which embodies a series of matches, to come off next year, and which is sure to attract as much attention as any of the fixed events for 1885. He (Baldwin) has four yearlings by Grinstead, and only four. These he will match against any four Mr. Lorrillard may select from his numerous lot of Mortemer yearlings. The distance of each race to be arranged by mutual agreement, and to be run over the track of the Washington Park Jockey Club, Chicago, at its June meeting. Mr. Baldwin will insist on this track as the scene of action. He claims that, as he will have to travel about 2,500 miles to get there, Mr. Lorrillard ought to be satisfied to go one-third the distance, and the Chicago course would be in the nature of neutral ground for each. That part of the proposition, it strikes me, looks reasonable enough. The amount involved in each race, as well as any matters of detail, to be arranged by mutual consent.

"In regard to the proposed matches at Sheepshead Bay at the coming meeting there, Mr. Baldwin suggests this amendment, which doubtless will be accepted by Lorrillard, although it will not be insisted on: He (Baldwin) will make four matches instead of three, at a half-mile, five furlongs, three-quarters, and one mile. As he has only four two-year-olds by Grinstead, and Mr. Lorrillard has about a score of Mortemers, the latter has decidedly the advantage in such an arrangement. And then, Mr. Baldwin will not insist on arbitrarily naming any particular sum as the basis of each match, being satisfied that matter can be easily arranged by mutual agreement. He recognizes in the proposed matches a friendly sectional contest, and in that light he wishes the matches run. He seems satisfied he has the best two-year-olds and the best yearlings in the land, and he desire to test the matter in the way and manner proposed above, since the Mortemers appear to have the call just now, in being recognized as the champions."

Referring to this proposition *Vigilant* says: "As will be seen by reference to our Saratoga letter, Mr. Baldwin is thoroughly aroused by Mr. P. Lorrillard's expressed willingness to give him a match, as be announced to us after the Stallion Stakes. We fear, however, that there is little prospect of a match this season. We broached the subject to Mr. Lorrillard during the past week, and that gentleman says that, now that the Monmouth Meeting is over, and he has turned out some of his Mortemers, he is hardly prepared to make a match, as it would interfere with the engagements he has made for those he will keep in training. Besides, he will meet Mr. Baldwin's colts in the Flatbush Stakes and Great Eastern Handicap at Sheepshead Bay. As to the proposed matches in 1885, the get of Grinstead vs. Mortemer, there is every probability they will be made."

The Oakland Fair—Closing Days.

On Friday, from early morning until the close of the day the weather was beautiful. Visitors from Los Angeles wore a more contented look and thinner clothing, while Oaklandites claimed that it was only a fair specimen of the climate, and that cloudy mornings and chilly afternoons were anomalies. The parade in the morning showed a larger collection of animals than that of Wednesday and the cattle especially were admired.

The attendance in the afternoon was very good, probably double the number of people of either of the preceeding days. The track was much faster than it had been before, owing to a thorough wetting the night previous and the packing of the soil by the feet of the animals in the parade. The first race was a purse of $800 for the 2:35 class. It was so generally admitted that Guy Wilkes would win that he was left out of the pools, and as the only other starters were Olivette and Colonel Hawkins the betting was limited. Olivette was the favorite at the odds of 2 to 1, and this was practically decided in her favor when the two heats were trotted. She showed very well in the second heat, coming within a neck of Guy Wilkes at the finish, and during the whole of the race she showed fine speed and trotted as steadily as a veteran of the tracks.

Sept. 5th—Trotting; purse $800; 2:35 class.

Guy Wilkes, b s, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker—Wm. Corbett..........Goldsmith 1 1 1

Olivette, br m, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. C. Dietz..........Johnson 2 2 2

Col. Hawkins, b g, pedigree unknown—Capt. J. D. Young..........P. Williams 3 3 3

Time, 2:24, 2:25¾, 2:26½.

The next race was a purse of $400, for two-year-olds, the starters being Lohengrin and Stamboul. The pools chopped about in a wonderful manner. Stamboul was the favorite at first, then Lohengrin, but just before the start Stamboul brought $50 to $26 on the other. A good start at the first score was given, but soon after Lohengrin broke and ran past Stamboul, who also "left his feet." This enabled Lohengrin to take a decided lead, which Stamboul could not overcome, the former winning the heat in 2:41. Stamboul was striking his shine so hard that it was difficult for his driver to control him, and after a series of breaks he was beaten by Lohengrin, who had something to spare at the finish, in 2:40.

Same day—Trotting; purse $400; two-year-olds.

Lohengrin, b c, by Echo, dam by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.—Rancho del Paso..........Dewan 1 1

Stamboul, b c, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian—L. J. Rose..........Walters 2 2

Time, 2:41, 2:40.

Then came the 2:26 class, purse, $800, divided in the usual proportions. The starters were Sister, B. B., Tump Winston and Scandinavian. Sister was an immense favorite before the start bringing $250 to $75 on the field, B. B., and Tump Winston and $42 on Scandinavian, and quite a large amount of money went into the box at these odds. Not much time was wasted in scoring, and when the gong sounded the horses were nearly even, B. B. on the inside, having a trifling advantage, Sister broke when opposite the trackgate, though she soon recovered, and she and Tump Winston were only a short distance behind B. B. at the quarter in 37¾ seconds, Scandinavian a long way in the rear. The pace was fast down the back stretch, B. B., Tump Winston and Sister abreast at that point. Tump Winston showed a neck in front of B. B., and then Sister came with a rush so that she had a lead of a length at the three-quarter pole, Tump four lengths in advance of B. B. Tump lacked speed enough to endanger Sister's chances, and she won with something to spare in 2:23. After the heat pools were $50 on Sister to $10 on all the others. The second heat, however, showed a decided change. In that Sister had a little the worst of the start and made a break soon after. B. B. took the lead. Sister made another break, a very bad one, so that she was five and one-half seconds behind B. B. in passing the quarter, which the leader made in thirty-six seconds, Tump about midway between first and third. B. B. trotted very fast along the straight track, and at the half in 1:10½ he was a long way in advance of Tump, Sister seven and one-fourth seconds behind him. He kept up his flight of speed around the turn, making three-quarters in 1:47. It appeared as though he had a chance to distance the favorite, but she was trotting fast too, and Donathan wisely took B. B. back, coming in on a four-minute jog in 2:26½, Winston second. Sister still favorite at $100 to $40, and the third heat seemed to justify this estimate. She got away without a break, and though B. B. trotted very fast around the turn, making the quarter in 35¾ seconds, she was not far behind. There might be a gap of six lengths when three furlongs were compassed, Sister decreasing it before reaching the half, which B. B. made 1:11½. Still closer was her position at the head of the homestretch, and midway of that her nose was in front. B. B. broke when opposite the distance, and his chances were out, Sister winning in 2:22½, Tump eighty yards behind. Pool selling was practically at an end, and, notwithstanding the speed shown by B. B., the odds were fifty to ten. The fourth heat was similar to the third, B. B. leading to the quarter in 36½ seconds, to the half in 1:12½, Sister drawing on him until she had the lead at seven furlongs, and first home in 2:25.

Same Day—Purse, $800; 2:26 class.

Sister, b m, by Admiral—M. Salisbury..........Goldsmith 1 3 1 1

B. B., blk g, by Milliman's Bellfounder—Acker & Leiby..........Donathan 3 1 2 2

Tump Winston, cb g, by Primus—E. Downer..........Downer 2 2 3 3

Scandinavian, blk g, by Black Hawk Morgan—P. Johnson..........Broderick dis

Time, 2:23, 2:26½, 2:22½, 2:25.

On Saturday the first race called was the free-for-all, in which were Manon, Brigadier, Albert W., and Vanderlynn. Manon was a great favorite with the bettors, partly due to her capacity as shown in her race on Tuesday last, and a general feeling that she was both faster and steadier than her competitors, and also from the party which follow the fortunes of Goldsmith being willing to "back their opinions" with spirit and liberality. The rates were $250 on Manon, $80 on Brigadier, $37 on Albert W., and $10 on Vanderlynn. As the pool-selling progressed the favoritism for Manon increased, and she brought $250 to $100 on all the others. The scoring was prolonged mainly owing to the fractiousness of Albert W., though twice Manon broke and Brigadier and Vanderlynn once in eleven scores. At the twelfth a good start was effected. Vanderlynn had the pole, Manon second, Brigadier third and Albert W. on the outside. Vanderlynn made good use of the advantage position gave him, and he retained the lead for a furlong, when Manon moved up, and the quarter pole was passed in 36 seconds, the mare slightly in advance. She increased the gap going down the backstretch, and at the half-mile, 1:10½, she was two lengths in front of Vanderlynn, who was four in front of Brigadier, Albert W. in the rear. There was a closing on the leader in rounding the turn, and when the homestretch was reached—three-quarters in 1:48—Manon was about two lengths in front of Vanderlynn. Though it could not be said that the heat was in doubt, Vanderlynn trotted fast and was steadily drawing on Manon, and got his nose on her wheel as they passed the score in 2:22; Albert W. third, and Brigadier, who evidently did not fight for the heat, last. The betting after the heat was $100 on Manon to $34 on all the others, and the result of the second heat established the fact that, long as the odds were, the handsome daughter of Nutwood was entitled to the rating. It is not necessary to go into an extended description of the heat. Brigadier essayed the task of beating Manon, while Vanderlynn and Albert W. were contented to watch the fight. Manon made the quarter in 36½, was at the half in 1:12½, three lengths in front of Brigadier, and beat him by nearly the same distance in 2:24½, Vanderlynn third. There were none rash enough to risk any sum, no matter how tempting the odds against Manon. A change of drivers for Brigadier had no effect in varying the result, and the third heat can be epitomized by stating that Manon never surrendered her lead, made the quarter in 35¼ seconds, half in 1:10, three-quarters in 1:47, and the mile in 2:22¾, with Brigadier second, Vanderlynn third, and Albert W. fourth.

Sept. 6th.—Trotting; purse $1,000, free for all.

Manon, b m, by Nutwood, dam Addie—E. M. Railton,..........Goldsmith 1 1 1

Brigadier, b s, by Happy Medium, dam Lady Turner—J. B. McDonald..........McDonald 4 2 2

Vanderlynn, b g, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Joseph—W. W. Stow..........Farrell 2 3 3

Albert W., b s, by Electioneer, dam by John Nelson—A. Walstein..........McConnell 3 4 4

Time, 2:22, 2:24½, 2:22¾.

Then came a special trot, in which were Twinkle, Cleveland, Nighttime, Sorrel Ben, Vulcan and Oscar. Twinkle was the favorite before the start, but inasmuch as the race was not finished, it is sufficient to state that Cleveland won the first heat in 2:32½; Twinkle the second in 2:36; the third was a dead heat between Twinkle and Cleveland, in 2:33. Twinkle took the fourth in 2:38½, when, becoming too dark to see the horses all the way around the course, the finish was postponed until Monday at 10 A. M. Oscar and Vulcan were distanced in the third heat. On Monday morning at 11 o'clock, the horses were called for the finish and Twinkle won the fifth heat and the race.

Same Day.—Purse, $500; special for named horses.

Twinkle, b m, by Echo—J. H. Tennent..........Walsh 2 1 0 1 1

Cleveland, b g, by McClellan—L. E. Clawson..........Goldsmith 1 2 0 2 3

Nighttime, g g, by Rustic—P. J. Shafter..........Shaner 3 3 4 4 2

Sorrel Ben, cb g, by Stockbridge Chief—T. Beggs..........Kennedy 4 4 3 3 4

Oscar, g g, by McClellan—Parker..........Sperry 6 5 dis.

Vulcan, cb g, by Bull Pup—J. Creely..........Mooney 5 6 dis.

Time, 2:32½, 2:36, 2:33, 2:38½, 2:36½.

Fifth heat trotted Sept. 8th.

Suppressing Time.

That suppression of time is a growing evil on the trotting turf, is shown by the complaints which come to us from horsemen who have held their watches on National Association courses—circuit courses—saying that valuable seconds of time have been withheld at the request of owners. Now, this is not right. The object of giving the true time is to handicap and properly classify the horses. It may be a hard case for, say, John D. to be forced out of the 2:25 class, or Breeze Medium to be compelled to retire from the 2:27 class on the eve of the Grand Circuit; but if they were favored, it would be to the detriment of hundreds. The suppression operates unfavorably in other ways. For example, a mare that has shown her owner 2:23½ on a half-mile track, is set out to engage on a circuit of mile parks. The owner does not attend the meeting, but sees by the Associated Press dispatches that his mare was beaten in 2:24½. Filled with disappointment, he writes the driver for an explanation, and will scarcely believe that his mare was second in 2:23. We do not inveigh against the practice of taking the slowest of the two watches in case a horse is lowering his record, and the owner desires to be given the benefit of the doubt; but the favor should be "to this extent, no more." Something should be done in the matter. It has been suggested to us that a large timing movement should be set up in front of the judges, and its face turned toward the grand stand. When the word "go" is given, let this clock be set in motion in sight of everybody and stopped as the leading horse passes under the wire, and this time to be called on such horse if he is awarded the heat. Any subterfuge or plan such as getting a slow running watch in the stand, is to be condemned. We hope the day is not far distant when the National Association will appoint the official timers at all circuit meetings.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

The selling races recently at Monmouth Park have assumed a new aspect which tends to benefit the second and third horses, and in a measure partly compensate their owners for suffering defeat. Itaska was recently bought in at an advance of $1,010 above his entered price, two-thirds of which, according to rule, goes to the second and the remainder to the third horse. On the 21st inst. Bahama, chestnut filly, (2), by imp. Mortemer, dam Notre Dame, full sister of Norfolk, by Lexington, was bought in for $2,000, an advance of $1,000 above the entered price. Same Day, Mr. J. E. Kelly's Clonmel, bay colt, (4), by King Alfonso, dam Britomarte, a full sister of Creedmoor, by Asteroid, scored a victory and was bought in for $605 above his entered price. Mr. Kelly and Barbee were the only two men not surprised at Clonmel's performance, and the former is said to have "milked" his fellow bookmakers for a large amount.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

John Murphy lately drove Keene Jim a mile to harness on Mr. Bonner's three-fourths-mile track in 2:14¼, and on the same day Fred Bonner drove Lucy Cuyler a mile to wagon, in 2:15½; neither performance gave the trotters' records, however. Keene Jim is a roan gelding foaled in 1873, got by Lookout, son of Bourbon Chief, he by Mambrino Chief. His dam, Laura Fair was by Rattler, he by Stockbridge Chief, son of Vermont Black Hawk. Keene Jim's record is 2:19¼, got at Morrisania, N. Y., Sept. 23d, 1881. Lucy Cuyler was foaled in 1874, got by Cuyler, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. The dam of Lucy Cuyler was by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lulu (2:15) and Kate Crockett (2:20), and he by the Mose Horse. Both Keene Jim and Lucy Cuyler are owned by Robert Bonner, the latter has been driven a half to wagon in 1:05 with her owner holding the ribbons.

Citadel, sire of imp. Glenelg, was sold at Newmarket, England, recently, by the executors of the late M. T. Lee, for $75. Citadel was foaled in 1859, bred by Lord Derby, sired by the emperor of stallions, Stockwell, dam Sortie, by Melbourne.

What Faith Did.

The Nashville *Spirit of the Farm* contains an account of the Tennessee mare Flash:

About two years ago, Major Campbell Brown found Flash in the hands of a farmer; she was dead poor, her owner having made a corn-crop with her, but having "laid by" his crop, he was glad to sell her to Major Brown for $125. She was turned over to Mr. Bostick, Major Brown's trainer, with a lot of other "green" ones, to be broken to harness. Bostick worked her through the Summer and Fall, and she gradually began to improve in her gait, and when he stabled her for the Winter she could show him a 3:00 clip. As soon as the frost was out of the ground the following Spring he had the mare out and, to his delight, she went as though she had just taken her exercise the day before. From this time on she improved every time he drove her. Two-fifty, forty-five, forty, thirty-five, thirty were cut out of the mile successfully. Major Brown then decided to let her start in a race at the Lexington, Ky., fair. Here she made a record of 2:27¾ and the Major was offered $2,500 for her. Not being engaged in racing, but simply in breeding and developing his trotters, he was disposed to sell, but was overpersuaded, however, by the earnest appeal of Bostick: "Just give her one more chance, Major," he urged. "She is a born trotter and I believe will be the fastest horse ever foaled in Tennessee; sell your Jersey cows if you want to sell anything, but let me drive the mare another season." The appeal was irresistible, and the Major declined the offer. She was not given another fast mile until just before going into Winter quarters. This Spring she came out in robust condition, and trotted over Maj. Brown's track early in the season in 2:23½. At Bostick's solicitation Maj. Brown consented to enter the mare in the 2:27 class at Columbus, Pittsburg and Cleveland, but declined to let her go further (although Bostick had shown him 2:22 and the last quarter in :34½). In her first race at Columbus the track was almost a quagmire, and she was not driven out. At Pittsburg she reduced her record from 2:27½ to 2:20¼, trotting a dead heat with St. Albans. At Cleveland she again reduced her record, trotting the third heat in 2:19¼, the fastest heat of the race. She had the purse at her mercy but in the next heat one of her boots slipped over her knee, and she could not bend her leg at all, so that she had to run in to save her distance. This was her last engagement, and Bostick had orders to either come home or sell. Satisfied that his mare had not yet shown her speed, he sought an opportunity to give the public a taste of her quality. It presented itself by the owner of Clemmie G. offering to show for the entertainment of the visitors a fast mile; Clemmie to be accompanied by a runner hitched to another sulky. Bostick asked and obtained the consent of the officers of the association and owner of Clemmie G. to trot Flash at the same time. "I will not interfere with you, gentlemen," he said; "I will stay behind, but if I am obliged to pass Clemmie G. and her runner on the last quarter, in order to show my mare's speed, I will swing wide on the turn and come down on the outside." Every one except Bostick thought the remark was made in a jesting spirit. Flash trailed the leaders to the half and then moved up on the runner's wheel. At the three-quarter pole Bostick swung the black daughter of Bonesetter wide out, and for the first time asked her for speed. In an instant she had passed the runner, and was forging ahead of Clemmie G., when the latter went to pieces. Bostick shook his whip over his mare, and she darted under the wire in 2:17. The rest is soon told. Mr. Rockefellow asked to have her driven to pole with Midnight; they showed him a 2:20 clip together, and he gave his check for $8,000. "And this," said Bostick, as he showed us the draft yesterday, "will buy exactly forty Jersey cows at $200 apiece."

Trotting at Portland.

City View Park, Aug. 31.—Trotting; purse $100, provided 2:36 was beaten.

Florence E., cb m, by Pathfinder, dam by Jack Miner, McManus 1 1

Kelly, rn g,..........Misner 2 dis

Time, 2:36¾, 0:00.

In the second heat Kelly fouled Florence E. at the first turn and lost a wheel; the mare jogged around, and no time was taken.

Roadsters Race at Vallejo.

Last Saturday a party of Vacaville road drivers repaired to the Vallejo track to settle the question of who had the best horse. The stake was $25 each, and the result was:

Vallejo, Sept. 6th—Trotting; purse and stake $200.

Cyclone, cb g—Newport..........1 0 1 2 1

Addie H., br m—Hammers..........2 0 2 1 2

Fox, cb g—Ducker..........3 3 3 3 3

Maggie, cb m—Hall..........4 4 dr

Time, 3:29, 3:36, 3:24, 3:40, 3:23½.

Mr. Pierre Lorillard heads the list of winning owners at Monmouth Park with 19 races and $36,345 to his credit. The Dwyer Bros. come next with 12 races and $24,590. Then follows Mr. Kelso with 9 races and $11,885, Mr. G. L. Lorillard with 11 races and $10,985, the Clipsiana Stable with 11 races and $10,835, D. D. Withers with 5 races and $10,735, F. Gebhardt with 5 races and $8,930 and Snedeker & Co. with 3 races and $8,000.

E. Corrigan, of Kansas City, Mo., has offered $2,500 for the b c, foaled May 29, 1884, by Ten Broeck, dam Ballet, dam of Modesty, Blue Grass Belle, Balancer, etc., by Planet, out of Balloon, dam of True Blue, etc., by imp. Yorkshire. Mr. Geo. H. Clay, of Lexington, Ky., who owns Ballet, also has a yearling and two-year-old out of her, viz.: ch f, Thundercloud (1882), by imp. Thunderstorm, and b f, Lady Longfellow (1883), by Longfellow.

Gen. W. T. Withers, Fairlawn Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky., reports that the demand for his stock this season is considerably in excess of previous years and still increasing, which is not surprising, considering the success attained by the produce of Fairlawn representatives in all sections of the country from Maine to Oregon.

Blaylock, the crack jockey, has one of the nobbiest turnout at Saratoga. When he drives to the lake behind that magnificent Shetland it is a question who attracts the most attention—Vanderbilt or the knight of the whip and spurs.

Speaking of his relations with Mr. Vanderbilt, Billy Bair says he was used like a prince. "I received $3,000 for two minutes nine and three-quarter seconds work at Cleveland, and a thousand-dollar note for my previous services with her this season."

Mr. Corbett's Guy Wilkes is the fifteenth stallion got by Geo. Wilkes to enter the 2:30 list. Eight of the fifteen have records below 2:24.

Fall Meeting at Coney Island.

The Fall meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club began at Sheepeheed Bay on August 30th. The following are the races run in which Pacific Coast horses participated:

August 30th.—Purse $500; all ages; entrance 5 per cent. of purse ($25) to second; 12 enbs.; five furlonge.

P. H. McMahon's br c Eachus, 2 years, by Reform—Nemesie, 69 lbe. .....(Higgs) 1

G. B. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, 6 years, by Jos Hooker—Big Gun, 115 lbs.....(Fitzgerald) 2

W. Janning'e b c Miller, 2 years, by Glengarry, 89 lbs.....(Church) 3

E. Heffner's b c Markland, 4 years, 118 lbs. (W. Hayward); W. McMabon's b g Charley Kempland, 6 years, 115 lbs. (McCarthy); F. C. Walton's ch f Woodflower, 4 years, 113 lbe. (W. Donohue); L. C. Bebman'e bc Col. Morris, 3 years, 111 lbs. (Lewis); Blohm & Co.'s b c Little Minch, 4 years, 118 lbe. (J. McLaughlin); P. Lorillard's b c Exile, 2 years, 89 lbs., carried 92 lbs. (Olney); R. W. Walden's cb g Hart, 2 years, 86 lbs. (Rivers) and D. S. Baldwin's br g Ben Woolley, 4 years, 115 lbs. (F. McLaughlin), ran unplaced.

Time, 1:06.

Poole: Little Minch, $80; Exile and Jim Renwick, $30 eech; Eachus, Markland, Woodflower and Miller, $20 each; field, $30. Betting: 2 to 1 against Little Minch, 5 to 1 against Exile, 7 to 1 each against Markland, Woodflower and Jim Renwick, 10 to 1 against Eachua, 12 to 1 against Miller, 15 to 1 each against Hart and Charley Kempland, 20 to 1 each againet Col. Morris and Beu Woolley. French mutuels paid, $58 55.

Charley Kempland and Jim Renwick led, followed by Eachue, Exile and Markleud; Hart, Ben Woolley and Little Minch heing left behind. At the turn Miller took the lead. Eachue eoon after passed Exile, and, following Miller, they mede the race a match to the last furlong. As they hegau the laat furlong Eachus headed Miller, hut tbe youngster hung on well, and only in the last strides was he pessed by Renwick, running on the outside. The result wae that Eachue won by a neck, Jim Renwtck the same in front of Miller.

Sept, 2.—Purse $500; all ages; entrance 5 per cent. of purss ($25) to second; winner of first race on first day (Eachus) to carry 3 lhe. extra; 8 eube.; thrse-quarters of a mile.

Blohm & Co.'s b c Little Minch, 4 years, by Glenelg—Goldstons, 118 lbs.....(J. McLaughlin) 1

R. R. Owings' b g Mammonist, aged, by Buckden—Monomania, 115 lbe.....(Conkling) 2

G. R. Buchanan'e ch g Jim Renwick, 6 years, by Joe Hooker—Big Gnn, 115 lbs.....(Fitzpatrick) 3

P. Lorillard's ch h Herbert, 6 years, 118 lbe. (W. Hayward); D. D. Withers' ch g Duplex, 5 years, 115 lbs. (W. Donohue); F. T. Walton's imp. b h Sutler, aged, 118 lbs. (Evans); C. Askey'e b g Ben Thompson, 4 years, 115 lbs. (Ford), and J. Fitzgibbon'e ch f Sugar Plnm, 3 years, 109 lbe., carried 110 lhs. (Sberidan), ran unplaced.

Time, 1:16.

Pools: Jim Renwick, $50; Duplex, $35; Little Minch, $15; Mammonist and Herbert, $10 each; field, $10. Betting, 7 to 5 against Jim Renwick, 11 to 5 against Duplex, 7 to 1 each against Little Minch and Mammonist, 8 to 1 against Herbert, 12 to 1 each against Sutler and Ben Thompson, 20 to 1 against Sugar Plnm. French Mutuels paid, $40.15.

Ben Thompson led, hut soon after Little Minch showed in iront and led by a full length at the end of the quarter, with Ben Thompson second, a length in front of Duplex. At the turn into the stretch Minch still led. Herbert and Duplex both ceme nn, but they were beaten by Mammonist for the second place, Little Minch winning nnder the whip by a length, with Mammoniat three parts of a length in front of Jim Renwick, he a head in front of Herbert.

Twin City Handicap, a swespstakes for all ages; $100, b. f.; $25 if declared by August 29; $2,500 added; second to receive $500 of the added money and 20 per cent. of the stakee; third 10 per cent. of etskee; winners after the announcement of wsights, on August 25, of two races of any value, or one of $1,000, to carry 4 lbs. extra; of two of $1,000, or ons of $2,000, 7 lbe extra; of three of $1,000, or two of $2,000, 10 lbs. extra: 82 subs, of which 59 declared; one mile and a quarter.

P. C. Fox's b c Tom Martin, 3 years, by Longfellow—Athairic, 94 lbe.....Church 1

G. Cook's b c Ferg Kyle, 4 years, by Rebel—Anna McKinney, 103 lbs.....Conkling 2

D. D. Withers' b c Kinglike, 4 years, by King Ernest—Mimi, 115 lbs .....W. Donobus 3

Applsby & Co.'s b h Jack of Hearts, 6 years, 112 lbs., Hayward; Dwyer Broe.' br g Checkmate, aged, 112 lbs., J. McLaughlin; E. J. McElmeel'e b b General Monroe, 6 years, 127 lbs , Blaylock; W. L. Scott's ch f All-Hands-Aronnd, [4 years, 97 lbs., Higge; E. J. Baldwin's gr or blk f Freda, 3 years, 100 lbs., Arnold; Hayden & Co.'s ch g Gleaner, 6 years, 108 lbs., Stoval; Callaban & Co.'e ch f Mies Brewster, 3 years, 94 lbs., Billings; F. T. Walton's ch c Richmond, 3 years, 95 lbs., Green; W. L. Scott's b g Referee, 4 years, 109 lbs., Lewis; G. L. Lorillard's b c Thackeray, 3 years, 96 lbs., J. Donohue; V. Hollar's ch g Plunger, 6 years, 97 lbs., Camp; P. M. West's b g Levant, 4 years, 106 lbs., Walker; P. Lorillard's cb m Pinafore, 5 years, 97 lbs., Olney; P. Lorillard's b m Aranza, 6 years, 119 lbs., Shauer, and Preakness Stable's cb g Euclid, 4 years, 102 lbs., Fieber, ran unplaced.

Time, 2:10¼.

Poole: Kinglike, $50; P. Lorillard's pair, $40; Jack of Hearta, $40, Gleaner, $40; General Monroe, $30; Ferg Kyle, $25; Thackeray, $25; field, $100. Betting: 5 to 1 against Kinglike; 6 to 1 each against Aranza and Jack of Hearts; 7 to 1 against Gleaner, 8 to 1 against General Monroe, 10 to 1 against Ferg Kyle, 12 to 1 against Pinafore, 15 to 1 each against Tom Martin and Thackeray, 20 to 1 each against Miss Brewster, All-Handa-Aronnd and Checkmate, 30 to 1 against Freda, Referee and Euclid, 40 to 1 against Richmond, and 50 to 1 each agaiust Plunger and Levant. French mutuels paid, $21.40 on the field. After some skirmishing a crowd scampered off, and the jockeys were evidently under the impreesion that it waa a etart, ae the judges were compelled to ring the bell in order to bring them back. Wben tbe flag finally fell, Kinglike, General Monroe, Levant and Thackeray got off badly, while Arauza waa left standing. Richmond, Plunger and Jack of Hearts, Ferg Kyle and Euclid were well up at the start, and paasing the staud, Richmond, Ferg Kyle, Plunger and Tom Martin were all in a bunch, with Jack of Hearts on the outside. In the extreme rear were Kinglike and Levant. On the turn paat the cluh-house, Richmond and Ferg Kyle still led the othera, aa before, and, passing the turn for the backatretch, Freda ran up with tbe leaders. The California filly ran in the front rank for awhile, but Ferg Kyle was etill leading at the five furlong post, where Gleaner's red jacket ehot up to the front, amid cheers from hia partisane. His ascendancy was short-lived, as, at "The Woods," Tom Martin waa seen to dart in front, and led into the stretch. Whips were now plying, and the shouting and cheering was very great. Tom Martin, Ferg Kylo, Jack of Hearts, Kinglike and General Monroe were all hard at it. Kinglike ran very fast, but conld nover quite catch the light-weights, and although Church rode Tom Martiu hard, it was not neoded, as the colt had plenty left, and wou hy more thau a leugth, Ferg Kyle aecond, a head in front of Kinglike, with Jack of Hearts, Checkmate and General Monroe next.

The match between Vincent Barues' hrown horse Little Alph, and John Adame' Berryesea mare, 600 yarda, for $1,000, waa run at Sacramento last Saturday, and wou by the mare by eight lengtha. Time, 32 aeconda. The betting favored the mare at the rate of $15 to $10.

Maxy Cobb trotted an exhibition mile at Hartford in 2:15, and a match with Phallas is among tne probabilities.

YACHTING.

Pacific Yacht Club Annual Regatta.

The aunual regatta of the Pacific Yacht Club took place last Tuesday over the Club course. There were only six entries es follows: 1st Cless, Lurliue, Nellie and Fleur de Lis, and 2d Class, Eva, Annie aud Rambler. The start was fixed at 1 P. M., and at that time a light wind was blowing with a strong northerly tendency which contiuued through the day, although it veered somewhat more weeterly but not at any time the usual direction for our Summer and Autumn winde. The starting gun wes fired on time, and the first yacht to cross was the smallest of the fleet, the Rambler, which crossed the line at 1 01 12, carrying in addition to her working sails fore and main geff topsails, staysail, jih topsail and water sails on both booms. Next came Annie, the flag ship, at 1 08 30, and after the Eva at 1 10 21. As the rules only allowed ten minutes to cross the starting line she lost 21 seconds officially. In the meantime Fleur de Lis and Nellie were jockeying for last place off Harrison etreet wharf, and Lurliue seeing their actions kept ehaking and waiting for tbem to catch up and as a consequence they were all behind the prescribed teu minutes, particularly so the Nellie, which gained her point of heing last over by losing 3 minutes and 24 seconds actual sailing time and 1 minute and 16 seconds time on Lurline, and 11 seconde time on Fleur de Lis. Nellie carried a main gaff topsail with a small boom on the after end, therehy getting more sail area than possible with an ordinary gaff, and also had ou the same addition to her main jib, that she carried in Monterey Bay, which we believe the inventor calls a "catch all."

The only change to Hunter's Point, in the order of the procession, was thet Nellie passed Fleur de Lis and rounded this stakeboat, 1 minute and 14 secouds ahead of her and only 48 seconds behind Lurline. From here to Oakland Bar Nellie still gained on hoth her rivals, rounding this stakeboat ouly 15 secouds astern of the keel boat, and 2 minutes and 10 seconds aheed of Fleur de Lis, while Annie had passed Eva aud Rambler and wae then leading the fleet. All the kitee came down at this point in quick order with the exception that Lurline still carried her staysail and Nellie her "catch all." The vessels all made a long leg on the port tack until near Goat Island where they went in stays.

As soon as Lurline could weather the island she weut about agaiu, and stood well out into the channel, as did also the Annie, a foolish move, as the flood tide was still making there, while the ebb had started to run along the city front.

Ou the secoud port tack from Oakland Bar, Fleur de Lis weathered Nellie with a big opening, and Murphy immediately got iu his "cetch all" and at once commenced to do hetter, so wheu the vessels came together again the positions were reversed and Nellie weathered Fleur de Lis.

Lurline made a long leg on the sterboard teck and fetched into the sea-wall, where it was found that Nellie had the weather gauge on her, and the Fleur de Lis was asteru and to leeward of both.

From here out to Black Poiut the race was very exciting, but Nellie gradually increased her lead. "Aleck," the boatkeeper of the Lurline, sailed her admirably, but there was not sufficient wind for him to hold his own with the heavy keel boat, and he rounded tbe windward stake-boat 1 minute and 15 seconds astern of Nellie, with Fleur de Lis following him at an interval of 35 secouds.

The Annie by this time had the other vessels of her class beaten, and the only struggle in this class wae between Eva and Rambler for second place. These two vessels went tack and tack, until Rembler stood too far into the Cove between Harbor View and Black Point, while Eva stood out into the strength of tne tide, which hy this time was ebbing strong. Round this stakeboat as witnesses were Virginia (with a new coat of paint), Frolic, Chispa, Aggie, Restless, and any quantity of small craft.

Aggie was going over the course under her three working sails, hut was not in the race, and consequently kept to leeward of the competitors during the whole race. Between Meiggs' Wbarf and the Presidio she was compelled to put her tiller up four distinct times to avoid running ahead of Annie and close to her, and therefore went to leeward.

On rounding the Fort Point stakeboat the schooners filled their foresails and slapped on every bit of light canvas that could be made to draw.

To the southward of Goat Island the wind lightened up considerably, and the vessels got bunched again, with Nellie slightly in the lead.

She rounded the stakeboat first and got under working canvas, an unnecessary move when taking into consideration the fact that they were not jammed on the wind, and moreover were lee-bowing a strong ebb tide which shoved them rapidly to windward. Fleur de Lis and Lurline carried jih top aails and staysails for about two milee, when Fleur de Lis got a puff which put her decks down and then the jib topsail was promptly unfurled. Fleur de Lis had gained on Lurline coming down with the wind and rounded Oakland stakeboat nine eeconds ahead of her. From here to Hunter's Point was where Lurline showed her powers, as she pointed up higher than the other two vessels and drove through the water faster. This resulted in her soon passing Fleur de Lis and shortly afterwards she went to windward of Nellie and took her wind, to the great disgust of the latter's crew.

As soon as Lurline could weather tbe stakeboat she went about and made a long tack with wind to port, in which ehe was followed by Nellie. Fleur de Lis stood well in toward the shore before going round and thus lost the benefit of tbe full strength of the tide, but she had a more commanding position.

Lurline made a hitch on tbe starhoard tack when opposite the rolling mills, while Nellie still kept on falling off way to the leeward of Mission Rock. This move lost her the lead aa when ahe came about she was too far to leeward and had to keep off to get ou the right side of Miesion Rock. Lurline crossed the finishing line in stays, followed Im. aud 45s. later hy Fleur de Lis with a good full ou, while Nellie came rushing up parallel with the finishing liue and saved making a tack by a quick "pilot boat" luff.

Aunie, Eva and Rambler came iu in the order named with a wide gap hetween them all.

In the first clase Lurline takes special prize for fastest time over the course; Nollie takes Club flag for the year and first prize and Fleur de Lis takes second prize.

In the second class Annie takes first prize and Eva second prize, leaving Rambler the only boat witbout a prize.

One of tbe most remarkable features of the regatta was the time made by Aggie, four hours and two minutes, faster than any of the competiug yachts and she never had a light sail hoisted, and moreover took special care to keep out of the racers' way and in consequence sailed a much longer course.

Herewith we publish tbe official time of the regatta.

Name of Vessel.	Start.	Hunters' Point.	Oakland Bar.	Fort Point.	Oakland Bar.	Hunters' Point.	Home.	Actual time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
First Class.									
Lurline.....	1 12 08	1 30 07	1 53 35	3 21 45	4 28 18	4 50 30	5 13 10	4 03 10	4 03 10
Fleur-de-Lis....	1 10 00	1 32 19	1 56 00	3 22 20	4 29 09	4 51 29	5 14 55	4 04 55	4 00 48
Nellie	1 10 00	1 30 55	1 53 60	3 20 30	4 27 30	4 51 08	5 16 30	4 06 30	3 53 36
Second Class.									
Annie.....	1 08 30	1 28 13	1 50 20	3 18 37	4 30 10	5 05 33	5 29 20	.....	4 00 48
Eva.....	1 10 21	1 30 31	1 53 20	3 21 28	4 29 10	.....	5 29 06	.....	4 00 20
Rambler.....	1 01 12	1 25 15	1 50 32	3 30 29	5 00 00	.....	5 6 3 30	.....	4 35 29

The Talk About Match Races.

After the race on Admission Day a party of yachtemen, while convivially engaged at a prominent saloon were talking of the relative speed of the different yachts on the bay, and as an outcome made a match between the Lurliue and Aggie from an imaginary line from Fort Point and Lime Point to and around the North Farralone and retnrn for $2,500 a side, and a forfeit was deposited to bind the match until the owner's consent could be had. Messrs. Macdonongh and Spreckela promptly gave the requisite assent and the race wae considered a fixture for to-day. H. L. White backed the Aggie, and Messrs. T. Murphy and Turner backed the Lurline.

Thie news on Wednesday last set the whole yachting world agog, and steemers were chartered for the event. When, however, it came to the point of putting up the final deposit, a hitch occurred. The Lurline was ready with her stakes, but Mr. White desired Mr. Macdouough to put up $1,500 of the stekes, a proposition which the latter gentleman refused to entertain, and at the present writing it appears as though the race has fallen through, more especially as Mr. Macdonough has gone out of town.

This is very much to be regretted, as the race would settle that long-mooted question of superiority between the Hall and Turner model, and such a race, between our two crack yachts, would be the greatest equatic event that ever took place on this side of America.

Mr. Spreckels, with commendable spirit, does not wiah the matter to end here, and although he had nothing to do with the making of the match, now declares that he will force a race with the Aggie, if only for a box of cigars, or compel her owners to acknowledge the inferiorlty of their boat to hia.

This kind of talk has been going on for some years, but it never reached so near a focus as at the present time, and we hope and trust that it will come to a head if only for a "box of cigars" and glory.

The Pacific Yacht Club.

This club held their annual meeting on Wednesday, Sept. 3d, at Parlor A. in the Palace Hotel. Twenty-one members were preaent. After reading the minutes of the previoue meeting, which were approved, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year with the following result: For Directors, Messrs. Menzies, O'Connor, Caduc, Martenstein, Willey, Donahue and Coleman. For Regatta Committee, Messrs. Eldridge, O'Connor, Fritch, McGovern and Kelly, all the latter heing now yacht owners. The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary were read and approved. Theae reports showed an excess of assets over liabilities of $16,000. The directors were authorized to raise sufficient money to pay off the indebtedness of the clnh, and after some miscellaneous husinesa the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Spreckels' protest regarding the distribution of the prizes of S. F. Y. C. was very properly not allowed by the Regatta Committee, and he immediately tendered hia resignatian and withdrew his vessel from the club, a very juvenile action when he was ao palpably wrong. The Lively in Clase D was also harred for the same reasou, viz.: That she failed to go iuside of the Meiggs' Wharf stakehoat, and so the second prize in Class D remains the property of the clnb.

The Thetis has gone to Sacramonto and will remain there during the State Fair. There is consideralle talk of a match hetween her and the plunger Restless, for $250 a side. In case it comes to a focus we should predict a walk over for the latter.

Mr. Macdonough anticipates making a three weeks' cruise along the lower coast and round the Catalina Islands.

The Dawn is on a cruise "up river" and is expected home to-morrow.

H. C. France, tho owner of Harry Wilkes, that won the $10,000 race at Hartford last week, had about retired from the turf, but found this young horse so good a one that he could not reeist the temptation to campaign him. Mr. France, by the way, claims that he is the ouly owner, except Alden Goldsmith, who has had three trotters gain records faster than 2:20, his trio heing Hattie Woodward (2:15½), Harry Wilkes (2:16¼) and Frauce's Alexander (2:19).

ATHLETICS.

The Merion Games,

REFEREE.—B. S. Benjamin. STARTER.—W. C. Brown.
JUDGES.—M. W. Dejonge, C. L. Ebner, and J. H. Anderson.
TIMERS.—R. S. Haley, Hiram B. Cook, and R. P. Chase.
JUDGE OF WALKING.—Isaac Burnett.
CLERK OF THE COURSE.—Frank Finlayson.

Despite the many counter attractions the athletic games of the Msrion Cricket Club were well attended last Tuesday afternoon (Admiesion Day). The weather was simply delightful. It was fully an honr after tbe announced time that the first event wes called, owing to nnavoidable circumstances. Probahly the only thing which detracted from the splendid programme of sports arranged, was the long waits between events. We have heretofore complained of the numbsr of competitors who enter for the races and fail to come to the ecratch, but we are pleased to announce that the Merion meeting was an exception to this rule. It is rather a novelty in California to eee nine men etart in a mile race. The handicapping in the long racee was altogether too severe, and when the time made in these events are considered, it would appear doubtful if W. G. George could have conceded such handicaps and won. Of course the time mads by the liberal handicap men was a long way ahead of anything they ever accomplished, and that they surprised themeelves and friends, is pntting it rather mildly. At any rate, euch heavy handicaps are to be deprecated, and a great amount of sympathy was expressad for Jennings, who was in rare form and who had trained hard and conscientionsly for a considerable time. The finishes in a great many races were of an exciting natura, particularly the mile, Maiden race, 100 yards rnn. A summary follows:

Maiden race, 100 yards.—First heat: T. H. Palache, first; Geo. W. Jordan, second; T. F. Hamill, 0; W. Stokes, 0. All close up, time, 12 a. Second heat: J. F. Dickey, first; Chas. Kaplan, second; A. Ahret, 0; M. Cohen, 0. Time, 11¾ s. Final heat: Geo. W. Jordan, first; J. F. Dickey, second; Chaa. Kaplan, 0; T. H. Palache, 0. A splendid finish all locksd together. Time, 11¾ e.

Rnnning High Jump,) Handicap).—W.C. Brown (O. A.C.), scratch, 5 ft. 1 inch; A. F. Rouss (1 inch), 5 ft. C. C. Johneon, 4 ft. 10 in.; W. O. Mills, 4 ft. 10 in.

One Half-mile Handicap Bicycle Race.—F. C. Cook (N. A. C.), acratch 1st; S. F. Booth (B. C. W., 25 yds., second; H. Tenney (M. C. C.), 15 yds, 0. Tenney forfeited his handicap. Cook won easily, and Booth beat Tenney home for aecond poaition. Time, 1 m. 32½ a.

100 Yard Run. Handicap.—First heat: A. B. Tennent (M. C. C.), 3 yds, 1st, J. W. Flynn (N. A. C.), scratch 2d; J. H. Walker, 4 yds., 0; J. F. Hamill, 6 yds., 0; Geo. Pettersen, 6½ yds., 0; A. Ahret (S. F. T. V.), 8 yds., 0. Time, 10¾ s. Second heat: Chas. Creighton (M. C. C.), 4 yds., 1st; C. Kaplan, 6 yde., 2d; W. Stokes, 4 yds., 0; Frank Dickie, 6 yds., 0; M. M. Martin (O. A. C.), 8 yds., 0. Very hard to separate the winners. Time, 11 s. Third heat: E. B. Freese (N. A. C.), 6 yde., let; R. B. Jones (M. C. C.), 1½ yds., 2d; Barney Benjamin (M. C. C.), 4 yds., 0; G. W. Jordon, 6 yds., 0. Tims, 10¾ s. Final heat: C. Creighton, 1at, J. W. Flynn, 2d; E. B. Freese, 0; C. Kaplan, 0; R. B. Jones, 0; A. B. Tennent, 0. A well fought race and won hy a foot. All closs up. Time, 10½ a.

Half Mile Handicap—M. M. Martin (O. A. C.) 80 yds., 1st; F. M. Day (M. C. C.), 75 yds., 2d; J. Farrel, 60 yds., 0; T. Jennings (O. A. C.), scratch, 0; R. S. Adams, 50 yds., 0; R. Gibson (M. C. C.), 30 yds., 0. Won easily. A hard race for aecond medal hetween Day and Adams. A great many of the men proved better than the handicapper had any idea of, so the aeratch man, Jennings, was handicapped clean out of the race. Martin the winner, is comparatively speaking a new man, and will make a first-class performer very soon. Time, 1m. 59⅗s.

Pole Vault—Clement J. Schuster (O. A. C.), 8 ft., 3½ in. 1st; Reed M. Kose, 8 ft., 1½ in. 2d; C. C. Johnson, 0. Johnson soon fell ont, so Schuster and Kose had to jump without mnch rest otherwise they wonld have cleared a much greater height. Giersch strained his leg and could not compete. This event was londly applanded.

220 Yard Run Handicap—A. B. Tennent (M. C. C.), 5 yds., 1st; J. W. Flynn (N. A. C.), scratch, 2d; W. R. Stewart (O. A. C.), acratch, 0. Won rather handily. Tennent running much ahead of previons performances. Time, 24s.

One Mile Walk Handicap—C. B. Hill (M. C. C.), 90 yds., 1st; J. J. Theohald (M. C. C.), 90 yds., 2d; J. B. Benjamin (O. A. C.), acratch, 0; W. A. Scott (O. A. C.), 100 yds., 0; C. A. Newlands (O. A. C.), 100 yarde, 0. Great iutereat was exhihited in this event, particularly the contest hetween Hill and Theohald aa their record for a mile is only a quarter of a second different. Hill ontwalked his cluh mate however, and won the event with many yards to spare. A hard race for eecond position hetween Theohald and Benjamin. Scott was disqualified for unfair walking, while Theobald was twice cautioned. Time, 7m. 31s.

100-yards Slow Bicycle Race—H. Tenney, 1st, in 2m. 37½s. S. F. Booth fell at the 80-yard mark, while Mohrig, the only other competitor, fell after going a few yards.

120 Hurdle Race, 8 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in.—R. B. Jones (M. C. C.), acratch, 1st; W. Stokes, 5 yds., 2d; Barney Benjamin (M. C. C.), 0; J. W. Flynn (N. A. C.), 5 yds., 0. Thia race wae greatly appreciated hy the spectators, and waa secured in fine etyle by the invincihle hurdler, Dick Jones. A hard fight for second position, which would have certainly been won by Benjamin had Stokee attempted to jump the laat hurdle. Through aome oversight two hurdles were mislaid, hence there were only eight jumpe. Time, 17¼a.

One Mile Run Handicap—J. U. Haley (Boys' High School), 200 yda., 1st; C. B. Hill (M. C. C.) 175 yds., 2d; W. A. Scott (O. A. C), 150 yde., 3d; T. Jennings (O. A. C.) acratch, 0; W. McGowan, 100 yds., 0; Jas. E. McMahon, 100 yds.; George Pettereon, 150 yds., 0; Phil. C. Kelly, 175 yde., 0; M. H. Falkenatein (M. C. C.), 175 yds., 0. The grandest finish to a mile race ever seen in these parts. Coming down the etretch the resnlt reeted between Haley, Scott and Hill, and the atruggle near the finieh was worth going a long way to aee. The apectatora hecame so excited that they entered the track and sang out loudly for their favoritee. Haley jnst managed to hreast the tape, with Hill and Scott right on top of him. Scott was in the hard luck to be barely beaten, after euch a hard fight, as well as makiug the quickest time in the race. Time, 4m. 23 2-5s.

Two Mile Bicycle Handicap—H. Tenney, (M. C. C.), 150 yds, 1at.; F. R. Cook, (N. A. C.), scratch, eecond; R. H. Magill, Jr., (O. B. C.), 175 yarda, 0. Magill drew out after completing a mile; and coming down the straight for the finish, Cook and Tenney were wheel and whesl, and when when within thirty yarde of the tape, Cook made a final effort, hut unfortunately leaned too far forward and came down bard, tbus robbiug the spectators of wbat promised to be a sensational finish, thougb we are of opinion the Nemeen representative would have landed it. Time, 7m. 22¾s.

100-Yard School Championship Race—Brierly, (Sacket School), 1st; Dodsworth, (Seckett School), 2d; T. Rottanzi, (High School), 0; Chas. Gilmarten, 0; Walter Leach, 0; Dennis Crowley, 0. A good race, but a frightful bad start. Rottanzi getting at least four yards the worst of it.

440-Yard Run, Handicap—W. R. Stewart, (O. A. C.), scratch, 1st; F. M. Day, (M. C. C.), 25 yards, 2d; Ches. Creighton, (M. C. C.), scratch, 0; Geo. Jordau, 15 yds., 0. Another good race, Stewart running through hie men in fine style near the finish and winning in very good time, Day was a good second. Stewart's victory was very popular particularly among the athletes, as he is a general favorite. Time, 53 4-5s.

The one-quarter mile racs brought a splendid day's amnsement to a conclusion; ths obstruction race wes omitted owing to the fact that a proper ditch could uot be prepared.

An affair called an athletic tournament came off at Woodward's Gardens on the night of September 9th. The ten-mile bicycle race was secured by Gihson, who defeated a couple of novices in ridiculously slow time, even for such a emall track. It was announced in the pepers, and of courss at ths instigation of the getter-up of thsse sports, that Gihsou, the ten-mile amateur champion, would compete. To those uot familiar with athletic meetings of the various clubs, we wonld ssy that Gihson is champion et no distance at all, and furthermore we know a bicyclist in this city who cau givs him 600 yards in ten miles and a drubhing. Ross, McIntyre and a well-known wrestler named Gus Brown ran around the track leisurely till the completion of about six miles, when McIntyre left the track, leaving Ross to leisnrely finish out ths ten miles, who was followed by Gus Brown (a runner that a great many Grammar School boys could leave wall in the rear). Gihson sllowed a precocious youngster, who, hy the way, rides in splsndid shape, two minutes' start in a two-mile bicycle race, but onr ex-amateur rider took matters easily, and only gained abont 50 yards on the youngster. This brought the athletic tournament to a close, and the *elite* of the city then indulged in dancing. This is the way athletic eport is elevated. No wondsr it is hard work getting an attendance at an athletic meeting after the exhibition of Tueaday night.

Wm. H. Meek, of ths West Side Athletic Club, and winner of the long distance amateur championship at the last meeting of both the Amsrican and English Associations, has joined the professional ranks.——The *Clipper* says that L. E. Myers and Harry Fredricks fell into the clutches of a hluecoat at Fifth avenue and Twenty-third streets, this city, Aug. 31st. The two yonng athletes were indulging in playful hat-smashing, etc., which the "bobby" mistook for fighting, and he lugged them off to the station-house, where they were locked np for a few minutes, when G. W. Carr, Manhattan A. C., hailed them out. Next day they were required to pay $5 apiece for their fnu.——The one-mile amateur swimming championship of Eugland, was won by G. Bell in 13 min. 42¾ sec. at Birmiugham on August 16th.——Madame Englo, the celsbrated English walker, has nndertaken the extraordinary feat of walking 1,000 miles in 500 hours.

W. G. George has expressed his desire of again attemptiug at Stamford Bridge to best the hypothetical record of Desrfoot. Although no dats has as yet been fixed, it ie prohahle ths race will take place about the end of Septemher. Beyond the credit of the performance in the event of his success, Georgs wishes no prize, hut desires that the record should be included in those to he engraved on the gold medal with which the committee of the L. A. C. have already decided to present him in recognition of his numerons grand achievements. After the champion's great feat on the previoua occasion, his second attempt should attract a large crowd, more especially as it is not improhable that this will be the last time we shall have the pleasure of witnessing the running of an athlete who has had no equal, George having expressed a firm intention of thenceforth retiring from the cinder path.—*Pastime.*

Contrary to current rumors, Myers will run in the quarter-mile championahip race even if he has to neglect others. If he succeede (tho' who can beat him?) it will he the sixth time he has won the 440-yard championship. If so, he will be the first amateur that ever won a championehip snch a succession of timea.

On Saturday, August 31st, the New York A. C. held the 100-yard and mile swimming championships, on the Harlem river. The former waa won by H. E. Toussaint, N. Y. A. C.; time, 1 minute 21½ seconde (best on record). A. F. Camacho, M. A. C., was second. Eight started.

The athletic exhibition of the Nemean Club was well attended on the evening of Sept. 5th. The club juggling hy Hart was especially worthy of mention.

W. Raynor, of Manchester, has heen doing some good eprinting of late, and is regarded in some quartera as the coming man.

At Gloucester on Aug. 14th, W. G. George ran a mile on a grasscourse in 4 min. 21 3-5 eec.

BICYCLING.

The bicycle is one of tho great henefite conferred upon this country, in that it educates yonng men to know the difference hetween a good road and a had oue. The average man doee not know what a good road ie, hut when a man huye a bicycle and begins to ride, he hegins to get intereated in roade. I have eeen a bicycler stand on his head to see what waa the matter with the road. I myself have been so much interested in the way roads were coustructed that I have got down and tasted the dust.—*President Bates.*

The one mile profeseional championship race between Fred Wood and Richard Howell, for $250 a side, took place Aug. 16th, at the Molineux Grounds, and was won by the latter in 2 min. 47 4-5 eecs. These men have tried conclusions on six different occasions, Howell winning fonr times.

To a long and douhle question, a ehort and aingle answer turneth away wrath. Who will he the three fastest meu at Springfield, and what would Hendee do supposiug he got beaten hy Dr. Beckwith? Hendee Wood Howell.

Meesrs. Chambere, Illaon and Auetin, (Amateur Bicycle champione, and all Birmingham men), left Liverpool, on the *Alaska*, Aug. 18th, for New York. They will compete at the International meeting at Springfield.

On Aug. 16th the fifty miles road championship of Ireland was won hy E. S. McKay.

FISH.

John Muller and the Sharks.

This worthy, genial man, the late manager of the Walton Fishiug club, owns a duck preeerve down at Alviso, and on Sunday last took a proepecting trip down to eee to thiuge being put in proper form for the coming season. It appeare the flats of that part of the bay are infested with sharke of all sizes, where they gather together in large numbsrs after food, and at such times afford good fnn for those who are courageous enough to tackle them. Among those who occasionally enjoy the sport of speariug them sre Judgs Rix and Dick Brooks, aud they both tall marvellons talee of the dengers incurred. On Sunday friend Muller was leisnrely rowing along in hie ekiff elone when suddenly his dog set up a fearful howl withont warniug, and he found himself in the midst of a large nnmher of sharks, ranging from thres to six feet long, and ths experience of the next few moments will last him a lifetime. Some were under the hoat, eome before, soms behind, eome on eech side, all reging mad and figbting like devils. His danger was imminent and his fright terrible. What with tryiug to keep his dog from jumping overboard, aud his boat from upeetting, he passed a few minutee that can nsver he forgotten. For yards around the hoat the water was lashed into foam and dark with fins aud tails rushiug furiouely about in every direction. The boat wae oftentimes struck with great force, and once the oar was eeized by a shark apparently, he declaree, ae big ae himsslf, and John is no chicken, and pulled clean out of the rowlock like lightning. Thie, of course, increased his danger, as it left him powsrleas to manage the skiff. In dire distress he bethought him of hie gun, which he immediately loaded and discharged both harrels among the brutes, when they swam away aud left him victor. As the season closes big fieh yarna of couree are in order and always appear, hut there is no romance in this one. Other people have had the same experience ae Muller, though not quite so bad. In a spirit of vengeance Muller has organized a party to go down to thie shark resort, properly equipped and armed for hattle, and aa we shall he one of the party, we will furnish the results in full.

A New Invention.

It ie atrange how men will sometimee exerciae their mind for evil, when with half the mental labor for honeat purpoees they could acquire etation and wealth for themselvee and their families. We copy the following aa a new idea, and hope it will be duly pnnished:

"A summone has heen issued againat Lonow Druillard, of Dog Point, for fishing without a licenee. The manner in which Druillard hreaks the fishing law ia rather curions. Instead of taking a net and fishing, he has a flock of thirty geese. To the legs of these fowle he has a line and haited hooks attached. The flock are driven into the water and are followed by Druillard's two sons, who drive them np stream, thns making them troll. As soon as a goose gets a hite it hecomes frightened, and with a great flappiug of winga and squawking flies to the shore, where the fish is taken from the hook."—*Lockport Journal.*

Ae we have always contended, it is better for a people to have plenty of a second-clasa fish than no fish at all. We are alwaya ready to record cases of auccesa in carp raiaing. In this case Mr. Smelser's head ia perfectly level:

"Isaiah Smelser, who has a cattle ranch at Summit Springs, twenty-eight miles south of Golconda, built a reservoir to etore water for irrigating purposes, which covers some fourteen acres of land. A year ago last Winter he procured about five dozen carp from California, and planted them in his artificial lake. He says there are millione of young fish in this artificial lake at preeent, and thoee hatched out a year ago laet Spriug weigh from a pound and a half to two pounda each. He says carp ie an excellent food fish, especially in the cool mountain watera of Nevada, and resemblea perch somewhat in appearance and flavor."—*Silver State.*

At a late meeting of the American Fish Cultural Aeeociation, Professor Livingston Stone declared in favor of restrictive legislation as regarda the killing of salmon in the Columbia river. Why the Professor should limit restrictive legislation to the Columhia river we cannot see. No indigenoua or foreign stock of fish or game can be maintained in any country without restrictive and protective legislation. As a proof of the spread of this idea among ourselves, our local Italian fishermen, in a body and of their own accord, strictly observed the August ordinance, ae the best thing for their own pockets, and the only way to preserve our stock of aalmon in the Sacramento river. We have labored earnestly and long for restrictive legielation, aud we have no doubt of its final adoption hy the American people.

The Walton Fishing Cluh held their annual meeting last week, at Clem Dixon'a roome, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: H. H. Pitcher, President; Dr. C. B. Hughes, Secretary, and Major A. T. Klose, Manager. These are all good men, hut with Major Klose as manager we do not quite eee what is to hecome of our B. C. and T. tipple when we join their partiee. At the close of the meetiug, the members presented Mr. John Muller, late manager, with a very handeome $25 gold riug, for his loug aud faithful services in that capacity. Mr. Muller well deserved this trihure of respect, for he haa long been one of the chief pillars and bright spirits of the club.

The California Sportsman's Club, undaunted by their ill-success in propagatiug black baee at Temescal, agaiu seined the lake laet week with good euccess. The fish of the two eeininge have been succcssfully transferred to Lake Merced. The club are determined to have good fiehing reeervee, aud for their energy and parseveraucc we hope they will eucceod at Merced. Speaking of black hase it is said one weighiug 23 lbs. was recently caught in New York State. This is about three timee larger thau we snppoeed they grew.

The Fish Commissionere meet next week, on the 16th we believe. People are getting very auxioua to kuow about the promieed distribution of those 50,000 Tahoe trout. Much good may their auxiety do them. The ruling powers care very little ahout public anxiety, puhlic opinion, or public good. That's where the trouble lies.

Gustave Mahe, A. Konig and George Hageman had a fine day'a sport Sunday at Mouterey. They caught over 500 ... iu the Carmel river, all good-eized hrook tront, ave... about eight inches iu length. They fiehed ou the ... the mouth of the river.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail												
Partridge												
Rail												
Grouse												
Doves	*											*
Male Deer	*											*
Female Deer	*											*
Spotted Fawn	*											*
Antelope	*											*
Elk	*											*
Salmon												
Tront	*	*										*

The Great Match.

The event which exercissd the lovers of the gnn so much during the last fortnight, tbe match between Messrs. Pearson and Fay, came off at San Bruno, on Sunday, and ended, as generally expected, in favor of Mr. Fay, only perhaps a little more so. Tbe match as previously noted in our columns was for $500 a side, 100 birds eacb, 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules. Long before the mstch matured or in fact before it was seriously entertained by the principals, such a thing as their coming togetber sometime during tbe year, was always regarded as very desirable snd so from outside talk, as much perhaps as from individual desirs, tbey were finslly brought together. Taking tbe record of the two men at the trap, there is one thing in the history of the match which surprised all people not thorongbly posted, and tbat wss that while few felt inclined to back Mr. Fay to a large extent, still fewer cared to 'bet against him to any extent, and outside of immediate partizanship or personal friendsbip, tbis was the rnle from the announcement of tbe match to its finish. To those who like ourselves make *performance* tbe basis of judgment and merit, we could not see anytbing to justify tbe strong confidence of the Pearson party in tbeir standard-bearer, and we intimated as mucb every time we spoke of the match in tbese columns. In public matcbes Mr. Pearson has bad most experience. In the four-cornered matcb with himself, Slade, Fay and Linville $50 each, he won with a record of 43 kills out of fifty birds. He also beat Mr. Slade in tbeir $100 match. By all parties Pearson was regarded as a man of nerve, judgment and ability. We personally are the last in the world to questiou or belittle tbese qualities, but taking performance as tbe test of merit, we always maintained that dnring tbe last two years Mr. Fay has shown throngbout the best shooting, tbe best exection, the best style. Tbe idea that he migbt bs wanting in nerve in a high-staked match, or staying qnslities in a long match like that of Sunday, to us never seemed correct and to Burbauk and othera we always combatted it as untenable. Mr. Fay sbowed no want of nerve in the Burbank match; he showed none in his clnb matches, and we have ever held tbat no man conld do tbe phenomenal shooting he bas done dnring the last two years, thougb inexperienced at the trap, and be wanting in nerve. In tbe trne sense of the word, it is nerve and nerve only, that makes the great shot, and no one can talk to Mr. Fay without being quickly impressed by his eye, his qniet, reserved, self-possessed manner, that he is a man of lots of nerve and latent power, tbat only require the opportunity to show tbemselves. If we had not spoken tbns on all sides before tbe match, we should not speak thus after tbe match, for though we coucur in the public opinion now tbat Mr. Fay has few superiors in this State, it did not take his Sunday's record of 83 kills out of 100 birds, to make us entertain that opinion. All Mr. Fay now wants, as we have long asserted, to make bim eqnal to the best men in tbe land, is a conviction in himself that he can sboot as well as he can, and tbat his real power bas not yet been proved. Perhaps Sunday's work may create this conviction in himself, or perhaps it shows it already exists in him.

It was half-past ten before the preliminaries were all arranged, and tbe men came to the trap with Mr. Robinson waiting on Fay, and yonng Walsh, another coming man at the trap, waiting on Pearson. The selection of officers could not have been better, the judges being Slade, for Fay, Frank Maskey for Pearson, witb Ramon E. Wilson as referee. The birds were a grand lot as ever snpplied, only one nsw bird out of the two hnndred shot at being called for. Generally tbey were fast flyers and qnick to start. Many of the tailers were terrible birds to handle, especially those towards the last snpplied for the local coop of Mr. Cunningbam, of tbe San Bruno Hotel. The casualties, or wbat may be termed eo in a pigeon match, were about even. Fay at first probably had a trifle the advantage in easy birds, but when his qnickness and certainty witb the first barrel are conaidered, in opposition to Pearson'a slowness and uncertainty, the difference was not so great as claimed; it is only slow and uncertain men with the first barrel tbat have the larger proportion of hard birds because they allow them to become so. Pearson had two very had cases of dying out of bounds, which Fay eqnalized by two shameful misses at incomera when the birds seemed really on the mnzzle of hie gun. It is hardly wortb while characterizing the individual shots as they followed for it was mnch the same all through. Fay was inevitable with tbe first barrel, killing bis birds dead without a flutter. We doubt if anything finer at tbe trap was ever seen in any country than bis first twenty-one *straight* kills, to secure which he only used hia eecond barrel twice. Pearson on the other band was as uncertain with hie first barrel, and ae brilliant with his second, making all day eome of the grandest long shots ever scored to a man'e credit. The unreliability of long shots, however, grand as they are, and delightful to witness as they are, mnst alwaye detract from their merit in a matcb of this kind for money, because they ought not to be. Bnt all the long shots of Pearson'a and some of Fay's also were pleasant indeed to witnese for they were miraclea. At tbirty birds, with only two missea himself, Fay led by four birds and this majority was never afterwards reduced to three but once for a few miuntes dnring the match. At fifty birds, with only eix miasea, Fay led by six and the matcb was then virtually ovsr, for if with both shooting as they were, Pearson could not redeem his misses in tbe first fifty, he conld not do so at all. Tbia it seems waa the general opinion, for tbe poola, which opened at $20 to $15 in favor of Fay, closed altogsther, and the betting thenceforth was entirely confined to tbe end, as it had been chiefly before, to the individual shot. Except in individual cases of fine shooting on both sides, the last half of the match had little interest. The majority kept increasing against Pearson until the end came with only 74 for himself to 83 for Fay. That is equal to Carver's feat when he shot against Bogardus, and being done at San Bruno, of all places the most difficult, it may bs considered still more creditable, for though the wind was not as strong and cold as usual, it was still enough so to incommode both sbooter and spectator. The attendance was large but not so large as we expected. Tbe members of tbe press, onrselves among the number, were indebted to the civilities of Mr. Cunningham of the hotel, for tbe constant attention he paid to tbeir wants and comfort. After the match offers were made to back Messrs. Robinson and Fay nnder the same conditions, against any two men in tbe State for $1,000 a side, but that was too one sided to be taken up. Mr. Hopper, of Petaluma, anotber grand man at the trap, offered a mixed matcb against Fay of seventy singles and fifteen doubles for $100 a side, bn t we have not since learned whetber any understanding was reached. Our opinion is, tbat they will have to go fartber than the limits of California to find two men to beat our cbampions at a straight 100 bird match; and furthermore, we tbink none will be made on tbe idea of Mr. Fay wanting nerve and stsying power. Tbe score:

Fay	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1	
	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1	
	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1	1—83
Pearson	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1	
	1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0	1—74

As an evidence of the kindly feeling existing between the principals and as a compliment for his grand record, Mr. W. A. Brown, the head man of tbe Napa Soda Water firm, and partner of Mr. Pearson, presented Mr. Fay, after the match, with a handsome and costly floral wreatb. This action eflects great credit on the losing party and shows the true pirit of sportsmen exists in their hearts. No tribute was ever more worthily won or more wortbily presented.

Parker Gun Club.

This excellent clnb of young men brought their season's work to a close at Colma last Saturday, and tbe closing score of the season is quite up to their high standard average. It is their own fault we do not give an analysis of the whole season's work, but none can he prepared without the book of the club, anu tbat was not furnished us. The conditions were 20 birds escb, 18 yards rise, use of one barrel, screened trap, the last condition, as we have before observed, adding much to the difficnlty of shooting by hiding the direction of the fight of tbe disc. The contest for the medala has been very close all through tbe season, but confined to the five best shots of the clnb; thus we only give the score of those five on Sunday although quite a numbsr contended. The two best average scores of tbe season take the two handsome medals. Tbe score on Sunday:

T. Tuescher	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1	1—18
P. McEnroe	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1	1—17
J. McEnroe	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	1—17
P. Bekeart	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1	1—15
W. Bryan	0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1	1—13

Tbe first medal was won by P. McEnroe, who, for tbe season, killed 80 birds ont of 100. The second was a tie on the average score between P. Bekeart and J. McEnroe, each scoring 77 kills out of 100. The final ownership was decided by a shoot-off at five birds, which ended in favor of the former.

Bekeart	5
McEnroe	3

The best individual score of the season was made by Bekeart, wbo on one occasion killed 14 out of 15 birds. Mr. Bekeart is a confidential clerk in Mr. Allen's gun store, Market street, and with tbe other four leaders, promises to make a fine shot. Next season the clnb proposes to have new and better qnarters.

Most of the young qnail in this vicinity are now large enough to shoot, and most of our young hunters are getting their guns in order for sport. It is calculated that the quail season here, commencing now, will last about two or three weeks. Herein is seen the effect of the idiotic game law framed by the State Sportsman's, (so called), Association. Under that law it is unlawful to kill quail until October 1st. Before tbat time there will not be a quail in these mountains. Already are the birds "bunching up," and aome have already begun tbeir migrations to the lower country. The game laws sbould be local in their application, as it can be readily sesn that a law beneficial to Contra Costa county wonld be burdensome in Plumas or Sierra. The Board of Supervisors should regulate the matter of the preservation of game in their respective counties.—*Sierra Valley Leader.*

In all deference to the *Leader's* judgment, the law referred and passed by the State Sportsman's Association was not idiotic at the time, and its effect has been highly beneficial to the game interests of the State, as everything else it does provee to be. Tbe mission of this particular law may bave heen fulfilled, and tbe necessity for a change to climatic distinctions become imperative. Tbat is, in fact, the opinion of many leading members of the Association at present, and they are now gathering information in that direction to lay before the next legislature in support of the change they intend to ask. The Asociation is composed of men, honest and earnest in the work, who desire every honest, tax-paying citizen should have his rightful share of the public game. There is nothing selfish or sectional in their principles or policy. If tbe *Leader* is also honest and earnest in this matter it will answer tbe committee's circular on the migration of game birds, and otherwise locally strengthen their hande all that lies in their power. Of all tbings, however, keep the game laws ont of the hands of County Supervisors. We have had too mnch of tbat evil already.

An unusually fine buck weighing 150 pounds was hronght down from the Shafter ranch, Marin County, last week for Mr. Orr. A fortnight ago a party out hunting with Mr. Orr killed another fine yonng buck weighing 105 pounds. From all quartera we bear good reports of the deer shooting for the aeason notwithstanding tbe constant violations of the law we also hear of. The present increase in every direction should convince all persons of the wisdom of preserving doea and fawns nerpetually, and how much greater the general supply would be if the law were more generally observed. An obeervance of any wise law ia always beneficial to every community.

It ia aaid the watering places along Cashe creek afford excellent dove shooting just now. The birds are said to be abundant and in prime condition.

We still hear of a number of severe cases of distemper among valuable young dogs. Tbe remedies are as numerous almost as tbose for ague in the human family, bnt perhaps with dogs as with human beings, to effect a cure it requires different remedies for different systems. Tbe *American Field*, an authority in such matters, gives the following remedy whicb among otbers it may be well to try: Take of tincture of aconite root half a dram, elexir calisaya, iron and bismutb an ounce and a hslf, syrup of tolu an ounce and a half, syrup of squills two drams, chlorate of potash two drams, water to make six ounces, mix. Give a dessert spoouful every three bours in bad cases, and tbree times a day in mild cases and during convalescence. Tbis is the dose for an adult setter.

The Napa *Register* says Foss Valley is swarming with quail and small game but deer are getting somewbat scarce. It ia ssid to be full of hunters, and the fact that the valley is still full of quail speaks well for their chcracters as citizens careful in observing the reqnirements of the law. It is not by any means that districts full of hunters still remain full of quail at tbe same time in this country, but as we bave often said, it is the observance of tbe law tbat gives abundance in all things to every community. Tbis is a hopeful sign of the times.

From all qusrters we hear unexpected good news as to the ahnndance of quail for this season's shooting. From Santa Cruz county south they are very abnndant. Tbe same is said of Amador county. The season opens on October 1st, next, but we understand the luxury of quail on toast, if parties chose to pay for it, can be had, and for some time past has been had at many of our city restaurants whenever asked for. It might pay tbe police to look after these offenders of the law if the poor fellows were not literally worked to death.

The Yreka *Journal* says that Mr. Bray, a celebrated local hunter, recently killed a buck weigbing 300 pounds at Antelope Valley. This is allowed to be tbe largest buck ever killed in nortbern California—perbaps it may be added, in centrsl or southern California, also. A 300-pound buck, if it were not an elk, is a monster indeed. The aeason, however has been remarkable for unusually large deer in all sections, of the State.

Among the exhibitors at tbe late Fair, none attracted more attention than Mr. Allen, of the gun store 416 Market street. His exhibit of rifles, guns, pistols, fishing tackle, and all other srticles pertaining to the hunter's outfit and tbe Lovell roller skates drew crowds of spectators every night. He was awarded hy the jndges with tbe silver medal for best exhibit. Next to the excellence of Mr. Allan's goods, the fact that he advertises in tbe BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN drew the crowds.

Reports reach us from all tbe duck preserves of the great abundance of fine feed for the birds, which leads to the hope of a good season. Some members of the difierent clubs will make prospecting trips tbis week and next, to see things are properly fixed up, but there will be no regular sbooting until October. This is a good example for respectable American citizens to set.

During the last ten days we have been asked repeatedly if we knew anytbing of Mr. Ryan's whereabonts or his intentions for tbe coming season. Perhaps the gentleman may find it to his interest if he immediately posts us on the subject.

The California Wing Club holds its last shoot of the seaaon to-morrow at San Bruno. Owing to the Pearson-Fay match it was postponed one week.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

In spite of the Schuetzen Verein festival, at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, whicb attracted multitudes, the attendance at Shell Mound was larger than wonld bave been expected. Considering the day, which was not agreeable, the sbooting was excellent.

First in importance was tbe Wolfe Tone Guard, Company E, Tbird Regiment, which bad its regular monthly medal-shoot, nearly twenty members being present. There was a time, tbat is some years ago, when the Wolfe Tones ranked in the first-class of our Califoruia marksmen. A day of apathy and neglect came upon us, cansing the rifle to be almost entirely laid aside, and on tbis organization, as on others eqnally prominent, tbe period bad a disastrous effect, for it fell into insignificance. Witb the revival in rifle shooting, however, it bas again come to the front, again musters a number of good shots, chiefly young men, who well for themselves are indefatigable in practice, and consequently rapidly improving, giving promise of shortly regaining the standing of former days. The medals were won as follows:

First medal—P. J. Quinn, 200 yards	44
Second medal—E. M. Phillips, 200 yards	39

We are not quite certain as to the correctness of the latter score, but that is the figure given us.

The Inter-State Team.

It is now understood without the hope utmost of a change, that no team will be sent from California to Nevada, and so the trophy goes by default. We have heard several reasons assigned for this unfortunate and disgraceful condition of affairs; bnt it is hardly possible at the time of writing to get at the real truth and so we prefer to remain satisfied with announcing the bare fact, and reserve our right to comment until we are better informed of the inside working of those who are certainly responsible for our disgrace. All we know at present is that Kellogg at tbe last momeut, consistently and persistently refused to go unless permitted to take his favorite rifle; that Kuhnle and Carr would not go if Kellogg did not; that the balance of the Fifth Battalion could not go without their leaders; tbat Perkins and Cummings declined at the meeting of the State Rifle Association because tbey had not confidence in the ability of those remaining to make a winning fight. Then again we understand financial matters were not satisfactory; but even if they were otherwise, it would be an act of great folly to expsnd a thousand dollars or so with the certainty of defeat. With the absence of Kuhnle, Kellogg, Perkins, Carr, Cummings and Hovey, six of the ableat men out of the ten, what chance had our State to win? Althongh

a bitter pill to swallow, it is better to have things as they are than to send an unreliable team with the certainty of ignominous defeat. We shall have more to say next week.

The best performance on Sunday was that of Sergeant Hovey, who was out shooting with Messrs. Waltham, Robertson and Moore, who attest its correctness. The dailies credit him with nine straight bull's-eyes, instead of nine bull's-eyes out of ten consecutive shots; he only scored four on the fourth shot at the 500 yard range. His score was remarkable.

Hovey	200 yards	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4—45
	500 yards	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—49—94

Forty-nine out of a possible 50, and 94 out of a possible 100 is indeed pretty good for what one four dailies, in its supercilious grandiloquism, calls an ordinary marksman. If the journal in question was as able in intellect as Mr. Hovey is with his rifle, it would be a different institution. Mr. Hovey said if he could have had his best ten shots, at each range counted together he would have made 98 out of a possible 100. The proper thing, however, in such cases is to count the first score at each range. Still ninety-four is pretty good for an ordinary marksman.

The German Fusileers were also out with their Mauser rifles and showed the improvement practice and a better knowledge of the gun have produced. We have at different times spoke in terms of praise of Captain Stettin's efforts and what they seek to reach, and may accomplish in the end. Already from 60 and 70 be has raised the score to 80 and 88 per cent, with the prospect of a speedy increase. On Sunday the best scores made at 200 yards were 18 and 17 out of a possible 20.

Capt. Stettin									5	4	5	4—18
Major Klose									3	4	5	5—17

Others in the company made 15 and 16 out of a possible 20.

A Test.

On Sunday Colonel Ranlett, Lieutenant Kellogg and Sargeant Nick Williams, for the sake of demonstrating the capacity of the Springfield rifle furnished to the members of the Fifth Infantry, tried a string of ten shots each at 200 yards, with the following result. For some time hence, at least until we have seen the gentlemen, we shall carry our bulldog, as we expect to be assaulted for publishing the score, so far below their record is it. These guns were condemned when given to the Fifth on its organization, and yet to such arms there are some who think it best to confine the militia in service and inter-State matches. We may remark the shooting was honest and the rifles picked promiscously from the rack as they lay at the range. The score speaks volumes in behalf of progress only to be had by using the very best firearms:

Ranlett									3	3	3—35
Williams									3	5	3—34
Kellogg									4	3	2—27

At Schuetzen Park.

The Schuetzen Verein held its annual festival on Sunday and Monday last which in every respect was a brilliant success. The Schuetzen Verein are the owners of the Schuetzen Park property, and the oldest rifle military organization in the State, having this week celebrated their 25th anniversary. The Swiss Rifle Club comes next, which is 25 years old next year. We intend to give a detailed account of the Schuetzen Verein festival, but as the prizes were only distributed on Wednesday evening, we cannot do so this week as the first division of our paper goes to press early on Thursday and this includes the rifle column. We may state here the shooting of the members was at the 25-ring target 200 yards, off-hand, and in many cases was so good as to reach from 60 to 64 out a possible 75. The Schnetzen used every kind of rifle.

At Carson.

We copy from the *Weekly Bee* the competitive rifle shooting, at Carson and Virginia, on Sunday week, for places in the Inter-State team. As we said elsewhere, owing to irreconcilable differences among our local authorities the match is off, but the shooting of the Nevada men for all that is interesting for its excellence.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Burke	44	49	93
Thaxter	47	46	93
Galusha	44	48	92
Cowing	44	47	91
Lord	42	48	90
Borges	43	47	90
Cheney	42	47	89
Little	43	46	89
Safel	45	44	89
Harrington	42	47	89
Cardew	—	—	89
Cameron	44	44	88
Spargo	—	—	88
Stocker	—	—	87
Uren	—	—	86
Chatelian	42	44	86
Parker	42	44	86
Slocomb	43	43	86
Fraser	—	—	85
Wright	39	45	84
Crawford	41	43	84
Alley	42	40	82
Laing	42	40	82
Curnow	—	—	82
Dunne	42	38	80

Average: For ten men, 90½; thirteen, 90; the entire 25 men, 87 1-5. The Carson *Tribune* claims that this "eclipses anything ever recorded in the United States," and adds: "The shooting is considered all the more remarkable from the fact that all were first scores. Ten men from one company—the Carson Guard—made a total of 881, beating the record made by the Nevada team last year in the inter-State match by three points. Our citizens feel greatly elated over yesterday's work, and have every reason to hope that victory will again perch upon the banner of the Nevada team this year.

It is doubtless a cracking record, and sustains the good sense of our men in declining to meet such marksmen with inferior rifles, some of which probably were condemned by the government and lay rusting at Benecia for years before delivered to our local military.

The Austrian Military Company had a prize shoot on Sunday, and did good execution. As the prizes were only distributed last night, we shall not have details until next week.

A Little Mistake.

We copy the following in full from the Denver *Daily News*, because it makes a slight mistake in the title given the Denver riflemen. We do not wish to be egotistical about our local sharpsbooters, but the Denver men need not wait for our friend Capt. Farrow to come along and undeceive them about their ability. If they only read the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, they would see Capt. Farrow's own score is beaten at Shell Mound every Sunday, and all the rest eclipsed by second and third-rate California marksmen. The idea of the best riflemen in the world making from 40 to 42 out of a possible 50, is rather amusing. We guess Capt. Farrow, who really knows what a record is, must have had a sly laugh over such pretensions.

"Fine Shots.—Some of the best Rifle-Men in the World at Jewell Park.

"A generous reception was accorded Captain Farrow, the celebrated rifle shot, at the range yesterday, by Company E Rifle team, and others of the Colorado National Guard. The day was not well calculated for fine shooting, as the glaring sun and the intense radiation in front of the target made it extremely difficult to find the dancing bull's-eye through the sights. The team were armed with their Sharp's military rifles and hoped to give the champion a close contest. Captain Farrow shot with the new Bullard magazine rifle, with re-loaded ammunition, and made some wonderful scores considering the unfavorable circumstances. The following are the scores of the first round of ten shots each:

Two hundred yards off-hand, regular Creedmoor target, the eight in bull's-eye counting five:

Captain Farrow									5	4	4—46
J. M. Anderson									3	4	4—41
W. M. Anderson									4	4	4—42
G. W. Lower									4	4	4—41
A. W. Peterson									5	5	4—44
T. Stone									4	4	4—42
A. G. Schaefer									3	4	4—41
C. J. Kelly									3	4	4—40

"At the conclusion of the string it was suggested that as Captain Farrow was using peep and globe sights on his Bullard rifle that the regular handicap of two points should be allowed to the military sights, and be added to each score. This the champion agreed to and another string was shot, the captain not cleaning after each shot, which is always done at Creedmoor when handicap is allowed the military rifles. The following is the score, same distance:

Captain Farrow									4	4	—46
T. Stone									3	4	2—42
W. M. Anderson									3	4	2—41
G. W. Lower									4	5	3—44
A. W. Peterson									5	4	2—41

The Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association, to be held on the Creedmoor range from September 9th to 13th, promises to be the most successful held in many years. The Board of Directors have made special efforts to make this meeting an interesting one; the number of matches has been increased, while the prize list will aggregate over $7,500. The regular army will be well represented; New York State will send an increased number of teams, while Michigan, the victor of 1883, will send a picked twelve to again compete with her Eastern neighbors. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts and probably Connecticut will be represented. As soon as we receive the returns we shall give them for the benefit of our readers.

Comparative Records.

England, Ireland and Scotland recently met at the Wimbledon target to contest for the Elcho shield, a trophy much coveted by the British riflemen. Ireland won. The score was:

Ireland	1,583
Scotland	1,476
England	1,474

Allowing for the difference in some of the distances, which we suppose may exist, the record is still below that made by members of the two teams of the Fifth Infantry in July last, at Shell Mound, and by members of the "Big Six" out of a possible 2,000. The scores are:

Field and Staff	1,819
Company A	1,750
Big Six	1,782

The comparison speaks well for California and her riflemen.

VIRGINIA, Nev., Sept. 3, 1884.

DAILY ALTA CALIFORNIA:—On behalf of the First Regiment, N. G. N., I accept Lieutenant-Colonel Ranlett's challenge, published in your paper of the 1st inst. E. D. BOYLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

From this acceptance of Col. Ranlett's challenge, we shall doubtless have an inter-State match after all. It would be a graceful act if the Nevada men allowed the bronze horse to be contested for, which now becomes their property by default.

The San Francisco Fusileers will hold its annual picnic and prize shoot at Shell Mound on the 21st instant. The prizes for marksmen, both for the company and at the public target, will be many and valuable.

The California Rifle Association will hold its Fall meeting in October.

CRICKET.

The Merions Win the Trophy.

A large and enthusiastic audience many of whom were ladies, assembled at the grounds last Saturday to witness the final match for the Harrison Trophy. Never in the history of California cricket has a match created so much excitement as the one played last Saturday. Both clubs did their utmost to bring their strongest team in the field and in a great measure were successful. The Occident captain won the toss and decided to take the field. Ben and Barney Benjamin were the first to appear for the Merions. Waterman led off the bowling from the grand stand end and sent down a maiden. Barney Benjamin was bowled in Cookson's first over. Burnett, the new comer, allowed one of Waterman's to get by his defense. Two for six. With the score at 16 Benjamin was badly run out. After one more run had been added to the score, G. Theobald was also run out. John Theobald now partnered Jacobs but the latter was bowled by Waterman with the score stationary. Miller made a couple of hits for two apiece when he was given out l. b. w. to Cookson. Spiro and J. Theobald brought the score from 21 to 41 before the former was unfortunately run out. Theobald was bowled with the score at 46 after playing a very careful innings of 11. Gibson and Banner were rapidly dispatched, leaving Webster, who was beginning to hit pretty lively, not out for 4, the innings closing for 50 runs. The opinion prevailed even among their most ardent admirers that the Merions could not get the Occidents out for under 50.

Carr and De Golia were to the first to wield the willow for the veterans while the bowling was entrusted to Banner and Webster. De Golia was caught at point by Jacobs. Purdy started in by sending a high one to cover point which Spiro let fall. Miller relieved Webster with the ball and the third ball of his first over proved fatal to Carr. Clarke joined Purdy but was dismissed by Banner after making one. Waterman was not at the creases very long when Miller bowled Purdy. Bristowe was splendidly caught at point by Jacobs and the board showed 5 for 24. Sanderson was bowled first ball he received and Campbell joined Waterman. The partnership was productive of nine runs, bringing the score up to 36. The greatest excitement prevailed at this point of the game and every stroke was keenly watched by the spectators. Four wickets to fall and 17 runs to get to win was the condition of the game when Miller sent down his eight over. Campbell hit the first one for two, but the next one took his middle stump—a magnificent ball. Seven for 36. Immediately upon the advent of Gray, Waterman was caught at point by Jacobs. Eight for thirty-six. Cookson came in and put three together before his leg stump was lowered by one of Banner's shooters. Knox, the last man, now came in and the Occidents needed 11 runs for victory, but Banner, the hero of many an uphill game, displaced the leg hail and the Merions won the most important match ever played on the Pacific slope. Seven weeks ago the Occidents had three games to their credit while the Merions had only one, and at that stage of the games it looked black indeed for the Merions, and thet they have pulled the trophy out of the fire is deserving of every credit. Banner and Miller bowled in splendid form, and were well backed up by excellent fielding, Jacobs at point particularly distinguishing himself. The Occidents fielded very well, Cookson showing up well, while De Golia was a tower of strength at long stop. The President of the Merions, W. G. Harrison, has signified his intention of offering hats to the batsmen and bowlers who show up best in another series of matches which will come off towards the end of the season. The following is a complete score:

MERIONS.		OCCIDENTS.	
Barney Benjamin, b Cookson	1	W. Carr, b Miller	5
Ben Benjamin, run out	8	G. De Golia, c Jacobs, b Banner	0
L. Burnett, b Waterman	0	J. S. Purdy, b Miller	8
G. Theobald, run out	1	B. Clarke, b Banner	1
J. J. Theobald, b Waterman	11	A. Waterman, c Jacobs, b Banner	8
A. Jacobs, b Waterman	1	H. O. Bristowe, c Jacobs, b Miller	3
J. Miller, l b w Cookson	4	J. Sanderson, b Banner	0
J. H. Spiro, run out	7	Campbell, b Miller	7
F. Webster, not out	4	Gray, not out	1
R. Gibson, b Waterman	0	H. H. Cookson, b Banner	3
C. Banner, b Waterman	0	A. Knox, b Banner	0
Byes, 7; leg byes, 5	13	Byes, 3; leg byes, 1	4
Total	50	Total	40

ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Waterman	67	12	5	5
Cookson	35	13	1	2
Purdy	10	7	0	0
Campbell	15	5	1	0
Banner	65	19	3	6
Webster	10	6	1	0
Miller	45	10	1	4

Umpires—Fonlkes and Francis.
Scores—Aitken and Goewey.

Caught in the Act.

At St. Lonie, on the 1st, detectives at the Cote Brillante race track arrested Thomas Redmond, alias Tom, a hanger-on about the stables, on the charge of poisoning R. C. Pate's horses, Boatman and Ascender, Col. Hunt's cup horse, John Davis, Ed. Beardslee's Maniton, and attempting to poison Sam Bryant's fleet two-year-old filly, Lady of the Lake. The arrest caused a sensation in sporting circles, and it is rumored that several others will follow. Last Thursday evening Redmond went to Bryant's stable and asked William Whalen, one of the stable boys, if he was still attending to Lady of the Lake. The boy replied that he was, and Redmond said:

"Do you want to make some money?"

"Certainly," answered Whalen.

"Well, then, I'll give you $500 if you give Lady of the Lake the medicine in this bottle."

"I'll go you," replied Whalen, and, receiving the bottle, put it in his pocket. Instead of poisoning the filly he took the bottle to Sam Bryant, the owner, who had it analyzed. The bottle contained laudanum and other poisons, and upon ascertaining this fact Bryant swore out a warrant for Redmond's arrest. He was locked up at the Four Courts, and at first refused to say a word. The detectives worked with him, and at last he gave up the entire plot. He confessed to poisoning John Davis and Rhadama in Chicago, Boatman and Ascender at Pittsburg, Carson and three of W. T. Cassidy's thoroughbreds at Chicago. He also stated that he had bribed jockeys to dose Troubadour and Ike Murphy at Chicago but failed; Carrigan's stables was too well watched. The poisoning was done at the instigation of a half-dozen bookmakers, whose names the authorities would not make public until they get more evidence. The scheme was to dose Lady of the Lake, who was favorite in the Coquet Stakes—a sweepstake for 3-year-old fillies, with $500 added money. It was also desired to dose Belle Pate, second choice, and allow Nodaway and Rhadama, the short horses, to carry off the money. In such an event the bookmakers would reap a rich harvest. If any of the fillies won except the favorite the revenue would have been large, as Bryant's filly sold even against them all. An attempt was made to dose Maniton, the favorite in a selling race, but the bottle was turned over to Mr. Beardslee. It is said a number of horse-owners are implicated with the bookmakers in poisoning the thoroughbreds. Pate and Col. Hunt are up in arms, and want the whole matter to come out in court. The Humane Society have taken the case in hand, and Redmonds's trial is set for Wednesday. Boatman and Davis are suffering, and Ascender is full of fever.

The total value of the National Breeders' Association Stakes, trotted for at the grounds of the New York Driving Club, Sept. 9th to 11th, inclusive, was $20,000. The average value of each stake was $1,500.

The sulky used by Jay-Eye-See at Belmont Park, [illegible] is the lightest one ever constructed.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, -- Saturday, Sept. 13, 1884.

Dates Claimed.

State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
Ninth District Fair Association, Rohnerville, Sept. 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

Climatic Distinctions in the Game Laws.

In the gun department of this week's issue will be found a complaint from the Sierra Valley *Leader*, about the quail leaving the higher sections of the mountains, or preparing to leave, which, when accomplished will deprive the citizens of those sections without a quail to shoot when the open season arrives on the 1st of next month. On principle we have not a word of dissent to utter against the complaint itself, because we know this want of sectionality in our game laws works injuriously to many important counties, and offensively to many influential sportsmen, who on every consideration of justice, are as much entitled to a share of the public game, as those living in the more favored central and southern counties. At the same time there is a slight error in the statement of the complaint, so far as the State Sportsman's Association is concerned, which we think fairly deserves a more prominent correction than given in our gun department, and so we transfer the question to our editorial pages. In principle it has been the aim of every civilized country, as the most efficacious system, to have its laws uniform in object and application, and centuries of experience have proved the wisdom of the system. At the time the game laws of this State were made uniform in application throughout its boundaries, there were many reasons for such uniformity, and they were acknowledged by every true sportsman and every loyal citizen, who desired to see the public game of the country preserved, as well as by the leading members of the State Association, who were chiefly instrumental in procuring legislative authority for such uniformity. At that time we all know, a general disposition prevailed, sometimes in quarters which made it all the more iniquitous, to slaughter our public game, whether animals, birds, or fish, at all times of the year with a reckless disregard to law, justice, common sense, or decency. At that time sectional exceptions as to counties or districts prevailed, and those inclined to evil who claimed to be a law unto themselves as to when and where they might kill game, made the the privilege of one section the means of marauding with impunity on another, and so the game of the whole State was threatened with annihilation. The State Sportsman's Association, with that wisdom which has ever marked its policy, bestirred itself and obtained uniformity in regard to all sections, and good men outside the Association were willing to try the experiment for the general good, though they knew it would work hardship, if it can be so called, on certain individual sections. That it has worked good, in fact immense good, there can be no doubt, for to that enactment may be distinctly traced a more general understanding of the object of game laws and a more general desire to obey them. It is now only the low, the debased, the dishonest market-hunter, some such as we still find at Oakland, who say they do not care a d—— for the game laws, that they will kill quail whenever or whereever they find them, and who claim to be a law to themselves. This increased favor to game laws in and a desire to enforce them by the just and true citizen, we hold can be distinctly traced to uniformity in our law. Thus it may have fulfilled its mission and brought back the time when climatic distinctions may again be adopted for those in one section who do not enjoy the advantages of those in a more favored section. This is certainly the opinion of the leading members of the State Association, and at its last annual meeting a committee was appointed to take immediate steps towards an arrangement for a change in the law, which shall suit all districts. In the discharge of their duties the committee have issued a circular in connection with this paper, calling upon all parties to give whatever information they can on the migration of game birds, and on that information they will formulate the change to be asked of the next Legislature. The editor of the Sierra Valley *Leader* we know to be a true, earnest man, and if he so chooses can give much assistance in the matter. We recognize many ways in which a change to climatic differences instead of uniformity, would be beneficial, especially in obtaining a more general obedience to the laws. No doubt it would remove much of that feeling of injustice prevailing in many sections, and thus make its citizens more active and more earnest in obeying and enforcing the laws, from selfishness, if from no higher motive. We freely admit the justice of basing our game laws on climatic difference, for it is true republicanism that every man should have a share of that which his money helps to make public property. But while we admit this, we strongly deny the wisdom of leaving the power of shooting or hunting in any county in the hands of the County Supervisors. That has been tried and found to work infinite mischief. As a general thing the average Supervisor is the last man to understand this matter properly, and then if he chooses to be dishonest, this power, of which he was deprived by the County Government Bill of the last Legislature, enables him to be dishonest and sell the privilege. We have had enough of the Supervisorial discretion in all conscience, and we shall oppose its revival bitterly to the last. We advise harmony of action in this matter. If the counties asking climatic distinction will meet and aid the State Association, the question can be settled next session of the Legislature with satisfaction to themselves and benefit to the whole State. The scheme is well worth trying, for it may bring all sections into harmony and peace.

Live Stock Diseases.

The appearance of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in herds of valuable thoroughbred cattle is agitating the farmers and stock-breeders of the Mississippi valley. The presence of the disease was first discovered in Illinois, but it has been traced into Ohio. Its existence in all the States of the central group is very probable. Veterinarians are actively at work to prevent the spread of the contagion and to stamp it out. What their success will be is problematical. The experience of the breeders of Great Britain is not encouraging to the hope of getting rid of the trouble entirely. Cattlemen must quarantine against the disease most rigidly. It is to be hoped that the Pacific Coast may be kept clear, and if proper preventive measures are taken perhaps we shall not have any difficulty, but the means used must be the best known and the application thorough. It will be unsafe to import any cattle from the infected districts for at least a year, even if the plague is checked now. For six months at the nearest it will be dangerous to import any Eastern cattle at all. Just how widespread the infection is, is not known. Government veterinaries, both State and National, are engaged in determining the geographical limits. As noted above, they have followed the trail into Ohio, and where the boundary line is cannot now be even presumed with any certainty. It will be some time before the full extent of the contagion will be established through the work of these inspectors and by the action of the disease itself. Until that is done there will be great risk in importing any cattle, and it is better that all traffic of that kind cease for the time being. There will no doubt be a strong temptation to some to take the risk. If the disease makes headway in the prairie region cattle will be cheap. Breeders will be found who will not be averse to turning a diseased animal into cash if a purchaser can be found, and there are buyers who would take the chance at the prospect of large gains. Such business can only be prevented by a strict State quarantine, and such a measure is proper and necessary under the circumstances. In the meantime the stockmen of this Coast may not unprofitably give careful attention to the stock they have. An inspection of their condition will be a wise caution. Nothing induces disease or furnishes material to hand for contagions and epidemics like a low physical condition and variable health. The rule applies to all animals, low and high. There is an inclination with the happy-go-lucky people of this west Coast to rely much on the blind goddess. If their cattle die they ascribe it mainly to "bad luck." Luck is an inconsiderable factor in the matter. It is a simple question of cause and effect. If a man eats foul food or drinks foul-water he is not surprised if he is sick. Cattle fed upon impure or insufficient food or water suffer precisely the same consequences as the *genus homo*. They cannot be healthy without good food and pure water. In some parts of the San Joaquin Valley lately there has been a heavy mortality among swine, and the cry of "hog cholera" was raised. Investigation showed that there was no cholera but simply quinzy. The cause was bad food and stagnant water. Prevention is easy and a cure within reach of every owner, but this incident illustrates how diseases are incubated by natural processes. A vigorous, healthy condition will ward off disease and the reverse invites it. We do not think these things are sufficiently considered by our stockmen. They have not been annoyed with severe epidemics or contagions among their herds and flocks, and have given the subject but little attention. But changes are going on in the climatic and all other conditions and stockmen if they would have their prosperity continue will need to go a little deeper into the incidental advantages and disadvantages than has been their custom in times past. The pleuro-pneumonia outbreak in the East calls for their immediate attention and for all the preventive measures possible.

At the Fair.

The absence of Mr. Simpson's vigorous treatment of editorial subjects will be noticed from our columns this week. It is explained by his absence from the city, as he is attending the State Fair at Sacramento. He had an extra interest in the Fair this year, for the reason that his three-year-old colt Antevolo was entered in the Occident stake, trotted on Thursday, and, as is generally known, Mr. Simpson trains and drives his own horses. Consequently, in order to be "on deck" in due season, he went to the Capitol City with his outfit on Monday. As will be seen by the report in another column, he won the race handily, carrying off the gold cup and a considerable stake. Antevolo is a handsome brown colt, full brother to Anteeo, by Electioneer from Columbine, by A. W. Richmond, son of Simpson's Blackbird. He appears to have had an easy race, the fastest heat being 2:29¾ and the fastest half-mile 1:13¾. We call this average only in California, but it appears fast in comparison to the Eastern colt stakes. The Juvenile stakes for three-year-olds, trotted at the meeting of the National Association of Trotting-Horse Breeders at New York last Wednesday, was won in 2:53½. Antevolo is engaged in the three-year-old stake at Stockton, and the purse for the same class at San Jose.

Open Purses at Greenville.

The Fair Association of the 11th District, whose meeting will be held this year at Greenville, Plumas county, has reopened three purses which did not fill when the regular programme closed. They are $200 for the 2:40 class; $300 for the 2:34 class and $600 for the free for all. These purses are open to the State. Greenville is in a beautiful mountain country with a delightful climate and an enterprising, prosperous population. All the other races on the programme have filled well and that they will have a good meeting there is no doubt. The meetings so far held in the circuit have developed many out-classed horses and the Plumas fair is an open field for them. They will meet new people, new money, hospitable treatment and fair play. Entries close on the 23d, and particulars will be found in the advertising department.

The green horse James H., whose life has been such a fitful experience, won a great victory at Sacramento on Thursday, defeating Sister, Magdallah and Louis D. in a five-heat race, and making a record of 2:21. He is a speedy and game trotter, and another season will probably see him entirely free from the bad habits which have been characteristic in the past. These disagreeable traits appear to be not the result of bad disposition, but of circumstances. His breeding has never been traced, but we expect ere long to have it established. From the information so far obtained, it appears that he is a son of George M. Patchen, Jr., but no facts regarding his dam have been secured.

At Stockton, on the 23d inst., during the fair Killip & Co. will sell at auction fifty head of mules by order of J. T. Sims. These mules are a likely lot and will be sold without reserve.

The Blood of Jersey Belle.

Mr. A. J. Fish, in the *Breeders' Gazette*, to show that the memory of such cows as Bomba and Coomassie does not perish, recites a list of famous performers: Jersey Belle of Scituate, 25 lbs., 3 oz. Her daughters, Belle of Scituate, 18 lbs.; Lass of Scituate, 15 lbs., 14 oz.; granddaughter, Minnie of Scituate, 14 lbs., 4 oz.; great granddaughter, Pauline Vivienne, 15 lbs., 15 oz.; and Dalton's Pet in one day, 2 lbs., 3¼ oz. Thus it will be seen that the fame of these old cows, instead of growing less, increases as the years go by. Mr. Henry Pierce, owner of the Yerba Buena ranch, owns the only living son, one of the two daughters and the controlling interest of the blood descendants of Jersey Belle of Scituate, above referred to. A fine cut, a perfect portrait of the old cow will be found in our advertising columns. William of Scituate, on exhibition at the Golden Gate Fair, at Oakland is deep in the blood of Jersey Belle. He was imported from Henry Pierce's eastern herd and sold to Wm. D. Bliss, of Petaluma, for $1,000. He is a prize winner wherever shown and worth looking at by those interested in Jersey cattle.

The $10,000 Purse at Hartford.

The following is the report of the New York *Spirit's* correspondent of the 2:20 race at Hartford, on the 2d.

Next comes the great event of the season, a purse of $10,000, for horses of the 2:20 cless, divided into four moneys, as cnstomary. Of the thirteen entries, eight fnlly quelified, bnt Onward did not start. Three of the horses hed recently made records of 2:16½, and all the others, except King Almont, had reduced their recorde this season. Snch an enormoue nnmber of people were present that one cannot move abont and get the news; but here and there I pick np an incident. Jnst before the action the talk wae all of the chances of the different horses. In the morning seles Harry Wilkes brought $275; Maud Messenger, $65; King Almont, $40; Phil Thompson, $25; Felix, $25; Adelaide, $10; Captain Emmone, $5; but at the hour of decision the large investors were clamoring for Wilkes at odds of 2 to 1 over the field. What amount of money chenged hands I cannot say, but judge about $30,000 passed through the pool-box. There was a whole covey of ehrewd observers who rarely bny a pool. and I noticed them hidding with great confidence at both Herdic and Armstrong's stands. The result shows they were amply jnstified. Doc Appleby said, "I'll stick to one horse to-day, for yesterday I was np a tree, hopping from limb to limb, always lighting on a rotten branch. First I backed Butterfly; then the field against her and King Wilkes; next Judge Davis, after he won a heat; and lost everything, as Wilkee won it."

As the horses appeared the excitement was intense. Tbe favorite nodded a little, owing to cracked heels. He acted unsteady in ecoring, and Van Ness put on a little heavier toe-weight. King Almont scored up in advance of the others. On being cantioned, he eaid, "I'm in a hurry." All the others seemed to be of the same mind, and the horses came up either straggling or on a break On the ninth attempt, Starter Loomie caught them going level, but not bunched. Felix had the pole, Adelaide second, Wilkes third, Almont and Phil Thompson on the outside. Felix broke shortly after the word was given. Thompson trotted fast, and ranged alongside of Wilkes on rounding first turn, and, in the struggle for the lead, both hroke badly. This wes Feek's opportunity, and he sent King Almont for the lead, captnring it from Adelaide, and leading her a length to the quarter in 35¼ seconds, with Captain Emmons e good third, Maud Messenger working slowly in fourth place. This was the order to the half, in 1:10½. Adelaide drew up almost even with Almont on third turn, and remained there to tbe three-querter pole, at which point they were three lengths in advance of Captain Emmons, Maude moving well in fonrth place, Felix fifth, and Wilkes sixth, with Thompson trotting very fast to save his distance. Down the homestretch Feek gave Almont no rest, and he ont-finished Adelaide, heating her a length. Maud Meesenger was outfooting Emmons for third place, hut broke at the distance stand, and finished fonrth. Time, 2:21¼, which is a repetition of the winner's previons record.

As I hsppened to be near the weighing-room when the drivers dismounted I fonnd each had something to say to me. Van Ness said: "I would have tried for the heat after Harry settled but they kept breaking and rnnning in front of me." Rood said: "I thought I wonld beat Almont coming home, but he made me trot a long mile." Nelson's inqniry: "How fast was it?" "Am I shnt out?" was Snyder's momentous qnestion.

Second heat—The time being so slow in the first heat, a large amonnt of money continued to be laid on Wilkes at odde of 2 to 1. A good start wes given. Mand, moving very fast, qnickly dispossessed Almont of the pole, and Wilkes made pley for the lead. He reeched the leader's wheel at the quarter in 33 seconds, and Thompson joined him with a rnsh. Going np the homestretch they drew up almost even with Mand, and the excitement of the spectators was intense as the three horses trotted like a Roman chariot team until a length or two of the half in 1:06¾; then Wilkes drew away a length. Phil and Maud continued the struggle for second place until ronnding the third tnrn; then Phil led her by two lengths, and Wilkes was an equal distance ahead of him. So they came into the homestretch, but Maud rallied near the distance, passed Phil and finished within a length of Wilkes. The others were out of the contest. Time, 2:17.

Third heat—An indifferent start, Almont having the best of it; but Wilkes held the pole around the turn, pressed by Mand to the quarter in 34½ seconds; then Thompson came with a rneh and ranged alongside of Wilkes, giving him quite a race to the half in 1:08, and clung to his wheel as far as the third tnrn; then he gave up the chase and simply paid atteution to beating Maud. She hroke hadly on the heckstretch, bnt drew up a good third on last quarter. Wilkes jogged in away ahead of all the others. Time. 2:19½.

Fonrth heat—Phil would not score steady in second place, and was allowed to chassez in front of the others, and finally caromed against King Almont. Phil'e snlky careened, the outside wheel doubled nnder, but Snyder, with great presence of mind, threw his weight in the opposite direction, and it righted. McCarthy now took Haight'e place behind Felix. After very tiresome scoring the word was given. Wilkes led the party, and Mand wae on his wheel to the quarter in 34¾ eeconds; they were joined by Thompson, who could not maintain the clip, being three lengthe hehind Mand, and she two lengthe behind Wilkes, et the half in 1:09¾ Felix began to pnt in hie claims for a position, and wss a good third at the three-quarter pole. Maud surrendered in the etretch, and it looked as if Felix hed second place, but he broke above the distance and Captain Emmons came with a rush on the inside of Wilkes, finishing second within two lengths of him, King Almont third, and Felix fourth, Maud a good fifth, Adeleide and Phil the laggards. Time, 2:21¾.

Same day—Purse $10,000; 2:20 class.

Harry Wilkes, b g, by George Wilkcs—W. R. Armstrong ....F. Van Ness	6	1	1	1
King Almont, b s—A. J. Feek	1	5	7	3
Maud Messenger, b m—R. A. Compton....C. Davis	4	2	3	5
Captain Emmons, ch g—J. H. Temple....I. Nelson	3	4	5	2
Phil Thompson, gr g—J. D. Bipley....W. H. Snyder	7	3	2	7
Adelaide, b m—E. E. Rood	2	7	4	6
Felix, b g—P. Schatz....F. Haight and McCarthy	5	3	6	4

Time, 2:21½, 2:17. 2:19½, 2:21¾.

The winner is a long, etealing-gaited horse, a constant trotter, and one that will undoubtedly prove a free-for-sll performer of rare merit. He was bred by Jas. W. Hendrew, of Speedwell, Madison Co., Ky. Mr. W. R. Letcher purchaeed him ae a two-year-old for $500, who sold him to Mr. W. C. France, June 20th of the preeent year, for $6,000. His conrse this year has been an unhroken seriee of victories, except at Rochester, where Catchfly was awarded first money through a miatake of the driver, but Wilkes showed that he was master of the race. He was foaled in 1876, got by George Wilkes, out of Mollie Walker (dam of General Garfield, 2:21), by Captain Walker.

Opening of the State Fair—The First Day's Racing.

The opening dey of the Fair of tbe State Agricultural Society was very successful in every point of view. There was a larger attendance than ever before on a first day, and the show of stock is certainly snperior to that of former years. The new track receives encomiums from all; drivers grow enthusiastic when speaking of it, and tbe spectators are eatisfied with seeing faster time than could have been msde on the old track by the same classes of horses. The arrangements of the grounds are far snperior to what they were before the late improvements were made, end everything is compect. Tbe cattle stalls surronnd the first turn, hut the space being inadequate, others had to be built on tho west eide of the homestretch. The amphitheatre for the show of stock is near the entrance gate, while before it wss on the other side of the conrse. The forenoon was taken up with making entries, and the exhibition etock were still coming. For the afternoon three races were on the bill. The first race was the Occident stake for trotting, 3-year-olds, the nominations to wbich are made the 1st of January of each year when the colts are two years old. The stake is $100 each, $25 to be paid wheu the nominations are made, $25 on the 1st of January following, and $50 thirty days preceding the day fixed for trotting. The Associetion add a gold cnp of the velue of $400, end as there were thirty nominetions, ten of which made the second payment end three the third; the money value was $1,175 besides the cup. The race was heets of a mile, best two in three, in harness. The starters were Antevolo, Griselaa and Robert Lee. The placing was in tbe order their names are written. In the pools Antevolo was so much the favorite that little was done in that line. He won the rece so easily that little deecription is necessary, excepting whet the snmmary will furnish. He trotted the last half of the first heet in 1:13¾.

State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 11tb.—Occident stake, for three-year-olds; mile heats.

Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer, dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond—Jos Cairn Simpson	1	1
Robert Lee, ch c, by Nutwood—Rancbo del Paso	2	2
Griselda, g f, by A. W. Richmond—L. D. Todhnnter	dis.	

Time, 2:29¾, 2:31½.

The second race was for the 2:25 claes for pacers for a pnrse of $1,000, the starters heing Meud B., Shaker, Ackerman and Prince. The night before and on the grounde previons to the rsce, Maud B. was the favorite, Sheker pressing her close for the position, and quite a lerge amount of money was risked. The first heat upset the calculations of the knowing ones, Sheker taking the lead et the first furlong and never surrendering it, thongh Prince was lspped on him when half way down the stretch. Ackerman gained second position, Prince third and Meud B., who did not mske a move for the heat, fonrth. Time, 2:25¾. After this the hetting was changed so that Shaker was the fevorite at $100. Maud bringing $30 and the field $20. The second heat proved that the long price on Shaker had not beeu fairly earned, es Maud took the lesd, pessing the qnarter in 34½ seconds, and at the half in 1:10½ she wss still leading by two open lengths. From thst point Shaker gained a trifle, bnt was never able to jeopardize the chances of Maud, who won in 2:21¾. Shaker was now the favorite, bringing $50 to $35 on Mand and $23 on the field. The third heat brought another revulsion, Maud B. winning it in 2:23, Sheker several lengths in the rear, so that the betters were fain to put $30 on her to $40 on Shaker, and $15 on the field. The fourth heat of the pacing race (which was preceded hy the first in the 2:25 class, a description at which will follow the close of the peciug), was won handily by Maud, the placiug being the same as hefore, and the time 2:23.

Same day—Purse $1,000; free for all; pacers.

Maud B., b m, by Bertrand Black Hawk—H. J. Agnew	4	1	1	1
Shaker, b g—M. F. Odell	1	2	2	2
Fred Ackerman, b g—J. T. McIntosb	2	4	4	4
Prince, b g—S. C. Tryon	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:25¾, 2:21¾, 2:22, 2:23.

There wes a good deal of specnlating on the trotting race, Sister being a strong favorite all through. Some time was occupied in scoring, but when the word was given the horses were neerly level; James H. had the pole, Msgdalleh second, Sister third, and Louis D. on the outside. Jsmes H. working very steedily took the lead on the turn, with Megdallah eecond, Sister third, and in this order the quarter-pole was passed in 35½ seconds. There was no change at the half, before reaching which Magdallah broke, Sister taking second place on the turn, hnt she could not reach James H., as he kept up his flight of speed, winuing with two lengths to epare in 2:21; Sister second, Magdallah third, end Louis D. fourth.

Soon after the stert for the second heat Sister broke, losing so much ground that it appeared as though all her chances for winning the heat were ended. James H. broke when near the qnarter, and Magdsllah took the lead, passing the quarter in 36½. At that point she was a length in the lead of James H., bnt at the half in 1:11¾ there was but little difference, and Sister had closed some of the long gap. Ronnding the turn all three were close together, and a very fine struggle down the stretch between James H. and Sister was the result. James H. broke at the northern end of the grand stand, which gave Sieter the heat without further competition in 22½, with Magdallah second, James H. third, and Louis D. distanced.

The betting after the first heat was $160 on Sister to $130 on the field, and after the eecond there was a return of the old favoritism, so that Sister brought $110 to $20 on all the others. The third heat was somewhat varied hy Magdallah taking the first place, and though she hroke before reaching the quarter, ehe was first pest the post in 36½ seconds and at the half, in 1:10½, she led by two lengths but Sister cloeed up on her and out-trotted her coming home, winning in 2:23½; James H. taking it easy coming in.

Pool-selling was at an end hefore the etart for the fourth heat, as it was generally conceded that nothing bnt an accident wonld prevent Sister from winning, but this estimate was not snstained by the heat. Magdallah took the lead on the firet tnrn, Jamee H. in the second position, Sister third. The quarter was reached in 37 seconds, the leaders flying down the backstretch in 34 seconds, 1:11 to the half. Magdallah and James H. were parallel with and Sister three lengthe behind. Closing the gap a trifle around the further turn, James H. had the heat safe apparently, though it was short lead, as he only beat Magdallah by a lengtb in 2:25. It was somewhat dnek when the harnessing bell rang, and at the expiration of five minntes, had it not been for the white background of the treck fonce, it would have been difficnlt for the judges to determine what the horsee were doing.

Sister was evidently tired, and the tactics of Goldsmith were to work for a postponement, but it did not avail. The eignal was given, and so emphatically that James H. broke; the others opened a wide gap, bnt it was evident, as they flitted down the track, that he was closing. Men huddled in crowde on the stretch to catch a glimpse. They were all together a furlong from home. James H. had the lead at the forty-yard mark. He increased it in the last few strides, nd came under the wire winner of whst can he termed a trnly sensational race in 2:26¼. The "high rollers" had a heavy fall, the fielders were jubilant; $30 hed wou nearly $300, and the horse with the snakey experiences had gained a grand victory.

Same Day.—Pnrse, $1,200; 2:26 class.

James H., b g, pedigree not traced—Geo. Bayliss	1	3	3	1	1
Sister, b m, by Admiral—M. Salisbury	2	1	1	3	3
Magdallab, ch m, by Primus—J. Dexter	3	2	2	2	2
Louis D., b g, by King William—L. Duncan	4	dis.			

Time, 2:21, 2:22½, 2:23½, 2:25, 2:26¼.

Saratoga.

Aug. 28tb—Handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, at $15 eacb, witb $500 added, of which $100 to the second, the tbird to receive $50 ont of tbe stakes; four entries; one mile and a furlong.

Preakness Stable's ch g Enclid, 4, by imp. Gleneig, dam The Nun, 108 lbs	Fisher	1
B. J. Cogblin's b m Easter, 5, by Enquirer, dam Mallie W., 101 lbs	Jamison	2
E. J. Baldwin's br c Shenandoah, 3, by Shannon, dam Demirep, 103 lbs. (carried 106 lbs.)	Holloway	3
J. Carter's ch g Beecbenbrook, 4, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Moselle, 95 lbs	Rivers	0

Time, 1:58½.

Betting in pools: Enclid, $130; Shenandoah, $60; and the field, $35. In the booke: 5 to 3 on Euclid, 2 to 1 againet Beechenhrook, 5 to 2 agsinst Shenandoah, and 6 to 1 againet Easter. Mutuele paid, $9.

Easter was the first awey, Beecbenbrook second. At the stand Enclid took the lead attended by Sheuandoab, Enclid soon drew away and won hendily by two lengthe in 1:58½. Easter beet Shenandoah a length for the place.

Aug. 29—Handicap sweepstakes; for all ages; at $20 eacb, witb $700 added, of whicb $150 to tbe second, and $50 to the third; four entries; mile and five furlongs.

L. Curran's h g Sovereign Pat, 4, by Pat Malloy, dam Nora, 108 lbs	Stoval	1
E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, 3, by Wildidle, dam Frolic, 102 lbs	Peppers	2
P. J. Flynn's cb g Glenarm, 5, by imp. Glengary, dam Arizona, 110 lbs	Beram	3
O. Bowie's br g Compensation, 6, by Catesby, dam Australia, 113 lbs	West	0

Time. 2:52½.

Betting in pools: Freda, $100; Compensetion, $50 Sovereign Pat, $35, and Glenerm, $20. Betting: 10 to 9 on Freds, 3 to 1 each against Sovereign Pat and Compeneation, and 8 to 1 against Glenarm. Mntuels paid, $21.70.

Compensation wes first to show, Freda took the lead as the horees ran out of the chute, and held it to the last furlong, where Sovereign Pat challenged, followed by Glenarm. After a heautiful finish Sovereign Pat won hy a head in 2:52½. Freda beating Glenarm a head for the place.

The exhibition of trotting stallions at the recent Lexington Fair was pronounced the finest ever seen in Kentucky. The liet included Hambletouian Mambrino, Ahdalbrino, Paladine, Alexander Sherman, Lord Rnssell, Chichester, Harold, Belmont, Dictator, Greenfield, Black'e Hsmbletonian, King Rene, Enfield, Flaco, Sherman's Hambletonian, Wildwood, Simmons, Lysander, Post Boy and Sir Walter.

THE KENNEL.

A Despicable Act.

It is with extreme regret thst we are compelled to chronicle the death of the Llewellyn eetter dog, Macgregor, owned by Ike N. Aldrich, of Marysville. "Gregg," as the dog was familierly called by his master, elways accompanied Mr. Aldrich (who is under-sheriff of Yuba county) to and from his office. Some miserable creature in hnmen form threw poison into the conrt-house yard and the dog ate it and soon died from its effects. Macgregor was imported from the kennels of Arnold Bnrges, at Hillsdale, Michigan, and was most royally hred. being by Chsmpion Rob Roy (Fred, ex Rhoehe), his dam being Champion Queen Mab (Dan, ex Nellie). Rob Roy won at five English field triale, among the different events being the Shrewsbnry championehip. Qneen Mab was never exhibited but that she won first prize, and was probably the finest-formed female setter ever shown in America. "Gregg" was in color black, white and tan, and was an elegant specimen of the setter from nose to tip of tail. He conld have won upon the bench in the very hottest company. He never rau in public, but wonld have run in the all-aged stake at the Pacific Field Trial Club's trials next November. It was clsimed for him that he had a rare nose, was perfectly staunch, fast, tractahle, and—as his form would indicate—possessed of remarkahle eudurance. Mr. Aldrich's affection for his favorite dog was remarkable, and only those who have experienced the loss of a faithful field companion can nnderstand and comprehend his keen sorrow at Macgregor's death. His loss is a great one to the hreeding interests of California. We hope the vile creature who destroyed "Gregg" will he discovered, and that an indignant community will give him one hundred lashee on hie back and then tar and feather him.—*Sunday Capital.*

"Can dogs find their way home from a distance?" is a question frequently aeked. An exchange answers the query thus: "It's according to the dog. If it's one you want to get rid of, he can find his way back from California. If it is a good one, he's apt to get lost if he goes aronnd the corner."

No less than forty important coursiug events are announced to take place in England from sbout the middle of September to the end of December. The great coursing events, however, of world-wide interest, take placo in Winter and Spring.

Sportsmen requiring a hunting dog of nndoubted pedigree and carefnl eelection in breeding, can find what they want by attending Mr. Leavesley's annnal sale on Sept. 23d, 24th and 25th, at J. W. Morshead's livery etable, 25 Washington Street.

A new conrsing club is in process of organization at Stockton, to bo called the San Jôaquin Valley Coursing Club. Some fifty lovers of the sport havo signified their intention of joining.

Greyhound fanciers will find something of interest in the advertieement of H. W. Huntington, of Brooklyn, N [illegible] in another column.

Premiums at Oakland.

Thoroughbred stallion, 3 years old—Joseph Cairn Simpson's Sir Thad.

Thoroughbred mare, 3 years old—Joseph Cairn Simpson's Lady Viva.

Families, other than thoroughhred—B. Boorman, Julia and five colts.

Horses of all work—Irwin Ayres, 3-year-old stellion Alpheus, first; J. J. Fairhanks. 3-year-old stalliou Sotoyomi, second. Two-year-olds—W. H. Lee, stalliou Washingtou, first. Colt nuder one year—B. Booman's J. G. Blaine. Horses of ell work, 3 years and over—Beu E. Harris' mare, Frankie Eaton.

Roadster stallions, over 4 years—H. A. Van Amringe's Washington, first; Ben E. Harris' Adventure, second.

Three-year-old stallion—J. H. Tennant, Alert,

Two-yeer-old stalliou—C. H. Bowers' Waterford, first; S. Scott's Ironclad, Jr., second. Yearlings—Beu. E. Harris' Sir Whipple.

Roadsters—Sucking horse colt—Ben. E. Harris' Relief.

Roadsters—Mare or geldiug 4 years old and over—J. H. Teunant'e Twinkle, first; Irwin Ayres' Gus Wilkes, second.

Three-year-olds—J. H. Tenuant's Pinole, Jr. Two-year-old—J. H. Tennant's Parthena.

Matched span—Dr. Cowper's Draper and Roscoe, first; P. Pumyea's Lew and Pete, second.

Draft stallions, 3 years and over—E. R. Charles' Pointsman, first; B. Boorman's Gladiator, second. Two-year-olds—Timothy Keegan's Napoleon. One-year-old—B. Boorman's Sir Julian.

Draft mare, 3 years and over—B. Boorman's Clara Bell.

Jacks, 2 years and over—Sylvester Scott's Blackhawk. Jennies, two years and over—Sylvester Scott's Fannie.

Carriage horses—Ben E. Harris's Colonel and Elmo, first. Moses Hopkin's Lucy H. and Mollie H., second.

Saddle horses—Ben E. Harris's Leo, first; F. Lapham's Richard, second.

Sweepstakes, stallions—L. J. Rose's Sultan, first; Sabe Harris's Orient, second.

CATTLE.

Durham—Bull, three years. Forest King, first; entered by Colonel Younger; Royal Oxford, second, entered hy Sylvester Scott.

Bull, 2 years—Spring, first by A. Lilienkrantz, Kinkleington; Forest Home, second, entered by Ed. Younger.

Bull, 1 year—Fifth Forest King, entered hy Colonel Younger.

Bull calf—Sixth Forest King, entered by Colonel Younger.

Durham—Cow, 3 years, Nevada Bell 2d, first; entered by Colonel Younger. Lady Maynard second; entered by Sylveater Scott.

Cow, 2 years, 14th Red Dolly, first, entered by Colonel Younger. 10th Rose of Forest Home, second; entered by Edward Younger.

Cow, 1 year, Lady Oxford, entered by Sylvester Scott.

Heifer calf, 7th Sprightly, entered by Col. Younger.

Ayshire cattle, Bull, 3 years—Archie, first; Melancthon, second; entered by George Bement.

Bull, 2 years—Hector; entered hy George Bement.

Bull, 1 year—San Mateo; entered hy George Bement.

Bull calf—Clipper; entered hy George Bement.

Cow, 3 years—Highland Mary, first; Lady Faxon, second; entered hy George Bement.

Cow, 2 years—Sybill; entered by George Bement.

Cow, 1 year—Marian; entered by George Bement.

Heifer calf—Sybil; entered hy George Bemant.

Jerseys, Alderneys or Guernseys, Bull, 3 years—William of Scituate, entered hy W. D. Blisa.

Bull, 2 years—William, first, entered by Thomas Ward; La Hiras Boy, entered by James McCue.

Bull, 1 year—Bismarck, first, entered by F. Delger; John S., second, entered by A. Martiu.

Bull calf—Oakland Chief, entered by Thomas Ward.

Cow, three years—Bonita, first, entered by Thomas Ward; Flora Fourth, entered hy A. Martin.

Cow, 2 years—Oakland Queen, first, entered by Thomas Ward; Corday, second, entered by F. Delger.

Cow, 1 year—Lady Wilson, entered hy Thomas Ward.

Heifer calf—Bonita Second, entered hy Thomas Ward.

Hereford, Bull, 1 year—Count Tredegar, first, entered by Wm. Kohl.

Bull calf—Duke of Normandy, entered by Wm. Kohl.

Cow, 3 years—Violetta Second, first; Tidy Tenth, second; entered by Wm. Kohl.

Cow, 2 years—Temptress First, first; Triumph Theora, second; entered hy Wm. Kohl.

Heifer calf—May Tbird, entered by Wm. Kohl.

Holstein hull, 3 yeare—Anson, entered hy Mrs. E. D. Knott.

Bull, 1 year—Juror First, entered hy H. W. Meek.

Bull calf—Brutus, entered by H. W. Meek.

Cow, 2 years—Lady Bertha, first; Syracuse Maid, second; entered hy H. W. Meek.

Heifer calf—Alameda Maid, entered hy H. W. Meek.

Sweepstakes, Durham—Best bull, Forest King, first, entered hy Colonel Younger; Royal Oxford, second, entered by Sylvester Scott.

Best cow—Jessie Maynard, first; Nevada Belle, second; entered by Colonel Younger.

Sweepstakes, Jersey, Alderney, Ayrshire, etc.—Best hull, Archie, first, entered by George Bement; William of Scituate, second, entered by W. D. Bliss.

Best cow—Bonita, first, entered hy Thomas Ward; Elaine, second, entered hy George Bement.

Polled Angus—Special premium.

Herds of cattle, Durham—Best herd over 2 years; bull, Forest King; cows, Nevada Belle, Second Rose of Forest Home, Jessie Maynard and Fourteentb Red Dolly, entered by Colonel Younger.

Best berd under 2 years—Bull, Sixth Forest King. Cows, Fourth Oxford Rose, Twelfth Rose of Forest Home, Red Dolly, Fifteenth and Fourteenth Rose of Forest Home, entered hy Colonel Younger.

Herds of cattle, Jerseys—Best herd over 2 years; hull, William; cows, Oakland Queen, Lucy Second, Bonita and Lady Woickham, entered hy Thomas Ward.

Best herd nuder 2 years; hull, Oakland Chief; cows, Maud, Lady Wilson, Jenuie and Bouita Second, entered hy Thomas Ward.

Holstein and Hereford herds—Best herd over 2 years; hull, Archie; cows, Elaine, Nydia Second, Lady Faron and Highland Mary, entered by George Bement.

Best herd under 2 years Holstein—Bull, Juror, Cows, Lady Bertha, Aggie Lizzie, Aggie Miller and Rigoletto, entered hy H. W. Meek.

Hereford—The judges recommended a special premium for the Herefords.

Graded cattle—Widow, 3 years, firet prize, entered hy Colonel Younger, Devon, 2 years, entered hy Thomas Ward.

HERD AND SWINE.

Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia.

[N. H, Paaren, M. D., in Prairie Farmer.]

At last this dreaded scourge has made its appearance in the West for certain, and the cattle interests of this and other western Stetes and Territories have received a shock, from which recovery will be slow.

A numher of animals having died in certain valuable herds under circumstances which were sufficiently obscure to arouse suspicion. Iuvestigatious were commenced cautiously by the chief of the National Bureau of Animal Indnstry, Dr. D. E. Salmon, who soon ascertained that the losses were due to the existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The first autbeutic case was discovered in the Jersey herd owned by John Boyd, Esq., of Elmhurst, Ill.; aud hy careful inquiry it was soou found that other herds were similarly affected.

The origiu of the disease has been traced to Virginie, Cass Co., Illinois, where a sale of Jersey cattle was held by A. G. Epler, on Fehuary 21st. Accessions to this sale were received from Ohio, by way of Indianapolis and Bloomington. Three of the animals sold at Epler's anction went to M. G. Clarke, Geneva, Ill., who soon thereafter lost six animals ont of his herd, four of which nndoubtedly died from contagious plenro-pnenmonia. Mr. Clarke sold one animal to Mr. Boyd, and one to Mr. Coggshall, at Elmhurst, and the story of the disease here is already known. Mr. Boyd has lost three, and has at preseut nine more down witb the disease, most of which diseased animals averaged in valne about $1,000 each. At the same sale one cow went to Mr. Keefer at Sterling, and another to Rushville, Ill. Other cases of contagions pleuro-pneumonia have been discovered in the Jersey herds of D. H. and S. T. Tripp, and of O. J. Bailey, near Peoria, Ill. During the past three months, several trausfers by sale have been made from infected herds in Illinois to neighboring States.

Dr. Paaren, the Illinois State Veterinarian, and Dr. Salmon, chief of the Federal Bureau of Auimal Indnstry, on Ang. 22d had an official conference with Governor Hamilton, at Spriugfield, Ill., at which it was decided that after more information has been obtained, the said State Veterinarian should make a formal report, upon which the Governor wonld base the issuance of a proclamation of quarantine. Meanwhile the State Veterinarian has issued temporary orders of quarantine to all persons who have either diseased or snfficiently exposed cattle in their posseesion.

For the information of all interested, we hereby reprodnce a concise description of the symtoms of contagions plenropnenmonia, as contained in circular No. 1, issned by the State Veterinarian:

Symptoms.—In the course of from three weeks to three months, or more, after exposure to infection, tbe first indication of the presence of the disease will he a rise of the temperature of the body, which may be definitely ascertained by inserting the bulh of a clininal thermometer into the rectum. The uormal temperature of horned cattle varies from 100 2-5 deg. Fahr. to 102 deg. Fahr. When it rises above 102 deg. Fahr. or 103 deg. Fahr., the animal is diseased. In the beginning of the disease there is a tendency to isolation from the rest of the herd, when in the field; also slight listlessness, nnequal external temperature, a less keen appetite, irregularity in rumination, slightly diminished milk secretion, occasional erection of the hair and slight shivering. Then there is occasionally a slight, dry, short and single cough, especially after rising, drinking or emerging from the stable. Gradually the cough becomes more frequent, harsh, and accompanied with more or less paiufnl efforts, snch as arching of the hack, and extension of the neck and head. The coat becomes unhealthy looking, the hairs staring, especially along the back and loins. Pinching or pressure applied along the back, may cause the animal to shrink more than usnally. The mozzle is alterately dry and moist, and the limbs, horns and ears variably cold or warm. Tbe howels become costive, the nrine scanty, and of darker color; tbe breathing become quickened, the pnlse more frequent, and there is more or less slimy or sticky discharge from the nose. The animal becomes sensitive to damp and chilly weather, and seeks ahelter nnder treea, stacks or in ditches, away from the rest of the herd. A physical examination of the chest, by means of percnssion and anscultation, will reveal more or less extensive organic changes and lesions, which, however, can only be properly appreciated by the professional observer. The pulse varies from fi0 to 70 or 80 per minute, and the temperatnre rises to 104 deg. Fahr. or 107 deg. Fahr. The animal hecomes more seneitive to pressure applied along the hack, aud especially to striking the ribs with tbe knuckles. The peculiar short, sharp cough is emitted with the head and neck outstreched, the month open and tbe tongoe protruding, while the body assumes a cronched position.

The symptoms named, which greatly vary in prominence or intensity, and, in fact, may be so apparently trifliug as to attract only passing notice hy the owner or attendant, and which constitute the first stage of pleuro-pnenmonia, may continue for many weeks, when, often suddeuly, the second stage makes its appearance. Tbis is ushered in by more or less intense febrile symptoms. The pnlse becomes quicker, even as high as a bundred beats per minute, at the same time tbe hreathing becomes more accelerated and labored, more or less constantly accompanied with a grunt, especially if the pleura ie affected. There is more or less shivering, with alternate temperature of the horns, ears, and limbs; the skin lies tight to the body: the muzzle is dry; appetite is lost; the howls are very costive; the nrine more scauty and high colored, and the milk secretion ceases. The animal evinces disinclination to move, and does so with more or less stiffness. The act of swallowiug liquids or solids excites coughing, which hecomee more and more frequent, painful, aud accompanied with groans and moans. Pressure applied between the ribs and along the back causes the animal to crouch and grunt. Tbe temperatnre rises to 107 deg. F., or more. The animal now almost constantly stands in a fixed position, with the hack arched, limbs extended, tbe elhows turned outward as far as possible from the chest, and the head protruding. With difficulty it is made to move, breathes rapidly and laborious witb expanded nostrils, from which latter, as well as from the eyes, a thick, purnlent fluid emanates. There is constant moaning and grinding of the teeth. Gradually the breath hecomes very offensive; saliva flowa from the partially onen month, and there may be occasioual twitchiug of the muscles of the flanks; tbe limhs, horns and ears are cold, and more or less dropsical swelling appears between the jaws and under the chest. When, from emaciation and exhaustion the animal liee down, it prefers to rest on the hrisket, or on the affected side, to facilitate tbe motions of the chest; in either position the head being extended as far as possible. More or lese hloating and a very fetid diarrhœa appear iu the last stage, and death may ensue in from one to three weeks from tbe beginning of the second stage.

The above symptoms may prevail with more or less intensity, or with more or less rapidity of development. The diseese does not, however, always termiuate fatally. Recovery may occur during the first or second stages; hut as the normal condition of the organs is rarely regained, the recovery can only be regarded as incomplete, and is very slow, extending over many months, while the animal is constantly cepahle of disseminating the disease among others.

Three Systems of Milk Setting.

The *Milch Zeitung* gives an acconnt of careful tests of three experts of the keeping and other qualities of fifty samples of butter, made at different places, from cream separated from the milk in different ways, and especially hy the centrifugal machine, by the ice-cooling or Swartz system, and by the ordinary Holstein method, where the milk, without special cooling, is set at once in shallow pans in a cellar and kept at abont 56 deg. or 57 deg. Fahr. Readers engaged in dairying will read this experience with interest, and perhape he led to do a little testing on their own account.

In respect to quality at the outset, the samples of butter from cream gathered hy the oldest methods of simple cool setting took the lead: 50 per cent. of these samples were rated as fine or very fine, against 30 per cent. of those by the ice-cooling system, and 38 per cent. by the centrifugal; 50 per cent. of the samples from centrifngal cream were rated as simply good against 29 per cent. by the ice-cooling system, and 22 per cent. hy the simple cool setting. This difference in favor of the older systems against the centrifugal is attributed by the writer rather to the greater care taken in the manufacture of tbe hutter in the long-established dairies than to any real defect in the centrifugal cream, and that this greater care appears to he actually necessary in order to secure snch good results appears to he indicated by the fact that 11 per cent. of the samples from cream gathered by the simple cooling system were either bad or only tolerably, while none of the samples from the other methods were rated lower than moderately good.

Comparing different modes of treatment of the centrifngal cream, it was clearly shown that for making the best butter hy this system the cream shonld he cooled immediately on drawing it from the separator, and that the lower the temperature to which it is cooled, the better the product. On comparing the two methods practiced of souring the cream to prepare it for the churn—one by adding sour milk, cream or buttermilk to the sweet cream; the other, by warming the cream—a decided result was found in favor of the latter method so far as concerned cream separated either by tbe cooling system or the ice-cooling system; 62 per cent of samples from cream soured hy the latter method were rated as superior in quality, against 33 per cent of the samples from cream soured in the other way. Bnt, singularly enongh, when butter from centrifugal cream was subjected to a like comparison, it appeared that the best resnlts were obtained when the cream was soured hy the addition of sour milk or cream.

After tbis preliminary testing, the samples of butter were stored in a cool, airy room, especially for the comparison of the keeping qualities of butter from centrifugal cream with that from cream separated hy the two other methods; the resnlt showed little difference in favor of the one system or the other; as a whole, the hutter from the centrifngal cream kept aa well and no better than that from the other cream, hut with this interesting exception, that the butters of snperior quality from centrifugal cream retained tbeir fine quality better than did butters of like quality from cream obtained by the other methods; hence the conclusion that the quicker the cream is separated from the milk and the fresher its condition, or the less time there is for any changes to take place in the milk while the cream is being removed, the better are the chances for getting fine butter that will hold its good qualities.

Comparing the system of simple cool setting with the ice-cold setting, the hutter from the latter showed better keeping qualities; of the samples from tbis system, 50 per cent. kept either well or very well, against 43 per cent. of the samples from the cool setting; and, what was worse for the cool settiug, it was fonnd that 31 per ceut. of tbe samplea kept badly or very badly, against 20 per cent. of the samples from the ice-cooling system, and against 10 per cent. from centrifugal cream. As to the effect of the manner of souring the cream on the keeping quality, the same difference was observed as in respect to quality at the outset; cream from either of the older systems, soured by warming, gave the best butter for keeping, while centrifugal cream, prepared by the addition of souring material, gave the best resnlt in this respect.

The Cattle Plague.

Prof. James Law, the celebrated veterinary professor of Cornell University, says concerning the pleuro-pneumonia:

First.—The plague having heen allowed to reach the West, it is no longer safe to purchase stock cattle that have been carried by rail or other public conveyance, which bave been in public sales, markets, fairs or other assemhlages of cattle, or that have been in contact with cattle so exposed.

Second.—Stock cattle should he taken ouly from well-known herds that have had no deaths nor sickness for six months nor any additions made to their number in that length of time, nor any contact with adjacent or passing herds.

Third.—Stock cattle should not be carried bome by rail or other public conveyauce unless these shall bave been first tboronghly cleansed aud dieiufected, and unless the train has carried no other cattle on that trip.

Fourtb.—Any stock cattle carried home by rail as above, even when this is done under disinfectant precautions, should he carefully secluded in quarantine under separate attendance for three months, until they are found non-infecting.

Fifth.—Butchers and dealers handling fat stock destiued for slaughter ehould ou no account allow them or their products to come in contact with stock cattle.

Sixth.—All public carrying companies should cleanse all cattle-carrying cars and boats, and disinfect them with a lime whitewash contaiuing four ounces chloride of lime to each gallon of water.

Seventh.—These precautious should be kept up nntil by Federal and State action the plague shall have heen stamped out, should this still be possihle.

Teaching a Calf to Drink.

Many a reader, man as well as boy, will recognize the truthfulness and enjoy the humor of the following description of experience in giving the calf its first lessons of how to drink properly. We take it from the *Irish Farmers' Gazette*: Those who have had the moarnful experience know that there is nothing more trying to the temper than the operation of teaching a young calf to drink. The process is familiar to every man who has brought up a calf from infancy. You seize a pail of warm milk, go into the stable, catcb the calf by the ears, back him into a corner, and bestride his neck. The idiot rather likes this, and while you are reaching for the pail he employs his time in slobbering the lower corners of your jacket. You discover what the blockhead is about, and box his ears. You can't help it. You feel that way, and let him have it. But the calf can't tell for the life of him why he has been struck, and he gives a sudden and nnexpected "flonnce." He believes he will go and stay on the other side of the stable, but he doesn't annonnce this beforehand. He starts on the impnlse of the moment, and you can't tell just when he arrives there. You ride along with him a little way. But the laws of gravitation are always about the same. Your legs, one on each side of the critter, keeps up with the calf for about a second, but your body doesn't. You slide over the calf, and your back kisses the floor. Your head is soaking in the pail of milk. When yon fell yon are mad—uncommonly so. Milk runs from yonr hair, and imprecations out of your mouth, and yon solemnly declare that yon will teach that calf to drink or break his neck. The calf doesn't know of this resolve, and he glares at yon in a stnpid fright across the stable. He was not aware that he was the cause of your downfall, and wonders ignorantly what is the matter. You don't try to explain it to him, but fariously catch him by the ears, look back over your shoalder at the milk pail, and back up toward it, dragging the calf after you. The calf is out of wind, and you haven't a particle of grace left in yonr heart. Yon are astride the calf's neck, and jamming the fingers of one hand into his moutb, yon place the other on the back of his head and sbove his nose into the pail, fully resolved to strangle him if he don't drink. The calf holds perfectly still—ominously so—and there is eilence for the space of half a minnte, at the end of which time the blockhead, who hasn't drank a drop, suddenly makes a splurge, knocks the pail over; you are again reduced to a horizontal from a perpendicnlar, and when you rise the excitement is intense. You have been soaked with milk, "slobbered" on, and hurt. Not a drop of milk has gone down the brute's throat, and there he stands glaring at you, ready to finish you with anotber free ride whenever yon want to go. With an affidavit yon seize the empty pail, and hobble out of the pen, fuliy resolved to let the four-footed fool starve; and thus endeth the first lesson.

National Owners' and Drivers' Association.

The following declaration of principles is being circulated for signature among the owners and drivers of the Eastern States:

Owners and drivers of trotting and pacing horses throughont this country have felt the want of concerted action, particularly when questions arise affecting their interests in pnblic racing.

Now, it is a well-known principle in all goverumeuts that the greatest secnrity a class of men cau have is to be obtained by placing their interests in the keeping of a representative number of their own body, directly respousible to them, with a common interest at stake.

The affairs of owners and drivers are now so vast and far-reaching, that the time is ripe for them to form a protective association, its objects being:

First.—To maintain a more perfect nnderstanding with driving associations, in good standing, by conferring as to purses, classes, entrance fees, conditions, and like matters, in which owners are as deeply intereeted as the aesociations.

Second.—To secure a voice or attentive hearing in the Councils of the Cougress and Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, which body is now solely composed of the driviug associations. Little argument is called for on this point. As owners and drivers are mntually interested with the association in the success of a meeting, and are essential to it, they naturally feel the necessity of having a regularly authorized Board of Representatives to speak for them.

The Natioaal Trotting Association is doing good service in the promotion of turf interests, and is a valuable aid to the various associations which have called it into beiug. It can, therefore, extend its power and influence by working hand in hand with the National Owners' and Drivers' Asaociation, which is in conrse of establishment, to further strengthen aud support legitimate racing on a fair basis, to censure and punish any dishonorable act of owner or driver, to shelter and defend the innocent, and to uphold and protect the rights of all concerned.

For these reasons the undersigned agree to become members of the National Owners' and Drivers' Association, and to pay to the duly-appointed Treasurer of said Association a membership fee of not more than $25 for an owuer, and $15 for a driver. This amonnt shall become due immediately after its organization, pnrsuant to a call by the provisional President for a meeting of the subscribers, to be held on or before Jan. 1, 1885, when the aims and objects of the Association will be fnlly discussed, the constitution and by-laws adopted, and other steps tuken to render it a powerful spokesman for the owners and drivers of the United States and Canada.

W. C. FRANCE, President, }
E. C. WALKER, Secretary, } *Pro Tem.*

Dated at Hartford, Conn., Aug. 25, 1884.

Harry Wilkes, 2:16¼, one of the great trotters of the year, is eight years old and owned by Wm. Frauce, of Jersey City. He was purchased before he was two years old, for $500. Last season he obtained u record of 2:23½. Mr. France bought him last June for $6,000, and put him in the hands of his old employee, Frank VanNees, who formerly drove France's Alexander.

Fred Archer, the Engliah jockey, has had 377 mounte, winning 170 to 207 lost. C. Wood ie aecond with 323 mounts, 83 firsts and 240 lossee.

Maud S. weara a 15 oz. shoe forward and also carriea a 4 oz. toe weight in her races. Jay-Eye-See weara a 10 oz. shoe and no weighte.

The Fair at Chico.

The attendauce on the opening day was somewhat lesa than the average, bnt very good. The first race on the programme was mile heats for two-year-old trotters. Belle A. was favorite in the betting, selling for as much as all the others, and ehe won both heats in a jog.

Cbico, Sept. 2d.—Pnrse, $200; two-year-old class; mile beats; $120 to first; $60 to second; $20 to tbird.

Belle A., br f, by Tilton Almont—W. R. Merrill	1	1
Secretary, br c, by Singleton—J. T. McIntosb	2	2
Pacba, b c, by Ecbo—M. Biggs, Jr.	3	3
California Piedmont, cb c, by Tilton Almont—Wm. Billups	dis.	
Geo. Wapple, cb c, by Brigadier—Cbas. Sherman	dis.	
Starligbt, br f, by Singleton—C. L. Denman	dis.	

Time, 3:04, 3:01½.

The 2:30 class only showing two starters, the race was declared off and the entrance money divided between Bell Spencer and Telegraph, the two that appeared when the race was called. As a substitnte a special was given for Telegraph and Fawn, with the following result:

Same Day.—Special for named horses.

Telegrapb, b g, by Tilton Almont—J. T. McIntosb	1	1	2	1
Fawn, cb m—M. Biggs	2	2	1	2

Time, 2:43, 2:48½, 2:43, 2:41½.

On the second day the race was a dash of a mile for yearlings, with positions at the start in this order: Climax, Maud Sherman and St. Jemes. Climax favorite at $10 to $6 for the field.

Sept. 3d—Purse $150; yearling class; one mile.

Maud Sberman, ch f, by Brigadier—Chas. Sberman	1
Climax, b c, by Tilton Almont—W. R. Merrill	2
St. James, b c, by Singleton—J. T. McIntosb	3

Time, 3:32.

Same day—Purse $225; three-year-old class.

Cbevalier, br c, by Brigadier—Chas. Sberman	1	1	1
Sally McKim, b f, by Prompter—J. T. McIntosb	2	2	2
Bob Ingersoll, g g, by A. W. Ricbmond—M. Biggs, Jr.	3	3	3

Time, 3:00, 2:52, 3:00.

The next race was a free for all, pacers and trotters, for a pnrse of $400, with Bell Spencer, trotter, and Fred Ackerman, Prince and Robert E., pacers, engaged.

In the pools Belle sold for $10, Ackerman for $5 and the field brought $3. Spencer acted badly in scoring and in conseqnence it took thirteen trials before they got the word to a splendid start. Spencer broke at the tanks and everything passed her. She got squared in the backstretch and trotted very fast around the far tnrn, Prince in the lead and in rounding in homestretch, she was abont a neck ahead of him, Ackerman a good third; but another wild break by Spencer and all chances for her to win the heat was lost. Prince first, Ackerman second. Belle third, Robert E. distanced. The second heat was mnch the same as the first, Spencer acting badly but trotting in spots like a wild horse. Prince first, Ackerman bang np; the third heat was a repetition of the second.

Same Day.—Purse, $400; free for all trotters and pacers.

Prince, br g, (pacer)—S. C. Tryon	1	1	1
Fred Ackerman, b g, (pacer)—J. T. McIntosh	2	2	2
Belle Spencer, b m, (trotter)—E. V. Spencer	3	3	3
Robert E., b g, (pacer)—P. W. Dndley			dis

Time, 2:36, 2:25½, 2:25.

Sept. 4tb.—Purse $300; 2:35 class, distance waived.

Baby Mine, blk m, by Nephew—P. W. Dudley	1	2	0	1	1
Happy Jim, ch h, by Brigadier—Jno. Schaefer	2	1	0	3	3
Telegrapb b g, by Tilton Almont—J. T. McIntosh	3	3	3	2	2
Fawn, cb m, by Yorktown—M. Biggs	4	4	4	4	4

Time. 2:36, 2:36¾, 2:34¾, 2:35½, 2:36.

Same Day.—Bnggy race; pnrse, $150.

May Queen, w m—Palmer Garrett	2	1	1	1
Lady Clark, b m—W. Morgan	1	2	2	2
Verona, b m—Henry White	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:49½, 2:48, 2:48, 2:48.

Sept. 5th.—Purse, $250; two-year-old class, open to thirteenth and tbird districts.

Apex, b c, by Prompter—S. K. Trefry	1	1
Belle A., br f, by Tilton Almont—W. R. Merrill	2	2
George Wapple, ch c, by Brigadier—C. Sherman	3	dis

Time, 2:56, 2:42.

Same Day.—Consolation pnrse, $125; for beaten two-year-olds.

Secretary, br c, by Singleton—J. T. McIntosb	1	2	1
Pacha, b c, by Echo—M. Biggs	2	1	2
George Wapple, ch c, by Brigadier—C. Sherman	3	dis.	
Starligbt, b f, by Singleton—C. L. Denman	4	dis.	

Time—not given.

Sept. 6th.—Pacing purse, ——; 2:20 class.

Prince, br g—S. C. Tryon	1	1	1
Fred Ackerman, b g—J. T. McIntosb	2	2	2
Robert E., b g—P. W. Dudley	dis.		

Time, 2:29, 2:29, 2:30½.

OCCASIONALLY.

The Record in Montana.

For one year the record for the fastest mile trotted in Montana, by any horse, stood at 2:30, and was captured by Mambrino Diamond. On Jnly 4th of this year, this record was lowered to 2:29 by Tempest, an Oregon horse. The poor horse held it but for twenty-fonr hours, when Ranchero, owned by Sam Scott, of Deer Lodge, trotted a full mile, July 5th, over the same track, in 2:28½. Ranchero thus held the "brass collar" as king of the Montana tarf until Saturday, Angust 16, 1884, when Ben Lomond, Jr., owaed by Huntley & Clarke, of Riverside Stock Farm, came off with the Territorial honors, and to-day stands the fastest trotting horse in Montana. On August 16th Ben trotted a full mile, in a race of mile heats 3-in-5 with Tempest, without a skip or a break, and came under the wire in 2:28, as per the official record. However, the horsemen and spectators on the ground timed the mile from 2:26 to 2:27. The horse was held from the three-quarter pole to the wire, and it was the general opinion among the horsemen at the track, tbat had the horse been driven the entire mile he would have crossed the wire in 2:23 or 2:24.

The track at Helena being very slow, partly on account of the high altitude, and it being more of a running track than trotting track, Messrs. Huntley & Clarke are to be complimented on owning a atallion that could turn the Providence or Buffalo track in about 2:19, as there is at least five seconds difference between our track and the two just mentioned.—*Husbandman.*

Buggy Race at the Stockton Fair.

A business man of Stockton having offered a set of barness as a prize for a buggy race to trotted during the fair and under the direction of the association Secretary La Rue has received the following entries:

Blaine, b g, by Billy Hayward—F. S. Hatch.
Jenny Lind, ch m, by La Roache—R. E. Stowe.
Maude W. W. W., blk m, by Gen. Reno—W. W. Worthington.
Roberto, ch g, by Gen. McClellan—Dr. R. W. Henderson.

Three stalliona were ahipped from this city to Japau by the last steumer, to be used for stock purposes. One of tbese waa Duroc, by Nephew, dam by David Hill, bred by Capt. W. G. Phelps, of Stockton. Of the others one was by Admiral from a Belmont mare, and tbe other a grade Norman draft etallion bred by Lux & Miller.

Mr. Bonner's List.

I asked Mr. Bonaer if he wouldn't give me an idea of what he had in his stables, in such language as would be of interest to the general reader. He laughingly asseuted, and with characteristic modesty began. He said, "In the first place we have Dexter, with what ie technically called a record of 2:17¼, made on Baffalo Park wheu it was 27 feet 8 iuches over a mile. It has since been reduced to an exact mile, so some of its managers inform me, and is now at least three seconds faster thau it was then. Five thousand people saw him trot on another slow track, (Fashion), in 2:16, without a break or e skip. Then follow Grafton, who was timed at Cleveland by a large nnmber of well-known gentlemen, in 2:15½; Joe Elliott, who trotted a public trial in Mystic Park, Boston, in 2:15½; Startle, who four days before he was five years old, witb Commodore Dodge, Robert Fletcher and Simon Hoaglaad in the jadges' stand, trotted a previoaely advertised trial in 2:18¾; he afterwards repeatedly trotted in 2:19 in Fleetwood Park; Pocahontas, the only horse besides Startle that has ever trotted on Fleetwood in 2:19; she has since then trotted in 2:17¾ on the three-qnarter exercising track on my farm; Wellesley Boy, who has a record as a five-year-old of 2:26½, and who when seven years old trotted on my track in 2:19½; Peerless, who carried the great trainer and houeat driver, the late Hiram Woodruff, in 2:23¾ to wagou, the fastest mile he ever drove any horse in pnblic or private; Molsey, with a record of 2:21¾ and trial in 2:18½; Music, witb a record of 2:21½ in a fourth mile, aud a trial in 2:20¾ on a three-quarter track, which is not adapted to her loag stride; John Taylor, with a record on Fleetwood of 2:25; Walton, the fonr-year-old, by Berger, that trotted a trial last Aaguat, several mouths before I boaght him, at Poughkeepsie, in 2:27½; Eric, who has the fastest foar-year-old record, 2:28½, and Lady Stout, who hes the fastest three-year-old record, 2:29. In addition to the above are the following who have trotted in 2:30 or better: Astoria, fall sister to Dexter; Mamie B., by Edward Everett; Lady Hughes, by Japiter; Ada Duroc, by Messenger Daroc; Uncle Sim, old Lady Moscow'e grandson; Malice, by Woodford Mambrino, dam by Alexander's Abdalleh; Billy Button, by Edward Everett, dam the dam of Lottery; Bruno, by Hambletoniaa, and Prince Imperial, Flora Temple's colt."

Mr. J. D. Ridley, the new owner of Pbil Thompeon, is said to have saffered severely in pocket at Hartford where his horse was beaten in straight heats by the rising etar, Maud Messenger: This mere is a daughter of Messenger Chief, he by Abdallah Pilot, he by Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. The dam of Messenger Chief was by Mambrino Messenger, a son of Mambrino Paymester. The dam of Abdallah Pilot was Blandina, by Mambrino Chief. His name indicates a Pilot cross, which, however, he does not possess. Blandina was also the dam of Swigert, sire of Winnie Wick aud several otbers iu the 2:30 list. Another of Blandina's colts is King Rene, sire of Fugae (2:27¼), and still another is the stallion Redwood, owned by Mr. Edgecomb of Cornish, Oxford Co., Me.

The new Los Angeles Agricultural Association is gaining strength, and $700 has already been subscribed to guarantee its success. The fair will be held at Downey some time the coming Fall, and will be devoted to the Exhibit of live stock, horticultural and agricultnral prodnce, etc. The premium list will amount to abont $1,000. The public will be admitted free, but an entry fee will be charged for all articles exhibited. No pool selling or gambling will be allowed on the grounds, end the eale of liquor will also be prohibited.—*Mirror.*

Sam Hill, by Electioneer, one of the $15,000 team owned by Mr. Charles Schwartz, of Chicago, was drawn from his race at the Baffalo meeting because he persieted in coming to the wire on a pace instead of a trot. It is thoaght that he will be allowed to pace all the time.

Firebrand, the noted running mate, cost Campbell, his owner, jnst $350 in Philedelphia. The borse promises to be a profitable investment. He has recently closed an engagement of seven exhibitions as mate to the pacer Westmont, which netted Campbell $1,750.

The Bellfounder stallion, Dexter, trotted egainst time at Portlend on tbe 31st ult., to beat B. B.'s record of 2:23½ hut failed to do it. He made the first trial in 2:24, the second in 2:25, and the third in 2:28½. Only the second trial was officially timed.

Chimera, one of Mr. P. Lorillard's Mortemer two-year-olds has been tnrued out with ths expectations that she will develop into u first-class three-year-old. Her winnings so far amount to $4,075.

Ben Patchen, sire of France's Alexander, died at Jersey ville, Mo., on the 16th, He was 24 years old, and tbe property of W. T. Dickson, of St. Louis.

Mr. Acker has returned to Oregon without B. B., having sold the horse to Jas. McCord for $5,000.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

During this hot, dry weather colts and young horsea will need some special attention. The pasture is not as nutritioue as it was earlier in the season, and there is danger of the water they have to drink becomiag stagnated, which is not good for them. A amall feed of new sheaf oats once or twice a day will do them much good and assist in their growth.

No one who has had the bandling of work horses can have failed to see with what relish they enjoy rolling, especially after a day'e labor in hot weather. People used to say that no harm could come to a mule from over-work if given a chance for u dirt bath. It is noticeable, too, that thia class of animals always select, if within their reach, a sand patch, or freshly plowed aoil. I think there ie no question as to the propriety of lettiag the animals follow their own instinct in matters of this kind. I know tbat those having the care of stable etock dialike to have them roll in "duety dirt" as it adda to the labor of polisbing the coat, but where clean, pure sand ia naed thia objection is removed."

I have never eeen a rolling ahed arranged, but have a plan that I think would answer well. I call it a shed, although it should be protected so tbat rain or anow can be excluded at all times. Have u space any twelve to twenty feet aquare to give sufficient room for the horse to tumble about in. Let the bed be raiaed to prevent water from running into the enclosure, and keep a good body of clean sharp sand on this bed or bottom, not allowing any filth to mix with th[illegible] This will furnish a desirable place, both in Winter [illegible] mer, and one satisfactory to both animal and own[illegible]

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Gardens.

Politice are now boiling hot in onr midst, and tbis, with the presence of tbe circus, of course, plays havoc with both first class and eecond class honses. Wbile the streets are crowded during the fine nights of late, from one end to the other with political clubs parading in fine uniforms with bands of music hefore them, the theatres must snffer, and it's most likely will he so until the campaign ends. The honsee have heen small all round this week and notahly so at tbe Vienna. We have already indorsed the performance of the Nashville Stndents, and still hold they give a true, faithful, and very interesting performance, hnt it is too similar in dress, design, and incident to be attractive to an exacting, change-loving people like ours. Tbis similarity of performance, at times tiresome, always prejudicial, and against whicb we cantioned the troupe last week, combined with politics and lovely nights, has had mnch to do with the poor bonses dnring the week. It matters not how clever a troupe may be, if they repeat themselves every night, or appear to do so, they cannot succeed in San Francisco, at least for any length of time. We have bad several notable inetances during the last two years of specialty troupes, even of greater pretentions than the Nashville Students failing through repetition. Tbe essence of theatrical success ie variety of merit, and except in rare cases, the one cannot he had witbout the other. We again assert the Nashville Stndents are good, hnt they kill themselves hy sameness. Last week we made a mistake in the name of the comedienne of the party. It should have been Mise Bell instead of Miss Walker. We speak thne in a kindly spirit of advice, for from the first we have enjoyed tbeir singing and acting very much. Many otbers have done the same.

John Turner had an argument witb tbe judges during tbe trotting of the 2:28 race at tbe Hartford meeting, and "Veritas" thus describes it in tbe *Spirit*: "I don't think Lily is fast enough to heat the stallion," Turner remarked to me, as we canvassed Young Rolfe's chances. "Yon see, if there was a horse like Nellie L. or Montgomery to carry him fast tbe first end of it, I migbt trim bim up." The judges were of tbe opinion Lily could do it alone, and called Turner before tbem after tbe second heat. He said: "You can put any oue you like; I can't beat him." "No," was the answer; "you mnst win the next beat or it will be called no beat, if your mare appears as speedy and steady as ehe did tbe last one." "Here's tbe wbip now," replied the General, "for I can't win it." This reminds me of one of the best speeches ever made in a judge's stand. Some years ago, at this very park, Turner was driving Lucille Golddnst for Cbarlie Green, who was sick abed. Tbe judges tbougbt she was not doing her best, and remonstrated with Turner, who advanced toward Russell, the spokesman, with outstretched whip, and in an earnest tone of injured innocence spoke as followe: "Take this whip; I'll drive her no more. I may have driven races that looked suspicious, but when three gentlemen like yourselves think I'm eo base as to pull a horse on a brother driver lying sick and helplese, I heg to be relieved," and he laid down the whip, whicb was handed back to him with an expression of confidence.

Westmont, baving abandoned the running mate ehow husiness appeared in tbe free-for-all pacing race at Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass., on the 4th, winning the race in straight heats. Time, 2:14, 2:16½, 2:18¼. Jewett and Billy S. etarted againet bim.

Tbe grose value of tbe Twin City Handicap Sweepstakes at Sbeepshead Bay, Sept. 2, was $6,050, of whicb Tom Martin, the winner, received $4,485, Ferg Kyle $1,210, and Kinglike $355.

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Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

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Electioneer Gen. Benton,

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AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

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FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF PLUMAS, LASSEN, SIERRA and MODOC

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

District No. 11, at

GREENVILLE,

Plumas Co., Cal.,

Commencing on MONDAY, Sept. 29th, 1884, and Continuing Five Days.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING PURSES HAVING FAILED to fill have been reopened to close

TUESDAY, Sept. 23d, at 9 o'clock P. M.

SECOND DAY.

Trotting—Class 2:40; mile heats, 3 in 5; purse $200· 1st horse, $120; 2d, $60; 3d, $20. Free for all.

THIRD DAY.

Trotting—Class 2:34; 3 in 5, mile heats; purse $300· 1st horse, $180; 2d, $90; 3d, $30. Free for all.

FOURTH DAY.

Trotting—Free for all; 3 in 5, mile heats; purse $600. 1st horse, $360; 2d, $180; 3d, $60.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to all trotting and running races to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 1st, 1884.

All entries to he made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horse, Also name and residence of owner, and in running races colors to he worn hy rider, and in any others particulars that will enable the audience to distinguish the horses in the race.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope, seal and accompany by entrance fee.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse. No entries will be received unless accompanied by the fees.

In all races three or more to enter and two or more to start.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, hut the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between the heats.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named or otherwise.

Any person not intending to start his horse must notify the Secretary in writing on or hefors 8 o'clock the evening previous to the day of the race.

Horses entered in races can only he drawn hy consent of the judges,

For a walk over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-quarter of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins hut one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to the trotting races will he conducted.

Races to begin each day at one o'clock P. M., sharp.

JOHN HARDGRAVE, President.

J. R. MURRAY, Secretary.

HUNTING DOGS.

Private sale of thoroughbred hunting dogs from the kennel of E. Leavesley, Gilroy, consisting of dogs thoroughly broke, partly broke, and puppies. No finer stock in California. At J. W. Morshead's Livery Stable, 25 Washington St. On Sept. 23d, 24th and 25th.

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STATE FAIR

—AT—

Sacramento,

CALIFORNIA,

COMMENCES

SEPT. 8th, 1884,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

THE NEW EXPOSITION BUILDING, one of the largest and most commodious in the United States, will be occupied for the first time. It embraces 124,000 square feet of floor space, of which 45,600 feet is in the Main Hall, 12,000 feet in Horticultural Hall, 12,000 feet in Machinery Hall, 12,000 feet in Industrial Hall, 12,000 feet in the Art Gallery, 12,800 feet in Conservatories and 17,600 feet in the Promenade Galleries"

Space Should be Procured at Once,

As applications are being received daily. A 150-horse-power engine will furnish power free of charge. Articles for exhibition transported free to and from the Exhibition hy the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

No Such Opportunity Has Ever Been Offered to Exhibit the Agricultural Mechanical and Industrial Products of Our State.

—o—

THE AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY

Will be made by counties, and promises to eclipse any exhibition ever made of California's principal resources. This fine exhibit will be forwarded to the World's Fair at New Orleans at the close of this exhibition.

The Exhibition Building will open MONDAY EVENING, Septemher 8th, and close Septemher 20th, 1884.

THE LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT

at the Park will be opened THURSDAY, September 11th and close September 20th.

☞Any further information can be had upon application to the Secretary, from whom Premium Lists may be obtained.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary, Sacramento.

Montana Horse Ranch FOR SALE.

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Hon. Morris M. Estee. of San Francisco, Orator.

Grand Promenade Concert at Masonic Music Hall, Stockton, Each Evening of the Fair.

Ten Cash Prizes for Ladies Equestrianism.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $20 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse that wins a part of the purse.

In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. of purse.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

Entries close August 1st, 1884, with the Secretary.

—o—

TUESDAY, September 23.

No. 1—$2,000—United States stallion—Trotting race—Free for all—Purse $2,000, and $500 extra to the horse that beats the best stallion record.
A. Waldstein's b b Albert W.
P. Farrell's b h Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's blk h Director.
J. A. Goldsmith's br h Mouroe Chief.

No. 2—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:36 class; purse $1,000.
Armstrong & Carrington's b h Rarns, Jr.
John McIntyre's ch g Ned Forrest.
Geo. Bayless' b g James H.
L. J. Rose's blk g La Grange.
J. D. Young's br g Col. Hawkins.
P. Farrell's b h Menlo.
Wm. Bibler's h m Blanche.
Wm. Johnson's blk h Fred Arnold.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b h Guy Wilkes.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b g Joe Arthurton.
W. H. E. Smith's b g Ralph Bugbee.

No. 3—$400; district running; mile dash; for two year-olds or under. Purse $400.
G. W. Trahern's cb m Lanra T.
E. T. Lowry's cb h Joe Walker.
E. T. Lowry's ch b Jack Frost.
A. Miller's b f ——.
A. Miller's b f Henrietta.

No. 5—$400; District trotting; four-year-old class. Purse $400.
Sargent Bros.' Jim Mulvenna.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Madaline.
P. W. Dudley's blk m Baby Mine.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

No. 6—$600—Pacific Coast running—Selling race; valuation $1,000, with three pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above; mile and repeat. Purse $600.
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari. $500.
D. S. Terry's ch f Nealie. $600
E. B. Johnson's b h Belshaw. $400.
N. Kelly's b g Jon Jon. $1,200.
P. Siebenthaler's b b Philip S. $1,000.
W. M. Murray's ch g Billy Foote. $800.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday. $800,
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, $1,000.

No. 8—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000 (closed March 15th, with fourteen entries.)
E. Gidding's b c Bay Rose.
A. A. Yeager's b f Nona Y.
J. A. McCloud's b c Mt. Vernon.
G. W. Trahern's br c Voucher.
D. S. Rosenbaum's br f Tabbie Rosenbaum.
Jno. William's s c Lelaps.
J. C. Simpson's br c Antevolo.
J. E. Durham b c McVeagh.
C. Thomas' g c Pope Leo.
L. U. Shippee's b f Quaker Girl.

No. 9—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:22 class. Purse $1,200.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
A. Waldstein's b b Albert W.
J. B. McDonald's b h Brigadier.
J. W. Donathan's g g Allan Roy.
P. Farrell's b g Vanderlynn.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Manon.

THURSDAY, September 25.

Ladies' Equestrianism—Open to Pacific Coast. Five moneys—Aggregate $100.

No. 10—$800; Pacific Coast running; free for all; mile and repeat. Purse $800.
Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor.
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar.
S. J. Jones' b b Forest King.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk b Bryant W.
Col. C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Nellie Perton.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.
Chas. Thomas' ch h Balboa.

No. 11—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:27 class Purse $1,000.
J. M. Learned b b Adrain.
P. Johnson's blk g Scandinavian.
A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette.
L. J. Rose's br m Neluska.
G. W. Wilson's ch b Bismarck.
Wm. Bourk's b g Johnnie.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer.
Jas. McCord's blk g B. B.
P. Farrell's b h Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister.
E. Downer's ch g Tnmp Winston.
W. B. Todhunter's cb m Huntress.
I. De Turk's b h Anteeo.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L.
Blanche, b m, by Grey McClellan, dam by John Nelson—Wm. Bibler.

No. 13—$500; Pacific Coast novelty race; 1¼ mile dash; $100 to each one-half mile, balance to winner of last half. Purse $500.
Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor.
Hill & Gries' b m Dottie Dimple.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S.
C. Dorsey's b h Stanislaus.
A. A. Finney's ch h Nick of the Woods.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield.

FRIDAY, September 26.

No. 14—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for four-year-olds (closed March 15th, with eight entries). Purse $1,000.
Jas. Garland's br f Regina.
W. F. Smith blk g Tbapsin.
Jno. Williams' br m Lucilla.
L. J. Rose's g g Center.

No. 16—$400; district trotting; 2:36 class. Purse $400.
W. Morris' s b Upright.
Harris & Gorham's b g Wormwood.
F. S. Hatch's b g James G. Blaine.
W. W. Worthing's blk m Maud W. W. W.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Magdalene.
P. W. Dudley's blk h Revolution.

No. 17—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:24 class. Purse $1,000.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
J. W. Gordon's b m Big Lize.
Jno. Dexter's b m Magballab.
Louis Duncan's b g Louis D.

SATURDAY, September 27.

Ladies' Equestrianism—For residents of district only; five moneys; aggregate $100.

No. 18—$500; district running; mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $500.
G. W. Trahern's cb g Certiorari.
D. S. Terry's ch f Nealie.
Geo. Harrison's br g Amanda L.
H. R. Potter's b h Kelpie.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.

No. 19—$500; Pacific Coast pacing; 2:25 class. Purse $500.
W. F. Odell's b g Shaker.
G. W. Wilson's b m Lydia W.
Jno. O'Rourke's b m Little Em.
Chas. David's b b Sam Lewis.
J. W. Donathan's s g Belmont Boy.
H. J. Agnew's b m Mande.
P. Fitzgerald's blk h Killarney.
P. W. Dudley's b g Robert E.
S. C. Tryon's b g Prince.

No. 20—$1,000; State trotting; for two-year-olds (closed March 15th, with nine entries). Purse $1,000.
L. J. Rose's b c Kismet.
S. K. Trefry's h c Apex.
G. W. Trahern's b c Paul Shirley.
I. L. Ramsdell's blk f Luella.

—o—

Agricultural District No. 2 comprises the counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tnolnmne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern, State of California.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

—o—

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1884. 1884.

STATE FAIR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Thoroughbred and Road Horses, Cattle, etc.

—o—

During the coming State Fair stock will be disposed of at public auction for account of the following gentlemen:

TUESDAY Sept. 16th.

TROTTING COLTS,
For account of J. T. McINTOSH, Chico;

TROTTING COLTS,
Account of G. VALENSIN, Arno Station;

PURE-BRED JERSEY CATTLE,
Account Major ROBERT BECK.

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Every one should feed poultry, one tablespoonful each dozen hens. It will every disease and make Fall and Winter, when stop. NOTE.—If not

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using the Improved Egg hens are not laying now, your own light by delaying to 3lb, $1. 10 lb, $2.50. 25 cents per week to feed grocers and druggists having it should write for them themselves. B. F. Agent for Perfect Hatcher Co., of New York, and Importer and Dealer in Alfalfa, Evergreen Millet, Vegetable, Grass and every variety of seeds.
425 Washington St., San Francisco.

Food you know your so do not stand in try it. 1 lb boxes. 40 cts. lb, $5,—Costing only 50 100 hens. Kept by all everywhere. Any not trade terms and supply Wellington, Manufacturer. Co., of New York, and Im-

PACIFIC COAST Field Trial Club DERBY FOR 1884.

Nominations close Nov. 10th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.

N. E. WHITE, Secretary,
Sacramento, Cal.

Embryo Stakes.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN THE EMBRYO STAKES, FOR FOALS OF 1882, to be trotted on Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1884, a declaration fee of $10 for each (non-starting) nomination will be due on the 1st day of September next. If the above named declaration fee of $10 be not then paid, a forfeit of $25 on each nomination will become due on the 20th day of October following, and in case of failure to pay the forfeit on that day the whole amount of the Stake, ($100), for each nomination, will be held against the subscriber.

BEN. E. HARRIS, Secretary,
1069 Washington St.

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FOR SALE. THREE BRACE PUPS. ONE OUT OF Champion Clio (Badger-Fan) x Champion Doubleshot (Riot Act-Sunflower). One out of Champion Scbool Girl (Scbooltellow-Bedfellow x Sol Fa), and one out of Begonia (Bornademou-Belladonna) by Champion Bouncing Boy. (sire Walton Lad dam by Clydesdale-Cremorne). Price at three months, express prepaid to S. F. $75 per brace. All are black or black and white, very strong, healthy and sound. Begonia's saplings auctioned day before Waterloo Meet £23 2s each. The three last imported April 1884, Girl from Earl Sefton, Boy from W. Mason, and Begonia from R. H. Bartlett. All have won in England with good success, and are for sale at $200 each. Speed, blood and form unsurpassed. They won two firsts, one V. H. C., and four specials, N. Y. 1884, beating the Champions.

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Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire Blythe, No. 2208, Dam Jeanette, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire Scarboro Chief, No 1706. Dam Kittie Burnie 2d, No. 4179.

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THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regulat, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

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HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21½, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance: was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

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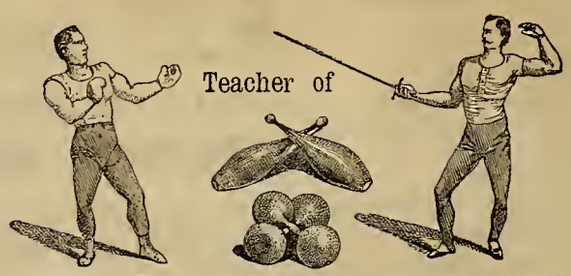
THE PURSE FOR FREE-FOR-ALL CLASS OF TROTters having failed to fill, has been reopened with the same conditions, viz.: $1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; free for all (Director to wagon.) Purse $1,200. Entries to close with the Secretary on MONDAY, September 1st.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

LOUIS GERICHTEN,



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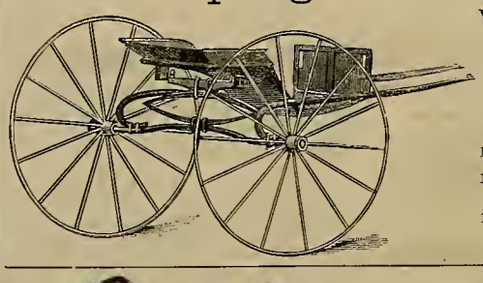

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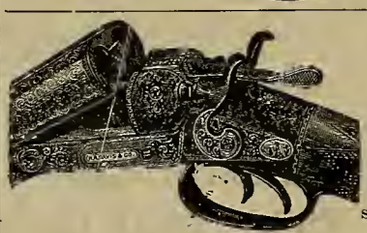

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Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

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THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

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3 YEARS OLD, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, WEIGHED JAN. 1, 1884, 1,085. Has shown a 2:45 gait on one month's track work. His dam is by John Nelson. The colt will be at the State Fair if not previously sold.

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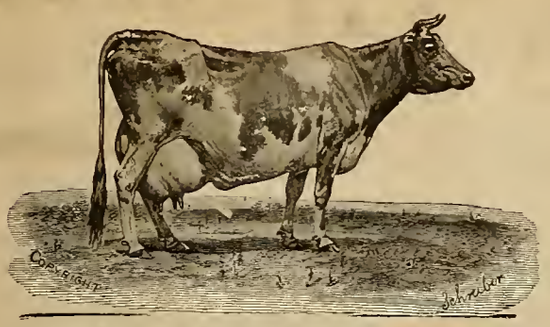

Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25 lbs 4 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week.

A grandson of above cow is now in use in the Yerbe Buena. This herd won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Silver Cloud and Eurotas strains; also large selections from the Islands, without regard to cost. He has interest in Eastern herds of 200, at the head of which stand only living son of Jersey Belle, Romeo de Bonair, (87½ per cent. Mary Ann's blood), and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each.

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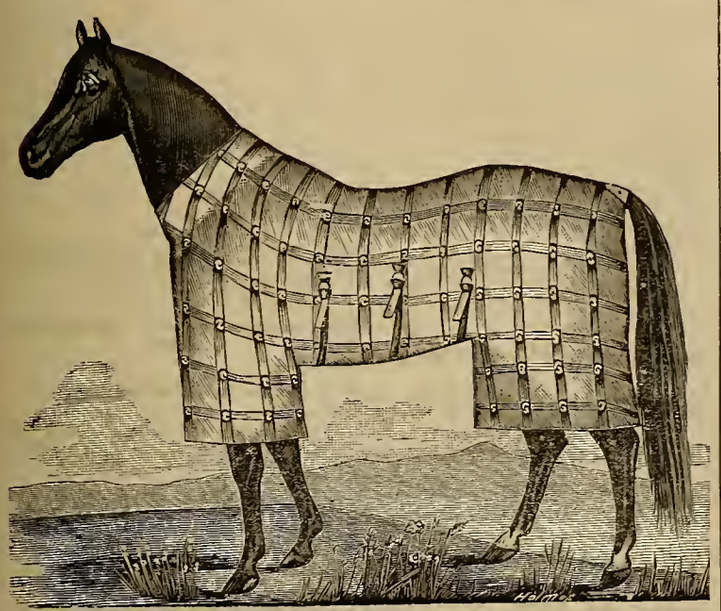

Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip 1, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

The right to make clothing in the United States will be sold on a royalty. Apply to the patentee,

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—OF THE—

SAN MATEO

—AND—

Santa Clara County

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

No. 5,

—TO BE HELD AT—

San Jose, Cal.

—ON—

September 29th & 30th

—AND—

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

INCLUSIVE.

Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th—First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrence, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
H. Stover, s g Qnebec, 6 years, by Norfolk—by Belmont
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, blk m Dotty Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Premium, eged, by Castor—nnknown.
W. Kelly, b g Jon Jon, by Monday—Plaything.
J. S. Adams, m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson, b b Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
W. Boots, ch g Robin, by Boh Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J Baldwin, h c Beaconsfield, by Hockbocking—Aileen Allannah.

No. 2—Rnnning; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
Matt Storn, b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley—Janett.
Hill & Gries, h c Arthur H., by Hockbocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, Miscbief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
G. Pacheco, Mamie D., by Wheatley—Lodi.

No. 3—Rnnning; two mile dash, handicap; $30 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 25th.
Defany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, b c Bachelor, by Hockbocking—Maid of the Mist.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi.
W. L. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
W. Bools, br c Padre, by Thad Stevens—Gipsy.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30th—Second Day.

No. 4, trotting, 3-minnte class, did not fill, and we snbstitute in its stead a purse of $500 for 2:35 class, divided, $300 to first borse, $150 to second and $50 to third. Entries to close Angust 19th.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
E. M. Fry, b g Arab, by Arthnrton, dam Lady Hamilton,
A. Waldenstein, h g Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. B. McDonald, h s Brigadier, by Happy Medium, dam Lady Turner.
J. W. Donathan, g g Allen Roy, by Patchen Vernon, dam nnknown.
J. A. Goldsmith, b m Manon, by Nutwood.
Pat Farrell, b g Vanderlynn, by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 6—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
J. M. Learned's b e Adrian, by Reliance, dam Adriana Armstrong & Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr.—pedigree nnknown.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralpb, dam by Langford.
H. McGregor's g g Centre, by Snltan, dam Belleview Maid.
I. De Turk's b s Anteeo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
W. Bonrke's h g Johnnie, by Anctioneer Johnnie, dam nnknown.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin, by Quinn's Patchen, dam unknown.
W. F. Smith's blk g Tbapsin, by Berlin, dam Lady Hnbbard.
Tbos. McEvoy's b g Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy—pedigree unknown.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Rnnning; half mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 addcd; $75 to second.
H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfork—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Monntain Belle; pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wale—nnknown.
Rancho del Paso's cb m Premium, by Castor.
J. W. Adams' m Annt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
A. A. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.
Delaney & Ayres' s m Trade Dollar, by Norfork—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hockbocking—Maid of the Mist.
W. Kelly's b g Jon Jon, by Monday—Plaything.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockbocking—Aileen Allannah.
A. A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson.
Chas. H. Thomas' s s Balboa, by Norfork—Maggie Dale.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.
E. B. Johnston's b h Belshaw, by Wildidle—unknown $400.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday, $800.
G. Howson's cb h Rondo, by Norfork—Belmont, $500.
W. Boots' b f, by Bob Wooding—Gladiola, $500.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25, second $15 third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:10 class; purse $900; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
G. W. Baylis, b g James H., pedigree nnknown.
Ell Fry, b g Rob Roy, by Gen Benton, dam Nettie.
W. Dndly, s h John Freenor, by Orickson, dam unknown.
San Mateo Stock Farm, b s Guy Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen.
Pat Farrell, h s Menlo, by Nutwood.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.
L. D. Babb, b m Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
J. C. Simpson, b c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
G. W. James, b g Peyton, by Electioneer, dam Miss Peyton.
W. F. Smith, b f Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Chas. H. Thomas, g e Pope Leo, by Romero, dam by Crichton.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 lbs. weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 lbs.; purse $50; $30 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third horse.

Pacing Race; 2:25 class; purse $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third. Five to enter and three to start. Same to take place during the fair; date to be decided on hereafter.
Jno. O'Rourke, b m Little Em.
J. C. Tryon, h g Prince.
M. F. Odel, b g Shaker.
P. W. Dudly, Robert E.
J. W. Donathan, s g Belmont Boy.
Chas. David, b s Sam Lewis.
H. J. Agnew, h m Maude.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to second horse.
Hill & Gries, b c Artbur H., by Hockbocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, cb f Miscbief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
S. Pacbeco, s m Mamie D., by Wheatley—by Lodi.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, e m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Asbton.
Rancho del Paso, cb m Nellie Peyton, by Imp. Hurrah.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford, by Lodi.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jon, by Monday—Plaything.
W. L. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster.

No. 15—Rnnning; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $50 to first horse at first qnarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first borse at three-qnarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.
H. Stover's s g Qnebec, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle. Pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple by Ben Wade—unknown.
J. S. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggie Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglass, by Wild Idle—Yolone.
W. Boots' h g Robin, by Boh Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin's h c Beaconsfield, by Hockbocking—Aileen Allannah.
AA. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.
A.A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
Armstrong & Carrington's blk g Rarus, Jr—Pedigree nnknown.
J. A. Goldsmith's h m Sister, by Admiral.
P. Johnston h g Scandinavian—Pedigree nnknown
W. H. Voget h g Capt. Smith, by Locomotive.
E. V. Spencer's h m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph—
J. W. Gorlan's s s Bismerck, by Index.
J. W. Donathan's h g B. B., by Bellfounder.
H. H. Creighton's ch g Moscow by Moscow.
J. De Turk's h s Anteeo by Electioneer.
E. Downei's s g Tump Winston by Primus.
W. Bihler's h m Blanche by Gen. McClellan.
Pat Farrell's h s Marin by Quinn's Patchen.
W. F. Smith's h g Adam by Electioneer.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L. (formerly Orphan Boy) pedigree unknown.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
A. Waldstien's h s Albert W. by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. A. Goldsmith's h s Monroe Chief by Jim Monroe dam Madam Powell.
S. Sperry's ch m Nellie R. by Gen. McClellan, Jr., dam Susie Rose.
Pat Farrell's b g Vanderlynn by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $200; mile heats, three to five to rule; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.
J. Kanor's ch s Lottery.
H. Hawes' h g Patchen (formerly No Name).
W. H. Voget's s g Aleck by Patchen, dam unknown

Horses to be owned in District June 1, 1884.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amonnt of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, alternating if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to first, 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named ar otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance fee, ten per cent.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.

☞Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

W. T. ADEL, President.
J. HINMAN, Secretary.

RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 30 to 90 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Pamphlet free, containing full information.

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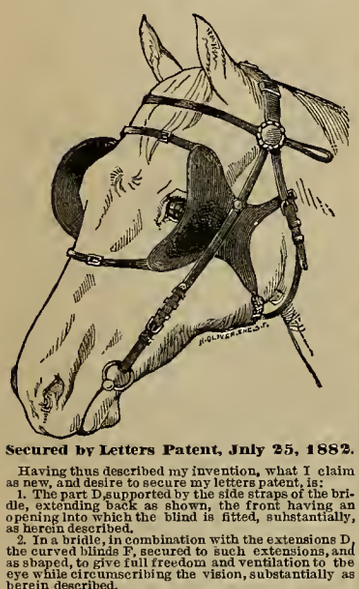
IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the checkpieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,

No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.

ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed, $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

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Electro-Plating Works,

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Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating on all Metals.

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Plating Carriage Hardware and Harness Trimmings of All Kinds.

TABLEWARE AND BAR FIXTURES REPAIRED and plated at the lowest rates. Copper plates silver-plated for saving gold. All work in our line guaranteed.

KEATING & FAGAN, Proprietors.

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THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

—Just received, a large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.

AGENTS FOR

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John A. McKerron,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

AND CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

DIETZ'S PATENT

CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,

No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

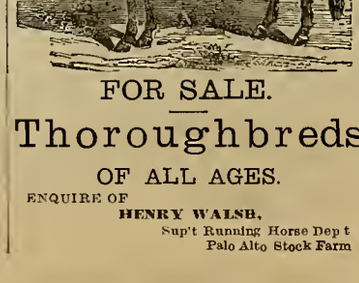
W. H. Woodruff,

VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. P. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



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OF ALL AGES.

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Sup't Running Horse Dep't

Palo Alto Stock Farm

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
†11:45 P M		†7:50 P M
		†8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		†8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

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The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

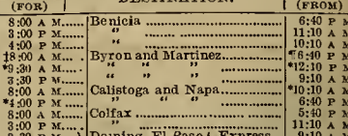
TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



MONDAY SEPT. 1st, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
†8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	¶6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso (Express and East) Emigrant	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and (via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton (via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera, Fresno and Tulare	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M		9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles (Express and East) Emig't	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
8:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and (Express East) Emigrant	11:10 A M
7:00 P M		9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff (via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama (via Woodland	8:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding and Delta	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*8:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—6:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:16—*5:46—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:67—8:57—9:67—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07,—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—8:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:08—9:06—10:06—11:08.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—8:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*6:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:16—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:16.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:16—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

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A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Ag

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. V. No. 12. NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

CRICKET.

The first match of the series of five between those unceasing rivals, the Occidents and the Merions, for the bats offered by that also unceasing supporter of this rivalry at the "noble game," Mr. W. G. Harrison, came off last Saturday at the Oakland Grounds, and resulted in a close and interesting game, and a victory for the senior club by 18 runs. Neither side was entirely representative, the O. C. C. team containing but 8 first eleven men and the Merion only 6; in the latter especially was the want of their two bowlers and Captain and Vice-Captain severely felt. The Captaincy, however, was very efficiently filled by George Theobald. The Merions were the first to bat, Spiro and Miller, the "brace of sloggers" (as they are affectionately alluded to by an esteemed weekly contemporary), being the first to face the attack of Waterman and Cookson. The bowling was good, that of the latter being at times brilliant. The "sloggers" played carefully and well, Miller hitting out lively for 5 when he was retired by the left-handed bowler, and Spiro seeing six of his side sent back to the dressing-room, while he compiled 8 in good style, being finally clean-bowled by a good one from Waterman. The remainder of the team now indulged in a procession to and from the wickets, Burnett's 1 standing out brilliantly on the score-sheets in the midst of an avalanche of zeros. Hill went in tenth man and knocked up 8 speedily, chiefly owing to an energetic but unscientific "leg-hit" over the pavilion for 5; he was not out, Miel, the last man, showing good defenae, but being bowled by a beauty from the invincible Cookson after having made a single. The essay closed for 40, extras being chief contributor with 17, and Merion stock being rather low.

The Occident men started in well in their turn, Gray and Briatowe opening to the bowling of Miller and Benjamin. Bristowe was dismissed on a beautiful left-handed catch by Jacobs, off Benjamin, his partner being soon after retired by the same bowler. Clarke and Carr further encourged the fielding team by a speedy collapse. Waterman was given run out, when getting well set, opinion being divided on both sides as to the correctness of the decision. Kip played carefully and showed good defense for his seven. Sanderson varied the monotony of his recent innings by a well-played 13, and, in fact, the "tail" fully proved equal to winning the match by pluck, if not science, Shinn and De Golia batting heavily *a la* baseball, for 9 and 10 respectively, the latter not out. For the ontside, Miller and Barney Benjanin carried off the bowling honors, as the analysis will show. The fielding was far below the ordinary, no less than five more or less easy catches being missed. Creighton and Gibson did some good fielding. The Merions were in hard luck to get out the good men for a few rnns, and then allow such players as Shinn, De Golia and others to score so heavily. Score:

MERIONS.		OCCIDENTS.	
J. Miller, b Cookson	5	Gray, b Benjamin	6
J. H. Spiro, b Waterman	8	H. O. Bristowe, c Jacobs, b Benjamin	4
Geo. Theobald, b Cookson	0	Benj. Clarke, b Miller	0
A. Jacobs, b Cookson	0	W. J. Kip, 3d, c Gibson, b Hill	7
B.A. Benjamin, b Cookson	0	W. J. Carr, b Hill	1
L. G. Burnett, l b w b Waterman	1	J. Sanderson, b Jacobs	13
C. Creighton, b Cookson	0	H. H. Cookson, b Miller	0
G. V. Fittock, b Cookson	0	F. McAllister, b Miller	0
A. Gibson, l b w Waterman	0	H. H. Shinn, b Miller	9
C. B. Hill, not out	8	G. E. De Golia, not out	10
C. L. Miel, b Cookson	1	A. Waterman, run out	3
Extras	17	Extras	5
Total	40	Total	58

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Miller	17.2	4	27	4
Benjamin	5	2	3	2
Jacobs	5	1	10	1
Hill	5	1	12	2
Spiro	2	1	2	0
Waterman	8	4	3	3
Cookson	7.3	1	20	7

Australia vs. South of England.

This match resulted in a splendid victory for the Australians by an innings and 107 runs The Australians scored 358 in their first inning, while the South of England only totaled 178 and 73. After the heavy score made by the Australians it was certain enough that this could not he beaten; bnt it was pretty generally anticipated that the Englishmen, if unable to turn the tide of 'fortnne in their favor, would, considering their batting strength, be able to score a large number of runs. But these anticipations were not realized, for the Southern batsmen were unable to offer any resiatance to the magnificent bowling of the Australians. Spofforth bowled grandly, taking throughont the match twelve wickets at a cost of 128 runs—a splendid analysis. It is questionable whether Spofforth has ever been seen to such advantage—great as have been his previous performances—as during the week just drawing towards its close. At Brighton and Gravesend together, twenty-five wickets fell to his bowling for 213 runs, which gives an average of as nearly as possible 8½ runs per wicket. Considering the quality of the batting which was opposed to him, Spoffortb's performance this week is almost unparalleled in cricket annals.

Between twelve o'clock yesterday and twelve minutes to six p. m. twenty English wickets fell for 251 runs. In the first innings of 178 there were eight double figures, but the highest score was Lucas' 28. Only one change in the bowling was made, and that was caused by tbe last pair of batsmen. In the innings Spoffortb took six wickets for 105, Boyle three for 59, and Giffen one for 2. The Australians' innings having been finished off for 358, the South of England were consequently 180 runs to the had, and of course had to follow on. On the English team going in a second time an utter collapse ensued. The wicket had suffered a good deal of wear and tear, and was considerable cut up, and this enabled the bowlers to get a great amount of work on the ball. Yet this does not account for so complete a break down of the English batsmen as was witnessed. In an hour and twenty minntes Spofforth and Giffen finished off the innings for tbe paltry total of 73, Giffen taking four wickets for 30 runs, and Spofforth six for 23. The English team was composed of A. P. Lucas, W. C. Kemp, W. W. Read, Lord Harris, T. C. O'Brien, J. Hide, W. E. Roller, H. V. Page, Humphreys, S. Christopherson and Wooton.

YACHTING.

The Aggie-Lurline Negotiations.

The race talk between the Lurline and Aggie again shook the yachting world to the centre last week. Mr. Macdonough, owner of the Aggie, returned to town last Monday and sent a communication to Mr. Adolph Spreckels of the Lurline, which was substantially as follows: Mr. Macdonough expressed his willingness to race Mr. Spreckels for some nominal prize, such as a basket of wine or a box of cigars, around either the north or south Farallones, under the rules of the Pacific Yacht Club, which rules admit of time allowance and bar every sail tbat will not set on the wind, to wit: square sails and spinnals and also made a stipulation that the foretopmast of each vessel should be housed and not used at all during the race; and named his date as to-day, and furthermore insisted that no water sails should be nsed. Mr. Spreckels in reply stated that while he was perfectly willing to allow time allowance and abide by the yacht club rules, he would not be restricted as to what fore and aft canvas he should carry, a perfectly proper view to take of the case.

Mr. Macdonough's idea of these stipulations was this, The Lurline foretopmast can be housed or set up from the deck in a comparatively short space of time and while under way, whereas the Aggie from tbe faulty construction of her rigging is unable to do this, unless while lying at anchor and tben only after a couple of hours' work. Mr. Macdonough profiting from his Monterey experience does not desire to carry his foretopmast while on the wind and bucking into a heavy head sea, such as he would be liable to meet when going over the bar on the way out. The cutwater of his yacht is made of pine and not of oak, and as the Aggie's bow falls away very rapidly, tbe strain from the bobstay does not lead fairly and he consequently fears pulling tbe bolts out of her cutwater bodily, not a very elevated position to take when racing, for, as we have previously maintained, speed in a yacht under favorable circumstances only, is not the only tbing requisite in a gentleman's pleasure vessel, for a true yacht should be able to meet any weather and as this practicably was to be a test of builder against builder and yacht against yacht, Mr. Macdonough's objections are untenable.

Again, his desire to bar water sails is somewhat illogical, for the same reason, as he maintains, that because the Lurline has water sails expressly made to fit ber booms, and that he has not, she (tbe Lurline) should not he allowed to carry hers. Mr. Spreckel's objection to the provision barring foretopmasts is perfectly correct on technical grounds, but it would not do him much injury to accept tbis condition, for tbe reason that the course named is dead to windward and dead to leeward; that is to say, if the wind would hold in its regular Summer quarter, which ten chances to one it will at this time of the year, and in that case a jib topsail or baloon jib would be to all intents and purposes useless, as it would not set on the wind to be of a benefit to the yacht going out, and it would be an idle sail coming home, as it would be in the lee, occasioned by the mainsail and foresail.

Mr. Macdonough also proposed tbat both Mr. Spreckels and himself should sail their own yachts, which proposition was also declined by Mr. Spreckels, and so in spite of tho efforts of well-meaning friends who have endeavored to smooth down the differences and bring the yachts together, the race has again come to naught, and it now looks as if the event was not to come off till next season, if then.

A Lucky Craft.

The remarkable little sloop, Fleetwing, has had almos numberless brushes with craft of similiar dimensions but in none of them has she had such as streak of good luck as in the regatta of the San Francisco Club recently. The yacht on this occasion was put in perfect order and previous to the start bets were freely made that she would carry off the prize offered for her class. On getting under way bowever, it was discovered that a bungling job had been made in tbe cutting of the new sails that were up for the first time. The mainsail bagged out astonishingly on the leach and instead of carrying her helm amidships it was almost impossible to steer her. When this was ascertained hope of getting in ahead of the speedy Lively was almost given up. Everything was done that could be to get the craft over the course. When off Meiggs' Wharf on the way to the Presidio stakeboat the luck of the boat showed up. The competing sloop failed to keen inside of the Emerald as the rules dictated and the captain of the Fleetwing, seeing the blunder, went over the conrse, and upon claiming the prize on a protest received it. No class of sports believe in luck as much as do yachtsmen.

To-day the Pacific Club gives an informal dance, and at the same time the prizes won at the last regatta will he distributed. No tickets have been issued for this affair, bnt guests will be admitted when accompanied hy a club member. Arrangements will also be made for the closing cruise, which will probably come off a week from to-day.

The following order has been issued in regard to this event: Order No. 1—Yachts will assemble off the club house, Old Saucelito, on Saturday, Sept. 20th, and will dress ships on coming to anchor.

W. R. MELVILLE,
Sec'y Pacific Yacht Club.

The Dawn returned from Rio Vista last Sunday and her crew report a very enjoyable trip, barring the light weather, as they escaped entirely the ravages of the tule mosquito, the pest of those regions. The Chispa was to go to Sacramento this week, a troublesome trip at this time of the year for a craft of her size.

The yachting season of 1884 is rapidly drawing to a close. Since the annual regatta of both clubs have come off yachtsmen seem to lose their interest and to allow matters to go by default. Of course there is still in anticipation the closing cruises of both clubs, which as a rule are well attended.

The weather last Saturday and Sunday was very light some of the smaller crafts that tried to make Saucelito on Saturday night drifting out as far as Point Diablo before the flood time came to their relief.

The Aggie went to Benicia and was put on the ways and cleaned preparatory to the race, which has fallen through.

W. C. France, the owner of Harry Wilkes, claims to be the only owner, except Alden Goldsmith, who has had three trotters with records better than 2:20. Mr. France is mistaken. The first place on the list belongs to Governor Stanford, with Occident 2:16¼, Bonita 2:18¾, Hinda Roso 2:19¼, Elaine 2:20. These are all public records, and if the Palo Alto stable had not been retired for this season, the number would now be nearer ten than three.

According to the reports from the various county, town and State fairs in the West, the farmers turn out largely on race days. At Columbus, O., September 4th, 25,000 people were present. At Rochester, Minn., 5,000, and the same number at Lexington, Ky.

The Dwyer Bros. offered H. O. Bernard $15,000 for the two-year-old colt, Goano, by Springbox, dam Genevra, but it was not accepted.

TURF AND TRACK.

Lord Falmouth's Brood Mares.

Being of its sort, the sale of the century, and such as we shall not look upon again, at considerable personal inconvenience, and in broiling hot weather, I made it my business to attend the dispersion of Lord Falmouth's famous stud of brood mares. Such continuous and unerring success upon the turf as his would appear never to have been known, and it would appear yet to have been scarcely at its zenith when his lordship determined, so much to the astonishment and disappointment of the outside world, to end his famous career, and sever his connection with racing. For such unprecedented good fortune there must have been one argued, rational ground; such success does not come by *accident*. Many were the attempts to explain it years since. It was the water the youngsters drank as foals. It was the extraordinary quality of the herbage in the undulating park where they were reared that made them the stock they turned out. Limestone, no doubt, has much to do with the formation of bone in young animals, but it was not that Lord Falmouth's winners were built largely or extraordinarily big, as Gladiateur, grown in France, was. An occasional tall one may stride over the ground in a way that is resistless and unapproachable. Both human and equine giants may occasionally, it is true, but only occasionally, be able to beat all comers. But the race has most oftentimes fallen to the middle-sized, if not positively small ones. The most famous rowing champion of England, Robert Coombes, was quite a little fellow, all wire, and muscle, and endurance; but a little one at last. Some of the highest jumpers will walk under the leap they subsequently take. I was not, therefore, setisfied with any such explanation as I had given me, but determined to go and look for myself, and see if I could not read with my own eyes some reasonable solution for an extraordinary fact. There are always laws underlying fact, which, with care and study, are discernible to the student, as the points and lines of feature are apparent to the painter.

With this recollection, and with these feelings, I entered Lord Falmouth' peddocks at Newmarket, to find myself all but alone. It wanted some hours till the sale, and so I went from box to box, and paddock to paddock, finding the attendants as obliging as the mares were docile and quiet. They had clearly all been petted. No vice, no laying back of ears, no pointing of the heels, but all and each stood as gentle as lambs, with their foals beside them, allowing you to pat and pet them as much as you pleased. The first thing that struck one was the extreme beauty of their heads and their full, lustrous eyes. Their necks, too, hent with the droop of a ripening wheat stem. This particular formetion, associated, as it is, with a "good mouth," is said, for some mysterious reason, to be conducive to "roaring," cases of which undoubtedly existed in this famous establishment. But still head and neck would not give the propelling power which I was here to seek the cause of. We must look further. The more one studies them, the more evident is the prevalence of a certain marked type throughout the lot. What can be the reason of this stud's exceptional excellence and success, I ask another famous breeder, who has entered the box beside me, and with whom I happen to be intimate. "Oh, the training, "is the quick reply; "all Mat Dawsou, the best trainer in the world." One can scarcely think that. There may be much in treining, but it cannot be all. So I devote myself to keener study. I look them over and over again, travelling from box to box, then seeing the barren ones upon the pasture, and carefully marking each one in mind from hoof to ear, a decided result, as it always will do, finally rewarded my patience. There was no doubt that some of the most famous mares, as Spinaway, Jannette, Cantinier, and others, looked at first glance little ones, but when you came to study they, they were *little big ones* with a vengeance. Such breadth of loin they had, and massy accumulated muscle! such immense quarters, somewhat rounded, perhaps, and strong thighs! They had not, as I expected they would have, long thighs, with straight galloping hocks well let down, as it is termed, and short cannon bone, as is the formation of the greyhound. It was quite an ordinary hunter-like style they had, only their action was so quick and bright. They lifted and moved leg and hoof as though they were all alive, with a suppressed and concentrated energy; and, as they walked, the hind hoof was set down covering the place of the front one many inches, so that they gathered additional space with every stride in the gallop. Then the fore leg was not what one has looked to as the perfection of shape. The inside line was not continuous from elbow to fetlock, without tie or indentation, as one delights to see. The arm, as a rule, was not extraordinarily developed. It was good and strong, and there was plenty of bone beneath the knee, which was very marked; so much so as almost to give a false idea of the girth of bone beneath it. Wonderfully clean from splint and curh and spavin, were the whole lot. Then the shoulders were decidedly straight and short (there was some exception, but such was the rule), and apparently loaded. This was an outward indication of cramped action. But when you came to see them move, there was no restraint thea. They moved their forelegs with the freedom of the hind ones. There was, in fact, a formation very similar to that of the fallow deer. The bone formation of the shoulder may seem and actually be steep, but it is thickly covered with muscle, and the whole mass seems to move freely to and fro with every step. This is very peculiar, and shows that really a steep shoulder does not necessarily mean cramped action. It is consistent with the freest galloping, but whether in such cases as these mares it may cause stumbling, I cannot tell. If you approach a herd of deer feeding, and gently start them into motion, you will see the whole of the loaded shoulder work freely to and fro, whether in trot or gallop. Such were the main characteristics of this marvelous stud. There were many exquisitely beautiful among them, as, for instance, Mavis. There were some, as, for instance, Silver Ring, that might have passed for hunters, but they were all remarkable for their quick, lively action, their broad loins, large quarters, and general development of muscle. A strong, uniform type pervaded the lot.

A most important characteristic of Lord Falmouth's stock is their great depth of forequarter and width through the region of the heart. This gives constitution and room for the lungs to play. I have looked at numbers of thoroughbred mares since this sale, and note the majority of them to be decidedly wanting in strength of loin and muscular quarter. That their legs are hairless and their quality "Thoroughbred," seeme to suffice many breeders, who, therefore can scarcely be disappointed when the produce fails to win. Considering how many of the matrons of his establishment were bought by Lord Falmouth, it would appear that he worked with a model in his eye; and perfect in all these respects was the yearling filly Rattlewinge, own sister to Galliard, by Galopin, out of Mavie, secured by the Duke of Portland, at 2,100 gs. The following mares, for instance, were bought by Lord Falmouth: Hurricane, out of a mare of Lord Exeter's; Queen Bertha, from the Middle Park stud; as also Silverhair. Mavis was purchased from Lord Cawdor, Palmflower from Mr. Gerard; Chevisaunce and Lady Coventry were also bought.

It is curious that two celebrated Welsh pony racers of the last generation, one Col. Vaughan's "Apricot," a household word in North Wales, got by a small Thoroughbred horse out of a pure Mountain Pony, and another, "Polly Brown," equally well known in South Wales, having two thoroughbred crosses on the Welsh pony, both invincible in their day, are represented by paintings of them as being exactly of the build I have described of Lord Falmouth's mares.—*Colonus, in Live Stock Journal.*

Drake Carter Breaks the Three-Mile Record.

At Coney Island, on the fith, Drake Carter won the Autumn Cup over a strong field, reducing the three-mile record to 5:24. The following is the *World's* report:

The Autumn Cup, a handicap sweepstakes for all ages at $150 each, $50 forfeit and only $25 for those declared out by Sept. 1st, for entries made by Jan. 1, 1884; horses entered by Aug. 15th, when the stake closed, to pay $75 forfeit; the club to add $2,500, of which $500 and 20 per cent of the stakes to the second, and 10 per cent of the stakes to the third; closed with 26 entries on Jan. 1st and on Aug. 15th, of which 15 paid $25 and 5 paid $75; three miles.

P. Lorillard's h g Drake Carter, 4, by Ten Broeck—Platina, 115 lbs. ..... W. Hayward 1
E. J. McElmeel's b h Gen. Monroe, 6, 123 lbs. ..... Blaylock 2
P. M. West's br g Levant, 4, 104 lbs. ..... Walker 3
W. L. Scott's ch f Blue Grass Belle, 4, 100 lbs. ..... Higgs 0
Lonisiana S.'s h g Fosteral, 6, 100 lbs. ..... Arnold 0
Davis & Hall's h m Ella Warfield, aged, 90 lbs. ..... Rivers 0
Oden Bowie's br g Compensation, 6, 97 (carried 101½) lbs. ..... Garrison 0
G. B. Bryson's b g Bushwhacker, aged, 85 lbs. ..... Cowal 0

Time, 5:24.

Betting: 6 to 5 against Geu. Monroe, 5 to 1 against Drake Carter, 9 to 2 against Blue Grass Belle, 7 to 1 against Levant, 10 to 1 each against Compensation and Fosteral, 15 to 1 against Ella Warfield, and 30 to 1 against Bushwhacker. Pools: Gen. Monroe, $450; Drake Carter, $240; Blue Grass Belle, $90; Levant, $75; Compensation, $60, and the field, $140. Mutuels paid, $25.80.

In addition to the seven horses named on the cards for the Autumn Cup, Blue Gress Belle was announced to start early in the afternoon, which was five more than the race had last year and the same as in 1882. All the candidates were early in the paddock, and attracted considerable attention, the favorite, Gen. Monroe, being much liked, as also was Ella Warfield and the "crack" from Brighton Beach, Levant. Many thought Drake Carter too light for such a journey, and some were willing to bet that he would not go the distance. But as the bell rang its second call they all appeared at the post. The race was fixed for 4 P. M., and within a few minutes after the flag was dropped with Drake Carter a trifle in front of Blue Grass Belle, followed by Gen. Monroe, Compensation, Bushwhacker, Levant, Fosteral and Ella Warfield. Before they had run fifty yards Blue Grass Belle took the track, and with a lead of nearly a dozen leugths she showed the way round the lower turn to and past the stand back to the starting point, where she was followed by Dreke Carter, a trifle in front of the others, lapped by Fosteral, Compensation and Gen. Monroe, with Levant, Ella Warfield and Bushwhacker bringing up the rear. As they reached the stables on the lower turn Blue Grass Belle increased her lead to a dozen leugths, which advantage she held back nearly to the staud, which she passed, going with so much ease that the backers of Gen. Monroe and Drake Carter became very uneasy, and the cleim could he heerd at all points, "They'll never reach her." Half-way round the Ocean avenue turn she tired badly, and as they began the last mile she only led by half a leugth from Levant, he a length in frout of Gen. Mouroe and he a length and a half in frout of Drake Carter, with the others virtually out of the race. Blue Grass Belle held on well, but as they reached the startiug point the second time (six furlougs from the end), Levant took the lead and being joined almost instantly by Gen. Mouroe the two made it a hot race down the back stretch, with Drake Carter a good six lengths backs. But as they in turn reached the stables, half a mile from the eud, they begau to tire and, in dropping back, they had Drake Carter for company. The three ran at about necks apart until the last quarter, when Drake Carter headed them, and amid a great shout, "Darke Carter wins," Hayward brought the Rancocas horse away with the greatest ease, and keeping right on, won by a good eight lengths, followed by Geu. Monroe, the same distance in front of Levant. Blue Grass Belle was well np fourth, and was followed at some distance by Fosteral, Ella Warfield, Compensation and Bushwhacker. Time, 5.24, which is the best ou record for the distauce, beating as it does the 5.25 of Lida Stanhope, with 102 pounds, run at Saratoga in 1882. It is also better than Eole's race last year by three seconds, and in 1882 by two seconds and a half, but Eole carried 120 pounds in 1882, and 127 pounds last year, while to show that Blue Grass Belle did her duty well, she ran the first mile in 1.47 and the two milea in 3.34, which gives 1 52 for the last mile.

EntriesatGreenville.

The purses of the District fair to be held at Greenville, commencing Sept. 29th, closed on the 1st with the followiug nominations:

Running, purse $225, mile heats, 3 in 5, for district horses: Nell Banta, Snuff Box, Overland Pat, Lige Clark.

Runniug, purse $100, quarter mile heats: Dollie C., Nell Bauta, Snuff Box, Nellie.

Runniug, purse $140, three-quarter mile heats: Panama, Nell Banta, Snuff Box, Jubilee.

Runniug, purse $75, quarter mile heats: Dollie C., Johnny More, Butcher Boy, Nellie.

Runniug, purse $150, mile dash: Panama, Nell Bauta, Lige Clark, Jubilee, Nellie.

Trotting, purse $200, for three-year-olds: Isaac M., Garret, Maxwell.

Running, purse $500, two mile heats: Panama, Snuff Box, Overlaud Pat, Jubilee.

Trotting, purse $125, for double teams, mile heats: D. McIntyre's Plumas aud Ione, D. D. Neuman's Kate and Mollie, E. P. Smith's Tom and Blue.

At public auction in Philadelphia, last week, the black gelding Scotland, record 2:22½, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Waterwitch, by Pilot, Jr., was sold for $500 to A. H. Hobart, of Frankfort, a suburb of Philadelphia.

J. W. Owens, of Ashlaud, Ill., has been permanently ruled off the turf by the St. Louis Jockey Club for attempted fraud.

State Fair Races.

On Friday the 12th, the clerk of the weather muet have been in a mood to assist the directors of the State Agricultural Society in carrying out the programme, by vouchsafing a temperature that wes all that could he desired. In place of the anticipated scorching sun, there was a pleasent breeze, and though the morning might he a trifle chilly, it would be a hypercritical person who could find fault with the rest of the day. The ladies' grand tournament was to have taken place in the forenoon, but owiug to a misunderstanding, only three appeared, and it was postponed. The bill was entirely running—four races heing on the card. The first race was the Introduction stakes for two-year-olds, a dash of three-quarters of a mile. There were seven entries, three of which staid in. These were, Mischief, Arthur H. and Estill. The latter was so great a favorite thet in the pool sales Thureday night he brought $50 to $14. This was mainly owing to his fine races at Santa Rosa, Petaluma and Oakland, and being a big strapping colt, he is better able to handle the weights than his lighter competitors. There was some hetting on second place, but not enough to determine which of the three had the warmest supporters. Arthur H. looked much better then he did at Senta Rosa, and Mischief appeared more racing-like, having lost some of the adipose which hindered her in her previons run. In the lottery for positions Mischief drew the pole, Arthur H. second, and the favorite outside. The start was from the quarter pole, which heing at the commencement of the back stretch, there was straight work to begin with. A good deal of time was occupied in getting them off, though when the flag fell all were closely together. Mischief had a trifle the best of the stert, and she retained the leed for a furlong, when Arthur H. moved up; Estill two lengths behind at the quarter, in 25 seconde, but in the next three hundred yards he closed the gap, and at the half-mile pole all were abreast. From thence home Estill had it all his own way, winning by several lengths in the fast time of 1:15½; Arthur H. second, and Mischief at least four lengths behind him.

September 12th, 1884.—Introduction stake for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, $50 to second horse, $25 to third; three-quarters of a mile. Value to the winner, $240.

W. M. Murry's ch c Estill, by Norfolk—Lady Jane, 100 lbs. ..... Duffy 1
Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist, 110 lbs. ..... Appleby 2
James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Steveus—Katy Pease, 107 lbs ..... Ross 3

Time, 1:15½.

The second race was inaptly named the "Californiia Derby," and of eleven nominations only two came to the post. These were Prince of Norfolk and Philip S. The former was eo much the favorite as to bring $50 to $10, and even at these long odds speculation was languid. The Prince of Norfolk drew the inside, and from some incomprehensible cause to the lookers-on the start was delayed, although both came to the line together several times. When the flag fell there was no perceptible difference and they ran together, Prince only leading a head at the half mile in 52½ seconds. When the three-quarters had been run Philip S. took the lead, opening a long gap. As the mile was completed in 1:46 it was supposed that this was only on sufferance and that the hitherto unbeaten colt could close any sort of a space whenever he chose to, hut it was evident to those who had glasses that the favorite was in trouble, and the most that he could do was a lumbering, slow gallop, twenty or more lengths behind Philip S., who won in the slow time of 2:45. Such an exhibition could only be cansed by a lamentable lack of condition or absolute sickness. Ou other grounds, in place of rating as the peer of any 3-year-old in the United States, Prince of Norfolk must he considered an arrant impostor.

Same Day.—California Derby, for three-year-olds; $50 p. p., $30 added, $100 to second, $50 to third; dash of one mile and one-half Value to winner, $950.

P. Sibenthaler's b. c. Philip S., by Leinster—Lily Simpson, 118 lbs ..... Duffy 1
M. M. Allen's ch. c. Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion, 118 lbs. ..... Johnson 2

Time, 2.45.

The next race gave promise of more sport. It was termed the Del Paso stake for all ages, heats of three-quarters of a mile, in which there were nine nominations, but four were scratched, leaving Jou Jou, Forest King, Jim Douglass, Bryant W. and Beacousfield to start. The allotment of positions was in the above order, but the placing in the pools was different. In the pool rooms Thursday evening the rates were: Forest King, $50, Jim Douglase, $40, Beacousfield, $31, Bryant W., $22, and Jou Jou, $14. Before they started the betting rated: Douglass, $36, Forest King, $30; the others gronped in the field, $32. Again the horses were marshalled at the quarter pole and owing to the complete obscuration of the starting point by the cumbrous judges' stand, which is directly in front of the reporters' quarters, the incideuts of the start were hidden effectually. It was by crowding into the northern corner that the knights of the pencil could catch a glimpse of the horses. When the white flag wes dropped all were in a bunch, and they ran so evenly for the first quarter that it was extremely difficult to place them at the half-mile pole further than to note that Jim Douglass and Jou Jou were in the lead of the others, with Jou Jou slightly in advance. Around the turn there was a dropping back of the others, Jim and Jou Jou reaching the three-quarter pole in close proximity. At that point Jou Jou gave up, and Forest King came with a rush. The big horse was running easily, however, and came from the seven furlong well in hand, winning a very good race, the pace being fast from the start to finish, in 1:15; Forest King second, Beacousfield third, Jou Jou fourth, and Bryant W. distanced.

The Second Heat—After the heat there was some very heavy betting. Forest King was slightly the favorite, bringing $330, Jim Douglass $300, the field $200. This was accounted for when Howson mounted Douglass, when, on trotting him, he was seen to be lame so as to make his winning extremely doubtful. This was fully proved as soon after the start, all being in a line, when the flag fell, he fell in the rear, Forest King and Jou Jou going past the half-mile pole so nearly together that it was hard to separate them. Beaconsfield was two lengths in the rear, going easily, however, and half away around the lower turn he moved up, until within one hundred and fifty yards from home, it was a pretty contest between Forest King and Beacousfield. But from there the fine-looking son of Hockhocking left his competitors, winning by two lengths in 1:15½; Forest King second, Jou Jou third, Jim Douglass fourth.

By a forced interpretation of rule 50 of the code lately adopted by the society, all of the horses which participated in the second heat were declared eligible to start again. That this was contrary to the spirit of their own rulee is so evident that it is a waste of space to argue. Nevertheless the decision was adhered to with a pertinacity that was flavored

trongly with ignorance and obstinacy. Taking the rule as a guide and justly thinking that only winners of heats could start, the betting was $80 on Beaconsfield to $75 on the field. It was heartless to start Douglass on another heat, as he could only hobble. When the word was given Beaconsfield end Jou Jou were some two lengths in advance of Forest King, who took the place of Jou Jou coming down the home stretch, but could not get nearer than four lengths of Beaconsfield, who was hailed winner of the heat and race in 1:16¼.

Same Day—Del Paso stake; for all ages; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit $250 added; $75 to second, third saves stakes; three-quarter-mile beats Value to winner, $360.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, 3 years, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannab, 109 lbs........Appleby 3 1 1
S. J. Jones' br h Forest King, 5 years, by Monday—Abbie W., 113 lbs........Duffey 2 2 2
Howson & Densdale's b h Jim Douglass, by Wildidle—Yolone, 113 lbs........Howson 1 4 4
W. Kelly's b g Jon Jou, 3 years, by Monday—Plaything, 106 lbs........Ross 4 3 3
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk b Bryant W., 4 years, by Monday—Bebe, 113 lbs........Johnson dis.
Time, 1:15, 1:15½, 1:16¼.

Then came a selling race for a purse of $200, one and one-eighth miles. The conditions were that horses priced at $1,000 should carry the rule weight, with two pounds added for each $100 of a higher valuation, and one pound subtracted for each $100 of a lower valuation. The starters were Belshaw, value $400, 103 pounds; Certiorari, $500, 105 pounds; Rondo, $350, 102 pounds; Duke of Monday, $800, 111 pounds; Nick of the Woods, $1,000, 118 pounds; Bessie, $400, 103 pounds; Jocko, $1,000, 118 pounds; Ariola, $400, 93 pounds, and Balboa, $1,000, 118 pounds. The above is the order they were awarded positions. Belshaw was the favorite, bringing $150, Duke of Monday $100, field $140. There was a hobulation at the starting point. The flags fell and away went the horses. Rondo led like a wild horse with something under a red jacket close on him. The field was straggled over a hundred yards. As they strung along the back stretch Duke of Monday came with a rush from some point. He was two lengths in front of Belshaw when he run under the wire, and his backers were jubilant over money won. The watches marked 1:58½. There was a terrible muddle. The jockeys were not allowed to dismount, but what the trouble was there was no means of finding out in the reporter's stand. Again the horses were taken to the starting point. The claim was that the starter had not dropped his emblem of authority and his assistants had lowered that in his charge without authority. This time all of them fell and Ariola rushed away with the lead, his stable companion, Bessie, next. There was a wide gap at the half-mile pole. Then Bessie closed and again Duke of Monday repeated his tactics. He was first under the wire, with Bessie second, Jocko third. Time, 2:01.

Same Day.—Selling, purse $200, entrance free; second horse $50 Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and one eighth.

Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday, by Monday—Demirep, aged, $800, 111 lbs........Duffy 1
Wm. Boots' b m Bessie, by Hercules—Unknown, aged, $400, 103 lbs........Flowers 2
M. M. Allen's b h Jocko, by Cariboo—Reply, aged, $1,000, 118 lbs........Johnson 3
Geo. Howson's ch g Rondo, aged, $350, 102 lbs........ 0
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari, 4 years, $500, 105 lbs........ 0
A. A. Pinney's ch b Nick of the Woods, 5 years, $1,000, 118 lbs........ 0
Wm. Boots' b f Ariola, 3 years, $400, 93 lb........ 0
O. H. Thomas' cb b Balboa, 4 years, $1,000, 118 lbs........ 0
E. B. Johnston's b g Belsbaw, aged, $400, 103 lbs........ 0
Time, 2:01.

On Saturday the parade was a very fine display of stock, and, though thoroughbreds and roadsters were not in great force, as in preceding years, the deficiency wes amply made up by the fine show of draught and carriage stock and cattle. Among the roadsters were some fine specimens and though fewer in number than in former years, the quality was good. The cattle were remerkably fine, and the line of animals extended a mile and a quarter. The weather was beautiful, and the afternoon very pleasant. The first race on the card wes for a purse of $1,000 for four-year-olds. The starters were Happy Jim, Ha Ha, Regina and Thapsin. The placing was in the above order. In the pools Thapsin was so largely the favorite as to bring $50 to $15 on all the others. There were four ineffectual scores, but the fifth resulted in a good start. Thapsin broke where the carriages had made a line across the track, and Regina took the lead, with Ha Ha next. In this position the quarter was passed in 40 seconds. Just before reaching the half-mile pole Ha Ha broke and Thapsin came second in 1:16. Rounding the turn Thapsin overhauled Regina, Ha Ha also passing her on the stretch. Thapsin won the heat with comparative ease in 2:30½, Ha Ha second, Regina third, Happy Jim distanced. A good stert was made for the second heat. At the second score Thapsin led, and thereafter all the way round—Regina second—to the head of the stretch, when Ha Ha passed her; that being the order in which the heat was finished. Time, 2:30. It was apparent that barring accidents Thapsin must win, and this was shown on the deciding heat, Thapsin being first all around, passing the quarter in 39½, half in 1:14½, mile in 2:28½; Ha Ha pressing him at the finieh.

September 13th—Purse $1,000; four-year-old class.

Thapsin, blk g, by Berlin—E. H. Miller, Jr........W. F. Smith 1 1 1
Ha Ha, br s, by Nephew—Fred Arnold........Parker 2 2 2
Regina, br m, by Electioneer—Jas. Garland........Goldsmith 3 3 3
Happy Jim, ch c, by Brigadier—J. F. Sbaeffer........Trefry dis.
Time, 2:30½—2:30—2:28½.

The second race was for the annual two-year-old stake. The starters were Lohengrin, Addie E. and Stamboul. Lohengrin was the favorite at odds of $50, $40 and $25. When the word was given all were together. Immediately after Lohengrin broke, Stamboul taking a strong leed at the quarter in 40 seconds. Lohengrin made several breaks. Stamboul broke before reaching the half mile, but was so far in advance that it did not jeopardize his chances for the heat, which was won in 2:37½, Addie E. distanced. Pools sold at $240 on Stamboul, $65 on Lohengrin. The heat and race was won on the next trial by Stamboul in 2:37½.

Same day—Annual two-year-old stake, $675 with $500 added.

Stamboul, b c, by Sultan—L. J. Rose........Mayhurn 1 1
Lohengrin, b c, by Echo—Rancbo del Paso........Dewan 2 2
Addie E., ch f, by Algona—J. N. Ayres........Ayres dis.
Time, 2:37½—2:37½.

The great event of the day was the 2:27 class for a purse of $1,200, and in which were fourteen entries. This brought out some heavy betting. Friday night pools ranged from $200 to $800, and there was a great deal of speculation on the ground. When the bell summoned them the rates were: Sister $250, B. B. $85, Adair $50, the others grouped in the field at $65. The pacing was: B. B. first, Olivette second, Tump Winston third, Adrian fourth, Anteeo fifth, Scandinavian sixth, Adair seventh, Huntresa eight and Sister ninth. This large field was difficult to manage, coming up agein and again, not only straggling, but some of them galloping. After scoring five times an order was given to score by the pole horse, and then it took three trials to get them off. The start was very good for the number, all of them trotting, though there wes quite a difference between the leaders and those behind. Adair pushed to the front at once, followed by Olivette, and was at the quarter in 37 seconds, several lengths in front of Olivette. The others were steering out and when opposite the half-mile mark in 1:11½, Adair was four lengths in front of Olivette, Sister third, Scandinavian fourth, the balance far behind. Rounding the upper turn, Sister passed Olivette, but Adair was so far in the lead that it was beyond expectation that he could lose the heat. Goldsmith, too, appeared to be contented to obtain a good place for the next heat, and wisely restrained his mare after he saw that he could not win. Adair was driven in leisurely, winning in 2:23; the others in the order named—Sister, Olivette, Scandinavian, Tump Winston, Huntress, B. B., Anteeo, Adrian.

The pools now ranged: Sister, $100; B. B., $57; Adair $55; the field, $30. At the sixth score they were off, Adair leading, closely pressed by Sister, and Olivette some lengths behind. The quarter was passed in 37 seconds. At the half-mile in 1:10½. Adeir and Sister were locked, and with the disadvantage of the outside position, she ceme within a neck of him. When they straightened into the run home at the seven furlong, Adair broke, losing so much ground that he was passed by Sister, B. B. and Olivette, Sister winning with something to spare in 2:23¾; B. B. second, Olivette third, Adair fourth, Scandinavian fifth, Huntress sixth, Adrien seventh, Anteeo eighth, and Tump Winston ninth.

In the pools now Sister brought $100; B. B., $60; the field, $35. At the twelfth score the start was given, when Sister took the lead, followed by B. B., with Olivette close behind, the others straggling. B. B. reached the quarter first in 36½ seconds, and all the way down the backstretch there was an animated struggle between B. B. and Sister. He had taken the track, compelling her to pull to the outside and reaching the half-mile first in 1:11. From thence Sister improved her position, and at the seven furlongs post carried B. B. to a break. This ended the fight, the positione at the finish being: Sister first, B. B. second, Olivette third, Tump Winston fourth, Adrian fifth, Huntress sixth, Adair seventh, Scandinavian eighth, Anteeo distanced.

With two heats to her credit Sister was still more of a favorite, and unless she "came back." it was evident that the race was hers. Adair had shot his bolt in the first and second heats; B. B. could not keep up his rate as well as the mare, and none of the others had speed enough, so the fourth heat brought the race to a close. Sister was too much for B. B. by the time the homestretch was gained, and though Scandinavian came with a rush toward the finish, the pace carried him off his feet, and though he was second under the wire he wes placed third.

Same Day.—Purse, $1,200; 2:27 class.

Sister, b m, by Admiral—M. Salisbury........Goldsmith 2 1 1 1
Adair, b g, by Electioneer—E. H. Miller, Jr........Smith 1 4 7 5
B. B., blk g, by Milliman's Bellfounder—Jas. McCord........Donathan 7 2 2 2
Olivette, br m, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. C. Dietz........Johnson 3 3 3 4
Scandinavian, blk g, by Black Hawk Morgan—P. Johnson........Dewan 4 5 8 3
Tump Winston, ch g, by Primus—E. Downer........Downer 5 9 4 6
Adrian, b s, by Reliance—J. M. Learned........Learned 9 7 5 7
Huntress, ch m, by Admiral—W. B. Todhunter........Lyndon 6 6 6 8
Anteeo, b s, by Electioner—I. de Turk........Rollins and McGregor 8 8 dis.
Time, 2:23, 2:23¾, 2:25, 2:24.

On Monday, the 15th, the track was in the best possible condition when the first rece was called, which was the Maturity stake for four-year-olds, a dash of three miles. For this William Boots' colt Padre had a walkover—Lucky B, Gano and Augusta E. paying forfeit.

September 15, 1884—Maturity stake, for four-year-olds; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit; $300 added; three-mile dash; 4 nominations.

Wm. Boots' h c Padre, by Thad Stevens, dam Gypsy, 118 lbs........w. o.

The second event was the Premium stake for all ages, three-quarters of a mile. There were ten nominations, three of which appeared—Dotty Dimple, Blue Mountain Belle and Premium. Premium brought $100, Blue Mountain Belle $50, Dotty Dimple $27, in the pools before the start. There was a delay at the start and six breakaways before the flag fell. Premium was a length behind, but the pace was so slow that it was no great disadvantage. They did the first quarter in 25½ seconds, all being abreast, and rounding the further turn it was impossible to tell which had the best of it. At the seven furlongs Premium was slightly in advance, Blue Mountain Belle dropping back. From there the race was between Dottie Dimple and Premium, the latter winning in the slow time of 1:17½, the Oregon mare far in the rear.

Same day.—Premium stake for all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second and $25 to third; three-quarters of a mile; 10 nominations.

Rancho del Paso's cb m Premium, aged, by Castor, dam by Flying Cloud, 115 lbs........Duffy 1
Hill & Gries' blk m Dotty Dimple, 4 years, by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 115 lbs........Appleby 2
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle, aged, 115 lbs........Carter 3
Time, 1:17.

The California stake was the next event for decision. This was for 2-year-olds, and of 13 nominations 3 came to the post—Mistletoe, Mischief and Harry Peyton, placed in the order named. Peyton was the favorite at $150 to $50 for each of the others. They were off at the first attempt, Mistletoe going away with a strong lead, Mischief second, until near the quarter pole, when Peyton moved into second place. The pace was slow, the quarter being passed in 29½ eeconds and the half in 56½. They were all together rounding the upper turn, but when fairly in the stretch the favorite came away and won very easily in 1:48¾, Mischief second.

Same day.—California annual stake for two-year-olds; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; $100 to second horse and $50 to third; one mile; 19 nominations.

C. Underhill's h c Harry Peyton, by Shannon, dam Miss Peyton, 110 lbs........Appleby 1
James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens, dam Katie Pease, 107 lbs........Ross 2
James Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens, dam Mistake, by Wildidle........Long 3
Time, 1:48¾.

Then came the handicap $50 stake, $25 forfeit, two and a quarter miles. The starters were Birdcatcher, who was the favorite at $250, Billy the Kid at $150 and Bachelor at $40. Again there was delay at the post, and immediately after the flag fell Billy the Kid rushed to the front, followed by Bachelor, Birdcatcher trailing. The stand was passed in the above order in 27 seconds, the half mile in 55½, the three-quarters in 1:22½, still without change of positions. At the stand the second time, in 2:18, Bachelor had closed a trifle in the lead, and when about half way around the turn Birdcatcher made his run. He followed and fell back again, endeavoring to reach the leaders on the back-stretch. The mile and three-quarters was made in 3:11½, Billy about a length in front of Bachelor, who was a trifle more than that in front of Birdcatcher. There was a closing up on the northern semi-circle and a volume of cheers from stand and stretch when it seemed that there was a likelihood of a race home. Bachelor, however, was unable to concede eleven pounds to Billy, and though he ran gamely was beaten by two lengths, and there were four between him and Birdcatcher. Time, 4:03¼.

Same day—Free handicap stake; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $350 added; $75 to second horse and third to save stake; two and one-quarter miles; 8 nominations.

G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 108 lbs........Howson 1
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, 3 years, by Hockhocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 105 lbs........Appleby 2
Caleb Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher, 5 years, by Specter, dam Pet, 119 lbs........Duffy 3
Time, 4:03¼.

Heats of a mile was next on the programme. The starters were Amanda L., Patsy Duffy, Jon-Jon and Philip S. The positions were in the above order. Patsy was the favorite at the rate of $90 on him to $72 on the others. Time enough was frittered away before the start to try the patience of the spectators, and there were six false starts before the flag fell. Then Amanda L. had the advantage, retaining the lead at the quarter, in 27½ seconds and the half in 54 seconds. Patsy Duffy had been running in second place one length behind Amanda, with Philip S. on his quarter and Jon-Jon bringing up the rear. All were bunched when coming around the turn, and at the entrance to the home-stretch it was impossible to tell which was leading. At the seven furlongs Jon-Jon shot in front, and from there had it all his own way, crossing the score two lengths in front of Philip S., Patsy three lengths further back, and Amanda just inside the distance. Time, 1:45½.

Jon-Jon's victory had little effect on chenging the rates, Patsy bringing $100 to $87 on the others. When the atart was given Patsy Duffy cut across Jon-Jon and took the lead, Philip S. running into second position. The pace was faster than before as the quarter was made in 26 seconds. Down the back stretch Patsy and Philip S. ran locked, Jon-Jon some lengths behind. The half mile was passed in 51½ seconds. Looking through the glass, it was evident that Jon-Jon was running easily, and this was fully proved when they reached the seven furlong mark, as from there he galloped in in the fast time of 1:43, Patsy Duffy second.

Same day. Free purse, $300, for all ages; $50 to second and $25 to third; one mile and repeat.

W. Kelly's b g Jon-Jon, 3 years, by Monday, dam Plaything, 100 lbs........Long 1 1
M. M. Allen's b b Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster, dam Ada A., 113 lbs........Johnson 3 2
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S., 3 years, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 103 lbs........Appleby 2 3
G. Harrison's br m Amanda L., 4 years, by Shannon, dam Eva Ashton, 110 lbs........Howson 4 4
Time, 1:45½, 1:43.

Tuesday was a grand morning, the sun breaking over the top of the Sierras and bathing the valley in radiance, while the sides of the mountains were in shadow. There was not a breath of air, though es the day progressed there was a light breeze which tempered the atmosphere so that the most fastidious could not find fault. There was a large attendance at the Park in the morning and a very large one in the afternoon. The morning attraction was a grand stock parade, and the people were unanimous in pronouncing it the finest exhibition of cattle ever seen in California, and it is doubtful if it could be surpassed in the United States for rarity. There were Shorthorns, Herefords, Devons, Holsteins, Ayrshires and Jerseys, and then came the polled Angus, which were admired by all butchers for evidences of their prime beef qualities, by stockmen for their general adaptability to all countries, while the masses admired them for their unequalled beauty. Draft horses were well represented, and there were a few fine animals among the thoroughbreds and trotters.

The first race in the afternoon was a purse of $1,000 for three-year-olds. The starters were Robert Lee, Antevolo, Leleep, Pope Leo and Voucher. Antevolo was a great favorite, bringing the night previous $100 to $30 on all the others, and after winning the first heat it was $100 to $9 on him, but the loss of the second heat to Voucher brought the field up to $40 against $100 on the favorite. With the exception of the second heat, description of the race is unnecessary, further than reference to the summary, as Antevolo took the lead at the start and never lost it, coming home at his ease. In the second heat Leleep took the inside position on the first turn until near the half-mile post, Antevolo going along leisurely behind. He went to the front at the half mile, Voucher coming up at the three-quarters and fairly out-trotted Antevolo home.

September 16th—Trotting; purse, $1,000; three-year-old class.

Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer—J. C. Simpson........Simpson 1 2 1 1
Voucher, br c, by Nephew—G. W. Trabern........Donathan and Howser 2 1 3 2
Leleep, ch f, by Nutwood—H. C. Smith........J. Williams 3 3 2 4
Robert Lee, ch c, by Nutwood—Rancho del Paso........Dewan 4 4 4 3
Pope Leo, g c, by Romero—Charles Thomas........Goldsmith 5 dis
Time, 2:37½, 2:32¾, 2:34½, 2:34.

The second race was the three-minute class, for a purse of $1,200. The starters were Col. Hawkins, Le Grange, Menlo, Guy Wilkes and Blanche, and the order of starting was as written. Guy Wilkes was an immense favorite, bringing $360 to $30 on all the others. After the first heat, which was won by Guy Wilkes in 2:23, it was so evident that the race was all in his favor that he was left out of the pools, the issue being on second place, and then Blanche and Menlo together brought $300, Col. Hawkins $105 and Le Grange $100. As Guy Wilkes won the second heat in 2:23½, fully as easily as the first, there was little interest in which would win, but as Le Grange came in second wagering on positions became somewhat complicated, but the third heat ended the trouble, as Guy Wilkes won as handily as before. Though there was a sharp struggle for second place, Le Grange apparently had it safe until he broke, and Colonel Hawkins beat him in. This gave Le Grange second money, Blanche third and Colonel Hawkins fourth.

Same day—Purse $1,200; three-minute class.

Guy Wilkes, b s, by Geo. Wilkes—Wm. Corbett........Goldsmith 1 1 1
Le Grange, blk g, by Sultan—L. J. Rose........Mayhurn 4 2 3
Blanche, b m, by Grey McClellan—Wm. Bihler........Crandall 2 4 5
Col. Hawkins' br g, pedigree unknown—J. D. Young........P. Williams 5 5 2
Menlo, b s, by Nutwood—R. T. Carroll........Farrell 3 3 4
Time, 2:23—2:23½—2:24.

To complete the afternoon's sport, a pacing purse of $500 was offered for Prince, Fred. Ackerman and Nevada. It proved a very spirited contest, the finish of the first heat being so close as to evoke rousing cheers from the spectators. Time, 2:27. The second heat Prince won with greater ease in 2:24, and the third in 2:30½.

Same day—Pacing; purse $500.

Prince, b g—S. C. Tryon........Tryon 1 1 1
Fred. Ackerman, b g—J. T. McIntosh........Goldsmith 2 2 2
Nevada, b s—W. B. Todhunter........Lyndon 3 3 3
Time, 2:27, 2:24, 2:30½.

A continuation of glorious weather and an increased attendance were the salient features of Wednesday at Agricultural Park, outside of the races. It was a running day, and there was the buzz of life in the stands long before the hour fixed for starting. The poolsellers were busy, and as the sleek-coated animals took their preliminary gallop glasses were turned on them, and the clinking of watches was heard on every side et anticipation brush furlong. The first race was the Orange Stakes, for t

old fillies, a dash of five-eighths of a mile, in which there were fenr starters—Mischief, Electress, Bella ef the Lake and Laura T. The positiens were drawn in the ahova order, Laura T. leadiug in the peols. She brenght $35, Belle $30, the field $23. A very good start was given at the second attempt, Mischief taking the lead and never losiug it, winning quite handily. The positiens of the others were as in the summary:

Sept. 17.—The Orange Stake for two-year-old fillies: $25 each; $10 forfeit; $150 added, of which $50 to the second; five furlongs. Closed with 6 nomlnations; value to winner $220.
Jas. Mee's ch filly Mischief, by Thad Stevens, dam Katie Pease...... 1
M. Storn's b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley, dam Jeannette........ 2
G. W. Trahern's ch f Laura T., by Joe Daniels, dam by Norfolk 3
Wm. Boots' ch f Electress, by Bob Wooding, dam Electra............ 0
Time, 1:05.

The second race was tha Breeder's stake, for 3-year-olds, one and one-half miles. Thera were seventeen nominations, only four of which appearad. Thase were Rustler, Cyclone, Schoolgirl aud Hirondelle. The latter-namad couple are representatives from Rancho Del Paso, and in the pools they brought $200 to $45 on Rustler and Cyclone combined. The starting point was at the half-mile post, and a very good start was effected without breaking away. Rustler led, and was first at the stand in 53 seconds, Schoolgirl second. Making the turn Schoolgirl and Hirondelle passed Rustler, and before reaching the half-mila post Hirondelle took the lead. The mila was run in 1:46¾, and the Rancho del Paso pair had only a gallop, concluding with Hiroudelle first, Schoolgirl sacond, Cyclona third. Tima 2:46¼.

Same day—The Breeders' stake for three-year-olds; $50 each p. p.; $300 added; second horse, $100; third, $50; one mile and a half. Seventeen nominations. Value to winner, $1,000.
Rancho del Paso's ch f Hirondelle, by Glenelg, dam Susie Linwood.... 1
Rancho del Paso's b b Schoolgirl, by Pat Malloy, dam Glenuine......... 2
J. W. Adams's b g Cyclone, by Hardwood, dam Peggy Ringgold......... 3
Wm. Boots' b c Rustler, by Thad Stevens, dam Gipsy..................... 0
Time, 2:46¼.

The third race was a selling race, one and three-eighth miles, in which there were seven starters: Philip S., Certiorari, Ariola, Cyclone, Rondo, Patrol and Duke of Mouday. The positions were awarded in the above ordar. In the pools Duka of Mouday hrought $120, Patrol $65, $62 on the field. The batting was very lively. There was a long delay at the starting point, saveral break-aways, and finally the red flag fell, while the timiug flag was not lowered. One horsa wae far hack of tha atarting line. All ware struggling and only threa kept on. The jockeys, rememheriug what had taken placa hefore, pulled up, leaving Appleby on Patrol, Patsy Duffy on Duke of Mouday, and Luke on Ariola to have the race to themselvee. Patrol led to the stand, Duke of Mouday two lengths behind, Ariola three in the rear of tha second. There was no changa in positions, though the favorita moved up closer on the back-stretch aud at the finish of the mila, in 1:47, was lapped on the leader, notwithstanding vigorous efforts on the part of the rider of the favorita. Patrol won by an open length; Ariola three leugths hehind the Dnke; as the others did not run the course, no time was announced by the judges, private timers making it 2:26. The new rules adopted hy tha State Agricnltnral Society are the source of a great deal of dissatisfactiou. One of them commauds the starter to drop his flag wheu the horses ara between him and the starting peint, and consequently his flag cannot be seen by the jockeys.

Same day—Selling purse, $250—Entrance free: for all ages; $50 to second horse: fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value; one and three-eighth miles.
W. L. Appleby's b h Patrol, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown, 5 years, $1,000, 115 lbs.................................Appleby 1
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday, by Monday, dam Demlrep, 5 years, $800. 111 lbs.................................Duffy 2
Wm. Boots' b g Ariola, by Bob Wooding, dam Gladiola, 3 years, $100, 93lbs.................................Flowers 3

The others did not run the course, and no time was givan.

The fourth raca was heats of oue and one-half miles for a pnree of $400. Only two horses appeared, Patsy Duffy and Garfield. Patsy was the favorite at odds of $100 to $45. Garfield had a trifla the best of the start and made the running. He was a length iu the lead at the stand in 55½ seconds, and by half a length at the completion of the first mile in 1:48. Patsy moved closer on the semi-circle, and was head and head at the three-quarter post. The finish was close, Patsy winning hy a short neck in 2:41¾. The odds increased on Patsy to $110 to $17 on Garfield. The start was even and the whole run very even. Garfield was outside of Duffy, ran parallel and was not a foot hahind nntil one and a quarter miles had heen made. A sheet would have covered both horsas uutil that time, when Patsy drew away slightly, winning hy half a length in 2:41.

Same Day.—Free purse, $400; for all ages; $100 to second; $50 to third. One mlle and a half and repeat.
M. M. Allen's b h Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster, dam Ada A., 115 lbs.................................Duffy 1 1
G. Pacheco's br g Garfield, aged, by Langford, dam by Lodl, 112 lbs.................................Appleby 2 2
Time, 2:41¾, 2:41.

The finishing race for the afternoon was a special purse for named two-year-olds. Starlight, Piedmont, Sur Del and Addie E. started. Addie E. won so easily in 3:06 that a description of the first heat is nnnecessary, Sur Del second, Starlight third, and Piedmont last. In the second heat she teok the lead, but breaking hadly on the back stretch, Sur Del passed her. She hroke again on the turn, but had spead enough to overtaka her competitor and beat him home, Starlight third and Piedmont fourth. Time, 3:05½.

Same day—Trotting; special purse for two-year-olds.
Addie E., ch f, by Algona—J. N. Ayres.................................1 1
Sur Del, c, by Del Sur—R. H. Newton.................................2 2
Starlight, b f, by Singleton—C. L. Denman.................................3 3
Pieduiont, ch c, by Tilton Almont—Wm. Billups.................................4 4
Time, 306—305½.

On Thursday the first race was the 2:22 class, and this was looked on ae one of the greatest events of the fair. There were six eutrics, five of which started. Thesa were Vanderlynn, Allen Roy, Brigadiar, Albert W., and Manon. The positions assigned wera in the above order, Manou being a great favorite with the speculating division, so much so as to hring $100 to $30 on Brigadiar and all the others combined $15. The favoritism partly came from the success Manon has had in former races, and more especially from tha fact that there is a great deal of money back of whatever Goldsmith drives, hut the rates should be nearer even when the eutire guide was the performance of the horses, and there was nothiug to warrant such oua-aided wagaring. A very good start wae the result of tha third scora. Brigadier had slightly the lead when the hell struck, and soon after Vanderlynn left his faet, uot a bad hreak, however, and the order at the first furlong was Brigadier, Allen Roy, Vauderlyn, Manon, Albert W. At the quarter in 36 seconds there was uo change, and as they sped dowu the hackstretch at a very fast pace the same order was retained, At the three furlong post Manon broke, which took away her chances for tha heat, Brigadier trotting very faat and as steadily aa the ticking of a clock. He led two lengths at the half mile at 1:10½, and came into the homestratch with a good lead, there heing no changa of positions in those behind him. Coming home Mauon passed Vanderlynn, but naither ahe or Allan Roy could overhaul Brigadier, he passing the winning score three lengths in front of Allen Roy, Manen third, Vanderlyn feurth and Albert W. last. Time, 2:23.

The rasult ef the heat did net, as was anticipated, change the betting to the detriment ef Maneu, the rates being $270 on her, Brigadier $70, field $25. The peolsellers did a brisk business, and there was an excited crewd surreunding the stand. Tha scoring was somewhat tedieus, there beiug nine ineffectnal attempts before tha word wae given. The heat preved very exciting until after passing the half-mile pole. Brigadier, having the pola, had an advantage, and as Allan Rey made a bobhle as the hell seuuded, it gave Manon an epportunity to take second pesition, and she wss at Brigadier's head at the furleng mark. The leaders were tegather whan they reachcd tha qnarter in 35¾ seconds, and all the way down the backstretch they were so close tegather as te resamble a pair in harness. The half mila was reached in 1:08, and when the hersas were a hundred yards beyeud thare were cheers and shouts from the hackers ef Manen as she passed Brigsdier and opened a gap of a length of daylight iu a few strides. She nevar surrendered the advantage gained, and jogged laisurely under tha wire in 2:21; Brigadier at her wheel, Vanderlynn third, Allan Roy fourth aud Albert W. fifth.

The fine performance of Msnon iu this heat appeared to justify tha long odds, as it was pslpable that if driven out she could have beaten 2:20. The odds wera still longer hefore the start for the third heat, ruling at $100 for Manon to $13 on all the others, and the result of the heat shows that the hopes were founded on stahle grounds. Manon had her nose in front from the start to finish. The qnarter was passed iu 35½, the half iu 1:09½ and the mile iu 2:21½. Brigadiar was a fair second, and Vanderlynu aud Albert W. came in in frout of Allan Roy, hnt owing to running were set back, Vanderlyn fourth and Albert W. fifth.

Pool selling was uow at an end, and the deciding heat was won also very handily hy Manon, her chances uever being in jeopardy at any portion of the mile, winuing in 2:23½; Brigadier second, Vauderlyun third, Allan Roy fourth, Alhert W. distancad. This gave Brigadier second money, Allan Roy third and Vauderlynn fourth.

September 18th—Purse $1,200; 2:22 class.
Manon, b m, by Nutwood—E. M. Railton...............Goldsmith 3 1 1 1
Brigadier, b s, by Happy Medium—J. B. McDonald. McDonald 1 2 2 2
Allan Roy, g g, by Patchen Vernon—Jas. McCord...Donathan 2 4 3 4
Vanderlynn, b g, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.—W. W. Stow.................................Farrell 4 3 4 3
Albert W., b s, by Electioneer—A. Waldstein.........McConnell 5 5 5 ds
Time, 2:23—2:21—2:21¼—2:23½.

Tbe second race was the 2:40 class for a pursa of $1,200. The starters were Joe Arthurton, La Grange and James H., with positions as above. Joe Arthurton was the favorite at $150 to $70 on James H. and $16 on La Grange. They were very evenly sent off ou the fifth score, James H. haviug about a neck the best of it. All were trotting fast, James H. rather outfootiug the favorite and gaining the lead enough to take tha pole hefore reaching the quarter, which he mada in 35½ seconds. Ha had a lead of three langths when he broka, losing so much gronnd that both the others passed him. At the half Joe was two lengths in front of La Grange in 1:10, the latter breaking on the turn, when James H. overtook him, but broke again, Joe Arthurton leaving them and jogging home winner. James H. had thrown a shoe, to which was ascribed his freqnent breaks. After the heat Joe brought $150 to $20 on both the others, varying from that to $100 to $32.

There was a good start at the second score, Joe Arthnrton and La Grange keeping together, James H. making a break on the turn and falling hack. Joe Arthurton and La Grange passed the quarter locked in 37 seconds, and wara etill together at the half-mila in 1:10. From there the pace was slow, Joe winning in 2:26, several lengths in front of La Grauge. James H. was far behind tha distance flag, but the judges deaming that he had not been driven to win, placed him third and substituted another driver.

James Dewan was the driver salected to take the place of Baylis to pilot James H. The change appeared to be favorable, as James H. trotted steadily nntil near tha three-quarterpole, wheu he hroka. Arthnrton and La Grange trotted sida and side to the half-mile in 1:11, but from there the hlack seemed to tire, Joe winning in 2:28½, La Grange two seconds hehind.

Same day—Purse $1,200; 2:40 class.
Joe Arthnrton, b g, by Arthurton—Wm. Corbett..........Goldsmith 1 1 1
La Grange, blk g. by Sultan—L. J. Rose.................................Mayburn 2 2 2
James H., b g.—Geo. Baylis.................................Baylis and Dewan 3 3 ds
Time, 2:25½—2:26—2:28½.

A epecial race for named horses was then called up, but was unfinished when darkness came on.

Grape Culture in California.

Address dellvered before the State Agricultural Society, at Sacramento Sep. 16, 1884, by L. J. Rose, Esq., of Sunny Slopes, San Gabriel.

Ladies and Gentlemen: It is with much pleasure that I attend the annual retnrn of this Fair, and yaar by year note the improvements of tha beautiful productione of our State—the profusion and beauty of tha flower-garden, the orchard, the vinayard and the field as displayed here.

Well may visitors to onr Coast look with wonder and admiration at onr ever-fresh display, running through every month in the year; at tha varied hues and forms of our flora, the wondrous size, fairness, richness of coloring, aud luscious flavor, tha gifts of Pomona, or tha ahundance and quality, the gifts of Ceres. California seems to be the favorad abode of these dieties, and where they delight to pour out their choicest gifts; where they add a new perfume to the violet and the rose; a brighter hlush and softer down to the rouuded cheek of tha peach; mora bloom aud suushine to the purple or the gold of the grape, aud a lavish abundance which is at the same time the envy and admiration of the world.

Nor are we blessed with all these gifts in the vegetable kingdom only, for tha animal kingdom fully keeps pace with all of theee marvelous perfectiou.

Go to the Fair grounda—look through the stock department; see the sheep the pigs, the cattle of various breeds ae displayed there, and you will see a glow of health, and lines of haauty for cach kiud and hreed, trua to their standard, to delight tha expert, the conuoisseur and the artist. Take the horse departmeut—look at tha gloss and sheeu of their satin coats, see the soft, undulating lines of their contour and muscla, denotiug strength, speed and perfect haalth—and the world cauuot excel the cxhibitiou. Nor are we left in tha realm of opinion or belief in this matter; helicfs may be deceptive, for we all love our own the best; hut we have proof. With not oua-hundredth part of the number, yet we are competing successfully in both trottiug aud running against the combined stables of the Eaet, aud it is a reasonable belief that man, too, will attaiu a higher average organization; that time will produca individuals that will ha tha paars of other countrias and lands; that iudividuals from tima to time will crop out as our country growe older, that will be renewnad in Poetry, in Oratery, in Art, and in Science.

I leek areund me here and see young, fresh and beautiful forms and faces beaming with life and perfect health, reared er matured in this land, free frem all enervating influences—a land you may say frea from all malaria or sickness of any kind—where msn can enjoy every day in the year in eut-door occupatien—with almost perpetual eunshine, with ceel and refreshing nights and with Nature's gifts of beauty en every hand; a country bounded hy the Pacific Ocean, with its ceeling breaze by day, and eu the other sida by a ranga ef snow-capped mountains aud their refreshing breeze at night; with pura air, pure mountaiu wster, and conditions ef climate, where to axercise is a pleasure. Is it strange, in view ef all this perfectien, that man surreunded hy these favored cenditiena, should ba tha anperior in aither physical and mental develepment te his less favered brether in othar lands?

I envy tha yonth of California their futura. They will enjoy and make the changes which I see will come and coma rapidly. This heautiful California, with its varied climate, with its tropical and its temperate zone; with their wide range of productione being of equal excellence, and the extremes are sometimas scarcely more than an hour's ride apart. Take this placa—Sacrameuto—with its tropical atmosphere, with its tropical growth of flowers and trees which always fill me with admiration—note tbat pecnliar, still, warm twilight, where the sunshine, after the snn has set, still lingers in the air. What a contrast to San Francisco, or any of tha Coast counties, where au overcoat is a necessary adjunct to ona's warhrobe at all seasons of the year, and instead of the lazy, quiet languor of your feeling, all is activity aud rush, with nerves astrung for actiou and work, and the mind fired with energy and ambition. Yet each excels in some productions. The oue is the home of the peacb, the melon, the corn, and snch crops as requira haat; the othar excals in the production of cherries, currants, potatoes, cabbage, and lika products not requiring such an ardeut sun.

Coming events, it is said, cast their shadows before. Already wa can see here and there what almost every part of California will be. We have only to look at Riverside, Pasadena, Anaheim, San Gabriel, Alhambra, Fresno and other bright spots, teaching ue the poesibilities of our country. It is hut a few yaars sinca thesa beautiful tracts were the grazing grounds of cattle, covered with cactus and chapparal, with nothing to point them out as baing better than the snrrounding country; now they are like oases in the landscape, veritable Edens, contaiuiug a happy population who prodnce heautiful fruits and make wines to gladdeu the hearts of less favored countries.

To sing pæns to onr country, which we all love, is a very pleasant task. Bnt I have been asked to address yon for the reason that I may have some iuformation on practical subjects, which may have some value to some of you.

For many years I have been engaged in the growing of the grape, and in the manufacture of wine. Some facts that I have learned and opinions I have formed out of this loug experience, may ha of value and benefit to beginners. Tha question of where to plant and what to plant, will always ba of great importance; and each man's experieuce becomes important, for experience is the only snre guide. There are now vineyards in every part of the State—enough at least to show that every portion can raise grapes fair to look upon and in ahundance, and, to some extent, their product cau be seen and compared. We have vineyards on the mountain slopes and in the valleys, and each locality claims some superiority. There is a general balief, however, that hillsides are preferable. This, however, I thiuk is only true as to some localities, not to all.

A hillside differs from a plane or level surface necessarily but in two ways—first, exposure when on the south and west side to the more direct rays of the sun; and second, to a more rapid shedding of water that falls as rain aud the greater evaporation, having more snrface exposed. It is true that the grape has an ahhorrence of excessive moistnre, causing many diseases and decay, and ahnndant sunshine is a necessity for their full matnrity and excellence. Yet there is a happy mean, too, in this, and wa may have too little of the first and too much of the last.

In Germany and France, and in the coast counties of this State, wa hava, as a rule, au excessive rain fall aud a lack of warmth; and in these localities a southeru slope may be a necessity to produce a grape of euch quality as to make a superior wine. In the interior of our State these couditions, however, are changed. Wa have an average rain fall of 12 inches or less (a scant sufficiancy) and an ardent eun, at times scorching the foliage and burning the fruit. There, to go ou a hillside would he only aggravating the trouble of a lack o meisture and an excess of heat, and a level surface would he a necessity, or if a hillside, then a northern exposure would be desirahle.

Grapes will grow in California in all soile that will grow ordinary vagetation, and it is impossihle to give exact information. What may he true in one locality or for one variety of grapes in that locality, may not hold true in another. Grapes will grow and produce large crops iu adohe soils, and I am not prepared to say that such grapes are not good. Stiff clay will also grow grapes. The berries will be small and the crop light; yet such grapes are very rich in color, and may make good red wine. But I do not wish to plant grapes in either of these soils, if for no other reason than that it would require more than twice the labor to get them and keep them in order. The soil I prefer is sand and gravel, mixed with loam and clay, which easily pulverizes wheu plowed, for such soil will yield large crops of the hest quality of grapes, aud can be kept in good culture with a minimum of lahor, and will retain moisture if properly cultivated. Of course, I would want this soil to be deep, with no underlying hard pan nor water near the surfaca, and would always use that which coutaiued the most clay for dark grapes; for, as a rule, the mera clay (which means irou) there is, the more color will the grapes coutaiu.

The crowhar is used by ma hecause it is cheaper, and if care is exercieed it is as good as the spade. The great secret of success lies in the act of *filling the hole, especially from the bottom.* If a space is left at tha hettom uot filled with earth, theu the cutting at that point will mildew. Dry rot will follow, and it is almost a certainty that all of it will die. Nor is it difficult to fill tha hole with the crowbar. It only requires a little careful practice iu a soil that easily pulverizes, so that tha earth will clasp the cuttiug iu every part underground. In adoba or stiff clay it becomes a very different process. I have, however, learned a way hy which it may he dona very easily aud effectually. Make your hole as usual with the crowbar and insert the cutting. Then taks sand dry enough to ruu easily, aud fill your hole with it. This cau be done quickly and almost every cutting will grow.

When rootad vines are to be plauted, trim the roots short enough so that the plant ao trimmad will, with aase, go in the hole made by the crowbar. Long roota are no advantaga,

for where they have been once formed the callous and the short root surface will throw out new roots with the greetest ease.

Cultiveting is one of the necessities for the growing of ebundent crops, and if properly performed, all the moisture in a soil will be retained for the use of the crop to be grown. Cultivation ects beneficielly too, in otber directions, for by loosening the soil it ellows the air end warmth to penetrate more reedily to the roots.

Rein as it fells is teken up by the soil end is graduelly carried down by the power of gravitation. This continual movement of the water is more or less active, in proportion to the quantity held by a soil for there is a saturating point, varying in differing soils, when the water moves with reluctance.

There is, however, another power, the very opposite to gravitation, the tendency to go down, namely, cepillary attraction—the power for liquids to reise themselves in hair-like spaces or tubes. You can see this power by taking a cube of sugar and dipping the tip of it in your coffee, when the liquid will repidly rise to every part of the sugar until filled to its saturating point, when there will be no farther movement. Again tbe eame thing occurs when you take the wick of a lamp and as soon es one end touches the oil, the oil at once rises in the wick, filling all the tubes or spaces, and to that extent diminisbing the oil in the lamp; but when saturated to the capacity of the wick, all movement ceases. Light, however, the end of the wick, wheu oil will be consumed to feed the flame and a movement of the oil in the wick will begin, which will continue as long as the light burns, until all the oil in the lemp is exhausted.

This is the way water is removed from the soil. The sun is the lamp, a hard surface soil with unbroken tubes and spaces, or growing plants, are the wicks, and the soil to a number of feet in depth, is tbe reservoir. As long as these wicks (the crust of the soil and plants) remain, evaporation will continue until the soil is exhausted of its water to several feet in depth. Thus water beiug removed from the soil neer the surface, the soil below yields up part of its moisture to make both equal.

This being a fact, it becomes a study how to stop this evaporation; and we find we can do very much in that direction, for there are certain conditions which almost cut off evaporation entirely, as you cau easily test for yourself. We find that capillary attraction goes on very easily through hard but porous substances like brick, loaf sugsr, hard or compact earth, etc., but with difficulty in loose substances, where spaces are wide apart or broken up. For instance: Take a dry brick, place it on a wet sponge; and it will draw tbe gisisture out of the sponge; end if placed in the sun will evaporate the water in both in a short time. Reverse the order, put a dry sponge on a wet brick and no water will be taken up by the sponge, and if placed in the eun, the sponge will protect the water in the brick from being evaporated. Thus it is, that by plowing we break up the hard crust (a favorable condition for capillary attraction), with its tubes end small continuous spaces, changing it to a loose earth (without continuous spaces for the water to climb in), which acts like tbe sponge and forms a mulch to protect the moisture from tbe sun and stops evaporation, for there is no water to evaporate—the wick is cut off. Tbat lands cultivated, but not planted to any crops, retain their moisture all Summer, many of you have observed. The conditions, however, are quickly changed when such ground is growing weeds, or is planted in some crop. The reason for this is very simple—moisture aud sunshine or warmth are a necessity for the growth of all plents.

It would be an interesting study to look iuto the processes of plant life, observe how they grow, and the different roles that water plays in the growth of plants; but a paper of this kind will not permit of this, and for our purpose it ie sufficient to state that water is takeu from the soil by the roote of plants, and is carried to every part of the plant where it is exposed to the sun, and most actively evaporated hy the leaves; and this movement continues as in the lamp until the soil is exhausted of its water, when growth ceases.

This teaches us that we should keep our grounds clean from weeds, for to allow them to grow rohs the soil of the water necessary for their crop. As I said before, ell growth is at the expense of water irom the soil grown in, and the adage holds here as in everything else: "You can't eat your ceke and still have it." It follows, therefore, that the larger the plants, trees, or vines are, the more leaves there will be, and consequently more evaporating surface for the snn to act on, and the more water will be required aud evaporated. Yon will readily see that if you raise weeds you will only have additional wicks to draw water from your soil, and roh the crop which you wieh to reise. Therefore, plowing and cultivating the soil accomplishes both purposes hy keeping your eoil loose and in a favorable condition to prevent capillary action on the surface where the sun can get at it, and by destroying the not wanted vegetation with their connecting wicks of stems and roots in the eoil to pump it up.

Cultivation should be as often as a hard surface or crust forms. This may be sooner or later, for different kinds of eoils differ in this respect. Rain and irrigation will form it as soon as the surface dries, and for this reason light cultivation should follow every rain or irrigation, when possible, as eoon as the soil will work kindly; and it will be found thet such rain or irrigation, when followed by atirring the top soil, will do twice the good, and the ground will remain moist twice ee long than wheu it is neglected. Even when there has been no rain or irrigation and the top soil ie eo dry that weeds do not sprout any more, yet if there is a crust on the ground it ehould be broken up to form a thin coat of loose soil, and your vines or crops will show the benefit in no doubtful manner by rsnewed growth and vigor.

What to plant becomes a very serious question, and I regret that there is so little information which are known to be facte. Most vineyardists and winemakers are egreed about a few varieties not to plant—as the Mission, Bleck Malvoisie and the Muecat of Alexandria, for wine. I would say that for the present we have enough Ziufandel. The reason for my saying so is hecause we are finding among the new varieties that are now being introduced, grapes that make a much better red wine. And to find a grape that is uniformly productive, thet will make a good red wine, of dark color and good keeping qualities—a wine which will be called good by the Englishman and the Frenchman—will solve the viticultural problem in California; for then we can all raise grapes and be happy, for we will not he able to overdo the planting of vines. The Zinfandel wine, of some of the best localities is fair, but the bulk of that wine mede in this State has too much acidity.

Much of it may be used with other wines for "blending;" but that word hlending always haa a euspicious sound to me, and nine times out of ten it meana that the wine to he blended has a grave fault or defect, generally excessive acidity; and much good wine is epoiled by trying to make a bad wine passable. I do not wish to say that hleuding may not be done, to the benefit of two or more kinds, for one wine mey have too little color, or not enough estringency; while enother mey have an excess of eitber, or botb, unfitting it to be drank es it is; or one wine may be elmost neutrel in flavor end bouquet, while enother may have too much. Such blends are of utility in tbe hands of a man who understande his celling. It is quite likely thet one locality mey not be eble to produce a wine of such quality as will fill ell the requirements of e good wine. The cold, wet coast counties mey make wine of too low spirit, lecking in color or body, when the interior counties, where there iaa longer and hotter season, may be eble only to raise heavy-bodied wines, strong in spirit and dark in color. If these should be actual conditions, then both sectious would be benefited by an interchange. This is a fact in France, and doubtless will be eo here.

California hes made great progress in experimenting with many varieties—especially French varieties—of grapes in the last three or four years. In fact, more has been done iu that direction in that time than in all time before, and we have already results in this experimentel stage to show that we shall succeed and find the grape that we need. It is not certain that the same grape will be the desired grape for all sections of California; in fact, it is almost certein that every marked difference in climate will have a differeut variety which may be especially suited to such climate; but there is a great veriety of grapes coming from different countries with different climates, as different es tbe climete of our State and similar to ours. As yet experience is too limited to recommend with confidence any verieties for special localitiee. I wish I knew what to recommend to each locality, for I would like to be good even to myself. I can, however, tell yon some general characteristics of some of the noted new kinds, as I have had probably better opportunities of seeing than many of you and have heard the opinione of eome of our most prominent growers aud wine-makers. The veriety which stands, perhape, the highest of all the new onee, is the

Mataro—It is claimed by those who have worked it up tbat it is a true claret grape, making a wine of dark color, somewhat rough to the taste when new, but improviug with age—a wine that carries well and is almost impossible to spoil. I have seen it growing and bearing both in Los Angeles and Napa, and it is a good grower and heavy bearer.

Grosse Blaue is another of the grapes of very hright promise. It is very rich in tannin, making a dark, bright red wine of fine quality. The vine is healthy and a good beerer.

Carignau makes a smooth, pleasant red wine from the heginning, but it is claimed does not improve much by ege. A heavy bearer, but is lieble to mildew.

Trousseau makes a fair to derk colored wine of the highest quality for flavor and bouquet, and makes in the Soutbern counties the best port wine yet made. It makes, too, a superior red, dry wine, if the grapes are gathered when not overripe. It is free from mildew; a good grower, perhaps medium hearer. I consider it veluable, and have had some experience with it.

Cabanel, the *Shirraz* and *Malbec* are grapes which make in Europe the finest of all wines, but where I have seen them growing (Nepa velley in 1883) they are very shy bearers; and for that reason, of donbtful value, and would recommend them for experiment only.

Pri de Pedrix and *Gaunny Trincturier* are two varieties of grapes whose juice, even before fermentation, is dark red, and when fermented make a wine of intense color—so dark that mixing one gallon of this wine with two of white wiue, would make a dark red wine, and I have much feith that red wines could thus he made of superior quality. Both of these grapes are heavy beerers, and I am very sure that auch dark wiues will always be in demaud for mixing with wines that are deficient in color, and I intend to plant largely of hoth.

Petit Penot or *Black Burgundy* is also a grape of much promise as a red wine grape, and a good bearer.

Ploussard has a good reputation ehout Sau Jose, the only place where it has yet been tried.

There are some varieties of American origin which I think may be very valuable for the warm localities in this State. I have no actual experisnce with them, and some of the wine men do not shere in some of the beliefs I entertain. I speak of three varieties—

Lenoir, Cynthiana and *Norton's Virginia*—We all agree that they are phylloxera proof; that the Lenoir makes a wine of intense dark color and valuable for mixing purposes; hut when I claim that the Cynthiana and the Norton makes a very superior wine, then we differ. I have drank the wine at different timee, and I like it better than any other red wine. It is held, too, in high esteem East, selling for the highest price, fifteen dollars per case. This high price, no douht, is partly owing to the limited supply. It ie agreed that the wine has a most beautifnl color and thet it might be valuable for blending with othere, and it is eaid that they all are good bearers. Another very valuable quality theee grapes have for warm localities is that the vines retain their leaves under all trying and hot conditions of climate, and that no sunshine can scorch them, and that their large, dark green surfece remains intect uutil Winter, fully protecting the grapes. Their drawbacks is that all root from cuttings with difficulty, and have to be rooted in nursery before planting in vineyard. I feel very safe, however, in recommendiug their extensive planting, for should my belief in their good qualitiee for wins prove erroneous, then they could be used for grafting upon, and being phylloxera proof, would be very valuable.

As regards grapes for the making of white wine, I can speak with much more confidence, for our white wiues, especially in the South, are much more satisfactory than our red winee, excepting our sweet winee, whether white or red, which are always satisfactory.

For warm localities I can with confidence recommend the *Burger*. I have had it now for over ten yeare. It is the heaviest of all bearers, and makes a wiue of good quality, which can be drank without tiring the palate day after day in generous quantity, and with pleasant effect to mind and hody. It is a wine which will always be popular ou account of its neutrel flavor and aroma and mild, pleeeant acid. It also makea a auperior brandy.

Blaue Elben makes a good white wine, is a good hearer, and usually healthy, but ie not quite so desirable as *Burger* end eome others.

Semillon and *Sauvignon Vert* are two very valuable grapes for making superior and excellent Sauterue, which will always hring the highest price in market. Both are very heavy bearers.

Sultana may he regarded as a grape which promiees well, for it has as yet been used only for wine-making to a limited extent. What I have eeen was of a very good Sauterne type. It is, perhaps, the largest bearer of all the grapes.

There are, of course, many more verieties, some of which are known to he valuahle, and eome are in a atage of experiment; but I have given enough varietiee, and those which are likely to be of great value. To give more would he only confueing, and many of them had better he left for a time in the hands of tbose who follow experimenting, and tbue be approved or condemned as time will teech.

There are many more points that suggest themselves which would be of interest for me to discuss. One thought suggeste another and it becomes difficult to stop; but I would tire you with these prosy deteils, end I will bring my remarks to a close. I cannot do so without a word of praise to the liberal people of Sacramento, in doiug tbe lion's share in giving tbe people of thia State this grand and beautiful Agricultural Hall. Our Legislators are entitled, too, to the thanks of the agcultural community for the wisdom and liberality whicb they have ever shown in extending aid to our State Fair and the different District Faire; for tbe appropriation to help build thie building; and lest, but not least, for tbe generous eid to tbe viticultural interest of thia State, and for the maintenance of the Board of Viticulture. And thie is as it should be. A land that is so fovored by Nature should also have sons to aid it in the rapid march of development. I may say with confidenae, that from every dollar so expended, a hundred fold benebt bae been derived.

The Board of Commissioners have all been educators, and also been educated, and viticultural people have learned more in the last three years about planting and caring for vines, about wine-making, fermentation, curing raisins, grafting, remedies for vine pests and other subjects pertaining to viticulture, then all tbeir kbowledge of previoue years. I believe that Californians are the best posted people, and are freer from prejudice on these eubjects, than any other people on the globe.

All the Commissioners have done something to this end, and they have done it because they wish to help on the good work of making California in fact, as well as by nature, the favored vine land of the world—not for price, but for love of country end mankind. Very much, however, has been due to its chief officer, Charles A. Wetmore, for he has devoted his entire time and mind to tbe study and teaching about every branch of this subject. It is a hobby with him, and fortunately for us, his very nature impels him to be always busy in reading and observing. He seems to acquire knowledge intuitively and gather facts on the fly.

Mr. Arpad Haraszthy, the Preeident, also hae done much by his writ ing and epeaking, and combinee with his practical experience deep study and thinking. He ie a bard worker aud good educator.

Mr. Matthew Cooke has helped very materially in pushing the good work along, with experiments and in devising remedies tor tbe varioua diseases of plants and insect pests.

But I wish to call particular attention to the work done by Professor Hilgerd and his assietants, Messre. Rising and Morse. They are doing work of incalculahle benefit to the wine interest of the State, in their analyeis of eoils of wines from different parts of the Stete, in his experimental wine-making from grapes of the same varietiee grown in various portions aud climates of the State, teeching how the same grape differs in different sections and under different climatio conditions, and how to obtain tbe best results in different localities. Such experimeuts make facts for the guidance of wine-makers and grape-growers throughout the land—saving incalculable sums to all, and aiding and benefiting the grape interest of the State to an extent that may be counted by millions.

I do not speak of this matter to eulogize these gentleman, although they richly deserve it, but to draw attention to the work they are doing with limited means, and to urge that when the next Legislature convenes, larger appropriations should he made to enlarge these fields of useful information, which are of such great benefit to our State. It will be like bread cast upon the waters, returning to this State in a thousand fold.

I have no doubt that this is a matter which requires only to be brought to the notice of the next Legislature, for former hodies have shown an appreciation in aiding all industries which tend to the public good. They have ever shown by their acts that they recognize that the farming, the producing interest, undsrlies all other prosperity; that when thia flourishes all trade and labor is happy. We all feel and know that California is the specially favored land of the world, and that every mau or woman who lives on its productive soil is ambitious to add to its beauty and prosperity. We all see the day in the future when every part will blossom as the rose; when almost its entire length and breadth will be densely settled by a prosperous, refiued, intelligent people; when our long line of sea-coast will he dotted by cottages, where the ceaseless waves dash themselves in tnundering tones against the cliff-bound coast, mingliug with the weird and ehrill sound of the eea-birds' cry; or again, lapping their curly heads over the golden sands of some delightful beach. Or these habitations will creep up the sides of our snow-capped mountaina, where the air is made invigoratiug by the cool breeze from the snow-cepped peaks, and made fragrant by the odor of the pines; where the eagle soars in lazy circlee around some eyrie, occupied by his mate; where mountain streams, with their cool and dencing waters, flash and sparkle their ripples and spray with ever-changing beauty in sunehine and shade. Such homes will be surrouuded by vineyards, through whose dark foliage will peep the purple clusters of the grape; or by trees laden with fruit of variouo beautiful forme and ehades of color, and there, man, when his light day'e labor is o'er, will lingeriugly approach his home as he listene to the last soug of birds to closing day, and be wooed by the fragrance of the rose and jasmine to his evening meal.

The old-time race-horse Wildmoor, that has campaigned in hia time pretty much all over the country, met his death in rather unprosaic style at Brighton Beach last week. He had been got into pretty good ehape by his trainer, and was takiug a strong gallop in preparation for a race in which he was engaged, when suddenly a buggy horse belonging to starter Caldwell ran upon the track and collided with Wildmoor, the latter turning a summersault and breaking his neck.

In view of the recent misfortune of Mr. W. H. Wilson, the burning of hie stables at Cynthiana, Ky., hie friende have induced him to allow his famous mare, Lady de Jarnette, to he raffled, 500 chances at $10 each. The raffle will be held at the Louisville exposition as soon as the chances are taken.

A man named Jamieeon was badly hitten by the stallion Napa Chief at Petaluma a few daysago, and is threateued with lock jaw. His hands were terribly cruehed and mangled by the vicious hrute, and it was necessary to choke the animal almoat to death before it would let go its hold.

Belle Echo seems to bo recovoriug her form ae at Racine, Wiaconain, on the 5th, on a half mile track ehe won the free for all in straight heats; time 224½-223½- 223. Stranger finished second and Will Collender third.

Mr. Haggin's stallion Kyrle Daly was exhibited on the track at the State Fair last Wednesday and elicited the most flatte ing commeute from experts and admirers of the h finished thoroughbred.

THE RIFLE.

The Schuetzen Verein at Schuetzen Park.

A week ago last Sunday this distingnished body of riflemen, the oldest in tbe State, celchrated ite twenty-bfth anniversary, which continned two days. It is needless to say it was an occasion of joy, merriment, and fraternal feeling to those who participated, for of all the people in the world, on snch occasions, the Germans are the most kindly disposed. The festival is two-fold iu its object—a meeting of the families of the members, and a triel of akill with tbe rifle for the annual prizes of the club by tbe members. The occasion of the festival is not a common one in our history, for it not only takes us beck almost to the earliest period of our existence as a State, but the Schuetzen Verein, besides being with the Swiss Rifle Club of this city the authors and promoters of rifle shooting iu California, the cluh itself has been associated with many of tbe most stirring events of the Stete's history either in its individual or military capacity. We shall not, therefore, be content with merely giving the shooting records of tbe two days, hut we shall also give a hrief history of the clnb, the same as we have already given a history of the San Francisco Swiss Rifle, and the Eintracht clubs, in conformity with our original intention of making tbe BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN the representative organ of all nationalities at the target and trap, as it is already the representative organ of all legitimate sports, and thus deal in the most liberal and honest manner with our local citizene of foreign birth. Tbese citizens, in every capacity, require an English speaking organ to represent them in tbeir festivels of recreation and skill, and while we know none so well suited for the work as the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, we can sefely say that it will always be a pleasure to us to deal with them in the moet just and liberal spirit.

The Schuetzen Verein of this city was organized as far hack as 1859, which makes it now just twenty-five years old. In spirit, object, and principle it comes direct from a citizen military organization of German speaking people of over 1,000 years old. At that distant period, and for many centuries after, the people of Europe suffered great wrougs and hardships from the nobles who were in the habit of making periodical raids, in the true spirit of the irresponsible highwaymen and robbers, upon their homes, persons, and property. As no organized armies then existed, the municipal governments of cities, as well as the people in their private relations were also raided and put under tribute, until the manhood and spirit of indepeudence of the people could endure such a condition of tbings no longer. To resist and punish such outrageous aggressions, existing to-day in too great a degree, only sugar-coated like the patent pills to make them more readily swallowed, came the Schnetzen Verein, a citizen-military organization which has done the world much good service, thongb confined in its works for many ages to Europe exclusively. In each city and district of the continent, where the German language is spoken, the Schuetzen Verein still exists, still imparting, as in the days of old, a love of social recreation, military ardor, aud rifle shooting. Every three years, on the continent, tbe nniversal brotherbood meets by arrangemeut, and indulgies in those rifle conteets which have become so celebrated all over the world, in which several of our California sharpshooters, Kuhnle, Jacoby, Giannini and others bave distinguished themselves, and to which our local clnbs always contribute a prize worth winning. This year, at Leipsic, dressed in their handsome green uniform, 30,000 of these grand men meet to celehrate the national festival, the California Schuetzen being too late iu receiving their official invitation either to send a delegation or a prize. Sueh is the origin of the Schuetzen Verein. Brief and imperfect as it must necessarily be in an article like thie, it nevertheless contains enough to excite the admiration of ths American freeman, and to cause him in future to give more attentiou to the Schuetzen Verein festivals.

As we bavs said our local club was formed in 1859, and from its origin has always been influential and prominent in good works and noble deeds. Its first president was F. B. Mayerhofer, a practicing physician of this city, and who, assisted by Frederick Seidenstricker, its first captain for several terms of service, and at tbat time if we recollect rightly ths proprietor of the Hayes Valley pavilion, did much to give the Order the life and vigor it has ever shown since. W. Reicbell, the first secretary and afterwards president, was member of a wealthy and prominent liquor firm in tbis city, and also did much for the success of the clnb. Tbe first praetice was held at the Hayes Park range, at that time the only one we had, twenty-seven members being present, nsing rifles which a day or two previously had arrived from Germany round tbe Horn. To-day the Order nnmbers 160 earnest, well-to-do members. The entrance fee is $5, the monthly dues 50 cents eacb, and in case of need the treasury is always ready to meet the demands upon it. The first real shooting festival was held at the old Russ Gardens, Sixth and Harrison streets, which have long been wiped out of exietence by subsequent improvemeuts grand as they were in tbeir time, on Oct. 17, 1859, and thirty-five members in uniform paraded the city, stopping on the way at the old Oriental Hotel, to pay their respects to Gen. Scott, tbe great soldier of the republic, who was on his way to British Colnmbia, to settle the controversy of the San Juan Ieland houndary and which he did eettle with so much honor and satisfaction to the Goverument and people of the United States. The General made a complimentary speech in return and congratulated the Schuetzen Verein on being the brst citizen-military organization of ths Pacific Coast, an honor tbe club has well sustained up to the preeent. Ae years rolled ou such meu ae John Wieland, the millionaire brewer, Captain Wulzen, insurance broker, P. Lieeenfeld, the celebrated billiard-table mannfacturer, and others of their standing and wealth became members, most of whom etill living like Captain Wulzen, the present captain, retaining the connectiou up to date. Unfortunately no record of the early sbooting of the club can be found, or we would have compared it with the present to ses the diffsrence existiug. This mucb, however, we may say, that many members uow prominent for their skill at tbe target, in tbose days, scarcely kusw which end of the gun to hold to their shouldere, a fact which at once proves the influence the Schuetzen Vereiu have had in perfecting the grand sharpshooting of California, the preseut California Schnetzen and tbe Eintracht Rifle Club, in a measnre, coming from them. We have eaid the organization has a dual character, eemi-military and social. The greatest credit to he given it in its former connection, waa gained in 1861. At that time the doctriue of eecession wae pretty strong in thie city, and its advocates threateued to take the State out of ths Union. Personally believing secession, aa a principle of governmsnt, to be the most ahsnrd ever adopted hy man, we never belisved in their ability to do so, but others did, and excitement ran strong. In tbis emergency, to their eternal credit be it said, the Schuetzen Verein, as a military body, offered tbeir services to the Governor in that grand spirit of devotion to order and right that marked the formation of the parent society 1,000 years ago, and the offer being accepted, tbey went into camp at Platt's Hall for the time heing. Tbose still living well remember the ealntary influence those faithful bayonets of the Schuetzene had upon the peace of the city, if not on the integrity of the State, and the circumstance could not he justly omitted in this sketch. On December 31, 1859, in its social character it held its first ball, whicb was largely attendedand a great finencial success. In 1862, they gave a benefit for the wounded on the national side of tbe dispute, at the old Metropolitan Theater, the net receipts of which amounted to $508.50. Iu 1864 tbey sent a solid silver bar to Bremen, as a trophy to be shot for at the tri-annual festival, aud which, we believe, ranked as third in value. In February, 1868, the club bought the property in Alameda, known as Schnetzen Park, embracing eight acres in the park and thirty-six in tide laud. Up to present time the park has cost the aociety $20,000, but the iuvestment has been a success, and improves in valne every year. The prime mover in this matter was Mr. Alexander Gerdes, the present President, who has been honored by that distinction several terms in snccession. The society et present numbers 160 members, and is in fine fiuancial condition.

The list of officers is as follows: Alex. Gerdes, President; Henry Schroder, Vice-President; C. Hildebrandt, Secretary; A. Bahrs, Fiuancial Secretary; H. Seyden, Treasurer; John Mengel, F. Freese, Shooting Masters; John Wulzen, Captain; A. Browning, First Lieutenant; John Bolts, Second Lieutenant; H. Tennis, Third Lieutenant; L. Haake, Fourth Lieutenant; J. L. Meyer, Orderly Sergeant; C. Hadenfeldt, Guide; H. Prien, H. B. Fritschen, Color Bearers.

The record of the local shooting at the last festival is as follows: There were 85 prizes altogether, not fifty as steted by the dailies, and were of every variety. The range was 200 yards with rifles not over 44 calihre, all sights except telescopic allowed. Throughout the shooting was good, and the contestants exerted themselves to the utmost. The best number of shots was made by Charles Rapp, who scored 64 out of a possible 75. The following is a list of the othere who took prizes, together with the record wbich they mede: F. A. Knbls 63 ringe, F. Freese 62, F. Krohmann 62, F. Brandt 62, F. Bockmann 61, John A. Bauer 61, Eihe H. Fitter 60, J. H. J. Seyden 60, August Browning 58, F. Hageman 58, H. Schroeder 57, K. Westheimer 57, John Mengel 57, H. Bischoff 57, George Helms 56, H. Zecher 56, C. Scheurer 55, William Ehrenpfort 54, F. Greiner 54, H. F. Burmeister 53, Henry Plageman 53, L. Haacke 53, C. Hsiseuberg 50, Henry Thode 49, J. C. Waller 49, Peter Mobr 48, Henry Fincke 47, A. Meyer 46, H. F. Fortman 46, John Plath 45, D. Vosbrinck 44, Wm. F. Garnes 43, H. Prien 43, John L. Koster 42, C. Hartmann 41, Henry Fietzen 41, C. Hadenfeldt 41, J. C. Bitterman 41, F. W. Appiarins 41, C. Hildebrandt 40, O. W. Lilkendey 40, V. Ebrman 39, F. Martens 38, H. Hnppert 37, J. N. Petersen 36, H. Monsees 36, H. Evers 36, F. G. Witt 35, H. Koeber 34.

After the match for members of the Schuetzen Verein there was a public shooting match for twenty-eight prizes, valned at $300. Tbe leading prize was $40 in cash. In this match there were over a hundred participants. There was also a ladies' match in which many of the fair sex contested with each other to see who conld direct a swinging pin nearest to the center of a target. Mrs. H. Bode made the highest number of points—making 34 out of a possible 36. The first prize was a fine gold watch and cbain. The pleasure of the day was cousiderably marred in the latter part of tbe afteruoon by a drizzling rain which commenced to fall, and many of the ladies and their escorts forsook the dancing hall to seek the seclnsion of the cars which were to bear them to their homes.

Captaiu Wulzen, commander of the Verein, received many congratulations, as this was not only the twenty-fifth auniversary of the Verein, hut also tbe twenty-fifth anniversary of his membersbip, he being one of the pioneers of the orgauization.

The second day was kept np with great spirit, but the attendance of course was not as large as on the opening day. The principal attraction was the bird shootiug. Fritz Hageman carried off first prize.

After the day's games were over, the members of the society met in the shooting gallery, where F. Brunt distinguished himself, making a score of 72 out of a possible 75, in three trials, Messrs. Helms and Heith coming next with 70 each.

The following prizes were awarded for the day:

Gentlemen'a target.—First, Fritz Hageman, king shot and gold medal; second, William Appiarius, crown; third, F. Greiner, apple; fourth, H. Stevrens, scepter; seventh, L. Haake, neck; eighth, J. Plath, right wing; ninth, George Schaffer, left wing; eleventh, George Seydin, left leg; sixth and tenth to target.

Ladies' target.—First, Mrs. J. Browning; aecond, Mrs. J. Thode; tbird, Miss L. Rapp; fonrth, Mrs. Niedemeyer; fifth, Mrs. Alldrack; sixth, Mrs. Grave; seventh, Mrs. A. Gerdis; eighth, Mrs. Struckmeyer; ninth, Mrs. J. H. Winter; tenth, Mrs. Schultzen; eleventh, Miss Segelkin; twelfth, Miss A. Spreckels; thirteenth, Mrs. F. Hageman; fourteenth, Miss H. Spreckels; fifteenth, Miss N. Cooke.

Tbe nnmbers securing gate prizes on Sunday are as follows: 587, 1091, 677, 454, 37, 813, 816, 1622, 1588, 1180, 1160, 513, 537, 182, 1098, 460, 1025, 318, 443, 889, 53, 8, 341, 1021, 386, 275, 558, 534, 851, 388, 284, 630, 618, 252, 833, 790, 503, 213, 7, 371, 406, 12, 747, 522, 828, 844, 849, 544, 874, 1037, 1163, 541, 1013, 1141, 612, 570, 662, 1070, 483, 811.

Ladiee' target.—First, Mrs. H. Spreckels; second. Mrs. H. Bode; third, Mrs. H. F. Maase; fonrth, Miss N. Cooke; fifth, Mrs. Struckmeyer; aixth, Mrs. J. Thode; seventh, Miss T. Salblat; eightb, Miss Fautz; ninth, Mre. P. Mohr; tenth, Mre. Gerdow; eleventh, Mrs. Sandow; twelfth, Miss Neidemeyer; thirteenth, Mrs. J. Limkan; fourteenth, Miss A. Nuster; fifteenth, Mrs. Linkendey. Total value of prizes, $300.

This little sketch would scarcely he complete or consistent with our deeign, if we omitted the history of Mr. Alexander Gerdes, the President. He was horn in Oldenburg, Germany, with the fire and principle of a true Schuetzen in his natnre, which developed itself at an early age. He was first elected President in 1867, and off and on from tbat time has held the office four timee, two years in succession generally. This ahowe his importance in, and usefulness to the Order, and how thoroughly both are appreciated by his fellow Schuetzens. He was born in 1830, and is now 54 years old, hut a man of grand vitality and vigor. He came to New York in 1853, and to California in 1860. Though not strictly-speaking a good shot, he has always heen associated with riflemen, and ie a promoter of rifle shooting. His deficiency in ehooting lies in a deficiency of eight. Mr. Gerdes occnpies the responsible position of hook-keeper to the Coos Bay Stave and Lumber Company, whose city office is 323 Front etreet.

The celebration was closed with a ball at Saratoga Hall on the 10th inst. The President, A. Gerdes, presented a gold medal and eilver water-pitcher to Fritz Hagemenn, who was crowned king the previous Sunday in the crack shooting match at Sbell Mound.

At Shell Mound.

The attendance at thie popular range was much increased last Sunday. The day wes excellent for good shooting, and eo, as might be expected, some fine scores were made, one especially by Lieutenant Mangels, who is rapidly rising in the ranks of our riflemen, his score being 95 out of a possible 100. This we believe, speaking from recollection, stands at the head of rifle records, 9fi never having been made. Tbis wae made hy the dashing yonng Lieutenant in three friendly matchee with Sergeant Marcus, Company C, Secoud Artillery, Mangela giving his opponent five points in each match. Mangels nsed a Sharps-Borchardt, Marcus a Springfield. It will he seen hy the figuree helow that Lieut. Mengels' scoree were remarkable all through.

First match.....	200 yards—5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	3—45	
	500 yards—5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—48—93	
Second match.....	200 yards—5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—45	
	500 yards—5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—95	
Third match.....	200 yards—4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5—46	
	500 yards—5	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	4	5—45—92	
Sergeant Geo. Marcus.....	200 yds—3	4	2	4	3	4	4	3	3	5—35	
	500 yds—3	4	4	5	3	5	5	3	5	5—42—77	
	200 yds—4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	4—40	
	500 yds—3	5	5	5	3	5	4	0	4	2—36—76	
	200 yds—4	4	4	4	4	5	3	5	4	4—42	
	500 yds—2	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—40—82	

The score of Sergeant Marcus is not what he can do, but without it the record would be incomplete.

In looking over our files we find Lient. Klein, in the week ending Aug. 30th last, also made 95 out of a possible 100, hia score at 200 yards being 45, at 500 yards a full poseible of 50. Total 95.

Tbe Lafayette Guard were present to hold their annual medal shoot. By some mistake the cartridges provided did not fit the company rifles and a couple of borrowed Springfielde had to be nsed. Considering tne men were not familiar with thie arm, though we snpposed all the militia had to nse the Springfield, the shooting was considered good. The average reacbed 60 per cent.; in some cases 75 and 80 per cent. were made. We failed on Tuesday to get tbe detailed score, othsrwise we shonld have been pleased to publish them.

The Fifth Battalion under the tutelage of Col. Ranlett also were at the range as nsual, and had several matches for position in its two teame. These matchee were as followe:

Lt. Kellogg, No. 5, versus Priv. Waltham, No. 4.

Kellogg.....	200 yards—5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5—70	
	500 yards—5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—55	
	90 per cent.															135
Waltham..	200 yards—	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4—67
	500 yards—5	4	4	4	5	2	3	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5—64
																131

The possible was 150, which gives Kellogg 90-70 per cent.

Williams, No. 10, against Gallagher, No. 9 (absent).

Williams.....	200 yards—5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—61	
	500 yards—5	3	5	4	5	5	5	3	5	4	5	4	5	5	5—58	
	85.73 per cent.															129

Hovey, No. 12, against Moore, No. 11 (absent).

Hovey.....	200 yards—5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—68	
	500 yards—5	5	3	5	4	5	5	2	5	2	5	4	4	5	5—64	
	88.70 per cent.															132

All this is good shooting, ranging as it does over the regimental 85 record for sharpshooters. After his match, Sergt. Hovey of the Fifth, again distinguishsd himself at the 200 yard range by making 10 hull's-eyes in snccession, or 50 points out of a possible 50. Still aome of our dailiee are pleased to call the little sergeant an ordinary marksman.

Colonel Ranlett's challenge has been accepted by tbe Nevada militiamen, and he is now in correapondence with the commanding officers, to have the match, if possible, come off at Sacramento, in October next, as that is tbe most central range to he had. The idea is a good one and will no doubt be accepted by the epirited Nevadians. Whether Col. Sontag selects his team to-day (Tuesday) or whether money can he raised to take it ovsr the mountains or not, we ehall have a chance of seeing the best sharpshooters in America, if not the world, come together in a national bnt fratsrnal competition. The match will draw a great crowd of spectators.

Talking of the Fifth Infantry, what has become of the genial Major Parsons? He seldom appears at the range now-a-daye, and in spite of his rank is getting obscured by the brilliant shooting of his comrades.

At Schuetzen Park.

At the regular monthly prize-shooting of the California Schnetzeu Clnh, held ou Sunday st Schuetzen Park, Alameda, the champion prize was won by H. C. Smith, with 414 rings (finally); the first class prize by John Utschig, with 420; the eecoud class prize hy McLoughlan, with 416; the third class prize by Heetb, witb 380; and the fourth class prize by H.G. Schneider, with 356 ringe. All of which is great ehooting.

The German Fusileers, Captain Stettin commanding, hold their annual picuic at Shell Mound, on Sunday, 28th inst. A long list of cash prizes will be given from $20 down. We hope the picnic will he a success for the German Fusileere are an admirahle hody of men and good shooters.

The Eintracht Rifle Clnb, eome twenty-six in number, held tbeir annual picuic last Sunday, in the classic ahades of Berkeley. The great feature of the day was the amount of liquor consumed witb no one intoxicated. Four half-harrels of beer, two gallons of coguac in bottles, four caees of light wine, with two dozen bottles in each, besides extras, is a pretty liberal allowance for twenty-six msn. Beeidee an old farmer living in the neighborhood, who joined the party and has uot since been heard of, no oue had a miehap except the commanding officer, our good old friend Fred Kuhls. He had a snnstroke late in the afteruoon, and suddenly disappeared. A delegation of his comrades out hunting him found him, we hear, in the Oaklaud cemetery, rambling ahout in a dazed condition huntiug mushroome. Last inquires report him convaleecsut.

At the Presidio.

On Monday early, 7.30, there was a very interesting match between the Regulars and the Police Teams, selected to represent the Pacific Division at Leavenworth, Kansas, at the coming army shoot. Both are proverbially strong teams, and have been practicing steadily of late. General Kelton, commanding the Regulars, was desirous of testing tha strangth of his team before they went East on Tuesday, and so got up the match. The shooting was at 200, 300 and 600 yards, but tha Police had not practiced much at 300 yards—held to be the most difficnlt distance of all to shoot over—bnt they, neverthaless, at ouce accepted the challenge. The Police were beaten, as they expected, at the 300-yard range, for thongh they came out thara four points ahead, they left off at 300 yards 33 points behind. At 600 yards they shot stronger than the Regulars, but the best they could do was to improve their score 22 points, which left them losers 11 points. The score:

REGULARS.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Sergeant Lloyd	27	32	29	88
Sergeant Hndson	31	29	28	88
Lient. Brant	30	32	26	88
Sergeant Brede	26	28	30	84
Sergeant Leonard	29	29	26	84
Corporal Hopkins	27	27	29	83
Sergeant Sanders	29	28	26	83
Sergeant Wille	31	28	24	83
Corporal Bonton	29	27	24	80
Corporal Casey	28	27	21	76
Aggregates	287	287	263	837

POLICE.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
A. S. Field	30	29	32	91
Sergt. Charles Nash	29	29	31	89
Officer Peckinpah	30	28	30	88
Sergeant Gans	28	27	30	85
Officer Geary	29	26	30	85
Officer McCarthy	30	17	32	79
N. J. Field	28	23	27	78
Officer H. Hook	30	25	23	78
Sergeant Fleming	28	23	26	77
Officer Linville	29	23	24	76
Aggregates	291	250	285	826

As the Police are not much used to praying, the kneeling position at 300 yards killed them but they shot well for all that.

The percentages of the winners were: 200-yard and 300-yard targets, 82, the latter being exceptionally good; 600-yard target, 75 1-7; average, 79 5-7. The percentages of the losers were: At the 200-yard target, 83 1-7; 300-yard target, 71 3-7; 600-yard target, 81 3-7; average, 78⅔.

The first three individual prizes were won by A. S. Field, Sergeant Nash and Officer Peckinpah in the order named, Sergeant Lloyd of the Regulars getting the fourth.

The Army team used the regulation Springfield, and the Police nsed the Sharp-Borchard.

The Police team are doing good work, too good to be kept secret as a record. Officer McCarty, recently pnt himself ahead by equaling the grand scores of Lieutenants Mangels and Klein, 95 ont of a possible 100; 46 at 200, 49 at 500 yards. One unlucky 4 kept him from the grand honor of making 46—the nnmade score—bnt the same may be said in favor of Maugels and Klein. Linville recently made 92, that is 46 at each range. We are always willing to render nnto Cæsar the things that are his, if people will only allow us to do so by eschewing all fnnny bnsiness in legitimate sport. As a people we must now avoid all that thing most scrnpulously.

THE GUN.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

M. M. Estee, Esq.

As President of the State Sportsmen's Association, as well as from his individnal predilection for field sports, Mr. Estee is entitled to a prominent place in our sketches of those who have distinguished themselves in our State, although the repntation he has earned haa been earned in private rather than pnblic life. Few beyond a limited circle of intimate friends, who have shared his pleasnres on the field and enjoyed his hospitality, have any idea of the extent and earnestness of his labors to preserve onr game—fish, birds, and animals, or how worthy he was of the honor couferred npon him hy the State Sportsman's Association, at their last conveution, in making him President for the two-year term.

Mr. Estee was born in the town of Frehold, Warren county, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1833, which makes him 51 years old, and in his mental and physical condition shows the fruits of a well-spent life. At an early period of childhood his father's family removed to Concord, Erie county, Penuaylvania, where he remained until 1853, and where he grew to manhood and received his edncation. In tbe Snmmer of 1853 he imbibed the desire of coming to California and reached the State in September, when, like thonsands of other good men amongst us, he went to the mines, locating at Volcano, Amador connty, at that time, and for years after, well known for its rich placer and promising quartz mines. Here he remained until 1855, bnt to a man of his ambition and intellectual qnalities, mining had not much attraction, and so he abandoned the occupation, and like all onr great men of national repnte and power, engaged in teaching school, in the meantime stndying law and preparing himself for that prond position he holds amongst us at present. In the Winter of 1857-8, he left the monntains and went to Sacramento, where he continned his legal studies vigorously for a year, and was admitted to practice in the Snpreme Court. On commencing his professional life he soon laid the foundation of a lucrative business, and remained at the capital, gaining daily in pnblic esteem and influence until 1862, when he was elected to the Assembly from Sacramento county. Our readers will recollect without onr explaining the causes, that this session of the Legislature was a memorable one in our history, as being composed of many of our very ablest men, and as the one in which Hon. John Conness, the wily storekeeper of Georgetown, was elected to the Senate of the United States. In the Fall of 1863, he was elected District Attorney of Sacramento county, which position he held nntil 1866. At this period, following the example of many leading men, he located in San Francisco, as the field for his fntnre life, where he soon increased his professional practice and reputation, and made for himself a name in our history that he may well he prond of. We do not desire to be tedions in this division of our snbject, and so Mr. Estee's success as a lawyer; his influence as a man; his election to the Assembly again in 1875, thia time from San Francisco, in which session he was chosen aa Speaker; his membership of the Constitutional Conveution; his nomination for Governor in 1882, by the Republican party—we shall pass over with simply mentioning, as they are all familiar to our readers, and proceed to other divisions of his life more pertinent to our purpose.

Although it was necessary to refer to these events to make our sketch complete, we have more pleasnra in drawing attention to other leading characteristics and labors of the man. In addition to the attention he has given to his profession and pnblic affairs, he has become, in theory and practica, one of the leading horticulturists in the State. Especially has he studiad the peculiarities in the cultivation of the grape, and his vineyard of three hundred acres or more in Napa Valley is a model in its way, and famous for its prodnce. It would seem from all we have said that the time of Mr. Estee, with his bnsiness, politics, and farming, must he pretty well occupied, and so it is. But thera are some man so gifted that they can find time to do everything and yet do everything well, and Mr. Estea is one of these fortunate men, for he is not only an earnest supporter of the game laws, an earnest laborer in propagating gama, fisb, birds, and animals, but he is a devoted lover of field sports, in their legitimate form, and an enthusiastic member of the true sportsman's fraternity. Dnring his earlier residence in Sacramento he was a freqnent visitor to the tule marshes in search of water fowl, and to the uplands in search of quail. Of later years his pleasnre has been more with the rifle, in pursnit of deer in the monntains round his beantifnl home, and as a deer-hunter and rifleman he is quite a success. The opening days of tha season always find him, with a party of congenial friends, ready for a day's sport with trout, quail, or deer, and his expertness in fishing and shooting, as well as his activity in travelling, for so large a man, have often been matters of wonder and admiration to those friends accompanying him on his hunting expeditions. Few amateurs in the State, if any, are more skilifnl in the nse of the rod, gun, or rifle, or more devoted to their nse than Mr. Estee, and the larder of his home is always well supplied at the proper time with the produce of his skill in the field.

In regard to the propagation and preservation of game, fish, birds, and animals, we have no more earnest man in the State, none more ready with his purse to accomplish that desirable object, than Mr. Estee, and what is still better, he is thoroughly practical and sensible in his views on the subject. As night be expected of snch a man, he never loses an opportunity to exert his influence for good in this way, whether alone or in conjunction with other men of similar conviction. As a legislator and as a man, his exertions are always for good laws, and his sympathies with true sportmen. In his own district he has done very mnch good in aiding the prosecntion of local offenders against the law, bnt his purse is always open also for the prosecntion of similar offenders elsewhere. Some years since, at considerable expense, he imported a lot of Bob White quail, and turned them out on his farm. He took every possible care of them afterwards, but like the efforts of other gentlemen in other districts, unfortnnately from soma cause the experiment failed. We know personally that while certain men in Napa Valley, who all the year round violate the tront law with the most shameless effrontery, were prosecuted this Snmmer, no one was more liberal with his money or efforts to have them pnnished than Mr. Estee, bnt the prosecntion was robbed of that success which wonld have made it very nse fnl in fntnre by the conduct of two local lawyers, whose position in the commnnity should have taught them better.

It was eminently proper, with snch qnalifications, that the State Sportsman's Association shonld elect Mr. Estee president, at their last annual convention at Gilroy. Under his leadership, as might be expected, the association has prospered. We only hope his successor may be a man of the same composition.

Personally Mr. Estee is frank, open-hearted, indnstrions, and loyal to his friends and the lovers of order and law. It is a matter of congratnlation that he belongs to the fraternity of sportsmen in the true sense of the term. His example may safely be followed by other gentlemen of means. As a people become wealthy they mnst and will have recreation. Of the value of field sports, of the pleasnre they give, of th health they impart, we wonld point ont Mr. Estee as sample, who though immersed in the cares of business fin time to enjoy them. Without health, life is of no use. Where can this precions boon, which millions cannot bny, be secnred so soon and so effectually as in the enjoyment of field sports? Mr. Estee's life has been a usefnl one, bnt it was never more useful than when he showed his peers the wisdom of being a true sportsman.

At San Bruno.

The final match of the California Wing Club, at San Bruno on Snnday, presented some of tbe most remarkable shooting ever seen in California, or perhaps in any other country. The main match, for the possessiou of the medals, on the nsual conditions, was a grand exhibition of skill, but it was nothiug with the shooting afterwards in the pools and final freeze-out. In the opening shoot it was not only the champions, Messrs. Robinsou and Fay, who displayed such wonderfnl qnickness and accuracy, bnt they were followed up to their beart's content by Golcher, Slade, Jellett and Walsh, who, but for mere accidents, might have tied them on clean scores. With eight men contending, the score with two twelves, four elevens and onc nine is aomething very unnsnal, especially when the birds, over an average lot, almost in every case were killed with the first barrel. Mr. Fay's shooting was again as deadly as in his match with Pearsou. In the long shots with the second barrel, aeveral of which were very fine, be took first place. A lively incomer came upon him which he missed at close quarters. The bird then flew low dowu over the heads of the assembled spectators and he had to wait until it got beyond them. Then he fired and killed it, as usual, without a flutter, the distance being fully seventy yards. Kerrigan had a bad case of dead-out-of-bounds, which shows how mnch ahot a pigeon will sometimes pack away. On being plucked for inspection we saw where five or six shot had entered in a straight line from the neck to the tail, jnst nnder the backbone. It was shot enough to briug a man down and yet he lost it. Such cases are very provoking. The attendance was not as large as expected, aither in shooters or visitors, bnt it was a day's sport as a close to the aeason that the clnb may well and long be prond of. The day was fine bnt slightly in favor of tbe guns. We have again personally to acknowledge tbe civilities and attentions of Mr. Cunningham, proprietor of the grounds. He certainly makes things very pleasant. The acore:

Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Fay	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Jellett	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Walsh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Golcher	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Slade	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Kerrigan	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	9
Rice	1	0	0	0	0	withdrawn							1

The best average of the season gave Mr. Robinson first medal, Walsh taking second. Golcher and Fay, theu shot-off at three singles for third medal, when Golcher with his usual fatality lost his one requisite bird. As we have often said, Mr. Golcher can kill eleven birda ont of twelve oftener than any man we know. The score:

Fay	1 1—2
Golcher	1 0—1

After this came a pool, $5 entrance, 12 birds each, with five entries in which—and the freeze-out afterwards—Dr. Jallett's shooting was really wonderful for its steadiness, accuracy and effect. Tha score:

Robinson	12	Slade	12
Fay	12	Jellett	12
Kerrigan	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 wdn.		

As there seemed no possibility of reaching a decision at this kind of shooting, it was stopped and cbanged to a freeze-out, in which, after a desperate straggle, Dr. Jellett came out victor. The score:

Jellett	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
Fay	1	1	1	1	1	1	0		
Slade	1	1	1	1	1	1	0		

Messrs. Robinson, Slada and Fay, however, went out on birds it was no disgrace for any man to miss. We had intended to have given our nsual analysis of this clnb, bnt as no record has been kept of birds killed "on ties" during tbe season, it is impossible. We have, therefore, to be content with the following, given na by Dr. Kuowles, the three first-named taking the medals in rotation:

Robinson	11	10	12	10	12	12
Walsh	12	9	11	11	7	11
Fay	11	9	11	9	8	12
Elion	9	0	0	0	0	0
Lachman	9	0	5	9	0	0
Precht	11	0	0	0	0	0
Graham	8	5	0	0	0	0
Golcher	11	8	11	10	9	11
Thompson	9	w	6	3	0	0
Bryant	8	0	6	0	0	0
Jellett	11	11	7	10	9	11
Brand	11	0	0	0	8	0
Kerrigan	10	7	10	0	0	9
Berwick	9	0	0	0	0	0
Lanenstein	12	7	0	0	0	0
Knowles	11	8	8	8	9	8
Roche	11	8	0	0	0	0
Spencer	7	0	0	0	0	0
Rice	0	0	0	6	0	0
Betzman	11	8	9	0	0	0

At Sacramento.

The Tournament at the State Fair, Sacramento, last week, was not what it was expected to be, and not what it ought to have been. It is said it was not sufficiently advertised. Certainly we know of one or two in this city who did not get particulars in time to attend. The birds were an average lot though nothing to boast of. The accounts reaching us ara very meagre. The scores: First match, 12 birds, single barrel; $10 each; prizes, $48, $36, $24 and $12:

H. Gerber	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
H. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
G. Routier	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
J. H. Parrott	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
F. Lopez	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
N. S. Decker	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
F. Lastreto	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
F. Wentworth	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	9
G. W. Watson	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
W. J. Bosse	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	6

H. McCullough and J. Jones withdrew with four birds.

This match was followed by another, 12 birds, 30 yards rise, double barrels, $10 each, divided into prizes of $40, $20 and $10.

Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Decker	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Gerber	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Lopez	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8
Zuver	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	8
Lastreto	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	wn.		7
Watson	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	7

Gerber and Lopez divided third money.

A match at donble birds, three pair, $10 entrance, 18 yards rise, divided into $25 and $15:

Lopez	11	11	11—6
McCullough	11	11	10—5
Routier	11	11	10—5
Bassford	10	11	10—4

McCullough and Routier divided second money. A similar match at $5 each resulted thus:

Lopez	11	11	11—6
Routier	10	11	11—5
Bassford	11	11	10—5
Zuver	10	11	10—4
Glatz	10	01	10—3

The shooting is said to have been very good and very had, the best being done by Messrs. H. Gerber, Henry Bassford, Geo. Routier, Parrot, Lopez, and Lastreto, all of whom did themselves great credit. Henry Bassford's new gun was much admired for its workmanship and power. In a letter received from him since, he informs us it is a beauty, 10½ pounds weight, 32-inch barrel, and cost $225. He tells us he is so pleased with its execntion that he will have to come down soon and give Mr. Fay a trial. We know Henry Bassford is a hard man to beat at the trap, but if he aspires to clip Mr. Fay's wings, he had better bring Brotber Tucker along to help him. But in all earnestness we should liko to see a match between the gentlemen. Mr. Bassford, at the tournament, killed thirty birds in succession; that's good work. At San Bruno last Sunday Dr. Jellett, out of 33 birds, never missed one all day, and Messrs. Robinsou and Fay altogether only missed two each ont of 48 birds; that's better work. The shooting in Californufa for this season has really been wonderful, and will bear comparison with any in the world—if indeed, it is equalled in the world.

At Six-Mile House.

The Occidental Wing Clnb had their regular meeting on Sunday, at which some excellent shooting was done, Walsh leaving San Bruno early to be present. The contest for championsbip was between Rojas and P. Funke, which, after a brilliant fight, was left nndecided. We regret our crowded columns this week prevents us saying all the pleasant things about the Occidentals we desired. The score:

J. M. Rojas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—	11
P. Funke	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—	11
D. B. Todd	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	11
E. Dunshee	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—	10
J. Hedley	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1—	10
W. Garmes	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0—	7
E. Funke	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0—	8
T. Hedley	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1—	7
B. Rowan	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0—	8
P. Funke	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0—	8
O. Jones	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	3
H. Blanken	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—	8
W. Dunshee	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0—	9
G. Burnet	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	
J. Ford	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	
P. Walsh	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	
Perata	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	

THE
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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, Sept. 20, 1884.

Dates Claimed.

Ninth District Fair Association, Rohnerville, Sept. 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

Stock at the Fairs.

California claims first place among the States of the Union and the nations of the earth as the natural home of the horse. She is proving that claim by her works, and ere many years will leave the field behind the flag. Where the horse finds the fituess of things existing in such perfection all other domestic animals may and do partake of the advantage. We have thought that our farmers and stock raisers were slow to realize that fact, but the exhibit of fine stock at the fairs this year indicates the contrary, and is a matter for congratulation. The number of exhibitors is increased and new varieties in all lines have been added to our stock, until there is no breed of value or standing in the world that is not represented in the show ring. Of the new exhibits, the most sensational has been the herd of black polls shown by Messrs. Paige & Johnston, of Ela Hills Stock Farm, Los Angeles. The cattle are the first of their kind that have been seen here, and aside from being new to most Californians their hornless heads and uniform jet black coats gave them such a striking appearance that they monopolized the lion's share of attention. As a rule none but butchers or persons experienced as slaughters can classify beef cattle intelligently, but there are certain leading points that may be observed by the veriest novice. The parallelogram form of body, the tendency of weight to the hind quarters, which are the most valuable for beef, smallness of the head, neck and other parts that are either waste material or indifferent meat, these may be seen at a glance, and were so prominent in these Scotch polls as to be generally noted and favorably commented upon by all classes of visitors. The special merit claimed for the polls is that they are range cattle, nnused to high feeding or special attention, and able to take care of themselves under all circumstances where life is possible. That these qualities commend them to the beef breeders of this Coast, need hardly be said. Another new-comer in the field is Capt. A. J. Hutchinson, of the Cienega ranch, Los Angeles county, who shows a herd of imported Devons. The Devons are not new to California, hut have never before been chaperoned by such an enthusiastic and energetic gentleman as Capt. Hutchinson. The Captain expects to demonstrate practically to the stock men of this Coast that the red Devonshires will give more and better heef from grass alone than any other class of cattle in existence. The Herefords were also seen for the first time at the fairs this year. They were exhibited by Capt. Kohl, of San Mateo, and the New Zealand Stud and Stock Company, represented in this city by Mr. Hugh Craig. They were much admired by connisseurs, and were handsome animals. Like the Aberdeen Angus tribe above mentioned, the Herefords are strictly a beef breed, adapted to range feeding, and good travelers. They are bred in Australia, and New Zealand probably in greater perfection than in any other part of the world. Mr. H. W. Meek, of San Lorenzo, was also in the ring this year with a fine herd of imported Holsteins. All other varieties of cattle, as well as sheep, swine, poultry, etc., were well represented in the ring. and the exhibits were large, fine and very interesting. The Jersey class was incomplete without a delegation from the Yerba Buena herd, but Mr. Pierce's business engagements were such that he could not make the tour with his cattle this Fall. Jersey Belle was represented at Santa Rosa, Petaluma and Oakland by William of Scituate, now owned by W. D. Bliss of Petalnma. Altogether there has been a material advance, and the process of evolution has fairly set in whereby the "common cow" aud all the native tribes of chance and inferior animals will be replaced by better stock and mere certain heredity. The effect of this movement is already visible, and will be more marked with each succeeding year.

State Sportsman's Convention.

We have much pleasure in calling attention to the fourth annual convention of the State Sportsman's Association, which opens at Los Angeles on Thursday, Oct. 2d, next, and to which we beg to acknowledge a cordial invitation from the managing committee. The association never had, and perhaps never will have, a convention of such importance to its vitality as the present one, and it is to be hoped, in spite of the distance to be travelled, every delegate of every subordinate club in the State belouging to the parent association will throw aside all personal considerations and endeavor by every means to he present. We do not say authoritatively that commutation tickets will be given by the railroad and steamboat companies, but, we believe, efforts have already been or will be made in due time to have them given, and with reasonahle hopes of success. But whether these efforts are successful or not, we hope there will be general effort made by delegates to be present, for at this season of the year, apart from the great object in view, and the important questions to he discussed at the Convention, the trip taken only as a vacation will he very enjoyable, and more than compensate all who make it.

The importance of the present Convention to all true sportsmen in every section of the State, whether connected officially with the Association or not, lies in the importance of the questions to be discussed—questions which for the welfare and henefit of all sportsmen and the preservation of our puhlic game, must be settled one way or the other. The value and wisdom of the settlement will depend, of course, in a great measure upon the extent of the attendance. One of the most important of these questions is the alteration in our present laws, so as to make them sectional in their application to particular counties, instead of uniform in their relation to the whole State. Many leading counties, separated far apart in this grand State of ours, demand this change imperatively if they are to be considered amenable to the operation of the laws. The members of the Association generally coincide in the necessity of this change on principle, and for the sake of harmony in the great fraternity of sportsmen, but it should at the same time be remembered there are serious difficulties in the way of legislating in favor of sectional distinctions and exemptions, based upon the gestative periods of hirds and animals and their migrations from place to place. Of course, the true spirit of legislation on this point would he to consult the pleasure and convenience of the citizens of every county demanding the change, but if there were no other difficulties in the way of making the change, the Constitution requires all our laws separately to be *uniform* in character aud application. This is the great obstacle. Like all the leading members of the Association, we believe the change should be made if possihle, and perhaps the precedent of the old fence law, in which different counties were granted exemptions from its application hy the Legislature, will aid us to obtain the change. The people may rest assured the State Association will do all that can be done in the future, as in the past, to obtain the greatest liberty and convenience to the citizen, in whatever portion of the State he may reside, compatihle with a due preservation of our puhlic game. All we ask is moderation in the outside counties, support by all true sportsmen, and wisdom in dehate, and then we feel assured an ultimatum will be reached satisfactory to all concerned.

So far as the pleasure of the trip is concerned there can be no question. The convention will he held under the auspices of the Los Angeles Recreation Club—a splendid hody of sportsmen—who are making the most extensive and generous preparations for the comfort and pleasure of those who may attend. Perhaps, at this time of the year, no section of the State could be more pleasant to visit than Los Angeles, and the provisions made by the local club for a drive through the vineyards, and going into camp for a quail shoot, so far as pleasure is concerned, should be attractions enough of themselves to induce every one to go who possibly can. We do not know we can do more to induce attendance than to publish the programme of the proceedings:

Thursday, October 2d.

Committee on Reception will meet delegates on the train and escort them into Los Angeles, arriving at 1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.—Drive through city, orchards and vineyards.
8:00 P. M.—Meeting of Convention. Address of Welcome.

Friday, October 3d.

9:30 A. M.—Pigeon shooting.

FIRST MATCH.
12 Single rises, 21 yards; entrance. $2.50.

SECOND MATCH.
12 Birds, Hurlingham rules; entrance, $5.00.

THIRD MATCH.
2:00 P. M.—6 Double rises, 18 yards; entrance, $10.00.

FOURTH MATCH.
12 Birds, Hurlingham rules; entrance, $5.00.

All Prizes to be divided into 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., open to all members of the State Association. California State Sportsman's Association Rules to govern.

8:00 P. M.—Convention.

Saturday, October 4th.

Convention will go into camp for a quail shoot as guests of the Recreation Gun Team. Returning Monday evening.

7:00 P. M.—Sportsman's Game Supper.
Not Good-bye, but only Adieu for the Present.

Then, for those who can afford to extend the time of attendance, there is another great attraction, that of the County Agricultural Fair, which opens during the following week. To all interested in the progress of the State, the annual fair of this far-famed county ought indeed to be worth seeing, for its natural productions in horses, cattle, fruits, cereals, vegetables and flowers are to-day the pride of the nation as well as the State. We re-assert, therefore, that the Convention of the Association never imposed so many obligations, or offered so many attractions to attend as the present, and we hope both will have due influence with the delegates-elect.

The Inter-State Team.

We have endeavored up to writing, Friday morning, to ascertain the exact chances of a team from California going to Nevada at the time appointed, or of oue going at all. We regret to say the prospects for us do not look very promising, and we form this opinion from conversations during the last two days with the leading men who would constitute the team. supposing one goes. Colonel Sontag, it is true, selected a team, bnt we personally know that was only because he was required from official position to do so, and to relieve himself from responsibility. The selection of a team, without the funds to take them to Nevada, amounts to nothing, and that is just where the great trouhle lies. As nearly as we can get at the truth, after much trouhle to learn the real facts, we may put the case as follows: The whole burden of the expedition rests entirely upon the First and Second Regiments, who have to furnish the men and the money to take them to Nevada. The First Regiment is acting very nobly in the matter, and covering itself with honor. Five, if not six, men of the team, as it stands, belong to the First Regiment, and the officers are willing to supply ample means for its own men, but they decline, we understand, and very properly, too, to do more. Of the intentions of the Second Regiment, we are not so well informed, but we fully believe, from what we hear, they will respond with the same generous and liberal spirit of their brothers of the First Regiment. As the case appears to ns, a fair, good team may be gotten together, if funds are provided for their expenses. The example set hy the military should cause a blush of shame to all private citizens of means who stand back with their purse strings drawn close, when the honor and dignity of the State are so seriously involved. Without the means, about $600, the team *cannot* go. Six thousand dollars a week are now spent in politics, and there the patriotism and liberality of our wealthy citizens seem to end, and we douht if a dose of dynamite would shake them from their selfishness. This is not right, but it is the truth. Of the cause of all this trouble we have nothing to say at present, for we still hope we may come out all right, and we have no desire to increase the difficulty. But we do feel, like thousands of others, that if no team goes to Nevada to fight the battle out like men, a deep, burning disgrace will be inflicted upon us which through all time can never be wiped out. We anxiously await the results of the meeting to night (Friday), though we confess with much forehoding.

The report in the daily papers of the fire at Governor Stanford's farm was greatly exaggerated, and in some respects erroneous. It was to the effect that the racing stables at Matadero had been burned, involving a loss of $6,000. The fire was at Palo Alto. and started, it is supposed by tramps, in an old building of little value used for storing straw. The straw shed and contents and a row of colt stables that stood near were all that were destroyed. The stalls are being rebuilt, and the total loss was less than $2,000.

The Game and Fish Circulars.

The State Sportman's Association, through the Committee on Game and Fish, desires us to urge all who may have received a circular of questions bearing on game interests, to answer the queries and mail the answers to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. H. H. Briggs, at 609 Sacramento street, San Francisco, without delay.

We cheerfully comply with this request for several reasons. The information asked for is needed to enable legislators to frame a game law which shall not unjustly prevent those in the mountain counties from sharing in the pleasures of the field.

It is the only way in which the needs of all sections can be met. Then, too, it will enable scientists to more accurately locate and describe the varied game birds which make California the longed-for nltima among sportsmen the world over.

While the report of the committee will be a perfect chart of the shooting and fishing possibilities of the State, which will be most useful to intending visitors from abroad, as well as to Californians who may desire to spend vacations in field sport, other reasons might be urged; but the plan adopted by the committee recommends itself to all, and there is nothing to be said against it.

We pointedly urge those who may receive the circulars to answer them, and would suggest that any who may have knowledge on the subject should write the committee, even though they do not receive a copy of the circular. The committee is encouraged by the interest already shown, but desires to reach every portion of the State and to have information from all portions of each county. We shall publish the report when completed, and expect to find among the authorities quoted in it the names of all shooting and fishing friends of the *Breeder and Sportsman.*

BICYCLING.

A twenty-miles professional championship race took place at Leicester on August 23d, and resulted in a victory for Fred Wood, with Howell second and Lees third. Howell led toward the end of the race, hut ahont 200 yards from home Wood came with a terrible hurst of speed and won the race amidst great excitement. Time, 59m. 18⅘. The qnickest mile was made in 2m. 44s., the slowest in 3m. 12s. The last mile was made in 2m. 45s.

Henry Clark, a yonng Canadian who is jnst eighteen years old, and who has only heen a rider for one year, has jnst accomplished some wonderful performances, at an athletic meeting in Toronto. He won the mile race with the greatest of ease in 2m. 59⅗s. He also secnred the five-mile race in the magnificent time of 16m. 6⅗s., or 1 minute and 8 seconds hetter than the previons hest on record for Canada, made by W. G. Ross.

A lady tricyclist recently made the trip from Chicago to Geneva Lske, Wis., in two days' time; the distance is 85 milee. She was accompanied hy her hrother and other memhers of the C. B. Clnb. Prohably some of onr Montgomery tricycliennes would like to take an excursion. Where are onr gallant young men? Echo answers, where!—*The Bicycle, Montgomery, Ala.*

A. Dolph, at the hicycle tonrnament at New London, Ohio is reported to have ridden a half mile in 1m. 17 1-5s., and the mile in 2m. 40⅖s. If investigation shall sustaiu the accnracy of all details, the times of Dolph for the half-mile aud mile become the hest on record in the world.

The Bay City Wheelman Club has heen orgsuized with the following officeis: President, E. Mohrig; Vice-President, Geo. F. Day; Captain, R. F. Cook; Secretery, W. J. Munro; First Lientenant, George Butler; Second Lteutenant, S. F. Booth; Bngler, Thomes Hill.

The Bay City Wheelman Cluh held an informal run to the Park lest Snnday. To-morrow the club will take a rnn through the Preeidio.

THE KENNEL.

The Pacific Coast Field Trial Clnh'e field triale for 1884 will he run at Walltown timher, El Dorado county, commencing Tueeday, Decemher 2d next.

The Clnh now numhers fifty-two memhers, distrihuted over the Stete from San Diego to Shasta, and is strong in every way.

Dietemper hae killed many pnps that wonld have started this year, hnt there are more than thirty nominations already made and the triale promise to he most interesting. We are glad to see this Cluh doing well. It was organized hy excellent men, who have held in view the ehoals on which such Clnhe are too often wrecked, and have made it the authority on all dog matters on the Pacific slope. The purses are large and shonld induce the many quiet owners of good dogs—and they are many—to enter them and assist in a matter of such general nsefnlness and profit.

The Clnh will provide euitable entertainment for vieiting gentlemen aud has reason to helieve that many will attend.

The date is a good one. It gives dog ownere two monthe of open seaeon in which to handle and condition their dogs, and insnres cool, pleasant weather for the trials.

Entry hlanke and all deeired information may he had from either Mr. Thos. Bennett, of San Francisco, the President, or Mr. N. E. White, of Sacramento, the Secretary.

Mr. Roht. H. Neill, the Vice-President, and Mr. H. H. Briggs, Chairman of the Execntive Committee, hoth in San Francisco, will also take pleasure in answering qnestions and providing hlauks, etc.

Entrance to both all-aged aud puppy stakee closes on November 10th. Thoee desiriag to enter dogs should procnre hlanks, fill them out and eend them, together with three dollars, to the Secretary.

If the dog ie started, a fnrther payment of seven dollars mnet he made. Readers will find the Clnh advertiement on another page.

Coney Island.

Sept. 6th.—Pnrse $500; all ages; entrance 5 per cent. of purss ($25 each) to ths second; the wlnner of the first race on the first day, (Eachus), or of ths first racs on ths second day, (Littls Minch), to carry 5 lhs. extra; ten entries; ssven furlongs.

Dwyer Bros.' h f Miss Woodfozd, 4, hy Bilett, dam Fancy Jane, 115 lbs........J. McLaughlin 1
Hayden & Co.'s ch g Gleaner, 5, 115 lbs........Blaylock 2
D. D. Wither's hlk c Buckstons, 4, 118 lbs........W. Dononus 3
R. R. Owings' h g Mammonist, aged,, 115 lbs........Conkllng 0
W. C. Daly's h f Preclani, 2, 84 lbs........Moran 0
E. J. Baldwin's h c Gano, 4, 118 lbs........Holloway 0
T. Bryan's h g Torpedo, 4, 115 lbs........Dalton 0
G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, aged, 115 lbs........Fitzpatrick 0
Ed. Corrigan's h c Swiney, 3, 112 lbs........J. Murphy 0
Time, 1:28¾.

Betting: 100 to 55 on Miss Woodford; 7 to 1 againet Jim Renwick; 10 to 1 each against Buckstone, Glesner and Mammonist; 15 to 1 against Swiney; 25 to 1 sgeinst Gano; 40 to 1 against Preciani and 50 to 1 against Torpedo. Pools: Miss Woodford, $200; Jim Renwick, $40; Gleaner, $30; Mammonist, $30; Buckstone, $25; Swiney $20, and the field, $10. Mntnels paid, $7.30.

All the horses named on the card were promptly at the post with the exception of Mr. Walton's Hopeful, and as no request had heen made to withdraw him, the Execntive Committee fined Mr. Walton $200 for the neglect. An exeellent start was made hy Mr. Caldwell and the first to show was Preciani, followed hy Swiney, Jim Renwick and Mammonist, with the others close np. As soon as they were well away Jim Renwick took the lead and at the end of the qnarter and half he led hy a neck, with Preciani second, a trifle in front of Miss Woodford, she having gradually improved her position in the rnn down the hack stretch. As they reached the stahles at the tnrn into the homestretch Miss Woodford showed in front and at the end of the three-quarters she led hy a good two lengths, followed hy Gleaner and Buckstone, hoth of which had pessed Jim Renwick on the tnrn. Neither Gleaner nor Bnckstone had a ghoet of a chance to reach the favorite, who in an easy gallop kept on amidst considerable applause, winning hy fonr lengths in 1:28¾, with Gleaner the ssme distance in front of Bnckstone, who was followed hy Mammonist, Preciani, Gano, Torpedo, Jim Renwick and Swiney in the order named. The time, althongh not quite as good as the record, (Sweethrier having run the distance in 1:28 in California), is eqnal with the record in the East and is the hest at the weights, Little Phil carrying 111 ponnds when he ran it in 1:28¾ at Monmouth Park in 1882.

Same Day.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds at $20 each, play or pay, with $600 addsd, of which $100 to the second; winners of two races of the value of $2,000, to carry 118 lhs.; of two of $1,000 or one of $2,000, 115 lhs.; of one of $1,000, 110 lhs.; other winners to carry 105 lhs.; maidens to carry 98 lbs., with ssx allowancss; 19 entries; three-quartsrs of a mile.

P. H. McMahon's hr c Eachus, hy Reform, dam Nemesis, 106 (carried 108) lhs........J. McLaughlin 1
H. D. Markstone's hlk f Florsnce H., 100 lhs........Moran 2
P. Lorillard's h c Exile, 103 lhs........Omey 3
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, 100 lhs........West 0
D. D. Withers' ch f Barhara, 95 lhs........McKenny 0
Applehy & Co.'s gr f Cricket, 100 lhs........Regan 0
Excslsior Stable's ch f Bahama, 100 lhs........Higgs 0
J. E. Kelly's Heliotrope colt, 98 lhs........Rafferty 0
R. W. Walden's ch g Hart, 100 lhs........Rivers 0
Preakness S.'s ch f Bonnie Bess, 95 lhs........Arnold 0
Clipsiana S.'s ch f East Lynne, 100 (carried 102) lhs........Garrison 0
W. L. Cassidy's hr g Reed, 100 (carried 101) lhs........Sheridau 0
G. L. Lorillard's h c St. Augustine, 103 lhs........J. Donohne disq.
Time, 1:16.

Betting: 4 to 1 each against Exile and Esst Lynne, 5 to 1 each agaiust Rapido, Eachns and Florence M., 8 to 1 each against Berhara and St. Augnstine, 10 to 1 against the Heliotrope colt, 12 to 1 esch against Bahama and Hart, 15 to 1 esch against Cricket and Reed, and 20 to 1 against Bonnie Bess. Pools: East Lynne, $75; Eachns, $65; Rapido, $60; Exile, $50; Florence, $45; Heliotrope colt, $40; Bahama, $30; St. Angustine, $30; the field, $55. Mntuels paid, $33.20.

Thirteen out of the nineteen on the cards ehowed at the sterting-point, from whence they were sent with St. Angustine in front, followed hy Florence M., Exile and Rapido in front of the others, which were led hy Eachns, with Eaet Lynne away hehind. Before they had covered a fnrlong Exile headed St. Augustine, hut in turn was passed hy Rapido, and who in tnrn was passed by Eschus, he leading et half the distance hy half a length, followed hy the Heliotrope colt, Bahama, Rapido and St. Augustine on nearly even terms, with Exile and Florence M. hoth close np. There was no change nntil they were well round the turn, when yonug Donahne again got np with St. Angustine and at the beginning of the last furlong he wss a trifle in front, lapped on the inside by Eechus and on the ontside hy Florence M., Rapido and Exile. Soon after passing the post St. Angustine drew ont nearly clear, hut swerving into the rails he forced McLanghlin to almost pnll Eachus's hesd off to save a collision. The advantage gained gave St. Angustine a clear lead and he finished in front with a lead of two lengths over Eachus, he a iength in front of Florence M., with Exile, Rapido and Barhara close np and the others teiled out, of which East Lynne and Reed were last. Time 1:16. Ae soon as McLaughlin had weighed, he promptly claimed a fonl against St. Augustine and the judge as promptly gave him the race and at the same time exonerated young Donahue from making an intentional foul, as it was plainly an accident.

Mr. Ryan Discloses Himself.

Eoitor Breeder and Sportsman:—Noticing a qnery in your valuable paper in regard to my whereabouts and intentions, hestens me to reply. I comprehend fnll well that personal acquaintencee and many others of the sporting fraternity are patiently and anxiously aweiting results of my location, etc., elthough there ie a little time to spare yet. I intended to he down hefore this, although the repairing of my small fleet of boats has caueed me delay, aud I will be husy on them a conple of daye more, then shall make a call on my city friends and retnrn to locate my ark, in good ehooting quarters if poseihle. I have not made my selection as to my location as yet. Duck feed ie better than laet eeason; more wild celery in placee. No feed of importance on the lower end of Sherman Ieland, except the extreme lower end of lakes, and that containa more or lees good, small, gray duck feed and a emall quantity of wild celery, although the feed from Mayherry Slough to the upper end of Sherman is hetter than last season. However, there are few ducks to he seen anywhere here, as the fact ie evident that they have found snperior feed elsewhero, and I don't look or expect good ahooting can be had on the Lower Lake country for eome little time yet. Tbe shooting was crippled last year in many places hy superior feed being fonnd hy the wild duck, and I predict the samo resnlt for the preeent season. Mud hena may he eeen in numbers feeding bueily. I saw ten English enipe on July 29th; also twelve gray geese on Sept. 6th. I killed a fine pair of mallard on the 9th inst., on the lower end of Sherman Island. I shall call and see yon when I come down.

Wm. Ryan.

Antioch, Sept. 17, 1884.

The St. Leger Won by Lambkin—Scott Free Fails to Get a Place.

The Doncaster St. Leger, run on the 10th, was not reported by the Aseociated Press of thie Coast, probahly becanse the wires were too heavily charged with political matters. The following is the New York *World's* cahle report:

London, Sept. 10th.—The winning of the Doncaster St. Leger to-day by The Lambkin was in a measure quite a surpriee, as hut few eince hie easy defeat for the Grand Prix de Paris, hy Little Duck, believed that he possessed speed enongh to get away from Scott Free or Snperha. Matthew Dawson, however, eent him from Newmarket in fine condition, and, elthough he was deprived of the services of Archer, who rode him hoth at Sandowu and Paris, he had Watts np, who rode the winner (Ossian) last year. Ae usnal, the hetting was heavy, the closing pricee averaging as follows: 7 to 2 against Scott Free, 5 to 1 against Snperha, 6 to 1 ageins Sir Renhen, 7 to 1 against Harvester, 8 to 1 against The Lamhkin, 15 to against Queen Adelaide, 20 to 1 each againet Camhnsmore and Cormeille, 40 to 1 each against Hermitage and Sandiway, and 100 to 1 each against Royel Fern, Crim Tartar and Doncaster Cup.

The conditions and starters were as follows:

The 109 th renewal of the St. Leger Stakes, for three-year-olds, at £25 each, play or pay, the owner of ths second to receive £200, and of the third £100 out of the stakes; colts to carry 126 lbs; fillies, 123 lbs: old course, about one mils, six furlongs and 132 yards; closed with 185 subscribers.

Mr. R. C. Vyner's h c The Lamhkin, hy Camballo, dam Mint Sauce, 126 lbs........Watts 1
Duke of Wsstminister's ch f, Sandiway, by Doncaster, dam Clemence, 123 lbs........Barrett 2
Mr. R. Peck's h f Snperha, hy Sterling, dam Highland Fling, 123 lbs........Wood 3
Mr. J. Foy's hr c Scot Free, hy Macgregor, dam Cellhacy, 126 lbs........Osborne 0
Lord Mannsrs' ch c Sir Reuben, hy Doncaster, dam Bells Agnes, 126 lbs........Cannon 0
Sir J. Willonghhy's hr c Harvester, hy Sterling, dam Wheat Ear, 126 lbs........Loates 0
Sir J. Willonghhy's ch f Qneen Adelaide, by Hermit, dam Adelaids, 123 lbs........Martin 0
W. J. Leigh's ch c Cormeille, by Macgregor, dam Narcisse, 126 lbs........Giles 0
Dnke of Westminister's h c Camhusmore, hy Doncastsr, dam Strathfleet 126 lbs........Archer 0
C. J. Lsfevre's h c Hermitags, hy Hermit, dam Doll Tearsheet, 126 lbs........Wehb 0
J. H. Honldsworih's hr c Royal Fern, hy Springfield, dam Wood Anemone, 126 lbs........Lemairs 0
M. T. Green's ch c Grim Tartar, hy Camballo, dam Memoria, 126 lbs........Snowden 0
Mr. E. Bird's h or hr c Doncaster Cup, hy Doncaster, dam Crucihle, 126 lbs........Goater 0

The Lamhkin was bred hy the late Mr. H. F. Clare Vyner and is the property of hie hrother, R. C. Vyner, and on the occasion of his dehut at Doncaster just a year ago, when he started the fevorite over the field for the Rons Plate, three-qnarters of a mile straight, not a few of the Newmsrket divisions present freely proclaimed him the wiuner of the "next Selenger." Their confidence he well snstained, for although his career hss not heen altogether snccessfnl, he has done well. As to the Rons Plate he won that very easily, hut for the Chesterfield Nnrsery Handicap at Derhy he was uplaced with 117 ponnds in a field of twenty-one. As a three-year-old he was first seen iu the City and Snhurhan, when with 84 ponnds he was heaten way off. But on the next day at Saudown Park he won the Esher Stakes at a mile with Fred Archer np and carrying 119 ponnds. This wss a performance considered so good that Matthew Dawson was at once instructed to give him a preparation for the Grand Prix de Parie, and Archer was specially retained to ride him, hnt Little Duck, with Tom Cannon in the saddle, proved the hetter and Mr. Vyner's horse was second, five lengths away. The Lamhkin was next seen dnring the Jnly meeting at Newmarket, when he won the Snmmer Cnp over the Ronnd Conrse (3 miles, 4 fnrlongs and 139 yards), carrying 103 ponnds, heating My Lnd hy ten lengths at 99 pounds. Those controlling Corrie Roy expected to get an easy gallop for the Summer Cnp, hut when they discovered that Mr. Vyner really meant to start The Lamhkin they declined the contest. That was the lsst race the colt rau until he won the St. Leger as ahove. In hreeding he has all the qnalifications for a Leger winner, heing specially hred to stay, although hie sire — Camhallo, by Camhuscan — never did anything hut win the 2,000 Guineas for Mr. H. C. Vyner in 1875. On the dam's side, Mint Sauce is by Liddington out of Lamh Hill, hy Voltiguer, her grandson heing hy Touchstone. The Lamhkin'e snccess as ahove will naturally hring him forward for the Cesarewitch, for which he was handicapped at 110 ponnde hut for which he will now have to carry 116 ponnds, while for the Cambridgeshire his weight will he raised from 116 ponnds to 122 pounds.

The running of the Duke of Westminster's Sandiway into second plece must also have heen a hig surprise, for, although hy Doncaster, ehe has always heen looked npon as a trifle soft, notwithstanding that she won the Coronation Stakee at Ascot and the Nassan Stakes at Goodwood, while the defeat of Superha muet have heen a hig disappointment.

Large French Pools.

The largest amount ever won in a French mntnel pool of $5 each was won on Nickajack, bay gelding (4), hy Rogers, dam Capitola, by imp. Alhion, when he won the Free Handicap Sweepetakee, one and one-eighth miles, at Jerome Park, Oct. 12, 1872, defeating Fanchou, Elsie and six othere in 1:59¼. Nickajack carried only 75 lbs. Freuch mutuels paid, $1,178 each. Tho next largest was at Saratoga, July 17, 1882, on Wapakonita, hay colt (3), hy War Dance, dam Miss Grey, hy Revill, when he won, three-quarters of a mile, defeating Lutestring, Morgan Spy and nine others. Time, 1:17. French mutuele paid, $1,080.80 each. The third largest wae on Mr. J. J. Bovins' Hattio F., chestnut mare (6), by imp. Leamington, dam Bonnie Doou, by imp. Balrownie, at Baltimore, Md., May 21, 1879. Hattio F., 109 lbs., won the Rancocas Handicap, ono and one-eighth miles, defeating Ferida, Buehwhacker end nine others in 2:00. Track heavy. French mutuels paid, $648.85 for each $5 invested. Hattie F. was a great mare that day, ae sho demonstrated by winning over such an excellent field by two lengths. Mr. Bevina thought eo well of his mare that ho backed her to win little leee than $10,000. It was a hig day for Mr. Bevins.

Roy S. Clnke, h c (4), hy Bullion, dam Lida Gaines, by War Dance, won the Twin City Handicap Sweepstakes, at Brighton Beach, on the 8th inst., defeating Ferg Kyle, Lutestring, Gleaner, Checkmate and five others in 2:09¼. Cluke only carried 80 lhs., and hae performed so poorly that no one thonght he had a ghost of a chanco. Ho got away well, however, and waa never headed. The pace was terrific; the first half-mile waa rnn in 47 seconds—the mile in 1:4[illegible]. Freuch mntuel pools paid, $622.75 for each $5 in[illegible]. This is the fourth largest paying mntnel pool ev[illegible] *Turf, Field and Farm.*

HERD AND SWINE.

Milking Qualities of the Black Polls.

I see by recent correspondence that the Polled Aberdeens are being somewhat summarily declared no milkers—to be indeed outside the narrow cordon of dairy breeds. It has certainly, as is pretty well known, been to the attainment of an undisputed pre-eminence in the production of the most juicy, most finely mixed and most richly flavored beefiness—the entire accomplishment of which has made these cattle, to a large and constantly increasing number of admirers, the *beau ideal* of beauty, symmetry and quality—that "improvement" has been so energetically directed. To that attainment has been surrendered the milking property. A milking fame they had, and a very high one we claim for them. The property is inherent if it does seem latent. It was the foundation of improvement towards the beef supremacy. It is still the foundation of its proclivity to precocious maturity. It has been this struggle towards the attainment of this one pre-eminence that has succeeded. It was not, it may be faithfully said, the preference of the improvers. It was not, it is an historical fact, the sole property of the unimproved stocks. The beef precocity apparently proved to those who were best qualified to discover and take advantage of it, the quickest, easiest and surest means of profit. The two properties were there, the inducement to the exertion of improvement was the largest gain. That was soon decided, and the decision proved a revolution in the character of the agriculture of those districts wherein these polled had origin. The people of these particular districts have always been famed for their shrewd aptness in regard to the main chance. They had the insight to see that, in their locality, meet and beef would pay them better than milk and butter. The dairy interest was wrecked and beef was king.

The race we are commentiug on is the only polled race of remote antiquity in Scotland. It partook thus of the milking frame of the other ancient polled races in Britain, which are supposed to have been the original cattle. A noted contributed to the London *Agricultural Gazette* describes these ancient polled natives (which he believes also to have been white) as heiug deep milkers. Now any one who has consulted Youatt and the others authorities from which he compiled his work, must have become speedily convinced that the claim we make is no myth. The old natives were pre-eminently famous as dairy stock. They were, in fact, recognized as superior to the Ayrshire in quantity, and as unsurpassed in quality. The famous agricultural exponent, Sir John Sinclair, sent into Aberdeenshire to procure specimens to go into his native Caithness to free the dairy. The dairy interest in Aberdeenshire and the associated counties had been of vast and growing interest. Mr. Alex. Ramsay, of Banff, in his "History of the Highland and Agricultural Society," and in other places, has shown this conclusively. My uncle informed me that he remembered some of the most eminent English salesmen, who attended the big fairs of those olden times, used to pick out a few of the most beautiful, sleeky, sealy-skinued, white-uddered cows (what choice specimens they must have been!) to be "villa" milk and butter machines for their friends in the London suburbs. Charles Stevenson, the first editor of the *North British Agriculturist*, also knew these antique polls to be quite celebrated in the milky way. He also declared them, from personal test, equal to the Ayrshire in quantity and superior in quality. In an article requested from me by the editor of the *Agricultural Gazette*, entitled "What is a Polled Aberdeen?" I gave facts to prove my claims. I quoted data, which I had obtained in an old agriculturel periodical, the *Scottish Farmer*, published in Aberdeen, of the yields of milk from the prize cows of the late Robert Walker's herd at Portlethen (still maintained by his son, I. G. Walker, of Aberdeen). I have not that article by me, but it is referred to. The late Lord Airlie, too, we therein showed, was a convert to the faith. He, in fact, was known to have discarded the favored "red, white and roan," for the now "royal blacks." He was a dairyman, and made the milk vein his peculiar test. Often his judgment was rather discounted for preferring the milky features to the beefy. But he persisted, and had entire satisfaction in producing a dairy and a beef herd out of one and the same materiel. His published dairy records and his special show-yard successes eloquently assert his accurate judgment. Mr. Geo. Wilken, I understand, is also collecting facts in regard to dairy records; and they will, like his success in the show yard, be emphatic. I have owned an old cow purchased from Mr. Stevenson, Blairshinnock, which is such a suckling wonder that she must have been in her more heyday period a milking treasure, and makes me regret I did not own her earlier. Were it not for her somewhat marked evidences of age, I would be inclined to pit her against any milky-breed individual agoing.

Then as to the quality—that is acknowledged to be of the richest. John Thornton once described to me the cream of a sample Short-horn. This cream was so thick that it would float a penny piece if placed on the surface. This I used to regard as the acme of creameries, and I used to retail the item of the great John to my farmer friends. At last it was totally eclipsed by the experience of a small farmer, who, on hearing the above, burst out: "Ach! that's *naething;* I hae a cowie, ay, she's bit a cowie, hit I can *fling* an *aul'* penny-piece on the reem (cream) an' it'll swim (swim) en' no sink!" What he stated was afterwards thoroughly substantiated. The Breton cow has always been regarded, in the best informed circles, as the richest butter producer. Baron de Fontenoy, who made a special study of Scotch cattle, declared the milk of the Aberdeene to be equal, if not superior, to the Bretous—the cattle of his native country.

Among the numberless class of smaller farmers in the localities where the purest descendents of the original antique race are still to be found in robust prolificuess, the cow is more regarded as a milk producer. The good wives have to depend on the yield of their cows to defray household expenses and meet incidental wants. These cows are as fine a looking and proving dairy-beef kind as any breeder of a favorite stock would desire.

These facts, drawn from undoubted history, authority, and the common incidents of every-day life, ought to prove that the milking property and faculty is not to be denied the polled cattle (*i. e.* Aberdeen-Angus), and is not to be written aside by an inadvertent ignorance. It is likely that the grand beefing propensities of this favorite race will probably always and more generally commend themselves to breeders who pride themselves on having animals of the most perfect symmetry and beauty. But the inherent milking property is still strong. It is like the water that comes in a favored spot that has not far to be dug for. To those whom the comeliness of our blacks captivate, and who desire milk capability, it may be had. American milkmen should remember that there has been no "call for" any special dual propensities farther than has been indicated above, among the old country polled men.—*R. C. Auld.*

Value of Observation.

A clear perception of facts is often of great value, even when no immediate application is to be made of the observation. It is said that the forcible ejection of steem from the spout of a tea-kettle led to the invention of the steam engine. There are facts constantly occurring before the eyes of farmers that, if noted, would be of great service in their future emergencies. But they do not seem to make much impression unless needed for instant use. They do not often store up for future use experiments which they have made, or seen made; they seldom reason from one fact to another of kindred nature. A neighbor, who had concluded to make butter in Winter as well as Summer, and had half of his cows come in in October and November, found, after his Fall cows came in, and the cream from the fresh milk came to the churn, the butter would come very quick, but he did not get more than half of the butter he expected from the cream.

We said to him: "You probably only get the butter from the cream of the fresh cows, but you ought to know what remedy to apply, from your experiment of last year, in heating the milk of your farrow cows, to make it churn quicker. If you heat the milk of your cows that have given milk the longest to 130 degrees, the cream will all churn alike, and you will get all the butter." Well, he had not thought of that, but now he believed it would help him; and, on test, it doubled his amount of butter, as the amount of milk from the fresh cows was about the same as from those long in milk.

An event occurred with our tenant last Winter that well illustrates the value of an experiment which we tried some years ago. We had some half-dozen cows that had been long in milk, and their cream was very difficult to churn to butter, and we fed them turnips in hope that it would remedy this, and it proved to have a modifying effect but not quite satisfactory. We then tried heating the fresh milk, for the purpose of improving the cream in churning. This succeeded perfectly; and, besides this, we learned another important fact—that heating milk to 130 degrees wholly dissipated the flavor of turnips. We afterwards found that heating dissipated the flavor of cabbage and tomatoes, and we formed the opinion that it would probably dissipate the flavor of leeks and other bad flavors.

Last year our tenant put fifty tons of green clover into the silo without running it through a cutter, and when opened, in December, for feeding to milch cows, it was found to be in good order. But after the first section was cut down, it was found that the air would penetrate the edge of this uncut clover, and cause it to mould. Still the cows were very fond of it, but the mould tainted the milk and butter made from it. The tenant came to us in great trouble, and said all this good clover would be lost, as the value of the butter was ruined by the taint. We said to him, as he had heated milk often, he should know what would dissipate this taint in the milk. He replied that heating old milk would make the cream rise and churn quicker, but he did not know it would take out taint. He found, however, that heating the new milk to 130 degrees dissipated the taint wholly, and made butter entirely satisfactory to very particular customers. This fact, he said, was worth $150 to him. Had this clover been run through the cutter, it would have packed so solid that the air could not penetrate to cause mould. The farmer's eyes should be open, and his mind receptive.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Points for the Dairy.

1. In making butter, good, sound, wholesome food is indispensable. To make a good article from poor material is as impossible in dairying as in any manufacturing industry.

2. In making cheese, the full heat in scalding should be reached very gradually. To suddenly heat a cube of curd is to contract the pores so that the whey and gas of the interior are not fully liberated, and going into the cheese cause bad effects.

3. Excessive acidity in cream before churning causes a partial separation of the butter fats, and the acid also develops glycerine from one of the oils composing these fats. Souring cream does not add to the quality of butter; it simply creates a stronger flavor, in contrast to the delicate flavor of unsoured cream, which is the true flavor of aroma.

4. Natural vegetable acids do not harm milk, but the artificial acid of fermenting food introduces an element into the consumption that it is not possible for nature to neutralize, and hence affects the milk. The amount of ferment may be small and do little injury, but if carried beyond a certain point will have a deleterious effect, which experiment, time and again, has demonstrated.

5. Butter should always be churned several degrees colder in Summer than in Winter. The reason is that the caseinous matter of milk more readily attaches itself to the butter globules in Summer than in Winter, and that this adhesion can best be prevented by a cooler temperature of the cream when churning is a fact.

6. Sudden changes in the color of butter, unless caused by sudden changes in food, say from oat and corn meal to bran of poor quality, or rye meal, is caused by churning too warm and loading the butter with casein. Soft and white butter are both due to one cause—too highly charged with the solid matter of buttermilk.

7. Butter is a very difficult article to keep, unless a very low, uniform temperature can be secured. Where butter is needed for long keeping, the best way is to make in small and somewhat oblong rolls; wrap closely in well brine-washed muslin cloths, and immerse them in brine made from boiled water. These should be kept beneath the surface so that the air will not get to them. A small quantity can thus be had at any time.

8. Crocks of butter to be kept for several months should never be placed upon the cellar bottom. This causes two degrees of temperature in the crock, which will be at the expense of the quality of the butter near the top. The crocks will keep their contents far better if placed at least a foot from the cellar bottom, upon a bench, and a thick woolen cloth thrown over it.

9. Guess-work about cheese and butter making should never be tolerated. It is impossible to guess, with the finger, within eight or ten degrees of the actual temperature of a churning of cream; besides, it is always some trouble to wash the finger before testing the cream. Four or five degrees, even, make all the difference between good and poor butter.

10. Washing butter with brine has two effects. If the fine-grained butter is allowed to stand for some time in the brine the latter will, by the natural laws of gravity, cause the solid or cheesy matter in buttermilk to assume a lower strata, and can thus be drawn out from under the butter. The added water has also an affinity for the sugar of milk, and takes it with it when drawn off. The brine also causes a slight contraction of the butter globules, which causes increased firmness.

Ripening Grass-Fed Pigs in Fall.

Pigs that have had abundance of grass through the Summer, with little other feed, should, in September, be fed moderately upon grain, so as to ripen the grass-made growth during the mild Fall weather. It is well known that the growth made by grass upon cattle or pigs is more sappy, or contains more water, than that made from grain, and, when these grass cattle or hogs are fed upon grain, they do not gain in weight for a short time, because the grain produces fat, to take the place of the redundant water. This may be considered as ripening up the growth made on grass. When the pigs are fed a small amount of grain with pasture, the flesh is solider and less watery. The effect of turning a fat hog or steer to grass in Spring, is just the opposite; the solid flesh is soon permeated with a larger proportion of water, which adds considerably to the weight, but very little to the value, as the pig will dress away the principal part of this additional weight put on by the grass. This effect must be calculated upon, and it should be known that the first grain fed in Fall will be used to ripen up the Summer growth, without adding to the weight; yet it adds to the value of the carcass as much as any like amount of grain fed afterwards.

The grass is none the less valuable in the growth of young pigs, because the growth takes on this condition. The food is all utilized to the best advantage, and produces a profit both in health and growth. The addition to the weight is often very rapid, and then when grain is added to the grass the feeder is disappointed because it does not increase the growth rapidly; he quite misunderstands the philosophy of the case. This is the true reason for the different reports made by those who pasture pigs, feeding some grain, and those who pasture without grain. It has led to the opinion that grain was thrown away on pigs at pasture. But, from our point of view, it will be seen that the grass and the grain are each doing duty for their whole value in the growth of the pigs. And it is better that grain should be fed in small quantity with pasture, and then the growth will be ripened as fast as put on.

We think pige pastured through the Summer should be well fed in Fall, so as not only to ripen up the Summer growth, but to add to it largely before the cold season. It is getting to be generally believed that pigs are most profitable when ripened and sold at ten months; that when well fed they may be brought to three hundred pounds weight at three hundred days old, and all that is put on beyond that is produced at a loss—that is that pigs farrowed March 1st should be ready for sale January 1st. This requires good feeding from the first to the last. But this weight can be produced upon pasture and eighteen bushels of corn; and when twenty dollars can be realized for the pig the transaction should be profitable. It would be better and often cheaper to feed some middlings with the corn. But if the pasture was good the corn would not injure the pigs, although the mildings or ships would be healthier, as part of the food, especially when the pigs were very young or just weaned. If the best profit is to be realized the pigs must be pushed judiciously every day of their lives—and this gross diet will make it safe to do this.—*Live Stock Journal.*

A Big Cattle Scheme.

Lieut. Fred Schwatka, U. S. A., has resigned his commission for the reason, as intimated, that he was about to enter "foreign service." This latter supposed intent of the Lieutenant is pertinent with the anecdote relating to a young lady who complained to an acquaintance about the detrimental gossip of some of her neighbors. She exclaimed: "Why, they even say I've nine beaus!" The visitor remarked soothingly: "I never believe more than half I hear." So in respect to the Lieutenant—he is not intending to embark in a change of flag, but he is about to enter the Scotch service in this wise: Last year he was deported by the Government to lead an expedition up the Yukon River in Northwestern Alaska, to explore its channel, resources, etc. He crossed to the river 1,200 miles above its mouth and descended to the sea, making accurate record, in full compliance with his instructions, but in the meantime he attended to a little side show of his own. In addition to what he was specially instructed to examine and report upon in the Alentian Islands group, he discovered and mapped out the central channel of the noted Japan current and its thermal effect upon the temperature of the several islands in its track.

These islands are said to aggregate about two thousand square miles, with a perennial climate of about 60 degrees Fahr. the entire year, and covered with grasses and verdure adapted for indefinite grazing, and having no parallel on the planet for stock ranges. On the Lieutenant's return from the Yukon expedition he stopped in Portland and entered into confidential terms with "Scotch" Reid in respect to gobbling those perennial islands for cattle ranches, to be conducted under the auspices of a corporation to be organized in Scotland with "slathers" of capital to back the enterprise.

Lieut. Schwatka is to take special superintendence of the business there, with a due ratio of non-assessable stock, of course; and at the next session of Congress (*Deo Volente*) we may expect to see Schwatka's Yukon report placed before that body in "ship shape and British fashion," with maps, charts, etc., minus the Aleutian Islands in the Japan current, to be probably supplemented by a modest little bill to "civilize" a part of the Aleutian group by a long lease similar to that conferred upon Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., for fur-sealing privileges in the Ounalaska region. If this programme is carried into due effect, Schwatke, in lieu of being rated a mere lieutenant, will be *de facto* the Major-General "cow boy" of the world.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

A chronic form of indigestion, or a kind of dyspepsia, sometimes attacks horses, and greatly impairs their strength and reduces their condition. A horse affected by it either has little appetite or a very irregular one; he passes a large portion of the materials of his food in an unassimilated condition, or not in a very different one from that in which they are eaten; and, in the advanced stages of his illness he has a dry and staring coat, and exhibits the peculier appearance of being hide-bound. The immediate causes of these symptoms are some morbid change in the stomach, some imperfection of its secretione, or the pressure in it of some improper and disturbing matter; and the originating cause may be a filthy, ill-ventilated stable, the use of musty hay or grain, the continued use of catch-penny nostrums, the heating of the body with too much clothing, the presence of intestinal worms, or any one or more of a hundred other unhealthy influences. The cure, like that of dyspepsia in the human subject, is determined by the nature of the cause, and must be such as to bring the digestive system under a totally different set of in-

finencss from thoss which bave accompanied the diseass. If worms bs present, anthslmintics must bs givsn; if the organic powers of ths stomech bs diminished, tonice must bs givsu; if good air, propsr exerciss, and sufficient grooming bavs bsen wanting, these requisites of hsalth must bs supplisd; and, in any svsnt good, restorative food of a diffsrsnt kind from what ths animal has besn recently accustomed to, must bs supplied.

Feeding Colts.

Early maturity for swins and cattls has been advised as to ths best ferm practice for tbe lergest rstnrn in pork and beef. Bnt thers is a diffsrence, es tbe *Home Farm* reminds us, bstwesn ths objects in view in raising pigs and horses. In the ons case wsight alone is wanted, and fat-forming foods (ths cbisf of which is corn) ars ussd. In ths other it is muscls tbat is wanted, end about tbe poorest food that cen bs given a young colt is corn. Of course you can, with corn, sbovs it forward and make astonishing weights and possibly sell at a big prics; bnt let this practice becoms universal, as it threatens to be, and the people who uss horses will soon rsfnss your stock at any price. Cattle end hogs are bought for fat, horses for mnscls. Ths diffsrencs is es wids as it can possibly be.

There must bs diffsrsnt fesd and diffsrsnt treatmsnt. What the colt wants is plenty of exsrciss, a clsan place to sleep, shelter from the bitter storms, plsnty of good gress of different varisties, good, clean hay without dust, and good, sound oats. Colts raised in this way will not look so wsll nor win as many prsmiums, nor ssll to fools for as much money, but tbey will beve sonud limbs and eyes, grsat sndurancs and wsight, spesd enough for their various purposes, and they will last.

A Missonri correspondsnt of ths Mark Lane, London, *Express*, writing on tbe subject of draft horses for Amsrica, says: Let all work horses be tested for work, at work, as shrewdly and diligently as fast horses are tested for speed, at speed, and ths desired results would at ones bs producsd. No man thinks of bringing a fat, green, pampered horse npon tbe race conrse; and no man wonld bring a racehorse into a draft-borse coutest equally severe. For centuries, prizes bave been offered and rigid tests applied, to show the speed of horses, and the results are manifest. Now, let eqnally severe and trying tests, backed by ample pursss, be applied to the etrength of horses, and the results will be invaluable. In selecting horses to travel for district premiums, if those otherwise eligible were tested as to what they could do, they would be ehown with solid flesh and developed muscles, and in firm health. Horses fit only for soap grease would be kept away; horses of bone and muscle, pluck and prowess, would be brougbt to the front, made known and patronized, greatly to the benefit of all who raise or use theee noble animale.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribvne* is the author of the following sensible paragraph: Farmers go into the stable in the morning and the *pungent odor* makes them sneeze, bnt they never think of preventing it. Some horses are so eaturated with this smell from urine dried in their skin as to be smelled from quite a distance on the road. Men carefully protect their carriages from this odor lest the varnish should be spoiled, but never think how much more sensitive are the nostrile, eyee and lungs of the horses. And when these animals bave the "pinkeye," a disease of all these organs, and often caused by this overpowering, fifthy and puugent atmosphere, they think they are badly used by fate. It would be all stopped if the stable floor were drenched with a few pails of water and brushed with a street-sweeper's broom, and now and then thickly dusted with plaster. Moreover, the legs and bellies of the horses would be much the better for a washing at least every other day.

Wbile the whip seems indispeusable in the handling and working of some horses, there is no question in regard to its misnse in many cases, and the greatest trouble about having one of these instrumeuts of torture too convenieut is that it is generally nsed when the use of it is least needed. Unfortnnately the handling of horsss is done often by a class of men who have less seuse and judgment and sense of propriety than the horses themselves. Such men, on the least provocation, are ready at ouce to take out their spite and revenge on whatever comes handiest, which is generally the poor horses in their charge. Were whips always in proper hande the charges of cruelty laid upon this seemingly necessary implement would not be so great nor so grevious.

A correspondent of an exchange thus relates his experience with heaves: My brother-in-law had a horse that had the heaves so bad that he thought it could not live. A friend said to him, take a quart of new milk, stir into it a teaspoonfnl of aqna fortis; this will thicken the milk; etir this into the oate. Give it each noon for three days, then etop three days, then repeat. This will effectually cure the heaves. He tried it, kept his horse at work what it could during the time he gave it. Soon no trace of the heaves could be detected.

The man who goss to Sheepshead Bay with a return ticket paid for, a eilver dollar in his pocket to settle for a modest dinner at the beach, and a five-dollar bill to invest on the racee, sees great posibilities rise before him. He came home dead broke on Saturday, and to drive off a fit of the blnee sat down and figured it thus after he had pondered over the winuers marked on his score card: Miss Woodford $5, wins $3. Invest $8 on Eachus at 4 to 1, $32, or with iuvestment back, $40, which on All-Hands-Round, at 10 to 1, yields $440, including investment. Put thie on Drake Carter at 3 to 1 and win, with investmsnt back, $1,760. Enlogy 8 to 1 ewells the capital to $15,840. And now we begin to paralyze the bookmakers. Riek the whole sum on Jack of Hearts at 6 to 1, and we cash tickets to the tune of $110,520. Iuvest this on Charlemangne at 4 to 1 end we rake down, includiug the investment, $554,400. This is better than heing cashier of a bank. If nothing goee wrong, if no miscalculation is made, we can enjoy the little fortune without securing lodgings in Canada. Great indeed are the possible wiunings in a day's racing at Sheepshead Bay, but for some reason the bookmakers continue to flourish wbile the fellows who scrape five or ten dollars together in the morning are kept on the auxious seat.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

M. T. Grattan's stallion Herod last week trotted the Rochester, Minn., track in 2:24½, beating Von Arnim's time of last year, the fastest ever made on the track, by a quarter of a second. Herod is 18 years old.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Champion Three-Year-Olde of the Year—Great Racing at Sheepehead Bay—The Twin City Handicap—General Gossip—Newe, Etc.

Ths conviction grows afresh that ths thres-year-olds of 1884, sspecially the stake winners, ers an ordinary lot, lecking in class, and possessing none of the distinguishing characteristics of Harry Bassett, Tom Bowling, Spriughok, Speudthrift, Falsetto, Luks Blackburn, Hindoo, and other famous colts of the last dscede. Teke the cass of Palinurus, for instancs. This thres-yeer-old wins the Foxhall Stakes at Saratoga end ruus a creditable sscond in tbs Keuner to Powhatan, but fails to bsat a lot of secoud class horses at Brighton. Tbe son of Glsnelg and Crownlst may, howevsr, bave redeemsd himself somswhet in tbe Ssptembsr Stakes, ran to-day (Thursday) at Sbeepsbead Bay. Trns, tbs Mimi colt and Rataplen have eacb performed well at timss, but nsithsr comes np to a first-class standard es yet. Panique has dsgeneratsd sadly; Knight of Ellsrslie's ailments bave again placed him on the sbelf; St. Saviour will not be seen on the turf agein in 1884; Rencocas doss not possess a good one in its lot; Islip ditto among its colts, though Lonisstte is fest lifting herself to the top of the filly class; Himaleya, the Preakness cbampion, still strugglss against bis nnlucky destiny; Fallen Leaf, ths Western wonder, will not stand training again, and General Harding, thought to hs ths best of tbs Great Toms, is at home apparently over short courses only. Powhetan bid feir to taks up ths battls where bis stable-compenion Loftin left off, hut he is not likely to run East this Fall, unless et Baltimore, whsre he is sngaged in the Dixis and Breckenridge.

Aud so ths list might be prolonged indefinitely, winding up with tbe same unsatisfactory conclusions noted abovs. As the matter now stands, ths best of ths colts are the Mimi colt, Rataplan, and Powhatan, with Duchess, Louisette, and Modesty tbs foremost of fhe opposite ssx.

Tbat Sheepheed Bay will contribnts its part toward settling the status of several of these wonld-be champions is csrtain, and at present the most highly esteemed three-yeer-olds outside of the stake contestants are Swiney, by Ten Broeck, and Tom Martin, by Longfellow. The ease with which these two colts won their respective bandicaps on Tuesday, even at tbe light imposts carried by eacb, stamp them es worthy antagonists for even some of tbeir more pretentious opponents of a similar age.

Swiney won his race so easily, and with so much evident reserve power, that be is evidently one of the best Ten Broecks of his age, not excepting even Bob Cook or Woodward. True, old Monitor is in the sers and yellow leaf, and Kosciusko, he of the unpronounceable (to many) name, was giving Swiney 11 pounds, but he beat Kosciusko more than that difference, cleverly.

As regards the Twin City victor, be is a phenomenon, for when size and general appearance ie considered, no one would at first glance take bim for a racehorse. At two years old he was so small that be never faced the starter, a fortunate contingency, probably, in view of his recently-developed merit. Tom Martin, if he had been hammered away at in his younger days, might never have credited his owner with any special honors, let alone so valuable and important a contest as the Twin City Handicap. He is now, to all outward appearances, sound in wind and limb, and tbough perhaps not of size and class enough to show to advantage over longer courses and with heavier weights, is bound to be a useful hread winner to Mr. P. C. Fox.

Viewed now, calmly and dispassionately after the turmoil and excitement of the race is over, the late struggle for the Twin City prize presented many incidents of interest to racegoers. Leaving out whet Aranza might have done had she got off with the others, there is little doubt that the best animal, at the weight, was the victor, Tom Martin. And yet had Jack of Hearts and several others that we can mention, experienced the same good luck as did Martin and Ferg Kyls, of beiug always well in front from start to finish, the victor would have had to run faster to beat them. Jack of Hearts' trainer did not quite like his charge's condition prior to the race—so much so that he left it optional with Hayward as to whether Mr. Appleby should hack Kinglike or Jack of Hearte, but finally supported the latter. Beginning the lest half-mile, Jack of Hearts made his run for the front, only to he closed in upon by Checkmate and Miss Brewster, wbo were in front of him. Tbe time lost here by the interference did not help him auy, and was fatal to his chances, which were good, as shown by his bold bid at tbe finish. Plunger was knocked to his knees on the backstretch when in the front rank, and cut, though not very badly. Gen. Monroe went off very slowly in the rear divieion, aud his forward position at the eud shows what he might have done had he got away well and under full headway. Bleylock rode him very carefully and judiciously to get him where he wes at the finish, for had he hustled or hurried him in the first furlong he would have been beaten much worse than he was. Ferg Kyle was kicked so hard by Jack of Hearts at the post, that the blow was plainly audible in the innsr field. Jack of Hearts' faculty for disahliug, if possible, his chief antagonists seeme to be uppermost with him, for he tried to make a meal of War Eagle last Spriug, in the Suburhan start. As War Eagle only heat him a head on that occasion, and Ferg Kyye two heads on this one, Jack of Hearts is a better judge of his most-to-be-feared antagonists thau many men are. Ferg Kyle, Kinglike, and Gleaner appeared light and too finely drawn, as far as looke go. Tho last-named, who has earned the *sobriquet* of "Chang," lookod "ragged" to an sxtrems, hut for a mile he ran well. Ferg Kyle's reported trials, his prolonged preliminary, more so than any of the other contestants, and his hard knocks at the hoofs of little Jack, may bave militated againet him, as certain it is his party were very confident of his ahility to win, and he is likely to very nearly capture the renewal at Brighton on Monday next. Checkmate ran much hetter thau he has done this year. At the begining of the last quarter he was right in the front rank.

Therefore, the renewal of the Twin City at Brighton Beach on Mondey is likely to be a great contest. The twenty entries, handicappsd in the same weights as they were allotted in the Sbeepshead Bay race, are reduced to nineteen by the disqualification of the winner, Tom Martin, according to the conditions of the stake. Ferg Kyle will also have 5 lbs. more, making his weight 108 lbs., also one of the conditions. With the light of recent evsnts before us, we think tho horses liable to be moet dangerous on Monday next are Ferg Kyle, 108; Fond du Lac, 106; Gleaner, 108; Monroe, 107; Checkmate, 112; and Farewell, 80. Miss Woodford may or may not start, bnt Monroe is very likely to, and to take a deal of beating, in epite of his weight. If, however, Ferg Kyle retains his preeent form, he ie certain to beat more than will beat him.

Our Suburban dreamer wae again in the visions of futurity tbs nigbt bsfore the Twin City. He saw (in his mind) the rece run from an elsvation, at a distance which was against bis making out ths colors plainly. All he conld distinguish wes tbat a dark jeckst won. As ths Withsrs, Baldwin, Appleby, and Fox colors all answer to this description, tbe solution of tbs probable winner was as much "in the dark" after his drsam as befors, and none to whom bs rslated his vision backed ths winner, most of them to a mau bsing on Kinglike. Yours, PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1884.

Queer Namee for Trottere.

Tho subject of turf nomenclature is ons that has attractsd the attention of literary people who "go racing" over since ths sport was first introduced, and in England end some other European countries a successful effort has been made to compel et least some littls ettempt at fitness among those who have ths naming of animels that are to take pert in public coutests, one result of this being that e few ysars ago when an otherwiss estimable gentlemsn sntered a horse under ths nams of Tommy-Up-a-Pear-Tres bs was attacked so savagsly in the public prints as to he only too willing to maks a changs wbich common sense imperatively demanded, and tbereaftsr the colt wes known by soms mors eupbonious if less striking titls. But in America not even an attempt at rsform in this direction hes besn made, and as a natural consequsnce ths trotting turf is overrun with animals whose names ars in the most sxcruciatingly bad taste A glance at ths Trotting Register will soon convince any doubter of ths truth of this assertion. Among thoss tbat coms nnder tbs first letter of tho alphahst ere Adam's Boy, Any Other Kate, All Spots, Archer's Orpban and Ace of Diamonds—Another Boy being probably so called because of a recent addition to ths family of his owner, eltbough why a man of ordinary sense should desire to celsbrate a domestic svsnt of eo interesting a character by bestowiug a curious nams upon a trotter is not clear. Baby Jumper was perhaps so called for a similer reason, hut tbs cause of Bloody Nathan's appellation will probahly forever remain in doubt. Bluffsr was no donbt owned by an unsuccessful poker player, and Bock Beer by a Teutonic gentleman who desired to immortalize his favorite beverage. Bony Ford may have been so designeted becanse of the emaciated appearance of his owner, but Briggity Dick is past sven a guess. Calamity is appropriate enough for a trotter, as many an owner has discovered to his cost, an I Can't Tell is not so far out of the way, especially if he had a near crose of thorougbblood, or was obliged to wear six-ounce toe-weights. Calico Jane never got a fast record, and Castles in the Air had not at latest accounts materialized sufficieutly to get a record of 2:40. Choptank Chief must have heeu prettier than his name, but Carbolic was never known to bite or perform any other action making him worthy of the title bestowed. Centennial Tom will not, it ie safe to say, be remembered at the next centennial, because his best efforts thue far have only resulted in his getting a record of 3:01. Columbus Navigator seems to tell the story fully, although a comma bstween the words would not have been inappropriate, and Coroner K., despite his gloomy name, went a pretty merry clip, as his record, 2:30¾, attests. Cranky Jake and Creeping Kitty should be hitched together, and if Cream Pitcher were put in the wagon behind them there would likely be some spilled milk. Dad comes ahead of Daniel the Prophet in the Register, and Don't Know very naturally follows them. Fenian Sister was doubtless the property of a Land Leaguer, and the man who named his mare Folly knew what he was about. Forbidden Fruit doesn't seem to have been touchsd, her record thus far being 2:38, and Fourth of July is still in tbe 2:40 class. Whether the owuer of Fun reelized his expectations is not known, but the man whose money was invested in Gay Deceiver had only bimself to blame if he backed her when she lost. Good Beer, Go Softly and Grab-all are not bad names in thsir way, hut Get There Eli savors strongly of the wild west. Hard Work, Heavy Boy and Homely Jim come just ahead of Honest Lawyer, the chances being that the last-named auimal was so-called in a spirit of delicate but none the less cutting satire. Humpy probahly humped herself to get there first at the finish of a close heat, and if she could have only beeu put in a rece with Hunky Dear, Hundred Dollar Note and Hydrophosphites, a large crowd wonld no doubt have been present. Ice Cream was mayhap the propsrty of some young man whose heet girl always had her appetite for the delicate mixtnre with ner; and right behind ber in the list come In and Ont, India Rubber Ben and Irishman's Danghter. Johnny Come Up is the only animal in the "J's" with a noticeable uame; Little Editor, Lovely B., Lucky Look and Lunky being prominent in the next letter of tbe alphabet. Theu we have Monument Girl, Mile End Boy, Mother Ann Lee and Mr. E., the last-named being just ahead of One-Eyed Riley, that historio character being immsdiatsly in advance of Peannts and Rate. Royal Mike and Scientific Maid are next noticed, Slouch Slow Come and Stubtoe being right ou their wheel, with Snnday Sam, Ten-Pin Johnny and Ugly Dutchman bringing up the rear.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

The Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire.

The *Racing Calendar* of the 28th ult. contaiue the weights for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire handicaps. Corrie Roy is, as expscted, the top weight in the formor at 129 pouuds, with Mr. Hammond's Florence second at 128 pounds, both of which will probably accept so as to prevent the weight having to be raised on the others, for Mr. Hammond's St. Gatien, one of the "dead heats" for the Derby, is third in the list at 122 pounds, which is two pouuds helow the limit. Thus if St. Simon ie ten pounds better thau St. Gatien, what the Messrs. Weatherby would have put on him had he heen entered for the Cesarewitch is a question that will cause considerable discnssion in the Englisb sporting press. Tbe next of the three-ysar-olds is Archiduc at 117 pounds, and the next are Scott-Free, the favorito for the St. Leger, and Harvestsr, the other dead-heater for the Derby, each at 114 pounds. The American-breds in the Cesarewitch are Mr. Stanford's Blue Grass at 113 pounds and Mr. Ahington's Sachem at 98 pounds. For the Cambridgeshire, Mr. Gerard's Sweetbread, Lord Arlington's Geheimniss and Lord Zetland's Prism are the top weights, each at 133 pounds, with Mr. Manton's Thebias and Clairvaux the next at 132 and 129 pounds, after which are Florouce and St. Gatieu at 127 pounde and 125 pounds, with the Duke of Westminster's Duke of Richmond held to he equal to St. Gatieu at 125 pounds, while Tonaus, the second for the Cambridgeshire last year, is the next at 124 pounds. Lower down the list ie Archiduc at 121 pounds, witb Harvester at 120 pounds, Scott-Free at 119 and Tho Lambkin at 116 pounds. Blue Grass is in at 115 pounds, with Bendigo, last year's winner, at 113 pounds, an increase of 19 pouuds: Late advices show that much dissatifaction existed about the Cesarewitch, while in the betting Scott-Free and Quicklime were equal favorites at 100 to 6 against with 20 to 1 offered each against Tl Lambkin and St. Gation.

ATHLETICS.

Amateur Athletic Association.

A meetiug of amateur athletes was held on Thursday evening of last week, at the rooms of the Olympic Club. It was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that the time had arrived when a Pacific Coast association of amateur athletes would be of incalculable benefit to the advancement of amateur athletic sports. All athletic clubs on the Coast are invited to seud two delegates to a meeting which is to be held in this city on the 10th of next month, when a permanent organization will be effected. Considering that this paper was the first to advocate the formation of an association, it is rather inexplicahle why a notice that a meeting was to he held wae not sent to this office. An explanation would not be out of place.

In conversation with a friend who has been abroad, says the writer of Brieflets iu the *Amateur Athlete*, we learned a few facts about Hntchens, the great English professional sprinter. In starting he stands almost straight on his mark, and never moves a mnscle till the report. Then he travels, no one knows how. He simply gets off and dusts in snch a manner that it is almost an impossibility to explain how he does it. He actually gets down on his hands and knees on the mark, and J. M. Cowie, the amateur champion, stands erect, ready for the start. At the signal Cowie runs as fast as he can; Hutchens jumps up, runs after him, and catches him in 100 yards. It is said he does the same with Meyers. The latter runs 122½ yards in 11⅞ which is ahout 12¾ for 131½ yards. Hutchens knocks half a second off of that. Hie 300 yards in 30 seconds is something phenomenal. It is said he can run a quarter in 47, but that is making a desperate attempt to get into the responsibility without doing it. If correct, the greatest piece of sprint running ever accomplished in the world was done in England, by W. Johnson, the professioual 20 years ago, when he ran 130 yards in 12⅛ seconds.

A few hints to young athletes: Do not drink any more liqnid than you can help; do not eat too much meat; beans, potatoes, hominy and oatmeal are excellent, except on the day of race, the two former mnst be avoided as they generate gas in the stomach; do not weakeu yourself by too hard work thie hot weather; walkers should wear a blinder for the eyes if the snn is glaring, also distance rnnners; cold tea is an excelleut article for queuching the thirst; if taken without milk it is better eo; the more yon drink the more you will sweat; but do not go to extremes and train too fine; study yonrself carefnlly and discover what is right and wrong for yourself.

The one-mile professional ewimming championship of England was decided on Saturday, August 23d, at the Lambeth Baths. The conteet was between J. Finney and J. J. Collier, and after a well-contested match, victory rested with Collier. The quarter was made in 6m 32e, the half in 13m 49⅕s, the three-quarters in 21m 5⅗s, and the mile in 28m 19⅗s, which is the best time on record for etill water. It will be remembered that Finney beat Collier last year in 29m 27½e. John James Collier was born in 1860, stande 5 feet 6 inches high and weighs 144 pounds. James Finney was born in 1862, etands 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs 130 pounde.

The temperature at the Merion Games at Stockton was about 110 degrees in the sun. Many of the contestants ran and walked with no covering on the head. Thie is dangeroue; all conteete in the sun should be walked or rau with a handkerchief, or, what is better, a cap with a rim on the head to ehield the eyes.—*Amateur Athlete.*

Fred Cook has once again asserted his superiority over all Coast swimmere, and hie victory last Saturday entitlee him to the handeome medal, which ie emblematic of the one-half mile Amateur Coaet championship. The time for the half-mile was 17 m. 30e.

The steamer Oregon has just made the journey from New York to Queenstown in 6 d. 11 h. aud 9 min. Thie is the greatest Eastern passage on record.

Mr. L. E. Myere has, eince hie return, severed his connection with the *New York Sportsman.*

Tbe gross receipts of the Petaluma fair amounted to $10,880, $1,889 in excess of laet year, aud the society is out of deht aud has a oash surplus of $5,000, iu the treasury.

The Washington Park Club,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Announce the following Stakes, to close Oct. 15th, 1884, and to be run at their second meetiug, beginning the last week in June, and ending the second Saturday in July, 1885:—

$5,000. The American Derby. $5,000.

A SWEEPSTAKES for tbree-year-olds (foals of 1882), at $200 eacb, h. f.; or only $20 if declared out on or before Feb. 1st, 1885; or $30, April 1st, 1885; or $40, if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; witb $5,000 added, the second to receive $750, and the tbird $250, out of the stakes. Winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. **To be run on the first day of the meeting. One mile and a half.**

THE LAKE SIDE STAKE.

A Sweepstake for fillies two years old (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p.: or only $10 if declared out on or before Febuary 1st; or $15 by April 1st; or $20, if on or before May 15th. 1885. All declarations void, unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the thlrd $100 out of the stake. Wlnners of any stake race of the value of $750 to carry 3 lhs.. of $1,200. 5 lbs.; of three or more races of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Five furlongs.

THE KENWOOD STAKE.

A Sweepstake for colts two years old (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p ; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $15 by April 1st; or $20 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void nnless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the secoud to receive $200, and the third, $100 out of the stake. Winners of any stake race of the value of $750 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,200, 5 lbs.; of three or more stakes of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Five furlongs.

THE HYDE PARK STAKE.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p.; or only $10 if declared out on or before Febuary 1st, or $15 by April 1st, or $25 on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,200 added, the second to receive $200, and the lhird, $100 out of the slake. Winners of auy stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,500, 7 lbs.: of three or more stake races of any value, 10 lbs. extra. •Three-quarters of a mile.

THE ENGLEWOOD STAKE.

A Sweepstakes for fillies three years old (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $20 April 1st; or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declaratlons void, unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and tne tbird, $100, out of the stake. Wlnners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. One mile.

THE DREXEL STAKE.

A Sweepstakes for colts three years old (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $20 April 1st, or $30 if on May 15tb, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with tbe money; witb $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100, out of the stake. Winners of any tbree-year-old stake race of tbe value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lhs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. One mile.

THE SHERIDAN STAKE.

A Sweepstake for three-year-olds (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared ont on or before February 1st, or $20 April 1st, or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void, unless accompanied with the money; with $1,500 added, the second to recelve $300, and the third $100 out of tbe stake. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the valne of $1,000, to carry 3lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of any three or more sucb stakes of any value, 7 lhs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

In addition to the above, other Stakes, including the Washlngton Park Cup, the Great Western and Oakwood Handicaps, will be advertised in due time, to close January 15th, 1885.

A Programme will be arranged for ten or more days' racing, and five or more races will be given eacb day.

A Programme will also be arranged for a Fall Meeting to be held early in September, for wbicb Stakes will be advertised, to close in March, 1885.

Please observe that in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks, can obtaln them by applying to the Secretary.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to tbe Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

J. E. BREWSTER,
Secretary.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A.,
President.

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Fifty Head of fine, likely Mules, large and serviceable, To be sold without reserve.

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FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF PLUMAS, LASSEN, SIERRA and MODOC

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

District No. 11, at

GREENVILLE,

Plumas Co., Cal.,

Commencing on MONDAY, Sept. 29th, 1884, and Continuing Five Days.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING PURSES HAVING FAILED to fill bave been reopened to close

TUESDAY, Sept. 23d, at 9 o'clock P. M.

SECOND DAY.

Trotting—Class 2:40; mile beats, 3 in 5; purse $200. 1st horse, $120; 2d, $60; 3d, $20. Free for all.

THIRD DAY.

Trotting—Class 2:34; 3 in 5, mlle heats; purse $300 1st horse, $180; 2d, $90; 3d, $30. Free for all.

FOURTH DAY.

Trotting—Free for all; 3 in 5, mile beats; purse $600. 1st borse, $350; 2d, $180; 3d, $60.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to all trotting and running races to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 1st, 1884.

All entries to be made in wriling, to give sex, color and marks of horse, Also name and resldence of owner, and in running races colors to be worn by rider, and in any others particulars that will enable tbe audience to distinguish the horses in the race.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope, seal and accompany by entrance fee.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse. No entries will be received unless accompanied by the fees.

In all races three or more to enter and two or more to start.

National Assoclation Rules to govern trotting, bnt the Board reserves the right to trot beats of any two classes alternately, if necessary tô finlsh any day's racing, or to trot a special race between the heats.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where condltions named or otherwise.

Any person not intending to start bls horse must notify the Secretary in writing on or before 8 o'clock the eveniug prevlous to the day of the race.

Horses entered ln races can ouly be drawn by consent of the judges.

For a walk over ln any race a horse shall only be entitled to bls own entrance fee and one-quarter of the entrance received from the other eutrles for said purse; and a horse wlnning a race entitled to first money only, except when dlstancing the field, then entitled to first and lhird moneys ouly. A borse wlns but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested ls particularly called to the rules of the Natioual Trottiug Association, nnder lhe provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertalning to the trotting races will he conducted.

Races to begln each day at oue o'clock P. M., sharp.

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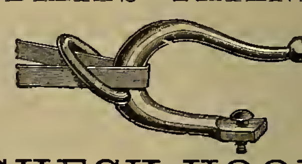

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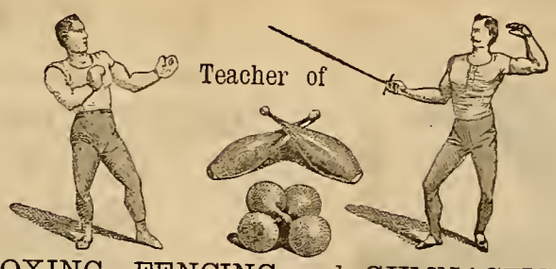

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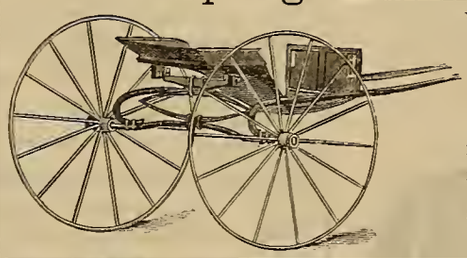

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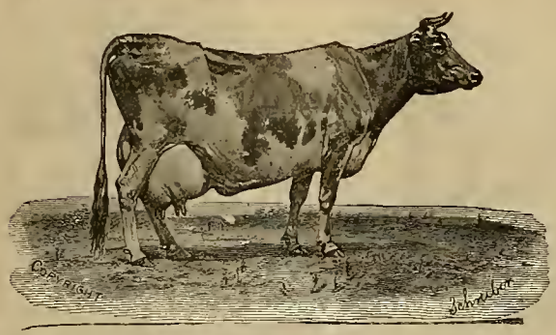

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1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

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—OF THE—

SAN MATEO

—AND—

Santa Clara County AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

No. 5,

—TO BE HELD AT—

San Jose, Cal.

—ON—

September 29th & 30th

—AND—

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

INCLUSIVE.

Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th—First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
H. Stover, s g Quebec, 6 years, by Norfolk—by Belmont
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, blk m Dotty Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—unknown.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
J. S. Adams, m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson, b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
W. Boots, ch g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J Baldwin, b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.

No. 2—Running; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
Matt Storn, b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley—Janett.
Hill & Gries, b c Arihur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, Miscbief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
G. Pacheco, Mamie D., by Wheatley—Lodi.

No. 3—Running; two mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 25th.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi.
W. L. Applehy, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
W. Boots, br c Padre, by Thad Stevens—Gipsy.

TUESDAY, Sept, 30th—Second Day.

No. 4, trotting, 3-minute class, did not fill, and we substitute in its stead a purse of $500 for 2:35 class, divided, $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third. Entries to close August 19th.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
E. M. Fry, b g Arab, by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton,
A. Waldenstein, b g Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. B. McDonald, b s Brigadier, by Happy Medium, dam Lady Turner.
J. W. Donathan, g g Allen Roy, by Patchen Vernon, dam unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith, b m Manon, by Nutwood.
Pat Farrell, b g Vanderlynn, by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 6—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
J. M. Learned's b s Adrian, by Reliance, dam Adriana
Armstrong & Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr.—pedigree unknown.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph, dam by Langford.
H. McGregor's g g Centre, by Sultan, dam Belleview Maid.
I. De Turk's h s Anteeo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
W. Bourke's b g Johnnie, by Auctioneer Johnnie, dam unknown.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin, by Quinn's Patchen, dam unknown.
W. F. Smith's blk g Thapsin, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Thos. McEvoy's h g Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy—pedigree unknown.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Running; half mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second.
H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfork—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle; pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Premium, by Castor.
J. W. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
A. A. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added: $75 to second horse.
Delaney & Ayres's m Trade Dollar, by Norfork—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Playtbing.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsficld, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.
A. A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson.
Chas. H. Thomas' s s Balboa, by Norfork—Maggie Dale.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.
E. B. Johnston's b h Belshaw, by Wildidle—unknown $400.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday. $800.
G. Howson's ch h Bondo, by Norfork—Belmont, $500.
W. Boots' b f, by Bob Wooding—Gladiola. $500.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25, second $15, third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
O. W. Baylis, b g James H., pedigree unknown.
Ell Fry, b g Rob Roy, by Gen Benton, dam Nettie.
W. Dudly, s h John Freenor, by Orickson, dam unknown.
San Mateo Stock Farm, b s Guy Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen.
Pat Farrell, b s Menlo, by Nutwood.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.
L. D. Babb, b m Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
J. C. Simpson, b c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
G. W. James, b g Peyton, by Electioneer, dam Miss Peyton.
W. F. Smith, b f Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Chas. H. Thomas, g s Pope Leo, by Romero, dam by Crichton.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 lbs. weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 lbs.; purse $50; $30 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third horse.

Pacing Race; 2:25 class; purse $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third. Five to enter and three to start. Same to take place during the fair; date to be decided on hereafter.
Jno. O'Rourke, b m Little Em.
J. C. Tryon, b g Prince.
M. F. Odel, b g Shaker.
P. W. Dndly, Robert E.
J. W. Donathan, s g Belmont Boy.
Chas, David, b s Sam Lewis.
H. J. Agnew, b m Maude.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to second horse.
Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease,
S. Pacheco, s m Mamie D., by Wheatley—by Lodi.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, e m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Rancho del Paso, cb m Nellie Peyton, by imp. Hurrah.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford, by Lodi.
W. Kelly, b g Jon Jon, by Monday—Plaything.
W. L. Applehy, h s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $50 to first horse at first quarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.
H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle. Pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple by Ben Wade—unknown.
J. S. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggie Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglass, by Wild Idle—Yolone.
W. Boots' b g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.
AA. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.
A.A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
Armstrong & Carrington's blk g Rarus, Jr—Pedigree unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister, by Admiral.
P. Johnston b g Scandinavian—Pedigree unknown
W. H. Voget b g Capt. Smith, by Locomotive.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph—
J. W. Gordan's s s Bismarck, by Index.
J. W. Donathan's b g B. B., by Bellfounder.
H. H. Creighton's ch g Moscow by Moscow.
I. De Turk's b s Anteeo by Electioneer.
E. Downer's s g Tump Winston by Primus.
W. Bihler's b m Blanche by Gen. McClellan.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin by Quinn's Patchen.
W. F. Smith's h g Adah by Electioneer.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L. (formerly Orphan Boy pedigree unknown.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
A. Waldstien's b s Albert W. by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. A. Goldsmith's b g Monroe Chief by Jim Monroe dam Madam Powell.
S. Sperry's cb m Nellie R. by Gen. McClellan, Jr.,dam Susie Rose.
Pat Farrell's b g Vanderlynn by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $200; mile heats, three to five to rule; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.
J. Kanor's ch s Lottery.
H. Hawes' b g Patchen (formerly No Name).
W. H. Voget's s g Aleck by Patchen, dam unknown

Horses to be owned in District June 1, 1884.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, alternating if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to first, 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named ar otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

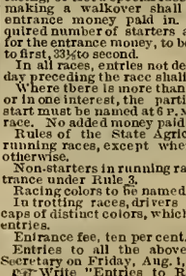
In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance fee, ten per cent.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.

☞ Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

W. T. ADEL, President.
J. HINMAN, Secretary.



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AND ENDING

Saturday, Sept. 27th.

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Ten Cash Prizes for Ladies Equestrianism.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $20 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse that wins a part of the purse.

In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. of purse.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

Entries close August 1st, 1884, with the Secretary.

—o—

TUESDAY, September 23.

No. 1—$2,000—United States stallion—Trotting race—Free for all—Purse $2,000, and $500 extra to the horse that beats the best stallion record.
A. Waldstein's b h Albert W.
P. Farrell's b h Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's blk h Director.
J. A. Goldsmith's br h Mouroe Chief.

No. 2—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:36 class; purse $1,000.
Armstrong & Carrington's b h Rarus, Jr.
John McIntyre's ch g Ned Forrest.
Geo. Bayless' b g James H.
L. J. Rose's blk g La Grange.
J. D. Young's br g Col. Hawkins.
P. Farrell's b h Menlo.
Wm. Bihler's b m Blanche.
Wm. Johnson's blk h Fred Arnold.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b h Gny Wilkes.
San Mateo Stock Farm's h g Joe Artburton.
W. H. E. Smith's b g Ralph Bngbee.

No. 3—$400; district running; mile dash; for two year-olds or under. Purse $400.
G. W. Trahern's ch m Laura T.
E. T. Lowry's ch h Joe Walker.
E. T. Lowry's ch b Jack Frost.
A. Miller's b f ——
A. Miller's b f Henrietta.

No. 5—$400; District trotting; four-year-old class. Purse $400.
Sargent Bros.' Jim Mulvenna.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Madaline.
P. W. Dudley's blk m Baby Mine.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

No. 6—$500—Pacific Coast running—Selling race; valuation $1,000, with three pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above; mile and repeat. Purse $600.
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari. $500.
D. S. Terry's ch f Nealie. $600
E. B. Johnson's b h Belshaw. $400.
N. Kelly's b g Jon Jon. $1,200.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S. $1,000.
W. M. Murray's ch g Billy Foote. $800.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday. $800.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, $1,000.

No. 8—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000 (closed March 15th, with fourteen entries.)
E. Gidding's b c Bay Rose.
A. A. Yeager's b f Nona Y.
J. A. McCloud's h c Mt. Vernon.
G. W. Trahern's br c Voucher.
D. S. Rosenbaum's br f Tabbie Rosenbaum.
Jno. William's s c Lelaps.
J. C. Simpson's br c Antevolo.
J. E. Dnrbam h c McVeagh.
C. Thomas' g c Pope Leo.
L. U. Shippee's b f Quaker Girl.

No. 9—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:22 class. Purse $1,200.
E. M. Fry's h g Arab.
A. Waldstein's b h Albert W.
J. B. McDonald's b b Brigadier.
J. W. Donathan's g g Allan Roy.
P. Farrell's b g Vanderlynn.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Manon.

THURSDAY, September 25.

Ladies' Equestrianism—Open to Pacific Coast. Five moneys—Aggregate $100.

No. 10—$800; Pacific Coast running; free for all; mile and repeat. Purse $800.
Hill & Gries' b h Bacbelor.
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar.
S. J. Jones' b h Forest King.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk b Bryant W.
Col. C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Nellie Peyton.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.
Chas. Thomas' ch h Balboa.

No. 11—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:27 class Purse $1,000.
J. M. Learned b h Adrain.
P. Johnson's blk g Scandinavian.
A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette.
L. J. Rose's br m Nelucka.
G. W. Wilson's ch h Bismarck.
Wm. Bonrk's h g Johnnie.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer.
Jas. McCord's blk g B. B.
P. Farrell's b h Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister.
E. Downer's ch g Tump Winston.
W. B. Todhunter's ch m Huntress.
I. De Turk's b h Antego.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L.
Blanche, h m, by Grey McClellan, dam by John Nelson—Wm. Bihler.

No. 13—$500; Pacific Coast novelty race; 1¼ mile dash; $100 to each one-half mile, balance to winner of last half. Purse $500.
Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor.
Hill & Gries' b m Dottie Dimple.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S.
C. Dorsey's b h Stanislaus.
A. A. Finney's ch h Nick of the Woods.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield.

FRIDAY, September 26.

No. 14—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for four-year-olds (closed March 15th, with eight entries). Purse $1,000.
Jas. Garland's br f Regina.
W. F. Smith blk g Thapsin.
Jno. Williams' br m Lucilla.
L. J. Rose's g g Center.

No. 16—$400; district trotting; 2:36 class. Purse $400.
W. Morris' s h Upright.
Harris & Gotham's b g Wormwood.
F. S. Hatch's h g James G. Blaine.
W. W. Worthling's blk m Maud W. W. W.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Magdalene.
P. W. Dudley's blk h Revolution.

No. 17—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:21 class. Purse $1,000.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
J. W. Gordon's b m Big Lize.
Jno. Dexter's b m Maghallan.
Louis Duncan's b g Louis D.

SATURDAY, September 27.

Ladies' Equestrianism—For residents of district only; five moneys; aggregate $100.

No. 18—$500; district running; mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $500.
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari.
D. S. Terry's ch f Nealie.
Geo. Harrison's br g Amanda L.
H. R. Potter's b h Kelpie.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.

No. 19—$500; Pacific Coast pacing; 2:25 class. Purse $500.
W. F. Odell's b g Shaker.
G. W. Wilson's b m Lydia W.
Jno. O'Rourke's b m Little Em.
Chas. David's b h Sam Lewis.
J. W. Donathan's s g Belmont Boy.
H. J. Agnew's b m Maude.
P. Fitzgerald's blk h Killarney.
P. W. Dudley's b g Robert E.
S. C. Tryon's b g Prince.

No. 20—$1,000; State trotting; for two-year-olds (closed March 15th, with nine entries). Purse $1,000.
L. J. Rose's b c Kismet.
S. K. Trefry's h c Apex.
G. W. Trahern's b c Paul Shirley.
I. L. Ramsdell's blk f Luella.

—o—

Agricultural District No. 2 comprises the counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern, State of California.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

—o—

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PACIFIC COAST Field Trial Club DERBY FOR 1884.

Nominations close Nov. 10th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.

N. E. WHITE, Secretary,
Sacramento, Cal.

Embryo Stakes.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN THE EMBRYO STAKES, FOR FOALS OF 1883, to be trotted on Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1884, a declaration fee of $10 for each (non-starting) nomination will be due on the 1st day of September next. If the above named declaration fee of $10 be not then paid, a forfeit of $25 on each nomination will become due on the 20th day of October following, and in case of failure to pay the forfeit on that day the whole amount of the Stake, ($100), for each nomination, will be held against the subscriber.

BEN. E. HABRIS, Secretary,
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CONSISTING OF ABOUT 2,000 GELDINGS, Mares and Colts, 500 acres patented land controlling the water supply for many thousand acres of pasturage, several thousand acres fenced and fencing material on the ground for some 15 miles more, good barns, corrals and comfortable house, Hay, Grain and supplies for one year; Farming utensils, Wagons, Harness, a few cows and everything necessary or required to carry on the business of horse or cattle raising on a large scale.

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GENERAL SHERMAN.

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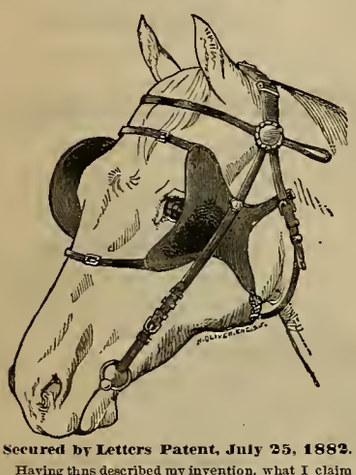

Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thns described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:
1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.
2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.
3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.
4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.
It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.
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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		‡7:50 P M
		†8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		†8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.
SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.
For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Ronnd Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt
SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.
For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO
Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.
THE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.
RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE
SUPERIOR FACILITIES
AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for
Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.
TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR
MONTEREY,
THE MOST CHARMING
Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.
with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Front in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES
AT THE
"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"
ARE UNSURPASSED,
having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains
SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS
(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,
APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ.
IS VIA THE
Southern Pacific Railroad,
(Broad Gauge).
The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety, Notably
Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.
Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.
These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to
FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.
☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.
TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

MONDAY SEPT. 1st, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
†8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	†6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso, Express and East, Emigrant	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	9:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:30 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera,	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles, Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	and East, Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	8:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:30 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East, Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding and Delta	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*6:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.
¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*9:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:16—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—8:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:67—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:08—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. V. No. 13.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE KENNEL.

Judge Leavesley's List.

The following is a list of the sporting dogs offered for sale by Judge Leavesley.

Dogs thoronghly broke: Jnno. Blue Belton, 2½ years, hy Aldrich's McGregor ex Judge Gale's Lnln Laverack. McGregor hy Bnrgess' Roy Roy ex-Qneen Mah. $100.

Cap. Lemon and white, hred hy Horton of Gilroy, by Connt Warwick ex Fanny. Cap won in all age and puppy stakes, at Gilroy Field Trials, 1883. $150.

Dan. Black and white ticked, 4 years, by Belton ex Belle. $75.

Brant. Blue Belton, 16 mo., by Barlett's Rob ex Farmer's Queen—both first prize winners on the Bench. $100.

Shot. Pointer. Fawn color, from Windtjin's kennel. $50.

Sport. Blue Belton, 2½ years, by Knox's Belton ex Nellie. Ran in Gilroy Field Trials. $100. Fine dnck dog.

Jim. 4 years, Gordon Setter hy Newell's Roy ex ———. Ran in Gilroy Field Trials, 1881—Fine dnck dog. $72.

Dogs 11 mos., partly or yard broke, (good retrievers and not gnn shy). By Hedeman's Sport ex. Leavesley's Dora. Sport hy Belton, and Nellie and Dora hy Bennett's Regent ex. Leavesley's Jnno—a donble prize winner at 15 mo. Sbylock, black, white and tan; Tnbal, black, white and tan; Gobho, hlack, white and tan; Portia, black, white and tan; Jeseica, liver and white; Antonio, liver and white; $50 each.

Two hitches 9 mos., by A. B. Forbes' Archie (pure Laverack), ex. Hilderbrand's Duck. Archie by Roderick Dne, ex. Dimity. Dnck by Miller's Drake, ex. Farmer's Qneen

Irish setter pnppies, whelped Feh. 17th, Elcho—Rose stock, imported hy R. W. Hill, Oregon, by Nemo, ex. Nida. Pat, Pete, Tim and Mike, $40 each.

English setter pnppies, whelped June 30, '84, hy Connt Warwick, ex. Dora. Connt Warwick by Gauze's Warwick, one of the most noted field dogs in tbe East, and son of Liecester, winner of 1st prize in N. Y., 1881. Dora hy Bennett's Regent, ex. Leavesley's Jnno. $25 to $35, according to marking.

Teaching Dogs to Point.

In the London, Eng., *Shooting Times*, edited hy Mr. Lewis Clement, (Wildfowler), we find the following reference to a controversy lately held throngh these colnmns regarding the pointing qnality in dogs:

We ohserve in the San Francisco BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a letter from Mr. Leavesley, of Gilroy, in reply to a correspondent, "X," in which he eays:

"X" mntilates a qnotation from Hntchinson, "Pointing is only a natnral pause," bnt he omits tbe context, "*prolonged by art.*" In fact, so far from his distingnished authority, Hutchinson, snpporting bis theory, all his "First Lessons in Antumn," contain directions for teacbing a dog to point, and when to point, and how long to remain on point. Yet in spite of an authority like tbis, "X," with his limited experience of dogs, will again assert, "That yon can no more teach a dog to point than yon can teach a deaf man to hear." "X" also quotes Stonehenge in support of his theory, and then, with singnlar inconsistency, says that Stonehenge is no better authority tban Sbaw, Hntchinson, Clement, Rowe and Dorr. Shaw is merely a compiler of a handsome and well got-up book on dogs. Hutchinson, a writer on dog-hreaking, Clement and Rowe, editors of sporting papers, and Dorr—well, I never heard of bim as an autbority npon anything, and question whether anybody else ever did, exccpt, perhaps, his over crednlous friend, "X."

Now, evidently, there is something wrong in the above as far as we are concerned, for we have distinctly stated many times that any dog can be tanght to point, and in our little hook on dog-breaking, we explain how readily one can attain this result. So we hope our esteemed cotemporary will note this, and give it dne publicity, as we do not wish to he accused of snch rank heresy as to say, "that a dog cannot he tanght to point."

The Common Conncil of Salinas City has offered a reward of $25 for the conviction of any person or persons distributing poison within the corporate limits of Salinas City, for the pnrpose of poisoning dogs.

Tbe attention of sportsmen is called to the advertisement of anction sale of Leavesley's dogs, at 25 Washington street, Monday, at 3 P. M.

The Gilroy *Record* says that Judge Leavesley has forty dogs in his canine college on the Uvas.

TURF AND TRACK.

Entries At Los Angeles.

Entries and nominations for the Los Angeles Fair Meeting which opens Oct. 13th, closed on the 6tb inst., with the following list:

No. 1—Trotting; three-minute class; free for all horses in the district, purse $350; $225 to first, $75 to second, $50 to third.

Alph, b g, by Echo, dam nnknown—Frank Monroe.
Hardman, b g, by Echo, dam Pbœbe—L. H. Mayherry.
General Hewitt, blk g, hy A. W. Richmond, dam Barbara—C. A. Dnrfee.
Silver Heels, br s, by Gibraltar, dam by Belmont—J. J. Reynolds.
Dick, (no pedigree or description given)—A. F. McPhail.

No. 2—Rnnning; one-mile dash, free for all; purse, $200; $150 to first, $50 to second.

A. F. Machado'e, ch h, St. David, hy Hockhocking—Eva Coombs.
Kennistan & Co.'s b h Dnhlin Bay, by Grinstead—Amanda Fortune.

No. 3—Trotting; 2:39 class; free for all; purse, $350; $200 to first, $100 to second, $50 to third.

Tempest, h m, by Sultan, dam Belle Mason—E. Williame.
Dick J., br g, pedigree nnknown—J. N. Johnson.
Snltan, hr s, hy The Moor—L. J. Rose·

No. 4—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $500; $300 to first, $150 to second, $50 to third.

Le Grange, blk g, hy Snltan—L. J. Rose.

No. 5—Rnnning; tbree-year-olds; free-for-all; mile and a qnarter dash; purse, $300; $150 to first, $100 to second, $50 tbird.

A. F. Machado's St. David, by Hockhocking—Eva Coombs.
Kennistan & Co.'s Dnblin Bay, hy Grinstead—Amanda Fortune.

No. 6—Rnnning; three-quarters of a mile dash, for two-year-olds; pnrse, $200; $150 to first, $50 to second.

B. P. Hill's blk g Trinmph, by Reveille, dam nnknown.
A. F. Macbado's ch m Licer, (no pedigree given).
Hill & Gries' b f Fanny G., by Jack Goodwin, dam nnknown.

No. 7—Trotting; 2:45 class; free for all horses in the district; purse, $350; $225 to first, $75 to second, $50 to third.

Silver Heels, br s—J. J. Reynolds.
Tempest, b m—Elias Williams.
Dick J., br g—J. N. Johnson.
Dimock, br g—J. T. Saxhy.
Dick Callagban—A. F. McPhail.

No. 8—Running; one mile and repeat; purse, $300; $250 to first; $50 to second.

A. F. Macbado's ch h St. David, hy Hockhocking—Eva Coombs.
Kennietan & Co.'s br h Idler, by Wildidle—Kate Gift.

No. 9—Trotting; free for all two-year-olds in the district; pnrse, $200; $125 to the first, $50 to the second, $25 to tbe third.

Belle Forrest, h f, hy Chief of the Echoes, dam by Ben Wade—Wm. Smith.
Contractor, hr g, hy Sultan, dam by Overland—Cbas. Fickett.
Kismet, h s, by Sultan, dam Saucebox—L. J. Rose.

No. 10—Special trot; purse, $400; $250 to the first, $100 to the second, $50 to tbird.

Zero, b g, by Hercules—B. P. Hill.
Charley D., dn g, by Coyote Patchen—N. A. Covarrubias.
Lady Wasbington, b m, by Whipple—C. A. Durfee.

No. 11—Trotting; for all three-year-olde or under in the district; puree, $350; $225 to the first, $75 to the second, $50 to the tbird.

Don Tomas, blk g, by Del Sur—C. A. Dnrfee.
Queen of America, b m, by Chief of tbe Echoes—Wm. Smith.
Kismet, b c, by Sultan—L. J. Rose.

No. 12—Trotting; 2:25 class; free for all; purse, $600; $440 to tbe first, $100 to the second, $60 to the tbird.

Tnmp Winston, ch g, by Primus—E. Downer.
Le Grange, blk g, by Snltan—L. J. Rose.

No. 13—Pacing; free for all; purse, $250; $135 to first, $75 to second, $30 to third.

Crazy Bill, b g—N. T. Blair.
Glenwood, ch s, by Nutwood L. Maybury.
Tornado, gr g—W. Whitney.

No. 14—Rnnning; balf-mile and repeat; purse, $200; $120 to the first, $60 to the second, $20 to tbe third.

B. P. Hill's b g Johnny Gray, by Shiloh—Margie.
A. F. McPbail's—Grey Billey.
Kennistan & Co.'s b h Woodbnry, by Hardwood—Unknown.
Hill & Gries' b g Edward B., by Ben Wade—Unknown.
R. J. Anderson's b m Minnie, by Sacramento—Fanny D.

No. 15—Trotting, 2:35 class; free for all in the district; purse, $450; $300 to the first, $100 to the second, $50 to tbe third.

Lady Washington, h m—C. A. Dnrfee.
Dick J., br g—J. N. Johnson.
Sultan, hr s—L. J. Rose.

No. 16—Rnnning; tbree-qnarter-mile dash; free for all; purse, $200; $150 to first, $50 to second.

Hill & Gries' h f Fanny G., by Jack Goodwin—Unknown.
Kennistan & Co.'s b h Woodbnry, by Hardwood—Unknown.
John Gray's cb g Johnny Gray, by Sbiloh—Margie.

No. 17—Running; one and one-half miles dash; pnrse, $300; $225 to first, $75 to second.

A. F. Macbado's ch c St. David, hy Hockhocking—Eva Coombs.
Kennistan & Co.'s b h Idler, hy Wildidle—Kate Gift.

Track Regulations.

The following extracts from tbe track rules of the Lonisville Jockey Club are very suggestive of hnsiness and order:

First—All persons claiming to belong to a stable, and not registered as above, will be arrested as vagrants.

Second—No tonts or hangers-on to stables allowed ou theso grounds.

Third—Grazing will only he allowed by permission of the snperintendent.

Track rules and orders will be posted at the jndge's stand.

Fourth—No women allowed to stay at or frequent tbe stables, kitchens or grounds.

Fifth—No gambling, craps, disturbance or nnseemly noise or swearing allowed on gronnds.

Sixth—Trainers will be held liable for tbe good conduct of their boys.

Seventh—Dnring race meetings no exercising after 10 o'clock in the morning and previous to and after race meetings, after 12 o'clock.

Eighth—During races, at 10:30 o'clock, the roll-call at stables will be made, and all attendants must be at their respective stables and show their badges, wbich are not good for entrance at the gates, and must be worn conspicuously.

Nintb—Any trainer or stable boy transferring or loaning his badge will be rnled off. At the first ringing of the boll, or bngle call, trainers must have their riders weighed in and horses upon track. The second bell, or hugle call, is to saddle and go to starter, and any violation of these rules will bo punisbed by fine in the first instance and suspension afterwarde.

Mr. J. G. Morgan, who came to California from the East this season with high credentials as a trainer and handler of yonng stock, bas taken charge of Mr. Alvinza Hayward's stock at San Mateo. Mr. Hayward has paid but little attention to borses since the days of Lady Blanchard, but Mr. Morgan says there are eomo good yonng ones on the farm which he'will endeavor to do full justice to.

Krik's *Guide to the Turf* issnod semi-monthly by H. G. Crickmore, "*The World*," New York, contains record of all the running races of the United States from Jan. 1st up to the date of publication. The September edition is 514 pages of closely printed matter. We hardly see how horsemen can do without it.

As may ho snpposed Pat. Farrol shipped from Sacramento in a very happy frame of mind. It is not unheard of to distance the field in slow classes of green horses, but wo think Pat is the only drivor that ever accomplished it in a free-for-all.

One of the particular things that is said of the late State fair races is that the fastest beat trotted was 2:21, and four horses reached that precise figure during tho meeting, Adair, Sister, Vanderlyn and James H.

Mr. J. T. Dale, owner of Hnhbard, has changed his residenco from Mountain View to Visalia, and the brother to Katie Pease will be located in Tulare county hereafter.

Two attempts were made to burn the stables at the Stockton track last Saturday night but were frustrated by the watchman on duty.

Robert Allen, lessee of Agricultural Park, Sacramento, proposes to have a race meeting at the Park some time November.

The State Fair—Closing Races—Live Stock Premiums Awarded.

Never before since its erection was the grand stand so packed as it was Friday wheu the hour came for the ladies' tonruament. In places the crowd was so dense thet there wes no room for another person to staud, and, as a large majority were ladies, the gay colors in the dresses, bonnets, hats and perasols hrightened the effect. There is a decided charm to visitors from the hay in the light Summer habiliments which arc worn here, and the evident appropriateness for the climete adds to the attraction. The field contained a great nnmher of carrieges, while the inner track was crowded with spectators. Seven equestriennes competed, among them heing some very good riders. They were designated hy nnmbers, the names heing nnknown to the judges. The awards were as follows: First premium, Miss Mary McFadyn, Dixon; second, Mrs. E. G. Missner; third, Mrs. F. S. George; fourth, Miss Mamie Best; fifth, Miss Nellie Ryan; sixth, Miss. Minnie Elliot, end seventh, Mrs. Jackson, all of Sacramento.

The first race was the Snnny Slope Stake, for two-year-olds, one mile, with a five-pound penalty ou the winner of the Introdnction Stake. The starters were Alta, Arthnr H. and Estill. After the riders were mounted, the judges ordered the marshall to take Alta iu charge aud in place of the jockey put up hy his traiuer George Howson was snhetituted. At the first of the pool selling Estill was the fevorite at $100 to $60 on Alta, and $12 on Arthur H. A good deal of time was occnpied in transferring the charge of Alta, and as evideuce that there was some ground for the cheuge, Alta advanced iu the pools, at oue time selling for as mnch as Estill. The race was an exceptionally good oue. The colts were given a splendid start, not a ueck difference when the flag fell. Duffy on Estill made the running from his outside position, though Howson kept Alta moving, and the favorite could not teke the track. At tho quarter, in 25½ seconds, tbey were even and on the backstretch the pace was very fast. Alta had a neck the advantage when pessing the half-mile post, in 50 seconds, and from thence home he had a comperatively easy task. Duffy was driving Estill as he could at the seven furlong, Howson sitting quietly, though still opening the gap. Alta reached the score first hy two lengths, in the very fast time of 1:42½; Arthur H., a fair third.

September 19th—Tbe Sunny Slope Stake; for two-year-olds; $50 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added. $75 to second; tbird to save stake. Winner of introdnction Stake penalized 5 lbs. Winner of Cal. Annual Stake penalized 5 lbs. Winner of botb penalized 10 lbs. One mile. Fonr nominations Value to winner $235.
Todbunter & Allen's b c Alta, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, 110 lbs.... 1
Wm. Murray's cb c Estill, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane, 115 lbs........ 2
Hill & Gries' b c Artbur H., by Hockbocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 110 lbs........ 3
Time, 1:42½.

The second race was the Shenandoah Stake for 3-year-olds, one and a quarter miles. The starters were Bachelor, Jon Jou and Beaconsfield. They had positions in the above order. The pools sold $200 on Jou Jou, $140 on Beaconsfield and $37.50 ou Bachelor. Again the start was first-rate and without any delay. As they swept past the stand Bachelor and Beaconsfield were eveu, Jon Jon a length hehind. Bachelor had the lead at the quarter-pole in 53 seconds, but going down the backstretch Beaconsfield closed on him and was first at the end of the three-quarters in 1:19. Jou Jou was trailing about three lengths behind, but closed the interval ou the turn, and he and Beaconsfield were parallel at the seven-furlong at which point Jou Jou gained the advantage, winning a very good race by two lengths from Beaconsfield, Bachelor third. Time, 2:09¼.

The Sbenandoah Stake.—For tbree-year-olds; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; tbird to save stake. Winner of Derby Stake penalized 5 lbs.; winner of Breeders' Stake penalized 5 lbs.; winner of both penalized 10 lbs.; one mile and a quarter; six nominations; value to winner, $320.
W. Kelly's b g Jou Jon, by Monday, dam Plaything, 115 lbs........ 1
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockbocking, dam Aileen Alannab, 118 lbs........ 2
Hill & Gries' br c Bachelor, by Hockbocking, dam Maid of tbe Mist, 118 lbs........ 3
Time, 2:09¼.

The third race was the Nighthawk Stake, one mile. There were eleven nominations, three of which weighed in, Aunt Betsy, Patsy Dnffy, and Forest King, with positions at starting as above. The pools were $100 ou Duffy, $85 on Forest King and $10 on Aunt Betsy. The start was very good. Away went Forest King and Duffy on his shoulder, the rider of Aunt Betsy pulling her hack. There was little difference at the qnarter-pole in 27 seconds between Dnffy and Forest King, Duffy was in front at the one-eighth of a mile in 52½ seconds. Betsy was three lengths behind Forest King, but moved up at the three-quarter pole, aud for a time there was a very fine tussel hetweeu the two, Forest King getting the best of his competitor, and galloping in an easy manner, hy three lengths. Tbe race for second place was sharp, Annt Betsey coming up on tbe inside, beating the favorite half a length. Time, 1:43½.

Tbe Nigbthawk Stake; for all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added. Second, $75; tbird, $50; two bundred dollars additional, if the best time, (1:41¾), in tbe State is beaten. Stake to be named after winner, if Nightbawk's time, (1:42½), is beaten; one mile; eleven nominations; value to winner, $345.
S. J. Jones' b b Forest King, by Monday, dam Abbie W., 118 lbs........ 1
James Adams' b m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood, dam Peggy Ringold, 115 lbs........ 2
M. M. Allen's b h Patsy Duffy, by Leinster, dam Addie A., 118 lbs.... 3
Time, 1:43½.

The fourth race was a special purse of $200, dash of a mile. The starters were Bessie, Quebec, Belshaw and Rondo. In tbe pools Belshaw brought $150, Bessie and Roudo $120, Quebec $27.50. When the flag fell to a good start, all made the running, and were abreast one hundred yards away. Rondo led at tho quarter-pole in 26¼ seconds, at the half in 51½ seconds, aud came home five lengths in the lead of Quebec, who was as much in front of Bessie; Belshaw last.

Same Day.—Purse, $200, for named borses; one mile.
Geo. Howson's ch g Rondo, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont, aged, 115 lbs........ 1
G. L. Richardson's ch g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam by Rifleman, aged, 115 lbs........ 2
Wm. Boots' br m Bessie, by Hercules, dam unknown, 4 years, 115 lbs........ 3
E. B. Johnston's b g Belshaw, by Wildidle, dam Susie W., aged, 115 lbs........ 4
Time, 1:45.

The special trot tbat was left unfinished on Thursday evening was tben called up. It was for a purse of $360, with Ed, Fred B , Twinkle, Nellie Burns, and Ned engaged. Three heats were disposed of before the postpouement.

First heat—The start was given ou the third score, Nellie Burns and Ed evidently having tbe foot of the party. Nellie broke on the hackstretch, when Ed passed her and she could not recover the lost ground or get a better place than second. Fred B. was third, Ned fourth and Twinkle last. Time, 2:32. Before the start Twinkle was the favorite at odds of $50 to $25 on Nellie Burns and $27 on the field. After the heat the field sold for $50, Nellie Burns $50, and Twinkle $22. Second heat.—There was a long delay to repair the harness of Twinkle, and when the word was given Nellie Burns took the lead, retaining it until half way of the homestretch, when she hroke and Ed passed her. He came to the score first, Twinkle second, Nellie Burns third, Ned fourtb, Fred B. last. Time, 2:32. After this heat the pools sold, field $60, Twinkle $16, Nellie Burns $13. Third heat.—Nellie Burns took the lead, but hroke on the hackstretch, wheu Twinkle went pest her. On the further turu Burns came up, but could not reach Twinkle, who won the heet, with Nellie Burns second, Ed third, Ned fourth, Fred B. last. Time, 2:30½.

Fourth heat—When the field was called out on Friday the pools sold: Tbe field, Ed., Ned and Fred B., $500, Twinkle, $50, Nellie Burns, $27.50. Twinkle took the leed, Burns breaking when a hundred yards, hut Twinkle opened a gap, leading at the quarter and half, with Nellie second. The letter hroke on the upper turn, and the heat seemed safe for Twinkle, hut Ned came fast down the homestretch, overtook Twinkle, carried her to a break opposite the distance post, hut then hroke himself, and the mare catching quickly won the heat iu 2:31¼, Ned second, Ed. third, Fred B. fourth, and Nellie Burns last.

Fifth heat—In the betting Twinkle brought $200, the field, $55, Nellie Burns, $20. The heat showed a change, Twinkle led past the quarter, when she broke and Ned went hy her. He trotted very steady, making the half mile in 1:15, and from tbe turn he had it all to himself, winning in 2:31¼; Ed, second; Twinkle, third; Fred B., fourth, Nellie Burns, distanced. Under the rules only winners of heats could staat in the sixth heat, which put Nellie Burns and Fred B. out of the race. In the pools Twinkle brought $200, the field, $205, with an anxious crowd around the pool stand eager to invest.

Tbe sixth heat was a very close thing between Ned and Twinkle until a short distance beyond the quarter pole. The mare broke and lost a deal of ground, Ned winning hy a long way, with Ed. second, Twinkle, third. Time, 2:29¼.

Seventh heat—The field now brought $240, Twinkle, $95. Twinkle was tired and Ned appeared to he getting better as the race progressed. Ned made a had break on the turn, and Twinkle took the lead going down the back stretch, there heing a long gap at the half mile and three-quarters, and came home fer in the lead, in 2:35; Ed, second, Ned, third.

Sept. 18 and 19—Special purse, $360; for named borses.
Twinkle, b m, by Echo—J. H. Tennent........ 5 2 1 1 3 3 3
Ed., br g—A. T. Jackson........ 1 1 3 3 2 1 1
Ned., b g, by Overland—Joe Edge........ 4 4 5 3 1 2 2
Fred B., b b—W. B. Todhunter........ 3 5 4 4 4 ro
Nellie Burns, b m, by Milliman's Bellfounder—R. E. Burns........ 2 3 2 5 dis
Time, 2:32, 2:32, 2:30½, 2:31¼, 2:31½, 2:29¼, 2:35.

The closing day brought a continuation of the remarkably fine weather that had prevailed from the commencement. The attendance was fair, though smaller than the preceding days, many visitors having left on the Saturday train. In the morning occurred the stock parade, in which were displayed the premium ribhons. In the afternoon the first on the programme was a yearling trot, in which started Transit, Trovato, Senator and Rajah. The positions were as above, and in the pool sales Transit brought $80, Rajah $40 and the field $24. The start was even, the favorite taking the lead and retaining it until after passing the half mile in 1:27½. Soon afterward he broke, when Senator passed him, and at the three quarters Rajah had the lead. From thence the strife was between Transit and Rajah, but, Transit breaking at the distance, Rajah came away and won by three lengths; Transit second, Senator third, Trovato last. Time, 2:55, which is the fastest record ever made hy a yearling in an actual race.

Sept. 20th—Purse $200; yearling class; one mile.
Rajah, b c, by Sultan, dam by Geo. Wilkes—L. J. Rose.....Mayburn 1
Transit, b c, by Prompter, dam by California Dexter—M. Toomey........Hicks 2
Senator, b c, by Echo, dam by Young Morrill—Rancbo del Paso........Dewan 3
Trovato, cb c, by Sterling, dam by Flaxtail—C. F. Taylor.....Smith 4
Time, 2:55.

The second race was for two-year-olds, heats of a mile. The only starters were Loheugrin and Kismet. Kismet was so greatly the choice as to bring $200 to $24 on Lohengrin. Kismet had a slight advantage when the bell sounded, while Lohengrin made up and took the lead on the turn, and, notwithstanding a couple of hreaks, he was two lengths in the lead at the quarter-pole, in 40 seconds, hut making a bad break Kismet was at the half-mile first, in 1:17½. From thence Kismet never lost the advantage, winning hy tbree lengths, in 2:36½. The second heat Kismet was driven to heat the two-year-old stallion record, 2:32½, which stood to the credit of Stienway. This he succeeded in accomplishing very handsomely, going to the quarter in 39 seconds, to the half in 1:16, and the mile in 2:30¼.

Same Day.—Purse, $1,000; two-year-old class; mile heats.
Kismet, b c, by Sultan, dam Saucebox, by a son of Hambletonian—L. J. Rose........Mayburn 1 1
Lohengrin, b c, by Echo, dam Vixen, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.—Rancho del Paso........Dewan 2 2
Time, 2:36½, 2:30¼.

One of the most attractive races in the meeting was the 2:30 class. There were fourteen entries, but owing to casualties a majority of them were unable to participate; and hesides accidents and a lack of condition, there was a terror to owners in the form of Guy Wilkes, who had shown great speed, endurance and reliability in an eminent degree. This narrowed the field of starters to five, drawing the following positions: Olivette first, Guy Wilkes second, Adair third, Colonel Hawkins fourth, and Adrian on the outside. Owing to his conceded superiority Guy Wilkes was left out of the pools, the second or better place in the race governing the winner. The rates were Adair $50, Olivette $16, the field $5.

First heat—It is seldom that a better heat is seen than the first heat proved. The horses were bunched as they got off, Olivette and Col. Hawkins leading, with Wilkes partly pocketed, and Adair a short distance in the rear. Passing the quarter, Olivette, Guy Wilkes and Adair were close together, and for part of the way down the hackstretch it was as pretty a race between the trio as could he desired. Finally Olivette broke and Guy Wilkes and Adair went hy the half-mile post head and head in 1:11½. Rounding the turn Guy Wilkes drew away from Adair and came into the homestretch with a lead of two lengths. He seemed to have the heat safe at the seven-furlong pole, hut Adair was coming fast, and one of the most exciting trotting finishes of the meeting was witnessed. Goldsmith found it necessary to use every art to increase his speed, and Smith, hehind Adair, was not idle. Forty yards from the winning score Adair's head was on the hip of Guy Wilkes; at twenty yards his nose was at the girth of the leader, and under the wire a short neck was all that the stallion led him. Olivette was third, Col. Hawkins fourth, Adrian distanced. Time, 2:23.

Second heat—As no one anticipated that Guy Wilkes could be brought to a drive to win, the second heat was looked for with more anxiety and a few were sufficiently sanguine to predict that Adair would win one game in the long rubber, and the result showed that these were not very far wide in their calculations. At the third score a very good send off was had, Adair slightly leading when the bell sounded. Guy Wilkes led him by a neck at the quarter-pole in 36¾ seconds and increased his lead at the half in 1:10 to a length. Going around the turn he gained still more, and at the head of the homestretch looked all over a winner, but again Adair came up. Wilkes made a slight hobble when half way home, and after that there was a repetition of the finish in the former heat, excepting that Adair got his nose in front as the goal was reached. Both broke when within a length of home, and Olivette came in a good third in the fast time of 2:21.

Third heat—Speculation was laggard after the first heat, and when a few pools were sold the only wagering was in the mutuel box. At the start in the third heat Guy Wilkes rushed off at a very rapid pace, taking the lead on the first turn and never losing it to the finish. Adair made a bad break after passing the half-mile post, destroying all his chances for the heat. Wilkes was at the quarter in 36½, at the half in 1:10¼ and the mile in 2:24½; Adair second, Olivette third and Colonel Hawkins last.

The fourth heat put an end to the controversy, as Wilkes again went to the front and kept it from start to finish, passing the quarter in 37 seconds, the half in 1:11, and the mile in 2:23, Adair second, Olivette third, and Colonel Hawkins fourth.

Same Day.—Purse, $1,200; 2:30 class.
Guy Wilkes, b h, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker—Wm. Corbett........Goldsmith 1 2 1 1
Adair, b g, by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee—E. H. Miller, Jr.........Smith 2 1 2 2
Olivette, br m, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Bell—A. C. Dietz........Johnson 3 3 3 3
Col. Hawkins, br g, by Echo, dam unknown—J. D. Young........P. Williams 4 4 4 4
Adrian, b s, by Reliance, dam Adrianna—J. M. Learned........Learned dis.
Time, 2:23, 2:21, 2:24½, 2:23.

The free-for-all purse, $1,500, was the concluding race of the series. There were five entries, three of which came to the post—Vanderlynn, Albert W. and Bay Frank. In the pools Vanderlynn brought $50, Bay Frank $45, Albert W., $20. There was a good deal of time taken up in scoring, and when the word was given all were nearly abreast. Albert W. broke before going fifty yards, and Vanderlynn at the furlong mark. This enabled Bay Frank to take the lead, getting to the quarter two lengths in front of Vanderlynn, in 36¾ seconds. There was more difference at the half in 1:10½, but from there Vanderlynn closed on the leader, and came home with something to spare, in 2:22.

The second heat was disastrous to all except Vanderlynn. Albert W. broke, then Bay Frank, neither of which could recover in time to save their distance, giving Vanderlynn first, second and third money. Time, 2:21.

Same Day.—Purse, $1,500; free for all. Director to wagon.
Vanderlynn, b g, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Joseph—W. W. Stow........Farrell 1
Bay Frank, b g, by Tornado—B. M. Richmond........Lyndon 2 dis
Albert W., b b, by Electioneer—A. Waldstein........McConnell 3 dis
Time, 2:22, 2:21.

List of Premiums Awarded.

Society's gold medal for best display of Live Stock to Leland Stanford.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Stallions—Best four-year-old, and over, H. R. Potter, Stockton, Kelpie, by Claude Duval, dam Imagination; second, P. M. Warn's Clifton Bell, by Leinster, dam Tibbie Dunbar.

Best three-year-old, F. DePoister's Jo Wheatly, by Wheatly, dam Mary Gibbons.

Best one-year-old, W. B. Todhunter's King of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion.

Mares—Best three-year-old, Charles Scott, Napa, Esmeralda, by Shannon, dam Ruth Ryan; second, C. Halverson, Routiers, Emma B., by Bayswater, dam Lady Fashion.

HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Stallions—Best four year old and over, George Hack, Freeport, Young Peacock; second, A. D. Oakley, Folsom, Selim.

Best three-year-old, John McEntee, Gonzales, Henry Clay.

Best two-year-old, W. E. Comstock, Pleasant Grove, Major; second, M. Wick, Oroville, Arlington.

Best one-year-old, F. Davis, Plymouth, Geo. Howson; second, A. D. Miller, Walsh's Station, Modoc.

Best under one year old, G. W. Hancock, Sacramento.

Mares—Best four years old and over, with colt, W. R. Cunnington, Nicolaus, Lucy; second, A. D. Miller, Walsh, Eureka.

Best four-year-old and over, A. D. Miller, Walsh, Lucy Gray; second, John Adams, Monticello.

Best three-year-old, George Hack, Freeport, Mollie; second, J. H. Allen, Sacramento, Nellie C.

Best two-year-old, W. E. Comstock, Pleasant Grove, Queen.

Best one-year-old, A. D. Miller, Juno.

Best sucking colt, W. R. Cunnington, Maggie.

ROADSTERS.

Stallions—Best four-year-old and over, Wm. Billups, Colusa, Tilton Almont; second. L. J. Rose's Sultan.

Best three-year-old, A. L. Frost's Roscoe; second, J. H. Tennant's Alert.

Best two-year-old, S. K. Trefry's Apex; second, J. Gardner's Black Diamond.

Best one-year-old, J. B. Haggin's Tanhauser; second, W. Merrill's Climax.

Best sucking colt, H. Klemp's Prompter, Jr.; second, B. Harris' Relief.

Best roadster gelding, Ed. Younger's Whisper; second, S. Trefry's Dick Brown.

Mares—Best four-year-old and over, P. Dudley's Magdalene; second, M. W. Hicks' Empress.

Best three-year-old, A. T. Hatch's Premero; second, D. E. Knight's Nighthawk.

Best two-year-old, W. R. Merrill's Belle A.; second best, L. Whitmore's Skip.

Best one-year-old, M. W. Hicks' Beauty; second, J. B. Haggin.

Best sucking colt, A. D. Hunter's Lily; second, M. W. Hicks.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

Best matched span carriage horses, owned and used as such by one person, W. M. Coward, Woodland, Kentuck and Prince; second, B. E. Harris, San Francisco, Colonel and Elmo.

Roadster teams—Best double team roadsters, owned and used as such by one person, L. U. Shippee, Stockton, Mollie and Nellie.

STANDARD TROTTERS.

Stallions—Best four-year-olds and over, L. U. Shippee Stockton, Hawthorne; second, H. S. Beals, Sacramento Berlin.

Best three-year-old, G. Valensin, Arno, Sydney; second, J. A. McCloud, Stockton, Mt. Vernon.

Best one-year-old, J. B. Haggin, Sacramento; second, L. U. Shippee, Stockton.
Best sucking colt, L. U. Shippee, Stockton, by Hawthorn.
Mares—Best four-year-old and over, Dr. M. W. Hicks, Sacramento, Pesrl; second, L. U. Shippee, Stockton, Ryan mare.
Best three year-old—W. F. Smith, Sacramento, Pansy.
Best one-year-old, G. Valensin, Arno, Houri; second, J. B. Haggin, Sacramento, by Echo.
Saddle Horses—Best saddle horse, mare or gelding, B. E. Harris, San Francisco, Hector; second, Ben E. Harris, San Francisco, Leo.

DRAFT HORSES.

Stallions—Best four-year-old and over, A. B. McCrea, Roseville, Vendee; second, J. R. Jones, Madison, Dantan.
Best three-year-old, J. T. Whitney, Rocklin, British Oak; second, G. L. Meadows, Elk Grove, Scotch Ontcry.
Best two-year-old, C. K. Bailey, Stockton, Roysl Tom; second, C. K. Bailey, Stockton, White King.
Best one-year-old, C. K. Bailey, Stockton, George Washington; second, McEntee Bros., Gonzales, Farmers' Glory.
Best under one year old, W. E. Comstock, Plessant Grove, Prince; second, C. K. Bailey, Waterloo.
Mares—Best four year-old and over, with colt, R. J. Merkley, Sacramento, Fanchon; second, C. K. Bailey, Cotata.
Best four-year-old and over, R. J. Merkley, Nellie; second, J. T. Whitney, Rocklin, Welcome.
Best three-year-old, J. T. Whitney, Catch.
Best two-year-old, R. J. Merkley, Jnanita.
Best one-year-old, C. K. Bailey, Maggie Taylor; second, W. E. Comstock, Pleasant Grove, Belle.
Best sucking colt, R. J. Merkley, Emma; second, C. K. Bailey, Moss Rose.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion, L. J. Rose's Snltan.
Best mare, James Adam's mare.

JACKS.

Best four-year-old and over, A. Munion's Black Sampson; second, L. U. Shippee's Castalian.
Best two-year-old, Henry Klemp, Plessant Grove, Jnmbo, Jr.; second, L. U. Shippee's Major Kent.
Best suckling, L. U. Shippee, Stockton,

JENNIES.

Best four-year-old and over, W. A. Munion's Black Fannie; second, L. U. Shippee.
Best two-year-olds, L. U. Shippee.
Best one-year-old, L. U. Shippee.
Best suckling, L. U. Shippee.

MULES.

Best span of any age, California bred, W. L. Pritchard.

CATTLE.

Durhams, Bulls—Best three-year-old and over, C. Younger's Forest King.
Best two-year-old, Ed. Younger's Kirklevington of Forest Home; second, C. M. Stetson's Louans Duke.
Best one-year-old—C. Younger's Second Forest King; second, Charles Scott's Oxford Duke.
Best calf—C. Younger's Sixth Forest King; second, M. Wick'a Master Mazurk.
Cows—Best three-year-old and over, C. Younger's Jessie Maynard; second, M. Wick's Gem.
Best two-year-old, Colonel Younger's Red Dolly Fourteenth; second, Ed. Younger's Thirteenth Red Dolly.
Best one-year-old—Colonel Younger's Oxford Rose; second, Colonel Younger's Fourteenth Rose of Forest Home.
Best calf—Colonel Younger's Sprightly; second, Colonel Younger's Seventeenth Rose of Forest Home.
Jersey Bulls—Best three-year-olds and over, T. Waite's Jersey Prince; second, James Askew's Duke of El Dorado.
Best two-year-olds—T. Waite's William; second, William Hook's Gilroy.
Best one-year-old—R. Noell, Grass Valley, Jersey Duke; second, T. Waite's John Rooney.
Best calf—James Askew's Fourth Duke of El Dorado; second, A. L. Nichols' Banqno.
Cows—Best three-year-old and over, R. Noell's Katie; second, Robert Beck's Pauline.
Best two-year-old, G. W. Hancock, Sacramento; second, A. L. Nichols' Almet.
Best one-year-old, R. Noell's Jersey Belle; second, T. Waite's Topsy.
Best calf, Robert Beck's Amanda; second, R. Noell's Duchess of Grass Valley.
Devon bnlls—Best three-year-old and over, Captain Hutchinson's Burnett Third.
Best two-year-old, Captain Hutchinson's Columbns P.
Best one-year-old, Captain Hntchinson's Hugo Second; second, Captain Hutchinson's Eros.
Best calf, Captain Hntchinson's Bideford.
Cows—Beat three-year-old and over, Captain Hntchinson's Lovely 34th; second, Captain Hntchinson's Wonder 3d.
Best two-year-old, Captain Hntchinson's Helena 36th; second, Captain Hntchinson's Lovely 36th.
Best one-year-old, Captain Hntchinson's Lovely 37th; second, Captain Hntchinson's Lovely 41st.
Best calf, Captain Hutchinson's Maid of Torridge.
Ayrshire bnlls—Best three-year-old and over, L. Stanford's Alexis; second, George Bement'a Archie.
Best two-year-old, L. Stanford's Menlo; second, George Bement'a Hector.
Best one-year-old, George Bement's San Mateo.
Best calf, George Bement's Clipper; second, L. Stanford's Benton.
Cows—Best three-year-old and over, George Bement's Elaine; second, L. Stanford's Florence.
Best two-year-old, George Bement's Sybil; second, L. Stanford's Sadie.
Best one-year-old, George Bement's Marion.
Best calf, George Bement's Syhilla; second, L. Stanford's Alenia.
Hereford bulls—Best one-year-old, Captain Kohl's Count Tndegar; second, Captain Kohl'a Vauguard.
Best calf, Captain Kohl's Duke of Normsndy.
Cows—Best three-year-old and over, Captain Kohl's Violette 2d; second, Captain Kohl's Tidy 10th.
Best two-year-old, Captain Kohl's Temptress; second, Captain Kohl's Trinmph Theora.
Best calf, Captain Kohl's Kate 1st; second, Captain Kohl's Queen of the Pacific.
Herds, etc.—Best herd of thoronghhred Durham cattle, over two years old, to consist of one male and four females, owned by one person, Colonel Younger.
Best herd of thoronghhred Dnrham cattle, over two years, same conditions as above, Col. Younger.
Best herd of thoroughhred Jersey cattle, over two years old, R. Noell, Grass Valley.
Best herd of thoroughhred Jersey cattle, under two years old, R. Beck, San Francisco.
Best herd of thoroughhred Devons of any age, Captain J. A. Hutchinson, Los Angeles.
Best herd of Ayrshires of any age, L. Stanford.
Best herd of Herefords of any age, Captain Kohl.
Best herd of Holstein or Holderness of any age, W. H. Meek, San Lorenzo.
Graded Cattle—Cows—Best three-year-old and over, C. Younger's Widow. Best two-year-old, R. J. Merkley's Nellie. Best one-year-old, R. J. Merkley's May Qneen. Best calf, P. H. Murpby's Daisy.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best bull of any age or breed, Colonel Younger.
Best cow of any age or breed, Paige & Johnston, Los Angeles.
Best bull and three of his calves under one year old, Edward Younger.
Fattest cow, Colonel Younger.
The judges recommended that a special premium he awarded to the Polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

SHEEP.

French Merinos—Best ram, two-year-old and over, J. Roberts' Gamester Third. Best ram, one-year-old, J. Roberts' Fernando. Best three ram lambs, J. Roberts. Best pen of not less than five ewes, two-year-old and over, J. Roberts. Best pen of not less than five ewes, one-year-old, J. Roberts. Best pen of not less than five ewe lambs, J. Roberts. Best ram and five of his lambs, J. Robert's Gamester Third.
Spanish Merinos—Best ram, two-year-old and over, F. Bullard's Vermont. Best ram, one-year-old, F. Bullard's Long Wood, Jr. Best three ram lambs, F. Bullard. Best pen of not less than five ewes, two-year-olds and over, F. Bullard. Best pen of not less than five ewes, one-year-olds, F. Bullard. Best pen of not less than five ewe lambs, F. Bullard. Best ram and five of his lambs, F. Bullard's Vermont.
Cotswold—Best ram, Ed. Younger's Early Morn. Best pen of ewes, not less than five, Ed. Younger.
Southdowns—Best ram, Geo. Bement's Sonoma. Best penof ewes, not less than five, Geo. Bement.
Sweepstakes—Best ram of any age or breed, and five of his lambs, F. Bullard's Vermont.

GOATS.

Thoronghbreds—Best buck, two years old and over, Jnlius Weyand, Little Stoney, Harris. Best buck under two years old, Julius Weyand's Sultan. Best pen of not less than three does, two years old and over, Julins Weyand. Best pen of not less than three does, nnder two years, J. Weyaud.
Graded—Best pen of not less than three does, two years old and over, J. Weyand.
Herd—Best herd of not less than ten of any age or breed, Jnlius Weyand.

SWINE.

Berkshire—Best boar, two years old and over, San Mateo Stock Farm, Abraham; second, John Kennedy's Prince.
Best boar, under two years old, John Rider's Royal Bismarck.
Best boar, six months old and nnder one year, San Mateo Stock Farm's Airlie; second, San Mateo Stock Farm's Aleck.
Best breeding sow, San Mateo Stock Farm's Hopton Lass second; second, John Rider's Peerless C.
Best sow, six months old and under one year, San Mateo Stock Farm's Beanty; second, San Mateo Stock Farm's Princess.
Best pair of pigs, nnder six months, San Mateo Stock Farm; second, San Mateo Stock Farm.
Essex—Best boar, two years old and over, T. Beach's Tarbox.
Best sow, six months old and nnder one year, Taylor Beach's Blonde.
Poland-China—Best two-year-old and over, Jos. Melvin's Tom Dallas.
Best boar nnder two years, Jos. Melvin's Arthur; second, M. Wickes' Frank.
Best boar six months old and nnder one year, Jos. Melvin's Tom Dnke.
Best breeding sow, Jos. Melvin's Bessie; second, Jos. Melvin's Daisy.
Best pair nnder six mouths, Jos. Melvin.
Sweepstakes—Best boar, of any age or breed, San Mateo Stock Farm, Abraham (Berkshire).
Best sow of any age or breed, John Rider's Peerless C. (Berkshire).
Best pen of six pigs, nnder six months, San Mateo Stock Farm's (Berkshires).
Best family, all of same breed, consisting of one boar, two sows and six pigs, San Mateo Stock Farm's Abraham, Hopton Lass Second, Beanty and six pigs (Berkshires).

POULTRY.

Best old pair Light Brahmas, R. G. Head, Napa; second, T. Waite, Brighton.
Best young pair Light Brahmss, R. G. Head; second T. Waite.
Best pair Langhan's, cock and hen, R. G. Head; second, T. Waite.
Best pair Langhan's cockerel and pullet, R. G. Head; second, Thos. Waite.
Best pair Bnff Cochins, cock and hen, Thomas Waite.
Best pair Buff Cochins, cockerel and pullet, TbomasWaite; second, R. G. Head.
Best pair Plymouth Rocks, cock and hen, Tbomas Waite; second, R G. Head.
Best pair Plymonth Rocks, cockeral and pullet, E. I. Robinson, Sacramento; second, Thomas Waite.
Best pair Black Leghorns, cock and hen, R. G. Head.
Best pair Black Leghorns, cockerel and pullet, R. G Head; second, T. Waite.
Best pair Brown Leghorns, cock and hen, T. Waite; second, R. G. Head.
Best pair Brown Leghorns, cockerel and pullet, T. Waite; second, R. G. Head.
Best pair White Legborns, cock and hen, R. G. Head; second, T. Waite.
Best pair White Legborns, cockerel and pullet, R. G. Head; aecond, T. Waite.
Best pair Black Spanish, cock and hen, F. S. George; second, E. I. Robinson.
Best pair Black Spanish, cockerel and pullet, F. S. George; second, E. I. Rohinson.
Best pair Houdans, cock and hen, T. Waite.
Best pair Houdans, cockerel and pullet, T. Waite; second, R. G. Head.
Best pair Silver-spaugled Hamburgs, cock and hen, T. Waite; second, R. G. Head.
Best pair Game chickens, R. G. Head; second, A. L. Nichols.
Best pair Bronze turkeys, R. G. Head; second, T. Waite.
Best pair Wild turkeys, R. G. Head; second, T. Waite.
Best pair Toulouse geese, R. G. Head; second, R. G. Head.
Best pair Rouen ducks, R. G. Head; second, T. Waite.
Best pair Pekin ducks, R. G. Head; second, T. Waite.
Best pair Black Cochins, A. L. Nicbols.
Best Partridge Cochins,, cock and hen, T. Waite; second, R. G. Head.
Best Partridge Cohins, cockerel and pullet, G. Waite; second, R. G. Head.
The committee recommended a special premium for a coop of young Seahright Bantams to T. Waite and a coop of Emdeu geese to R. G. Head.

Coney Island.

Sept. 9th.—Purse $500, for three-year-olds and upward; entrance, 5 per cent. ($25 each) to the second; winners of any one race during the meeting to carry weight for age, or if of the first race on the second or first race of the fourth day (Little Minch and Miss Woodford), or of any two races during the meeting, to carry 5 lbs. extra; other horses allowed 7 lbs.; non-winners in 1884 allowed 15 lbs.; 18 entries; three-quarters of a mile.

Ed. Corrigan's b m, Pearl Jennings, 5, by Lelaps, dam Mary Howard, 108 lbs	West 1
Mr. Kelso's b m, Rica, 5, 108 lbs	Meaton 2
E. J. Baldwin's br c, Shenandoah, 3, 105 lbs	J. Donahue 3
W. McMahon's b g, Charley Kempland, 5, 108 lbs	Church 0
P. H. Ryan's ch f, Caramel, 4, 100 lbs	Garrison 0
C. Askey's b g, Ben Thompson, 4, 108 lbs	Ford 0
G. B. Walter's br g, Itaska, 5, 108 lbs	Jameson 0
Morris & Co.'s b g, Fellowplay, 6, 108 (carried 111) lbs	J. McLonchlin 0
H. Newton's ch g, Marsh Redon, 5, 108 lbs	McKee 0
G. H. Hernaghan's b g, Burch, 4, 100 (carried 104) lbs	W. Donahne 0
W. L. Cassidy's ch g, Saunterer, 6, 108 (carried 109) lbs	Blaylock 0
P. Lorrillaad's Nimrod, 4 111 (carried 112) lbs	Fitzpatrick 0
Weidman & Co.'s b f, Eva S., 3, 94 lbs	Higgs 0

Time, 1:15½.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Fellowplay, 6 to 1 each against Rica and Pearl Jennings, 7 to 1 each against Eva S. and Saunterer, 10 to 1 each against Burch and Itaska, 15 to 1 against Marsh Redon, 20 to 1 each against Charley Kempland, Nimrod Ben Thompson and Caramel, and 25 to 1 against Shenandoah. Pools: Fellowplay, $100; Rica, $50; Marsh Redon, Itaska, Eva S., and Pearl Jennings, $40 each; the field, $60. Mutuels paid, $47.80.

After a long delay the flag was dropped, with Rica in front, followed by Ben Thompson, Eva S., Caramel, and Saunterer, with the others well up. Before they had run a furlong Itaska and Fellowplay joined Rica, and between them they held the lead to the turn, where Fellowplay showed quite prominently, while of the others Pearl Jennings and Shenandoah were both well up. As they came round the turn in the stretch Rica again took the lead, which advantage she retained until reaching the lower end of the stand, when Pearl Jennings with a rush took the lead and, holding it to the end, won by two lengths, followed by Rica, Shenandoah, and Charley Kempland on nearly even terms, with Caramel, Ben Thompson and the others as above. Eva S. fell.

Same day—Champion Time Handicap, sweepstakes, for all ages, at $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added, the second to receive the stakes, $250; 5 entries; one mile; the winner to receive $1,000 additional if the mile is run in better time than 1:40.

P. Lorillard's b m Aranza, 6, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Arizona, 5, 110 lbs	Onley 1
R. R. Owing's b g Mammonist, 6, 97 (carried 100) lbs	Conkling 2
Bohm & Co.'s b c Little Minch, 4, 103 lbs	Garrison 3
E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, 4, 109 lbs	J. Donohne 0

Time, 1:41.

Betting—10 to 9 on Aranza, 3 to 1 each against Little Minch and Mammonist and 10 to 1 against Gano. Pools: Aranza, $240; Mammonist, $160; Little Minch, $150, and Gano, $60. Mutuels paid, $10.80.

There was another long delay at the post, but when they did get the flag Little Minch was a trifle in front, followed by Aranza, Mammonist and Gano. Before they reached the main track Aranza headed Little Minch and at the end of the first quarter led by three parts of a length, with Little Minch a length and a half in front of Mammonist and Gano. There was no relative change of positions until the end of the race other than before they run half the distance Gano was out of it, while Aranza led by two lengths at the end of the half mile. In the run round the turn Little Minch gained on Aranzs very considerably, so that at the end of six furlongs she only led by a neck. The effort, however, settled Little Minch, for in the stretch Aranza again came away and won by two lengths, while Little Minch was unable to stave off Mammonist's challenge and he secured the second honors by a good neck. Gano was fast, fully fifty yards back. Time, 1:41, of which the quarter was run in 25½ seconds, the half in 49½ seconds and the three-quarters in 1:15.

Same Day—Purse, $600, for three-year-old fillies; entrance, 5 per cent. of the purse ($30 each), to the second; winners of any race, exclusively for three-year-olds, of more than $500 (handicaps excepted) to carry 5 lbs.; of two or more such races, 10 lbs. extra; non-winners in 1884 allowed 10 lbs.; maidens allowed 20 lbs.; 4 entries; mile and a furlong.

Mr. Kelso's b f Water Lily, by King Alfonso, dam Lily Duke, 105 lbs	Meaton 1
G. L. Lorillard's b f Economy, 115 lbs	Blaylock 2
E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, 120 lbs	J. McLaughlin 3
D. D. Withers' Bijou filly, 95 (carried 96) lbs	McKenny 0

Time, 1:59.

Betting: 100 to 55 on Water Lily, 11 to 2 against the Bijou filly and 5 to 1 each against Freda and Economy. Pools: Water Lily, $500; Bijon filly, $120; Freda and Economy, $100 each. Mutuels paid $8.95.

Water Lily was in front at the start, but quickly gave place to the Bijou filly, who at the end of the first quarter led by a length, followed by Economy, Water Lily and Freda all well up. Mr. Withers' filly retained the lead for five furlongs, when she gave place to Water Lily, and very soon after was in turn passed by the others. As they ran round the far turn Freda closed up rapidly on Water Lily, but failing to stay in the stretch Economy took second place, but was unable to reach Water Lily, who, keeping right on, won easily by three parts of a length, Economy second, ten lengths in front of Freda, she five in front of the Bijou filly.

Sept. 11th—Handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, at $20 each; only $10 if declared; with $600 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; closed with 19 entries, of which 9 declared; mile and a furlong.

D. D. Withers's ch g Duplex, 4 years, by King Ernest or Macaroon, dam Echo, 116 lbs	W. Donohue 1
G. Cook's b c Ferg Kyle, 4 years, 114 lbs	J. McLaughlin 2
W. C. Daly's ch c Ligan, 3 years 85 lbs	Moran 3
Haydon & Co.'s b m Gleugarine, 5 years, 100 lbs	West 0
E. J. Baldwin's b c Shenandoah, 3 years, 100 lbs	J. Donohue 0
W. L. Scott's ch f All-Hands-Round, 4, 109 lbs	Lewis 0
P. H. McMahon's br g Lytton, 4, 102 lbs	Sheridan 0
P. Lorillard's b c Endymion, 3, 100 lbs	Onley 0
W. L. Cassidy's ch g Saunterer, 6, 100 (carried 105) lbs	Garrison 0

Time, 1:55¼.

Betting, 3 to 1 against Ferg Kyle, 5 to 1 against Gleangarine, 6 to 1 each against Ligan, Saunterer and Duplex, 7 to 1 against Shenandoah, 8 to 1 each against All-Hands-Around and Endymion and 15 to 1 against Lytton. Pools.—Ferg Kyle $50; Duplex, $30; Ligan, Gleugarine, All-Hands-Around and Saunterer, $20 each; the field $50. Mutuels paid $34.7[illegible]

After a long delay, much of which was caused by Duplex. the flag was dropped, with Glengarine a length or two in front of Ferg Kyle, Shenandoah and Endymion, with Duplex and Saunterer leading the second division. Before they reached the turn Shenandoah and Glengarine, with Ferg Kyle close np with them, they forced the pace to the turn for the backstretch. At the end of the qnarter Shenandoah headed Gleugarine, hut was unable to sustain the position against Ferg Kyle, who, with a lead of nearly half of length, showed the way to the end of the half mile, closely pressed by Glengarine, Shenandoah and Dnplex. Half way down the backstretch Ferg Kyle again headed the field, aud with a lead of half a length he showed the way round the big tnrn and into the homestretch, where he was followed by Glengarine and Duplex, with all the others, led hy Ligau, fully four lengths away. The instant they were in the straight Duplex headed Ferg Kyle, and coming right away won with the greatest ease by five lengths, followed by Ferg Kyle, four lengths in front of Ligan, who was lapped by Glengarine, with the others well tailed ont. Time, 1.55¾, the fastest time that the full conrse has been rnn in siuce it was made a mile and a fnrlong.

Same day.—The Bridge Handicap, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds, at $100 each, for starters; only $25 forfeit for horses entered by Jan. 1, 1884, and $10 only if struck out by Sept. 1st; horses entered by Aug. 15th, when the stake closed, to pay $50 forfeit; the club to add $2,500, of which $500 and 20 per cent. of the stakes to the second, and 10 per cent. of the stakes to the third; closed with 73 subscribers on Jan. 1st, and 19 on Aug. 1st, of which 47 paid $10, 17 paid $25 and 14 paid $50; mile and a half. Mr. Kelso's b f Water Lily, by King Alfonso, dam Lily Duke, 100 lbs. ..... Meaton 1
G. L. Lorillard's b f Louisette, 114 lbs ..... J. McLaughlin 2
B. McClelland's ch c Blast, 112 lbs ..... Lewis 3
R. W. Walden's ch f Tolu, 105 (car. 106) lbs ..... Blaylock 0
G. B. Bryson's b c Palinurus, 107 (car. 108) lbs ..... Fitzpatrick 0
W. L. Scott's g c Greystone, 109 lbs ..... W. Donahue 0
J. Walden's ch f Blue Bell, 87 lbs ..... Green 0
F. T. Walton's imp. ch c Hopeful, 93 lbs ..... J. Donahue 0
Davis & Hall's ch g Vinton, 95 lbs ..... Arnold 0
E. J. Baldwin's g or blk f Freda, 100 lbs ..... West 0
Clipsiana Stable's ch c Sandoval, 96 lbs ..... Donnelly 0
Blagrave Stable's br c Burgomaster, 95 lbs ..... Bergan 0
P. Lorillard's b c Leo, 95 lbs.— ..... Olney 0
Time, 2:38.

Betting: 3 to 1 each against Louisette and Water Lily. 5 to 1 against Freda, 8 to 1 each against Greystoue and Tolu, 10 to 1 each against Leo and Blue Bell, 12 to 1 each against Blast, Burgomaster and Palinurus, 15 to 1 against Sandoval, and 25 to 1 each against Hopeful aud Vinton. Pools: Water Lily and Lonisette, $150 each; Freda and Greystone, $60 each; Blast, $45; Leo and Blue Bell, $40 each; Toln, $35; Burgomaster, $20, and the field, $80. Mntuels paid, $35.50.

An excelleut start was effected the first time of tryiug, with Tolu, Sandoval aud Leo in front, followed by Freda, Lonisette and Blne Bell, with the others hnuched. The only change iu the run round the turn was that Sandoval took the lead, aud at the stand showed three parts of a length in front of Leo, who was lapped by Hopeful, Blne Bell, Freda and Burgomaster runniug nearly even, with Louisette leading the others, of which Palinurus was last. As they euded the first half mile Sandoval, attended by Hopefnl, drew clear, and with Leo third and Louisette fourth they kept on nearly to the little grove, half-way down the backstretch, where Hopefnl and Louisette headed Sandoval. The imported colt's lead was brief, for as they rau ont the seven furlongs Louisette showed in front, hnt so well did Hopefnl hang on that at the end of the mile Louisette, Hopefnl and Greystone were running on even terms, five lengths in front of Water Lily, she a length and a half in front of Vinton. The run from the mile-post to the starting-point was sharp and fast, and Hopeful again showed in front, he leading by half a length, with Greystone second, a neck in front of Lonisette, she a length and a half in front of Water Lily. Meaton continued to wait with the latter nntil reaching the turn, when as the others rau ont wide he brought Water Lily throngh next the rails, and at the beginning of the last fnrlong she was leading hy nearly a length, and so easily that the race was really over, all hnt the shouting, and, keeping right on, she won with the greatest ease by two lengths, with Lonisette second, a length in front of Blast, he a length in front of Tolu, who was followed hy Palinnrus, Greystone, Blne Bell, Hopefnl, Vinton, Freda, Sandoval, Burgomaster and Leo in that order. Time, 2:38. Value of stake to winner, $3,996.50.

Sept. 13th.—Purse $500, for horses that had run and not won during the meeting; entrance 5 per cent. of the purse ($25 each) to the second; horses not having been placed second allowed 5 lbs; non-winners in 1884 allowed 14 lbs; 10 entries; mile and a furlong.
E. Heffner's b c Markland, 4 years, by Springbok, dam Lorena, 113 lbs ..... J. McLaughlin 1
G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, aged, 115 lbs ..... Fitzpatrick 2
Appleby & Co.'s h g Mammonist, aged, 115 lbs ..... W. Hayward 3
C. Littlefield's br h Free Gold, 5, 104 lbs ..... Conkling 0
D. D. Withers' br c Buckstone, 4, 113 lbs ..... W. Donohue 0
Theo. Bryan's b h Torpedo, 4, 108 lbs ..... Dalton 0
Hayden & Co.'s ch g Gleaner, 5, 115 lbs ..... Blaylock 0
Blagrave Stable's br c Burgomaster, 3, 108 lbs ..... Garrison 0
F. T. Walton's b h Mr. Pickwick, 6, 113 lbs ..... Evans 0
Time, 1:56¾.

Betting—2 to 1 agaiust Mammonist, 5 to 1 against Buckstoue, 6 to 1 against Gleaner, 7 to 1 against Markland, 8 to 1 against Jim Renwick, 10 to 1 against Burgomaster, 12 to 1 against Free Gold and 30 to 1 each against Torpedo and Mr. Pickwick. Pools: Buckstone, $40; Mammonist, $35; Gleaner, $20; Jim Renwick, $15; Markland, $15, and the field, $20. Mutuels paid, $51.20.

After eeveral breakaways an excellent start was effected, with Gleaner, Buckstone, Jim Renwick and Markland all together, followed by Mammonist, Free Gold and the others. Before they reached the turn Buckstone took a decided lead, with Jim Renwick second, hut they only retained these pssitions to the turn for the hackstretch, where Gleaner and Torpedo passed them, and with a clear lead they held the track to the end of the half mile, where Burgomaster showed in front, followed hy Gleaner, Torpedo, Free Gold, Jim Renwick and Buckstone, all iu a close bnnch. There was no change until the hig turn by the orchard, where Gleaner again got up, and with Burgomaster second and Gleaner third they ran lapped to the turn into the homestretch, where they were joined hy Jim Renwick and Markland. Tho former showed in front at the heginning of the last furlong, hut he wae almout iustantly passed by Markland, who, running right out, wou by three good leugths, followed by Jim Renwick and Mammonist, the latter coming very qnick after he had got clear of Gleaner, Torpedo aud Burgomaster, who in a measure had him pocketed at the betting inclosnre. Once clear he made np a lot of lost ground and was only beaten for the place money by Jim Renwick by a few inches. A leugth or more away was Free Gold, followed by Buckstone, Torpedo, Gleaner, Burgomaster and Mr. Pickwick, the last named away off.

Same Day—The Flatbush Stakes; for two-year-olds; at $100 each for starters; $25 forfeit, with $1,250 added; of which $250 to the second; the third to save its stake; to carry 110 lbs.; winners of $2 000 after August 15 to carry 115 lbs.; maidens to carry 100 lbs; usual sex allowances; closed with thirty-one subscribers; seven furlongs.
P. Lorillard's ch f Wanda, by Mortemer, dam Minnie Minor, 107 lbs ..... Onley 1
E. Corrigan's ch f Lizzie Dwyer, 107 lbs ..... West 2
W. L. Scott's b f Florio, 107 lbs ..... Lewis 3
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Verano, 110 lbs ..... Pepper 0
Mr. Kelso's ch c Goano, 115 lbs ..... J. McLaughlin 0
Clipsiana S.'s blk c Brookwood, 110 lbs ..... Feakes 0
W. Donohue's ch c Elgin, 100 lbs ..... Owner 0
Suffolk S.'s b g Skookum, 97 lbs ..... Higgs 0
E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, 110 lbs ..... Holloway 0
L. Lorillard's b c St. Augustine, 110 lbs ..... Blaylock 0
G. L. Lorillard's ch f Souci, 107 lbs ..... Donohue 0
N. W. Kittson's b c St. Louis, 100 lbs ..... Sheridan 0
Time 1:31.

Betting; 8 to 5 against Wanda, 6 to 1 against Goano, 7 to 1 each against Brookwood and Florio, 10 to 1 each against St. Augustine and Lizzie Dwyer, 12 to 1 each against Souci, Volante and Verano, 15 to 1 against Skookum, 20 to 1 against Thomas, and 25 to 1 against Elgin. Pools: Wanda, $320; Goano, $260; George Lorillard's pair, $260; Brookwood, $180; Baldwin's pair, $181; Florio, $140; Lizzie Dwyer, $100; and the field, $320. Mutuels paid, $14.20.

Assnming that the Autumu Stakes for two-year-olds run on the first day of the meeting ranks with the Middle Park Plate as rnn in England, then the Flathush Stakes run yesterday will take rank with the Dewhnrst Plate, the distance for both being seven furlongs. No two-year-old race that has beeu run since the Champion Stallion Stakes at Monmouth Park have attracted as much attention. All the several candidates were early on the track. There was a large crowd in the paddock, while a crowd of some five or six hundred assembled at the starting point, where the finishing touches were given to Wanda, LizzieDwyer and Goano. The last named, however, attracted the most attention, as his owner and rider, Jimmy McLaughlin, was present. Considering that Wanda was the favorite, she was badly neglected, which probably pleased Byrne, as he was ahle to keep the filly very quiet, as was also the case with Lizzie Dwyer. The Californians, after cantering around the course twice, were also early at the post, and they naturally attracted much attentton. The general opinion of those who saw them at Moumouth was that they did not look near so well. They were not as high in flesh and looked somewhat overdone, which was also the opinion of some in regard to Wanda, while of the others Goano looked well, as also did Brookwood and the Westbrook pair.

With the third bell Starter Caldwell took them in hand, hnt there was a long delay, during which a majority of the youngsters, especially Brookwood and Goano, showed considerable temper in rearing aud buckjumping about. But when they did get the flag it was to a fairly good start, with Wanda, Elgin, St. Angustine and Skookum a trifle in front of Florio, Souci and the California pair, who were fcllowed by Brookwood and Goano. Before they had rnn a hundred yarde Skookum headed the field, and, with Goano second, he having run throngh his horses like a flash, they reached the three-quarter startiug point half a length in front of Elgin and Wanda, who were lapped by Florio. At the end of the first quarter Skookum led by a length, and with Goano secoud, they held the lead nntil nearly the end of the three furlongs, wheu Volante showed in front, and, being almost instautly joined hy Verauo, the Californians were first and second at the end of half a mile, with Goano third, nearly two lengths in front of Wauda, who had Skooknm and Florio for attendants. The Californians held the lead hetween them nearly to the turn into the homestretch, when hoth were passed by Goano who, with a clear lead, showed the way iuto the homestretch, which started the stable boys shouting. Bnt as Verano again headed Goano at the beginniug of the last furlong, the crowd in the stand in turn became much excited, although it remained passively qniet nntil the horses were nearly half way np the stretch, when, as Lizzie Dwyer, Wanda and finally Florio in turn passed hoth Verano and Goano, the excitement became intense, which ended in lond cheering as Wanda, with the greatest ease, took the lead when fifty yards from the post, and, running out like a flash, won hy two lengths, followed hy Lizzie Dwyer, the same distance in front of Florio, who was followed hy Verano fourth. Goano and Brookwood came next, with Elgiu, Skookum, Volante, St Angustine, Sonci aud St. Louis all pulled np. Time, 1:31, which is somewhat slower than expected, but the race was rnu fast and slow in places—somewhat fast at the beginning and decidedly fast at the finish.

Sept. 16th.—Purse $500, for two-year-olds, entrance 5 per cent. of the purse ($25 each) to the second; horses entered to be sold for $2,500 to carry full weight; those entered not to be sold to carry 3 lbs. extra; if entered to be sold for $2,000, allowed 5 lbs.; if to be sold for less to be allowed 2 lbs. for each $100 down to $1,000, the minimum selling price; 7 entries; three-quarters of a mile.
W. Lakeland's b f Contessa, by Ill-Used, dam Countess, $1,100, 89 lbs. ..... Rayford 1
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, $1,600, 99 lbs ..... Miller 2
E. Corrigan's br g J. W. Rodgers, $1,500, 97 lbs ..... West 3
W. C. Daley's b f Miss Daley, $1,600, 87 lbs ..... Morsn 0
O. Bowie's ch f Joybell, $1,000, 87 lbs ..... Arnold 0
Appleby & Co's b f Error, $1,000, 87 (carried 88) lbs ..... J. Hyslop 0
C. F. McLaughlin's b c Leonidas, $1,300, 96 lbs ..... J. Donahue 0
Time, 1:16½.

Betting: 7 to 5 against J. W. Rodgers, 3 to 1 against Rapido, 5 to 1 against Joyhell, 7 to 1 against Error, 8 to 1 against Miss Daley, 10 to 1 against Contessa and 12 to 1 against Leonidas. Pools: Rapido, $100; J. W. Rodgers, $90; Joyhell, Error and Contessa, $40 each; Miss Daley, $30, and Leouidas, $20. Mutuels paid, $65.65. No bid for the winner.

After a long delay and half a dozen breakaways they were started, with Leonidas in the lead, followed hy Joybell and Contessa and with J. W. Rogers and Miss Daly in front of Error and Rapido. Before they had rnn a fnrlong Joybell and Rapido took np the rnnning and they held it between them to aud partially round the big turn, where Rapido took the lead, and with J. W. Rogers second they made the turn into the homestretch, closely followed by Contessa, Joyhell, Miss Daly and Error, several lengths in front of Leonidas. After they made the turn Miss Daly headed Contessa, hnt at the beginuing of the last furlong only Rapido aud J. W. Rogers were really in the race, they having a lead of two leugths from Miss Daly, Joybell and Contessa. But both tired so quickly that Contessa, under Rayford's whip, was not only able to overtake them but to beat them out by a neck with Rapido second, a neck in frout of J. W. Rogers, who was followed hy Miss Daly, Joybell, Error and Leonidas.

We have received from Mr. J. J. Miller, Melbourne, Australia, a copy of his *Sporting Pamphlet and Official Trotting Record* for the Colonies for the season of 1883–4, a valnable compilatiou with features not seen in works of that character in this country.

San Francisco, July 28, 1884.

My wife has heen a great sufferer for several years from nervous debility, with freqnent painful attacks arising from nervous disorder. A change of climate was recommended and I sent her to Sacramento under the idea that her malady was due to the cold winds of our city. Though somewhat improved hy the chauge of sceue, her ailments still clung to her and her attacks were so severe as to require a physician from time to time. On a friend's recommeudation I carried her a half-case Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Irou, which being tested hy her physician, was eudorsed by him as exactly what she needed. She used it all, commenced to strengthen from the heginning, and is now as perfect a specimen of female health as can be found in a day's travel.

A. B. Venable, 1318 Polk Street.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Torrid September Weather—The Racing at Sheepshead Bay—California Horses in Bad Luck—Drake Carter's Great Three-Mile Race—Aranza's Mile in 1:41—General Notes, Etc.

Such a prolonged hot spell as we have jnst had in this vicinity for the past ten days surpasses the memory of the proverhial oldest inhabitaut, especially at this season of the year. Day after day the festive mercury has been soaring to an nnwonted altitude, and yesterday it marked ninety-five degrees. to the great discomfort of man and beast. In Gotham the latter have suffered terrihly. Some of our thoronghfares at sunset last eveniug remiuded one forcibly of the battlefields in the late war, so many were the poor hrutes that had fallen by the wayside in the line of every car and stage ronte.

This Sahara like temperatnre is, however, at an end for the present and to-night New Yorkers rejoice in a lively hreeze and the mercury at sixty-four degrees. Among the race horses the hot spell has also made itself felt, with adverse effects. Many of the fleet-footed equines have heen unable to take their accnstomed work, the consequent enervation, loss of appetite and the like has made the trainers sigh for more seasonable weather. To-night, however, it is much cooler.

At Sheepshead Bay the greatest meeting of a great racing year hae been in succeesful progress for two weeks. On Satnrday last nearly one hundred horses started in the seven races of the day, an unexampled showing in American turf records and large fields have been the rule, and not the exception on each day of the meeting. After the Twin City handicap, won last week hy Tom Martin, the "big little" son of Longfellow, Drake Carter's great race at three miles for the Autumn Cup has attracted the most attention. The average turf-goer delights in nothing so much as to see the time record broken, consequently there was much enthusiasm at Drake Carter's slaughter of his sire's record. The field he beat was a good one at handicap weights. Gen. Monroe, 103; Drake Carter, 115; Levant, 105; Blne Grass Belle, 100; Fosteral 100, and three others, including the venerable Bushwhacker, who, in 1882, accomplished the double event of the great Long Island Stakes and the Bowie Stakes, each four-mile heats. To-day, however, the veteran cannot run fast enongh to tire himself, though had it heen a ten-mile race he would probahly have been with them at the end. The pace of the Autumn Cup was 3:34 for the first two miles, Blne Grass Belle getting the best of her jockey and breaking away a long way in advance. In the last mile, however, she was done, and half a mile from home there were only three in it—Levant, Monroe and Drake Carter. Monroe finally got the best of Levant, but at the lower turn Drake Carter shot up alongside of him much the freshest of the two at this stage of the game, which he showed by coming away in the stretch and winning by eight lengths in 5:24, the best three-mile time on record. Probably no horse here has improved in the same ratio as Drake Carter has, and Pierre Lorillard to-day matched him against the Dwyere' four-year-old mare, Miss Woodford, to run two milee and a half, 115 ponnds each, for $10,000, the race to come off at Sheepshead Bay, on the 18th. This will draw an immense crowd to the course, and it seems to be the general impression among those best iuformed on the subject that Carter will beat the mare. She has never yet gone as long a trip, and has not heen doing as well of late as her trainer could wish. This was shown on the same day as the great three-mile race. She theu beat a field of fast horses seven furlougs in 1:28¾—a fast race—but Gleaner gave her abont all she wanted to do to beat him.

On Tnesday last, the Rancocas mare, Arauza, 110 pounds, was started against Little Minch, 103, Mammonist, 97, and Gano, 100, in a mile dash, extra money to he given if 1:40 was beaten. The quartet started off at a tremendons pace, running the first half in 49 seconds. hnt after that Aranza had the race in hand and was not pnshed at the end. As it was she did the mile in 1:41, showing what she can do when in the notion.

The Paci6c slopers here have had a bad streak of luck of late. Renwick has not won a race since he was brought down from Saratoga and some of the Baldwin stable have heen ailing. Freda has been sick and yesterday finished last in the great race for the Bridge handicap, one mile and a half. Shenandoah rau a strong third iu a three-quarter mile dash on Tuesday last, while Rapido and Gano have hoth failed thus far. Perhaps, however, Verano and Volante may do well in the Flathush Stakes for two-year-olds run tomorrow. It is seven furlongs, and their principal antagonists are Wanda, Florio and Goano.

At Lexington a California two-year-old has been runniug ereditably thongh he did not win. J. D. Christy's Bonanza, by Joe Hooker, ont of Mattie Glenn, was, if my memory serves me right, sold at the Wiuter's sale in your State last June for something like $2,000. To-day, at the last day's racing of the Kentucky Associatiou's meeting, at Lexington, he ran in the Thames Stakes, one mile, and was second to Favor, the crack colt of that section, heateu less than a length in 1:45¼. Bonanza hids fair to be a good bread winuer for his owner.

The Baldwin stable will probably remain East until Novemher as they have made entries at Baltimore and Washiugton. The present poor vein of luck they are in, should take a change before that time and I hope to chronicle some winning brackets for the "hlack and red Maltese cross." Cooper aud Holloway have some good material to work on aud "everything comes to those who wait." As for Jim Rcuwick the partiee controlling him are under a close supervision from a race which he lost last week to Little Minch, and if the horse is not run straight somebody will get into hot water before long.

Rarely have the Dwyers had a worse run of luck than has fallen to their lot during the last month. George Kinney aud Barnes laid up for repairs, most all of their long string of two-year-olds, ditto or hadly trouhled with the slow, leaving Miss Woodford, Hartford and Checkmate about all the members of their ouce powerful stable to be depended on. This is hard lines for a stable that opened the campaign so brilliantly last Juno, but it has thrown some of the money into the pockets of many smaller owners. The Islip stable of Geo. Lorilliard has weathered its ill wind, and Louisette, Mouitor, Sonci and others are in a winning veiu. Louisette is probably the hest three-year-old now running, as the Mimi colt and Rataplan are under a cloud. Waterlily heat Louisette yesterday in the Bridge Handicap, hut was in receipt of 18 lhs. from the latter. Accidents have greatly reduced the ranks of good three-year-olds. Pacific.

N. Y., Sept, 12, 1884.

Blood Will Tell.

It is hardly expected that any one entirely uninterested in that branch of stock raising would grow enthusiastic over so unpoetic a subject as a hog. But there are exceptional cases. During the State fair, after witnessing one of the great stock parades, the writer met a lady acquaintance and asked her what she thought of the show. Her answer was: "I have been all around the Park and the most beautiful animals here are Mr. Corbett's pigs." This compliment to the San Mateo Stock Farm Berkshires was well deserved, for no finer exhibit was ever seen at any fair. Mr. Corbett carried off all the prizes and was overwhelmed with offers to purchase even his breeding stock. He declined the last proposition, however, as his breeders were imported from England, and he could not easily replace them.

The fair and races, at San Jose, opens next Tuesday. The Garden City is in the best trim, and the outlook is that 1884 will be one of the most successful exhibitions ever held there. On the speed programme the fields are large, and good racing is sure to be one of the attractions.

We have received notice from Captain N. T. Smith, Treasurer of the Stanford Stakes, that the only nomination upon which the last payment was made, due on the 18th, was J. C. Simpson's Antevolo. This reduces the race to a walk over for this year.

BICYCLING.

Springfield Bicycle Tournament—Records Broken.

The third annual bicycle tournament of the Springfield Club began September 16th, at Springfield, Mass. Public and private buildings were covered with bunting and the streets arched with flags of all nations. The parade in the morning was a grand sight. Over three hundred bicycles, ridden by nattily costumed youths, were propelled noiselessly over the macadamized roadways, their nickle spokes glittering in the sun. The sidewalks were crowded by people who cheered the riders of "the silent steeds." The line of parade took the riders through the principal streets. Bands were stationed at different positions of the city and rendered excellent music during the progress of the parade. It is estimated that at least thirty-five thousand people viewed the parade.

At the Park, where the races took place, a crowd estimated at 12,000 assembled. The track was very smooth and in perfect condition, but a strong wind was blowing up the homestretch. Summary of the chief events:

FIRST DAY, SEPTEMBER 16th.

One Mile Professional Handicap—C. W. Ashington, (10 seconds start), 1st, time, 2 min. 53 sec.; C. J. Young, (10 seconds start), 2d; R. Howell (England), 3d.

Ten Mile Amateur Race—Sellers (England), 1st; Lewis Hamilton (America), 2d, time, 31 min. 4½ sec., which beat the best American record, 28 seconds.

Five Mile Amateur Tricycle—E. P. Burnham (America), 1st; R. Chambers (England), 2d. The race between Burnham and Chambers was of a most exciting character, and the finish was so close that it appeared to many like a dead heat. Time, 6 min. 27 sec. This beats the American record made a few days previous by five seconds.

Three Mile Professional Race—R. Howell (England), 1st; Robert James (England), 2d; John S. Prince (America), 3d. Won by twenty yards. Time, 8 min. 36½ sec. This beat previous American record (professional), held by Woodside, by almost a minute.

SECOND DAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH.

Thousands of people witnessed the most remarkable record-smashing in the history of 'cycling in America. With glorious weather and a perfect track both amateur and professional riders seemed to have reached the acme of speed. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested throughout the entire programme.

Ten Mile Professional Race—R. Howell (England), 1st; Robert James (England), 2d; Woodside, 3d; John S. Prince, 0. On the last lap Howell spurted ahead and won easily. Prince's defeat by Woodside for third position was a great surprise to many. Howell's time, 30 min. 7¾ sec., supplants Woodside's American record of 31 min. 49¾ sec.

Two Mile Amateur Race—S. Sellers (England), 1st; G. M. Hendee (Springfield), 2d; Frazier, 0; Illston, 0; Dolph, 0; Gaskell, 0; Brooks, 0; Roberts, 0. The interest centred on Hendee and Sellers. They held second and third positions throughout a waiting race, Sellers shot to the front on the last lap, with Hendee close behind, Frazier third, and the field scattered. As they entered the homestretch Hendee seemed about to pass the Englisbman who, however, showed his wonderful speeding power and passed the wire in the lead by two yards. No betting was allowed in public, but the Springfielders staked large sums of money on the hitherto invincible favorite. Time, 6 min. 3 sec., which supplants the American record of 6 min. 14 sec., held by Moore. The last half mile of the race was made in 1 min. 22 sec.

Mile Race Without Hands—H. Wollison, of Pittsfield, won in the remarkable time of 3 min. 2-5 sec.

Five Mile Tricycle Race—Chambers (England), 1st; Burnham (America), 2d; Johnson, 0; Illston, 0. This was Chambers' third attempt to beat the American champion, and he succeeded Burnham, giving up exhausted before reaching the wire. The time, 17 min. 14 sec., again lowers the record.

Half Mile Dash—S. Sellers (England), 1st; Gaskell (England), 2d; Frazier, 3d. A hotly contested event, Gaskell pushing Sellers right up to the finish. Time, 1 min. 19 2-5 sec, which lowers the record.

One Mile Professional Race—John S. Prine (America), 1st; James (England), 2d; R. Howell (England), 3d. The three-fourths of a mile was made by Howell in the fastest recorded time, and he led till the homestretch was reached when Prince pedalled furiously to the front and won a grand race in the unprecedented professional time of 2 min. 39 sec. Prince received an ovation lasting several minutes on the conclusion of the race.

Five Mile Amateur Record Race—Gaskell (England), 1st. Records were lowered at intermediate distances throughout the race. Time, 14 min. 51 sec.

Breaking Records At Hartford.

The wheel meeting held Sept. 10, under the auspices of the Connecticut Bicycle Club, was an immense success, 174 uniformed riders paraded the streets. The races were held at Charter Oak Park and long before the hour of starting the spectators crowded the grounds to their utmost capacity. The day was beautiful and the track in perfect condition. Appended is the result of the principal events:

Two Mile Tricycle Race—E. P. Burnham, (American) 1st; R. Chembers, (England), 2d. Burnham won right near the finish after a hard struggle. Time, 6m 32s. Best previous time, 7m 5⅕s.

One Mile Race—S. Sellers, (England), 1st; Asa Dolph, (Ohio), 2d; Elliot Norton, 0; Cbes. Frazier, 0. From stert to finish a race of intense excitement. Dolph dashed off with the lead. The first querter was made 40⅕s., and with Dolph still in the lead the half was reeched in 1m 20s. At the three-quarter post Sellers by a most remarkable burst of speed assumed the lead and came down the stretch at a terrific pace, finishing the mile in the unprecedented time of 2m 39s. Dolph strained every nerve. The previous best time made in Englaud was 2m 41 3-5s.

Five Mile Rece—S. Sellers, (England), 1st; R. Chambers, (Englaud), 2d; G. H. Illston, 3d; C. A. Smith, (America), C. A. Frazier, (America), 0; George Webber, 0.

Little racing was done till within half a mile from home, when Sellers again proved his superiority. Time, 15m 48s.

A Warning to Amateurs.

F. W. Gibson has written a letter to several papers concerning an article which appeared in the last issue of this paper. We would reply that we never published the statement that F. W. Gibson claimed the ten mile championship of the Pacific Coast. We simply stated the fact that the "getter up" of the Grand Athletic Tournament at Woodward's Gardens advertised F. W. Gibson as the amateur champion. It would heve only been justice to the better riders of our city if Gibson had written to the papers denying the soft-impeachment. It was nothing but the truth when we wrote that the time was slow. We are also aware that F. W. Gibson can do much better. Mr. Gibson is anxious that we arrange a match between himself and the gentlemen whom we stated could so easily defeat him. This is impracticable, inasmuch as Gibson by taking part in the Grand Athletic Tournament at Woodward's Gardens is no longer an amateur.

All racing amateurs should procure from Mr. Geo. D. Gideon, 17 North 7th St., Philadelphia, a copy of the Racing Rules of the L. A. W., and become thoroughly familiar therewith. Neglect to do so will not avail as an excuse as rule 21 provides that "ignorance of any of the foregoing (rules) will not be considered a valid excuse."

The Bay City wheelmen held their second run last Sunday. Fifteen riders under the command of Fred R. Cook proceeded to the Cliff House, thence down the Cliff House road through the Presidio Reservation to Fort Point, where the Club gave the ladies and officers of the Fort a specimen of bicycle drill which was thoroughly enjoyed by the spectators. To-morrow the Club will take the eight o'clock boat to Haywards, when another delightful ride will be indulged in by the wheelmen. It is expected that the Club will appear in their new uniform of bottle green to-morrow evening for the first time.

The mile race for amateur wheelman at the Connecticut Bicycle Meeting for riders who have never beaten 3m 20s developed a fast rider in C. H. Parsons, of Springfield, who made the mile in 2m 49½s.

13,000 people were present at the International Bicycle meeting, held at Sydney, Australia, on the 2d of August. The times made in the different competitions were slow, owing to the dampness of the track.

On Saturday evening, Aug. 30th, the twenty-five mile professional championship race was run off at the Aylestone Grounds, Leicester. Battenshury won, with Lees second and Wood third. Time, 1h. 20m. 39 1-5s.

Is said that a resident of Myersville, Penn., has received $25,000 for a patent oi a new style of bicycle which, it is claimed, will work a revolution in the present manufacture of the bicycle.

Five riders of the "silent steed" were out for a run last Sunday week at Sacramento, under the command of Captain Flint.

Lewis A. Miller, of Meridin, Conn., entered for the 3m 20s class at the Springfield tournament, made the mile in 2m 43 2-5.

CRICKET.

An Extraordinary Game.

The match played last Saturday resulted in a great surprise The Bachelors, under the captaincy of Purdy, were tho first to occupy the debatable ground, and the score book showed 68 rune at the fall of the tenth wicket. We were very much pleased to see Bristowe, the top ecorer, with 20. Purdy compiled 10, including a drive out of the grounds, off Water man, for 5. Goewey carried out his hat with seven rune to his name—a very creditable showing. The Benedicts, with W. G. Harrieon as Captain, now essayed, but the whole team were rapidly disposed by Purdy and Miller, for the insignificant total of four runs. The bowling of Purdy and Miller was excellent, particularly the latter, who secured no lees than seven wickets. Neither eide was very representative; nevertheless, there were a large number of our best cricketere on both eides, and the utter collapse of the Benedicts ie altogether inexplicable. The ecore:

BENEDICTS.		BACHELORS.	
W. G. Harrison, c and b Miller	0	L. Burnett, l b w Waterman	0
A. Waterman, run out	0	W. Richardson, run out	4
B. Clark, b w Purdy	0	J. Miller, b Clark	1
W. J. Carr, b Miller	0	H. O. Bristowe, run out	20
G. Gray, b Miller	0	J. S. Purdy, b Waterman	10
G. Theobald, b Miller	1	J. Mathieu, b Gray	2
J. Aitken, not out	1	C. Creighton, b Waterman	3
E. A. O'Connor, absent	0	J. Mathieu, c Aitken, b Carr	1
W. Kip, c and b Miller	0	C. Goewey, not out	7
W. L. Eyre, b Miller	1	W. J. Kip, c Aitken, b Carr	5
Byes, 1	1	R. Gibson, b Gray	1
	—	Byes, 11, Wides, 3	14
Total	4	Total	68

This afternoon the Morions and Occidents ouco again try conclusions.

ATHLETICS.

Great Swimming Feat.

The excellent feat of swimming from Southsea to Ryde and back was successfully accomplished by Mr. Horace Davenport, ex-amateur long distance and mile champion of England. Mr. Davenport a few days ago swam across the Solent to Ryde, a feat attempted by Captain Matthew Webb and others, but previously only performed by George White, ex-senior champion, and Captain Portsmouth, swimming club. Davenport dived into the water at East Southsea, at thirty-five minutes past eight, reaching Ryde in good condition. Here he partook some of refreshments, in the water, and made a fresh start to Southsea. There he lauded at two, (5h. 24m. from the start). Davenport's only complaint was that his eyes were sore through the sunshine. The feat is all the more creditable as there was a nasty, choppy sea, and a stiff breeze from the southeast. Davenport was piloted by F. Hape, of Portsmouth, and was accompanied by representatives of the Press and others in a boat.

The following interesting items concerning the approaching championship games, are culled from the New York *World*:

The New York Athletic Club will hold its fall meeting Oct. 4th, at Mott Haven.——The American A. C. will make a bold bid for a place in the mile walk with Austin.——"Josh" Hart, of the M. A. C., is training for the seven-mile walk on the 27th inst.——Jack White and Sam Derickson have pulled on the spiked shoes again, and will face the starter on the 27th.——"Arty" Waldron's left leg is still "bad," and it is probable that he will not start in the championship sprints.—With Delaney out of the five-mile run, a good race should ensue between Skillman, of the Manhattans, and "Tom" Noonen.——The Williamsburg Athletic Club offers the use of its track, free of charge, to athletes training for the championship meeting.——J. E. Sullivan, of the Pastime A. C., will probably be the only athlete from this city who will compete at the Canadian Championship Meetiug.——Oscar Bodelsen, of the M. A. C., who recently broke his arm while practicing over hurdles, will probably be enabled to start in the championship meeting.——The Canadian Athletic Championship Meeting will be held on the same day as that of the N. A. A. A., Sept. 27th. They are evidently not anxious for another incursion of New York athletes.——The championship meeting will not have any competitors from California, Canada or England, as the men from those places who competed on former occasions were out time and money, and went home generally defeated.

Exhibition Run to Beat the American 100-yard Record.—H. M. Johnson, formerly a New York amateur, but for several years a professional sprinter, made two attempts, running the distance the first time in 10 seconds, thus equaling the accepted American record, and at the next trial he did it in 10 1-5 seconds. Johnson claims to have twice previously run the distance in less than 10 seconds, but the performance was not in either case properly authenticated. The attempt could hardly have been made under conditions more favorable than on Saturday, and Johnson's failure then would seem to go far toward disproving the correctness of former alleged achievements at a distance and under less experienced management.—*N. Y. Clipper.*

A new lawn tennis club has been organized, with the following officers: President, Mrs. Joseph Austin; Treasurer, Raoul Martinez; Secretary, H. Gaylord Wilford; Executive Committee, Sidney M. Smith, Mountford S. Wilson and Chauncey R. Winslow. Two macadamized courts have been prepared on the lot at the corner of Van Ness avenue and Sutter street.

A large assemblage, composed in great part of ladies, witnessed the Fall games of the Staten Island Athletic Club. The track was in excellent condition and the performances were generally good. L. E. Myers, amateur, and H. M. Johnson, professional, each ran 100 yards in 10 seconds. C. M. Smith won the mile in 4m 45 1-5s. Malcolm Ford with 6 yards start beat Myers in the 220 yards in 23 1-5s.

The *Sydney Mail* says that in the South coast of New South Wales there is a long distance runner named Backhouse, who, it is said, can easily do eleven miles within the hour. He can leave his trade and do ten miles easily. There is a ton of money in Bega and Candelo to back him against any long distance man that cares to visit those parts.

The Normal Athletic Association, of San Jose, met last week and elected the following officers, after forming with twenty-seven charter members: President, J. V. Van Eaton; Vice-President, Charles Adams; Captain of B. B. C., N. W. Locke; Secretary, Bert Babcock; Treasurer, H. B. Hunsaker; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. O. Peck.

Geo Smith, the celebrated sprinter, of Pittsburg, has issued a challenge for a foot race of from 125 to 150 yards, for $500 a side, to H. M. Johnson, Fred Rogers, M. K. Kittleman, Weinberger and Boyd, the would-be champion, or Gibson, of England, or any other man living, barring Hutchins, of Putney, Eng.

"E. M. Jouneton, the famous Caledonian athlete of the East, says, "I am forty-two years old and have probably seen my best days and I will probably retire at the end of this season." As a jumper, runner, and wrestler, Johnson has earned much money.

All the medals and trophies will be presented to the winners at the entertainment of the Merion Club, on Friday night, Oct. 17th, at Saratoga Hall.

R. B. Jones and Barney Benjamin will this afternoon jump off the tie made in the high jump at the Stockton Games of the Merion Club.

R. Gibson and A. B. Tennent will represent the Merion Club at the meeting of Athletic clubs on the 10th of next month.

Joe Gorevan, the exchampion mile runner who met with such a serious accident, is rapidly convalescing.

At Honolulu, on Sept. 1st, Jacob Sims defeated J. [illegible] in a 100-yard run for a purse of $60.

THE RIFLE.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

P. A. Giannini.

Among those who have taken a deep personal interest in the rifle shooting of this State, and exerted himself to advance it to its present high state of excellence, few have been more earnest and liberal than the snbject of this sketch, P. A. Giannini, President of the San Francisco Swise Rifle Club. From the earliest times, even twenty-five yeers ago, Mr. Giannini with his competriots, Messrs. Berton, Borel, Croce and others, used to gather together and lay out plans for a rifle organization, which a year later took a business form and ended in the organization of the San Francisco Swiss Rifle Club. In its matured character the Swiss Club is only one year younger than the Schuetzen Verein, described in these pages last week, and in its effect upon our State rifle shooting little less, if any, in its influence than the great body of the Schuetzens.

Mr. Giannini, as we heve intimated, was born in Switzerland, in 1829, which makes him 55 years of age, bnt he is a well-preserved man, and still capable, as our weekly rifle reports show, of making bull's-eyes with all the sharpshooters of his generetion, and with many of the younger ones growing up among us to-day. He came to America when only a mere child with his family, in 1835, which located in New York. The national love for the rifle in his countrymen existed strongly in him, and at a very early age he nsed it with snch skill as to gain a prominent name among the rifleman of New York, though not then, it may be true, either in numbers or reputation what they are to-day. At twenty-four he took a prominent part in forming the first recoguized public rifle club of New York, known as the Helvetia Rifle Club, in which Mr. A. Defer was chosen first secretary, and George Crourvoisier first president, both of whom, in after years, became distinguished among the leading riflemen of America. Mr. Giannini came to California in 1854, locating in San Frsncisco, where he soon felt the want of his favorite recreation, and led him to his seeking association with the gentlemen already named and then to the formation of the Swiss Club. To-day, after many yeers, he nses the same rifle he bronght to the State with him, and finds none of modern make to excel it or please him better. His shooting at the Swiss Clnb's last monthly meeting, at Harbor View, when he took third prize at best centres, certainly shows his opinion to be correct, for the contest between him, Wetzel and Croce was very close. As a matter of history, we may state this very rifle was first tried by the maker, Fish, and Giannini, npon an nnoccnpied piece of grounds in New York city, above the present Forty-second street depot, of the Harlem line of railroad, which shows the growth of the city and rifle shooting among us, as a people, between the two periods, Fish, the maker, having at the time a high repntation as a gunsmith. Amongst ourselves in this city after the formation of the Swiss Clnb, came the German and the National Clubs, both of which have long since died out. In May, 1874, Mr. Giannini shot in a match given by the latter clnb and took first prize at the ring target, making a total score of 52 out of a possible 60, with five bull's-eyea in snccession. At the time this was the best score in our local records, the ticket of which, to preserve, Mr. Giannini has had imserted in a glass paper weight for his office. The trophies won by skill with his rifle at home and abroad, however, are nnmerous and valnable, but being reserved in his natnre, it is not often he cares to show them. They are varied in character as well as numerous, hnt it wonld take more space than we can afford to describe them all. One, however, we must not omit, for it is the crowning honor of his life as a rifleman. In 1881, he went to Europe to contend in the Federal shooting at Freebnrg. On that national occasion he won tbe fifth goblet ont of the first ten always given, an honor no one, we presnme, will dispute, for it was won from the best sharpshooters of Enrope, among whom any one of the first ten goblets is a coveted prize and the pride of a lifetime. This goblet he naturally takes pleasnre in showing. In 1861, the Swiss Clnb gave a grand two-days' tournament, at which Giannini and Joseph Hook, who has been for many years, end still is, a celebrity in our local rifle world, commenced that friendly rivalry for snpremacy at the target which was very warm in the past, and which, we believe, in a more moderate way exista at present. At that tournament, after a desperate contest he beat Hook by a good score, in which he ran up 182 bull's-eyes in the two days' shooting. Mr. Hook's score we shall give when we come to his history. In those daya Mr. Giannini never missed a match, end to-day he wears on his person trophies attesting his skill, which he won at Sacramento and other leading cities in the State.

Personally, as a man, Mr. Giannini is very attractive, full of generone feeling and social kindness. For a long time he has been engaged in tbe manufactnre of Swiss watches, and by skill and integrity in business become, we believe, qnite independent financially, though he still continues his bnsinese on Montgomery street. Every month he regularly attends the meetings of the Swias Clnb, at Harbor View, when the members make it a rule to have a pleaeant, social dinner. As a sample of our old-time riflemen, Mr. Giannini has no superior, and aa a member of the brotherhood, none are more popular or respected.

The Inter-State Match.

After all the heart-hurninge, sqnabblinge, and donbts it is pleasant to record that a team will go to Nevada, and that the expenses are ensured beyond qnestion. The condnct of Colonels Smedburg, Tobin, Dickenson, and Sontag, in coming to the relief in money matters, is mnch commended and certainly does thom much credit. Many private citizens of means, however, might also bave come forward with their snbscriptions. We could mention many of this sort, who if the city were in danger, would be the first to cry out, "Where is tho militia?" Bnt tbese people never see anything but from a selfish standpoint, tbe honor and dignity of tbe State being something they cannot nnderstand. The team going, though it might have been improved had harmony prevailed, is a good one, some say a better team than went last year. A report is current and recognized by the prees, that the Nevada boys are all thrown adrift by delay and nncertainty among ourselves, and that it will be difficult to get their best men together again to meet us at the target. Thia may be so, yet we hope our men will not be misled by it hnt go jnst as strong as if tbe best men in the opposite team were sure to be present to meet them. They will find that the case, or we are greatly mistaken. After the meeting at Shell Mound, on Sunday, a catch practice was had which brought ont good work by six of the team, the others not having their rifles as they did not expect to shoot. The best scores, ten shots each, with a possible 100 were:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Kuhls	46	47	93
Waltham	45	45	90
Johnson	43	46	89
Laufenburg	44	44	88
Carson	45	42	88
Cummings	44	43	87

If the shooting in the match avereges as good a percentage we shall not be far behind. Of course the boys go with our very best wishes for their enccess.

A Private Shoot.

On the 20th of this month Col. Beaver, Fred Kuhls, Lieut. Mangels, Sergt. Howard Carr, and A. C. Smith had a private practice, which on acconnt af the high scores made by different rifles, we have thought proper to pnblish in detail. In the first place Howard Carr ot the Fifth Infentry, with a Sharp's rifle shot himself into topmost rank by scoring 95 out of a possible 100, 47 at 200 yards and 48 at 500 yards. Lient. Mangels, with a Springfield rifle made 94, which is acknowledged to be the highest score made with that kind of a rifle. It does not, however, give him a record. Col. Beaver's new modeled Hotchkiss did good word in the hands of Messrs. Knhls and Mangels, one making 47 and the other 46 with it out of a possible 50. Col. Beaver is still experimenting with ammnnition for this rifle, which when completed we shall dnly notice. The score:

Col. Beaver.....200 yds., Hotchkiss—4 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5—45
Fred A. Kuhls.....200 yds., Hotchkiss—4 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5—46
H. C. Smith.....200 yds., Sharps—5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5—47
Lient. H. J. Mangels...200 yds., Hotchkiss—5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 5—47
Sergt. Howard Carr.....200 yds., Sharps—5 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 5—47
500 yds., Sharps—5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5—48—95
200 yds., Sharps—4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5—43
500 yds., Sharps—5 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5—46—89
H. J. Mangels.....200 yds., Springfield—5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5—47
200 yds., Springfield—5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5—47—94
H. J. Mangels.....200 yds., Springfield—4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5—43
500 yds., Springfield—4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4—46—89
Fred A. Kuhls.....200 yds., Springfield—4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5—43
500 yds., Springfield—5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 3—45—88
H. J. Mangels.....200 yds.. Springfield—4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4—41
500 yds., Springfield—4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4—45—87
Fred A. Kuhls.....200 yds., Springfield—4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 4—44
500 yds., Springfield—5 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 3—43—87

Speaking of the great score of 95 ont of a possible 100, we were nnder the impression that it stood nnrivaled as a record. On inqniry dnring the week, we find it was not. In a competition shoot for a place in the Nevada team, Mr. Cowing made 97 and took the champion prize, a $30 peir of sleeve bnttons. The honor, however, eoon pessed from him, for on the next day Mr. Cameron mede 98, and then and there Cowing took off the buttons and handed them over to Cameron, who still wears them and is likely to do so. If in the team next week, it ia to be hoped these men will not cut these capers again. Thia is a bit of rifle history of this Coast not generally known. We had it direct from an eye-witness of Cowing's performances.

At Schuetzen Park.

On Sunday last the Eintracht Rifle Club had their reguler monthly prize shoot at which the attendance, though fairly good, did not reach the nsnal average. We spoke, a week or two ago, about the wonderful improvement in the shooting of Mr. Klotz, a member who only recently took to rifle shooting in earnest. On Snndey he made another big step forward and snrprised his fellow-members by winning the two chief prizes—the champion and first class medals. Although at the ring target, with a possible 25 each shot or 500 for the regular 20 shots, 407 is a good record, there seems no limit to Mr. Klotz's performance if he continne to improve next year at the ratio he has improved dnring the lest year. There are others making the same improvement and it is pleasant to notice snch cases. The score:

Klotz	407	Weisel	295
Kauffung	389	Hagerup	291
Streuber	379	Eff	282
Stamer	361	Wirtmer	274
Gumbel	341	Shubert	251
Schneider	316	Kruger	251

Champion medal and 1st class medal, Klotz.....407
Second class medal, Strenber.....379
Third class medal, Schneider.....315
Last best shot medal, Streuber.....23 points

At Shell Mound.

On Sunday, Company C, S. F. Fusileers, Second Artillery, held their annnal picnic and prize shoot. Both were a splendid anccess. The shooting at the target by the members, though good in some cases, wes not generally up to expectation. The prizee were numerons, elegant and costly, and will be delivered to-morrow to the winners. The ehooting waa all at the 200-yerd range, ten shots to the man. Private Fred Kuhls—in this case he is neither captain, lieutenant nor sergeant—made the most bull's-eyes, 35 in nnmber, for which he wonld receive $8.75. The picnic was largely attended by the wives, families, and friends of the members, and ia admitted to have been one of the best conducted and most agreeable of the season. We beg to acknowledge a kind invitation to attend the picnic, and regret it was not in our power to do so. The score of the ten highest prize-winners ont of a poseible 50:

Fred Kuhls	46	J. Plagermann	42
Lieut. Mangels	44	Sergt. O. Lemcke	42
C. Theirbach	43	Cor. H. Brooks	42
E. P. Robertson	43	L. Haacke	41
Capt. John Bruer	42	Sergt. G. Marens	40

Dnring the rocent encampment of the First Regiment, at Santa Rosa, the best acore was made by Captain Townsend, on the afternoon of the 12th inet. The Captain had 5 shots at 200 yards and came within one of a full connt, making 24 out of a possible 25.

Townsend.....200 yards 5 5 5 5 4—24

Captain Townsend, of the First Infantry, ie determined to have a match with Colonel Ranlett, of the Fifth. Ranlett haa refnsed a money match, as that ia contrary to his practice. Townsend now propoeea a cuatard pie or ham-sandwich, as the stake, so as to make it a match and kill Cock Robin.

Tho California Schutzen Club will hold ite regular monthly prize shoot, at Schuetzen Park, to-morrow.

An Inter-County Match.

The rifle teams of Humboldt county have recently had an interesting match, which we should like to see more generally imitated. The scores promise well. In one shoot during the day Mr. Ferrier made 24 ont of a possible 25. Humboldt County ie at present taking great interest in rifle shooting, and some fine guns have recently been sent np there by Mr. Allen, of Market street, gun store. It is a fine county for hunting. The score:

EUREKA

Dave Ferrier	5	4	4	5	3	4	3	5	4	4—41
Wm. Crichton	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5—42
J. T. Keleher	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
C. G. Taylor	5	5	5	4	3	4	5	4	5	4—44
W. H. Pratt	5	3	5	4	4	3	4	3	3	4—38

Total.....205

TABLE BLUFF.

P. Quinn	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	4—41
G. W. Smith	5	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	3—37
Wm. Robarts	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	4—35
Latherow	4	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3—39
Chapin	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3—38

Total.....190

FERNDALE.

P. Fulmore	0	4	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	4—32
J. Roharts	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	4	5—41
Y. Guptill	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	5	0	4—33
Dent	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	5—41
Dnnn	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—42

Totsl.....189

Howard Carr.

Thie well-known rifleman hae recently been doing some good shooting. On August 29th at Shell Mound he made the following score, 4 strings of 10 shots at 200 yards:

Carr	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—44
	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—46
	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5—47
	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—48

This on the average is 92 per cent.

Still Better.

On August 30th, next day he claims he made at the distance, 200 yards, the best shooting of his life, and it eeems so. The bull's-eye was eight inches in diameter, and out of 50 shots 25 were bull's-eyes, the best being 3½ inches from the centre. The other 25 shots were all put within in a circle 3½ inches from the onter edge. If the whole 50 shots were calculated by string measnrement every one of them wonld cut the onter disc of the bull's-eye eight-inch circle. Tbis is certainly fine shooting. Tbe target can be seen at Carr's place on Market St. Tbe score:

Carr	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4—43
	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—46
	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—45
	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—47
	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4—44

226

This 226 ont of a possible 250, though not eqnal by nine or ten points to Lientenent Kellogg's record, is still fine shooting and requires a good man to beat it. We cannot bnt regret thinge should be so managed as to exclnde these able men from the Inter-State team.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*									*	*

A Zephyr from the South.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—As the time for the meeting of the State Sportsman's Convention approaches the interest increases and spreads into channels other than that of sportsmen. Even some of our old staid and grave seniors seem to have caught the inspiration and now regale us with the exploits of their sporting days, and while rebearsing their happy experiences of tbe past, their eyes seem to rekindle with the fire of youtb and for the time they live in the retrospect and are boys egain. Our club, of corse, is alive to the duties and pleaeures of the occasion, and I believe that their enthusiasm is fast nearing thet point where the safety-valve mnst raise or the boiler will blow to pieces. The fact that from tbe excessive rains of last Winter we lost nearly all of our last season's shooting, coupled with the knowledge that qnail are abundant this aeason, tigbtens the tention of hnman patience to its utmost endnrance. Speaking of qnail let me here say to our friends who propose visiting us, bring yonr dogs with you by all means. The place eelected for our hunt, which will last about three days, is about an honr's ride by rail from town and good ground for working dogs, while game is abundant, in fact Providence seems to have favored us for the occasion, qnail being more plentiful this season than for years past. We are pleased to notice the increased respect for the game laws which has taken the place of the almost universal violations of a few yeare ago, and should our next Legislature give as a law anitable to thia eeotion of the State, I think it will only he a short time until our people will become so nnanimons in their condemnation of violators that poaching will become unfashionable and far from profitable. P.

Los Angeles, September 22d, 1884.

At Colma.

The Lincoln Gun Club held its last monthly medal shoot, at Colma, on Sunday, and to determiue the final ownership of the trophies called forth a good attendance and a spirited competition. The club used clay pigeons, 15 birds each, 18 yards riae. All day the contest was very close on both

the men and the classes. In this case the second class made almost as good a record as the first, nine men ont of fonrteen in the former getting into donble figures, to nine out of ten in the former. Dnring the season no two men won the medals for the second time, until the fifth shoot, when that honor fell to Edler of the first and Christie of the second class. In the first class, on Sunday, Heino and Drinkhonse made clean scores, and in the shoot-off at three donbles victory fell to Drinkhouse, who again made a clean score. In the second class Christie and Cohen tied on 14 birds each, when Christie finally defeated Cohen. Mr. Edler takes first medal, Mr. Christie the second. Next season, if the Lincoln Club keeps together, we expect to see some grand records made. The score:

FIRST CLASS.

Heino	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
Drinkhouse	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
Edler	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1–14	
Parks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1– 14	
Richter	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0–11
Bruns	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1–11
Potter	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1–11
Johnson	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1–11	
F. Venker	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1–10
H. Venker	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1–10
Lohner	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1– 6

SECOND CLASS.

Christie	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1–14	
Cohen	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1–14	
Frsch	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1–12	
W. Northrop	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0–12	
Ford	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0–11	
Leiker	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1–10
Merguire	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1–10
Schendel	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1–10
Seyden	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0–10
Karney	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0— 9
H. Northrop	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0— 9
Hill	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0— 5
Calver	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 1
Walsh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 1

TIES SHOT-OFF AT DOUBLE BIRDS.

First Class.				Second Class.			
Drinkhouse	11	11	11—3	Christie	11	10	10—2
Heine	10	11	00—3	Cohen	00	01	10—2

At Sacramento.

The Foresters Gun Clnb met at Agricultural Park, on Sunday, and held their mouthly ehoot, but whether it will be the last of the season or not we are not informed. The attendance was better than the shooting. The score:

H. Gerber, 21 yards	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1–11	
J. Gerber, 25 yards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1–11
Scroth, 21 yards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1–10
Znver, 26 yards	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0— 9
Watson, 26 yards	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0— 9
O. Miller, 21 yards	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1— 9
Todd, 26 yards	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1— 8
Ruhstaller, 21 yards	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1— 8
Eckhardt, 21 yards	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 8
J. Kane, 21 yards	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0— 7
Tebbets, 21 yards	1	0	1.	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1— 7
Verity, 21 yards	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0— 6

The tie on 11 was shot off at double birds, Henry Gerber winning with a clean score.

The Pacific Sportsman's Club held a medal ehoot at Sacramento on Sunday, with tbe following result:

Routier, 31 yards	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—10
Pedler, 26 yards	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—10
Naughton, 21 yards	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Bronner, 21 yards	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0— 9
Greenwood, 21 yards	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1— 8
R. Flohr, 21 yards	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1— 8
Chapman, 21 yards	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0— 7
Hopper, 31 yards	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1— 7

In shooting off the ties Pedler won the gold medal with a clean score at four birds, Bronner the second medal.

Notes.

Last week we gave the last shoot of the California Wing Club at San Bruno, but from not having the figures at hand we were compelled to omit the friendly but interesting match between our champions, Messrs. Robinson and Fay, which closed the day's sport. They commenced at twelve birds each and ended thus:

Robinson.....11 | Fay.....11

Then they shot-off at four birds each and ended:

Robinson.....4 | Fay.....4

Again they shot at four birds and ended:

Robinson.....3 | Fay.....3

Again they shot at four birds each, and ended:

Robinson.....4 | Fay.....3

Which gave Robinson the victory. In this match Robinson shot at 34 birds altogether, and killed 32; Fay at 34 and killed 31. The birds in this match were better than those used in the earlier part of the day, whicb makes the record better. Why we return to this matter particularly is to show the performance of the champions during the entire day. By footing the total number shot at by these two gentlemen we find the result as follows:

Birds shot at	56
Robinson killed	53
Fay killed	52

A record honorable alike to the shooters and the State. Taking the shooting of Messrs. Jellett. Knowlee, Walsh, Golcher and Kerrigan it was a closing of the season that was never excelled and may not be equaled again in many years.

We had no intention of violating the secresy of private correspondence when we mentioned that, owing to the excellence of his new gnn, Mr. Henry Bassford felt like giving Mr. Fay a trial. It may have only been said in fun by Mr. Bassford, but we hope there is some earnestness, for we should of all things like to see a match between him and Mr. Fay. From what we learnt during the week, we tbink Mr. Fay would change his mind, and shoot a match with Mr. Bassford. We take it upon ourselves to say any proposition leading to such an event will be favorably received by Mr. Fay. It would be no mean honor to beat him, no disgrace to be beaten by him. We hope the gentlemen may come together.

The State Sportsman's Convention at Los Angeles, we think, will be well attended. Mr. A. L. Thiel, of Chico, will be one of the delegates from the Butte County Club. We are glad to find an increasing interest in the association itself. Six gentlemen of Vacaville, led no doubt in the good work by the Messrs. Bassford, have recently applied for admission as private individuals.

We wish to state such admissions are compatible with the laws of the Association, and we hope to see the Vacaville example largely followed. The State cannot do without the Association, and it is the duty of all true sportsmen to join at once as individuals, whether the clubs to which they belong eeek admission or not.

A Great Improvement.

Happening at Oakland, dnring the week, we called as usual on the Messrs. Pierce and were astonished at the improvements recently made in their already magnificent store. Some thirty feet have been added to the rear of the main store, which will be devoted to an elegant office for themselves, and a fine, large, handsomely furnished clnb room for the members of the Alameda Sportsman's Club, or any members of the brotherhood who may happen to be in Oaklaud. On the sonth side of the office and leading from it, is a large yard securely walled ronnd, which these liheral and enterprising young merchants intend partiellv to cover and convert into comfortable kennels for the dogs of all who may be out on an expeditiou and who may have to stay at Oakland over night. This consideratiou, liberality and foresight on the part of the Messrs. Pierce, we are snre will be dnly appreciated by the sportsmen of all sections, for it will be no slight convenience end comfort to those who may happen to lay over at Oakland for the night, to know their dogs are safely guarded and comfortably housed at the same time. We have so often spoken of the merits of these yonng men in terms of praise, that we hesitate to say all we desire of the present arrangement, lest onr motives should be misinterpreted. Apart from their strict integrity in business, it is by snch considerate acts and foresight for others that they have gained their present high positions as merchants so rapidly, and it is by snch acts, for it is tbeir nature to do them, that they will die, if their lives are spered a few years, among the richest men in Oakland.

The Sunday *Capital* says: "How would it do for that certain poacher who was so anxious last year to 'cinch' some Sacrsmento sportsmen, to set about capturing some of the parties from his town who are now killing quails in all directions about Rocklin? Perhaps he is himself st his old game, however."

We guess Brother White drew an arrow that shot that went straight home to its mark. It so, however, what is the Roseville Club, so much praised for its energy, thinking about to let such crimes exist around them? Have the club nothing else to do, no other obligations to discharge, than to secure convenient preserves for their season's shooting?

Again the same paper says: "Every year we hear unpleaeant rumors of the poaching proclivities of a certain well-known market hunter whose headquarters are at Georgetown, or Greenwood, El Dorado county. We are told that he kills deer at any and all seasons, and that in the last close season he and a comrade killed seventy on one man's ranch. It is not the first time this party has been complained of, and he had qetter 'look a leetle ond.'"

For four years we have heen exposing this vagabond crowd of Georgetown thieves by name though they do *call* themselves Colonele, Majors and Captains and the devil knows what. The vicinity of Georgetown is the best in the State for poaching and these unprincipled, dirty fellows have for years poached it for all it is worth. Before another season rolls round, however, they will be in the hands of the State Sportsmen's Association, and then go to the County Goal, where they belong.

Good Advice.

A writer in one of the New York papers, speaking of the quail prospects for the season speaks thns:

"The birds paired eerly, and scarcely had the dandelion flecked the newly-made green, when the joyous, gutteral chuckle of the mother and the peep! peep! of the nervous little "Bob Whites" was heard the meadows over far and wide. And so they thrived and grew fat and plump, and the sportsman's heart hes been light by the realization of grand sport, a well filled bag and juicy quail, browned to the nicety of a Christmas pudding, steaming with all its delicious aromatic goodness.

"Fellow-sportsmen, be thoughtful, be moderate, be humane, for thet time, prophesied by 'Frank Forrester' and 'J. Cypress, Jr.,' is fast approaching when the finding of a quail in its native covert will be a novelty classed among the *'rarœ aves, now supposed to be extinct.'*

The conclnding paragraph is all righteous talk. The quail season ie now also upon ourselves, and we say to our sportsmen be thoughtful, be moderate, be humane. Simply remember you are only trustees of the public game, not owners in fee simply, generous as your government is to you, and that unnecessary slaughter, therefore, is a stain on your manhood. Remember your fellow-citizene have a claim on the public game, as well as you, and then, if you are not a brute by natnre, you will be moderate, thonghtful and humane, whatever you may be huuting.

Keeping It Up.

A Rochester, N. Y., correspondent of the *Forest and Stream* furnishes this account of a singular ehooting match: "Of the many remarkable and interesting ehooting matches that are recorded in your pages, there can be bnt few, if any, snrpassing in some of its features one that took place in thie city some days ago. The contestants were James Palmer and George W. Crouch, Jr., who sustain the relatione of grandfather and grandson. The match was shot on Mr. Palmer'e eighty-eighth birthday, and his ecore was six clay pigeone out of ten. The shoot took place in the evening, after the parties had hunted a woodcock cover in the vicinity of Mr. Palmer's residence. Among the spectators at the contest were the son, and grandson and great-grandson of the hale old sportsman, who still enjoys a day in the hrush with as much zest as do younger men. In the shove contest, which Mr. Palmer lost by two birds, one of his sbots was challenged, and he broke another bird, and then had the first one picked up, when it, too, was found fractured."

Very Good.

The citizens of Bloomfield, Sonoma Co., have snbscribed $100 towards a two days' shooting tournament, to be held there about the middle of October next. The tonrnament will be under the able supervision of Mr. John Burnett, of Bloomfield, a well-known aud ahle man at the trap, and will be duly advertieed.

Mr. J. K. Orr has made up bis party for the opening day of the qnail season. It will consist of Messrs Ewing, Babcock, Butler, McShane and himself. These are all good men and true, who will not abnee the privileges they enjoy. They will leave for Bear Valley on the 30th inst.

There is no chance of a retnrn match this seaeon hetween Messrs. Fay aud Pearson.

The Wing Club.

The California Wing Cluh held its regular weekly meeting last week, C. Rohinson presiding aud S. E. Knowlee, Secretary. At the conclnsion of the regular business the following gentlemen were elected members of the Club: Dr. Christeusen, E. C. Graff and F. Cassaway. C. Robinson and Ed. Fay were elected delegates to the Sportsmeu's Convention, at Los Angeles.

"Captain Bob," writes a correspondent to the *American Field* from Tnscarora, Nev., and fonr or five other Indians went over into Bruneau valley, and in a few days killed fifty-six deer. Their principal object was the skin, most of the meet being left for the coyotes. Such slaughter should be pnt a stop to in some manner. A waste of so mnch food for ench little gain is a crime against the country et large. These same Indians, very likely, will he crying for food hefore Spring.

Who is the more to blame in this matter, the Indian who commits the ehameful slaughter, or the white man who allowe it? For onr part if these Indians do starve we shall have no pity for them. Willfnl waste will make woful want.

M. Colemen, of Virginia City, was arrested at Washoe Lake yesterday, for violating the game law. Two ducks were fonnd in his possession. The Carson Sportsman's Clnb will see that he is fully prosecnted. The statutes provide $25 es the least fine that can be imposed for violeting the geme law.—*Carson Appeal, September 1st.*

It ie consoliug anyhow that other legislaturee are not composed of the selfish, short-sighted fools thet at times compose our legislature.

"In eleven days a Napa boy captured 5,943 squirrels. The scalp bounty amounted to $27 a day. This frightened the Snpervisors and they proceeded to repeal that scalp ordinance without a dissenting voice." If it had been the San Francisco Snpervisors who took snch mean action we shonld not have been surprised. We are afraid that boy will turn out a poacher.

A local paper says: Game of all kinds, except bear, seem to be on the increase in the Santa Crnz mountains. Deer are being killed in considerable numbers. A hunter living near the summit has killed seventeen already this season. Quail, in consequnece of the destruction of coyotes, are getting more numerous every year.

An English breeder of rabbits reports that he bred a lop-eared rabbit which, when killed at eighteen months of age, weighed twenty-three pounds. We are surprised these rabbits are not more extensively used. Apart from the great weight they reach they are better than any other rabbits for the table.

The Vallejo *Chronicle* says that a party of Vallejo sportsmen visited the Petalnms flats Sunday and bagged 160 plover and eight ducks. A few dncks are reported to have been killed in the tules south of Napa, but as yet the number of ducks in this vicinity is small.

Grouse and deer are reported plentiful in and about Victoria, B. C. But to get them in perfection we always fonnd Leech river, about twelve miles from the city, the beet place for both. The blue grouse abounds there.

Qnails are reported as plentiful throughout the foothills, and sportsmen who delight in shooting that kind of game are anticipating rare sport after the first rains. Until it does rain there won't be much pleasure in hunting quails.

Geo. Routier publishes a challenge in Sacramento to Jas. Parrott, to shoot a match at live pigeous, single or double, for from $100 to $300 a side, tbe contest to take place at any time from three to thirty days from date.

The O'Neill Gnn Club have elected the following officers for the ensuing season: L. L. Huntley, President; C. A. Merrill, vice-president and treasurer; J. P. Spooner, secretary.

Preparations ere rapidly and fnlly made for the coming duck season. With other things the dnck hunter is already on the marshes.

The Financial Exhibit.

The following are the figures of tbe Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society of the receipts for admission during the fair of 1884. The pavilion was opened on Monday the 8th, three days before exercises began at the park.

FIRST WEEK.

	Park.	Pavilion.
First day		$1,648 00
Second day		1,796 00
Third day		1,744 50
Fourth day	$2,597 00	1,277 75
Fifth day	1,585 50	906 50
Sixth day	1,270 50	745 00
Total	$5,453 00	$8,117 50
Sum total first week		$13,570 50
Total first and only week in 1883		19,476 10

SECOND WEEK.

	Park.	Pavilion.
Seventh day	$1,101 00	$ 863 00
Eighth day	1,369 00	932 50
Ninth day	1,301 00	1,091 00
Tenth day	1,833 50	1,163 50
Eleventh day	2,085 00	1,065 50
Twelfth day	1,178 00	848 00
Total	$8,867 50	$5,903 50
Sum total second week		$14,771 00
Grand total for twelve days		28,241 50
Excess over 1883		8,865 65

During tbe State Fair H. S. Hogoboom sold at auction, through Killip & Co., two daughters of Millimau's Bellfounder, Sweet Home, 2:30½, and Walla Walla Maid, 2:35. They were botb purchased by John Mackey for Rancho del Paso, prices being respectively $760 and $600.

Harry Wilkos and Westmont made the fastest two heats ever recorded at Hampden Park. Harry Wilkes trotted a mile in 2:15 which was equaled by St. Julien in 1880. Westmont made the first mile in the free-for-all pacing race in 2:14.

At Sheepshead Bay, on the 16th, Pearl Jennings ran tho fastest mile of the year, 1:40¼. Her weight was 105 pounds but she carried 106½, and the fractions of time were, quarter :25, half, :49½, three-quarters, 1:14¼.

The Charles A. Vogeler Company, of San Franc received a epecial award from the Board of Directors Agricultural Society of a silver medal for St. Jacobs

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, -- Saturday, Sept. 27, 1884

Dates Claimed.

Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

Editorial Correspondence.

[NOTE.— The following observations were intended for last week's issue, but failed to reach us in time.]

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 18th, 1884.

It has been out of the question for me to do more than write reports of the races, and then the scribbling is limited to the actual time the horses were engaged. There are so many men and horses to see, so many friends to talk with about old and new eveuts, that writing was out of the question. Then, too, Antevolo had to be looked after. The injury to his foot at Oakland was supplemented with about as bad a case of cracked heels as I ever saw. Trotting in the Occident Cup aggravated the difficulty, and in the second race it appeared cruel to start him. But as hereafter the whole history of his training will be given, and the result of different experiments copied from the daily journal, it is sufficient to state that the metal on all of his feet only weighed nine ounces, and the tips were worn away so much to time of the trotting that it is safe to assert that there was less than half a pound.

The parades have been a grand feature of the fair. Not so many thoroughbreds as at some former exhibitions, and trotters and roadsters, perhaps lacking in numbers, though many animals of great excellence in both of these departments. Carriage and draft horses were in full force, especially those for heavy draft. Clydesdales, Normans, Shire horses and some mingled blood. Some idea of the number on exhibition can be obtained from the fact that when the head of the column had reached the seven furlong pole the rear was opposite the judges' stand, and to make room for the cattle they had to pressed together in ranks of four or more abreast.

Nothing like the display of cattle has ever been seen at a California fair, and it is doubtful if any State exhibition in the East can vie with this in point of variety of race and individual excellence. The "lordly Durham" are out in full force, the "white-faced" Herefords are here to contend for a first position, Holsteins, with their striking combination of black and white, Ayrshires, which attract crowds of dairymen, handsome Devons, so uniform in color, and of such high finish that anyone with a particle of æsthetic taste cannot fail to admire their beauty of form and rich color. There is a grand turnout of Jerseys of the most fashionable blood, and which would sell for fabulous sums in an Eastern market and with escutcheons that would delight a Guenon. The Polled Angus compel admiration from all who see them. Their queer appearance fastens the eyes of those who have never seen them before, while practical men see advantage in them and their part-bred progeny which will add greatly to their value.

Sheep, swine, Angora goats and poultry are fully up to the standard of former years, and the judges of these classes had an arduous task to award premiums. In many instances about the only way to get out of the difficulty is to toss up which shall have the first, and then, perhaps, there may be others equally as well entitled to the prefereuce.

I do not intend at present to add to the reports of races, or further criticise what was reprehensible until there is plenty of time to treat the points fully. As was predicted in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, the racing rules have proved utterly defective for the government of races, especially those which relate to starting. With even the small fields which have started, there has been trouble; had there been as many horses as in former years, the racing could not have been brought to a conclusion. In a field of seven, to have only three run the course, is somewhat unusual; when eight make a false start, and run the whole course, one and an eighth miles, and one is left, is another singular occurrence. That the ruling in the Beaconsfield-Jim Douglas race was not in accordance with the jumbled Code, is also beyond question, and this will be clearly shown in the future.

It is pleasant, indeed, to turn to the brighter side. The track, beyond question, is as good as there is in the United States. For racing and trotting, I do not think it can be equaled. Thoroughly watered—as has been the case—it "harrows up" as nicely as can be desired, giving a soft coating which cannot hurt the feet of race horses, and yet so firm uuderneath as to give a good hold. Less water and the harrow, gauged to a shallower cut, gives a velvety surface, coaxing the horses to an extended stride, while the friction of the wheels is reduced to as little as can be on a surface which is not smooth and hard. The Superintendent of the Park is well worthy of the high enconiums which come from every quarter, as he has supplemented the engineer's work with constant attention, in person, and not an effort spared to keep it in perfect order.

Taking the park as a whole it is beyond unfavorable criticism; in detail, there is little to find fault with. The most reprehensible thing is the uncouth structure which is termed the judges' stand. It is scarcely possible to conceive a worse specimen for the purpose intended—a three-story concern, the lower floor crowded with boys. The second is for timers, and a huge blackboard on the side next the course effectually shuts out the view from the reporters' stand of all that is occurring near the quarter pole. On the upper story are perched the judges, elevated so far above the level of the track that a very poor view of the horses is obtained. As it stands inside of the training track for race horses, at such a distance from the stands that even the stentorian voice of Mr. La Rue cannot be heard distinctly, and the others who have essayed speaking from it might just as well confine themselves to pantomine, as scarcely a word could he made out. Apart from the obstruction of view by the judges' stand, that for reporters could not be improved, as it is in a position from which all the rest of the course is distinctly seen.

If every page of the *Breeder and Sportsman* were filled for a month with a description of the pavilion and contents, the space would prove inadequate to do it justice. Of all the buildings I ever saw it can be awarded the preference. Commodious and complete, architecturally beautiful and combining all that the most prosy utilitarian could desire, it is an honor to the State, a structure which every citizen can take an honest pride in. One Department alone will fully recoup California for every cent it has cost. This one exhibit showing the resources of a few counties is a more effective argument in substantiating the wonderful fertility of soil and advantages of climate thau volumes of printed matter, and as that portion which will bear transportation will be sent to the New Orleans exhibition it cannot fail to attract the eyes of thousands to this State, as a country superior to any other for natnral advantages.

Ponoma Grange, Sonoma county, was the originator of the movement. The exhibits of that and Butte couuty are, simply stated, astonishing. Such a display of cereals, vegetables, fruits, wines, etc., is beyond what all the States on the other side of the mountains can make. And men who have lived in California since the days of the Argonauts were astonish at what they saw. This came from seeing the collection, and familiar as they were with such of the portions of the exhibit, segregation spoiled the effect, which could only be brought out fully by judicious arrangement.

There were very many handsome exhibits by firms and individuals. Scarcely anything lacking in mechanics or industries, and an art display which proves that years are not necessary to reach a high standard, and a couutry which was almost unknown a half a century ago can now challenge the oldest commonwealths of the Union, and not dread competitiou.

But the "calling out" bell has sounded, and this brief communication will have to be brought to a close.

J. C. S.

A Hint to Horse Buyers.

Readers have noticed in our columns the announcements of Palo Alto Stock Farm of horses for sale, both thoroughbred and trotting bred, but we question if many who have scanned those advertisements fully realized the opportunities they offer for the purchase of high class animals. The breeding stock at the farm is all of the choicest desrciption. Not a stallion or brood mare is quartered on the broad acres of Palo Alto or Matadero but what came with the highest credentials as to blood, form and capacity. It was never any part of Gov. Stanford's plans to breed for the market. He purchased Palo Alto for a country seat and from an innate love of the following established there an equine experiment station, whose lessons of success and failure should be in effect a public educator. He brought to the work his wealth, which placed all facilities within his reach, a judgement that has since been a thousand times justified and an enthusiastic spirit, which, gathering volume from its own success, has led him on further and further from year to year. The consequence has been that the stock has increased in numbers until the limit of possible accommodations at the farm has been reached and more than reached. When the inconvenience was first felt at Palo Alto, Matadero was purchased from Mr. Coutts. With it came some thoroughbreds, a few trotters and goodly herds of Holstein and Ayrshire cattle. The cattle were shipped off to Tehama county and Matadero was made the headquarters of the thoroughbred division. This lightened the pressure somewhat, but the relief was only temporary. Some idea may be had of the demand for space at the farm when we consider that in the two departments three hundred and ten mares were bred this year. A regiment of youngsters will thus be added to the equine army next Spring. The over-population of the paddocks not only interferes with the proper care and education of the horses, but the establishment becomes cumbersome and its size tends to obstruct the system of procedure which Governor Stanford desires to maintain there. There are accommodations on the farms for six hundred head, surely quite enough for any private breeding farm or training stable and it has been decided to keep the stock down to that number by sales. There is an impression abroad that there is some sort of exclusiveness at Palo Alto. Some people believe or affect to believe that because Governor Stanford has not conducted the farm as a business operation, and is not compelled by any financial reasons to sell his stock, the prices are "fancy" or higher than would be asked by a breeder who was regularly in the trade. There is also an impression that no horse would be sold from the place unless wanting in capacity. These peculiar notions have no foundation and are very far from the fact. There is no stallion in the stable from Electioneer down whose service may not be had by any breeder for a stated price. With the exception of a few stallions and brood mares there is no animal on the ranch, however phenomenal or famous, but what can be bought for as reasouable a figure as the same class would be rated on any breeding farm in the world. As to the quality of the horses sold, it may be fairly inferred from the performances of Forest King, Jou Jou, and Harry Peyton in the circuit this year. They have all been winners in good company and were purchased from Palo Alto at prices that many horsemen would call nominal. A few weeks ago note was made in these columns of the purchase of four head of thoroughbreds by M. de Gingue, a French gentlemau, residing in the Dutch Indies. When they reached Hong Kong they were greatly admired, and M. de Gingue was offered $10,000 for the lot. He was satisfied with his purchase however, and declined the offer, although it was more than three times what the horses cost him at Palo Alto. The thoroughbreds at the farm are the get of Monday, Wildidle, Shannon and Flood, from choice mares. In the trotting division the same opportuuities offer. There are numbers of geldings, three, four and five-year-olds, the get of Electioueer, Gen. Benton, Mohawk Chief and Don Victor, that would grace any private gentleman's stable as roadsters or road teams. They are high bred, represent sires and dams that cost small fortunes, but the price list is not made up from that standpoint. They are rated according to proven quality and prevailing prices in the general market. The very absence of any speculative element in the business makes moderation possible, and the necessity of reducing the surplus stock makes elasticity in prices good policy. As a depot of supply for liverymen and road drivers,

there is nothing in the whole length and breadth of the country that approaches Palo Alto. There are also at the ranch trotters for sale that would be an acquisition to almost any racing establishment. They may not all come up to the Palo Alto standard. Where yearlings show a :40-gait, two-year-olds trot better than 2:30, three-year-olds drop into the teens, and still the word is "a little faster," it is not strange tbat some fall bebind. Their blood is of the best, but they fail to secure admission to the inner circle. Grand, good horses many of them are, and anywhere else but at Palo Alto they would be regarded as treasures. But where there are so many Imperial Princes, Dukes aud Earls arc a drug. They are sold for less than their real value, as their room is held to be more desirable than their company. We have written somewhat at length on this subject because we dislike to see so much valuable material go to waste, as it will if these unused horses are turned out on the plains at Vina. They will live away their lives in luxurious idleness, wben they might do the racing and breeding interests of the country great service if permitted. We hope to see the blood of the horses of Palo Alto, like the fame of their achievements, radiate to tbe uttermost parts of tbe earth.

Tbe annual address delivered at the late State Fair by Mr. L. J. Rose, of Sunny Slope, was a notable exception to the commonality of such efforts. From the circumstances of time and place, it would be expected to be in the nature of an oration, but Mr. Rose avoided all rhetorical display, and from the opening to the close was intensely practical. He is a successfnl wine grower of large experience, whose intelllgent and exhanstive experiments bave brought him to firm ground in every branch of his business. The address was constructed of proven facts and suggestions based thereon, and for the value of its matter and directness of its manner, Mr. Rose'e essay has no equal in the literature of the grape-growing industry. The opening address of President Finigan, though more general in character, was of the utilitarian stamp, and filled with thoughts and suggestions that are worthy of digestion by the agriculturists of the State.

The Fair at Stockton.

The exhibition of the San Joaquin Valley Association opened at Stockton, last Tuesday, with fine weather, and with an attendauce fully up to the opening day of previous years.

The first race was rnnning, for district 2-year-olds. The starters were Laura T., Joe Walker, Henrietta and Jack Frost, all by Joe Daniels. There was an increased interest taken in the performance of the yonngsters, conseqnent on their being owned in the neighborhood. At the fonrth trial a very good start was given, Lanra T. having the inside, end making the running with Henrietta next, and in this position they passed the quarter-pole in 27½ seconds. At the half-mile in 54 seconds, Laura T. had a lead of two lengths, Henrietta still second, but rounding the tnrn Joe Walker moved up, and he and Lanra T. had e close fight all the way down the stretch. They were even forty yards from home, and ran head and head nntil the last stride, when Joe Walker got his nose in front, winning by a short head in 1:49½. Jack Frost was third, and Henrietta last.

STOCKTON, Sept. 23d—Running; purse $400; for districl two-year-olds, one mile.

A. T. Lowery's cb c Joe Walker, by Joe Daniels, 81 lbs	1
G. W. Trahern's cb f Laura T., by Joe Daniels, 78 lbs	2
A. T. Lowery's cb c Jack Frost, by Joe Daniels, 81 lbs	3
A. Miller's b f Henrietta, by Joe Daniels, 78 lbs	4

Time, 1:49½.

The second race was the 2:30 class, for a pnrse of $1,000. There were six starters, the favorite being Guy Wilkes, who was so greatly fancied that he was barred in the auction poola. The next choice was the field, which hronght $80, and in it were Blanche aud Colonel Hawkins. Le Grange brought $55 and James H. $32. Specnlation was qnite brisk, and, as the selling progressed, there were variations, the general average being as above. The poaitions awarded were Blanche first, Menlo second, James H. third, Gny Wilkes fourth, Le Grange fifth, Colonel Hawkins ontside. First heat—There were nine false starts, hnt at the tentb score they were sent off very evenly, excepting that Blanche was three lengths behind. James H. was trotting fast and led past the quarter in 35 seconds, Le Grange second. The pace was still faster going down the hackstretch, James H. still retaining the lead, Blanche moving into second place. The half mile was made in 1:09, but aoon after James H. broke, and Blanche took the lead, Guy Wilkes in second place, aeveral lengths behind. Blanche was tiring, aud Wilkes overhanled her rapidly. He took the lead at the seven-eighths post, and Le Grange also went by, and Colonel Hawkins trotted into third position. Gny Wilkes came home on a jog in 2:25, with Le Grange second, Colonel Hawkine third, Blanche fonrth, Menlo fifth, and James H. declared distanced.

After the heat pools sold, Le Grange $25, field $12. Second heat.—A start was effected at tbe third score, all being even exceptiug that Blanche was a trifle behind. Guy Wilkes and Le Grange went at a clipping pace aronnd the first turn, Le Grange first at the quarter pole, in 35½ aeconds. At the half-mile pole Wilkes had the advantage of a length, the time there heing 1:10½, and after that the whole interest centred in which wonld get second place. Colonel Hawkins was closing on Le Grange, and although several lengths behind at the three-qnarter pole, he overtook Le Grange when forty yards from home and carried him to a break, both going under the wire so nearly together that it was difficnlt to tell which had the advantage, ontsiders generally giving the position to Colonel Hawkins. The judges thongbt otherwise, and placed Guy Wilkes first, Le Grange eecond, Colonel Hawkina third, Blanche fonrth, and Menlo fifth. Time, 2:24½.

Third heat.—Le Grange was in the lead when the flag fell, aud was the first at the qnarter in 36 seconds. Wilkee was in front at the half-mile post in 1:11, and, as in the preceding heat, the struggle was between Hawkins and Le Grange for second place. This resnlted in favor of Hawkins, Le Grange third, Blanche fonrth, and Menlo fifth. Time, 2:26.

Same Day—Trotting; purse, $1,000; 2:36 class.

Guy Wilkes, b b, by Geo. Wilkes—Wm. Corbelt	1	1	1
e Grange, blk g, by Sultan—L. J. Rose	2	2	3
ol. Hawkins, b g, by Echo—J. D. Young	3	3	2
lancbe, b m, by Grey McClell an—Wm. Bibler	4	4	4
Menlo, b s, by Nutwood—R. T. Carroll	5	5	5
James H., b g	dis		

Time, 2:25, 2:24½, 2:26.

The third race was for district 4-year-olds. The starters were Jim Mulvenna, Ha Ha and Baby Mine. Mulvenna was largely the favorite in the pools, at ono time bringing $100 to $42 on the others. First heat—The start was prolonged, Mulvenna being unable to get his etride as soon as the others, and there were twelve ineffectnal scores before the word was given. Then Mulvenna had the worst of it, but he was so much fsster that he took the lead in a hundred yards, was far in advance at the quarter in 37 seconde, still further in the lead at the half in 1:13, aud jogged home in 2:30¼; Ha He second, Baby Mine third.

The second heat was so neer a repetition of the first that all that is necessary is to state that they were off at the fifth score. Mnlvenna was at the quarter in 36¼, nt the half in 1:12½, and home in 2:27¾; Ha Ha second, Baby Mine third.

The third heat brought dismay to the backers of Mulvenna. What few pools were sold after the second heat were at $50 on Mnlvenna to $10 on both the others, and there were more supporters of the favorite than backers for the short one. A good start wss given on the third score. Shortly after, Mulvenna broke, losing at least twenty lengths. Ha Ha passed the quarter in 37¾ seconds, Baby Mine close to him. Going down the backstretch Mnlvenna was lapped on Bahy Mine when he hroke again. Ha Ha was at the half mile in 1:15½. Again Mnlvenna broke, and once again coming down the homestretcb, Ha Ha winuing by eighty yards in 2:31¾ over Mulvenna, who was fifty yards hehind Baby Mine. The first pools sold were $100 on the field to $117 on Mnlvenna, hut it heing learned that the favorite had lost a shoe, the hetting ruled more in his favor.

The fonrth heat wes also disastrous to the fanciers of Mnlvenna. While leading on the bsckstretch he broke, and Bahy Mine was first at the half in 1:15. Mnlvenns broke on the homestretch, Ha Ha and Baby Mine having s close figbt for first position. The filly broke when within forty feet of the wire and galloped nnder it head and head with Ha He, who was awarded the heat. Time, 2:31¼.

The fifth hest decided the contest in favor of He Ha. Mnlvenna broke on hoth stretches, Ha Ha winning in 2:34½.

Same day—Trotting; purse $400; district four-year-old class.

Ha Ha, br s, by Nephew—Fred Arnold	2	2	1	1	1
Jim Mulvenna, gr s. by Nutwood—Sargenl Bros	1	1	3	3	3
Baby Mine, blk m, by Nephew—P. W. Dudley	3	3	2	2	2

Time, 2:30¼, 2:27¾, 2:31¾, 2:31¼, 2:34½.

The second day of the fair was marked by as fine weather as conld ho desired, and a very fair attendance for so early in tbe meeting. The stock parade in the morning was an attractive feature, the show of cattle especially being very praiseworthy.

In the afternoon there were three races. The first was a selling race for a pnrse of $600, in which started Duke of Monday, Phillip S. and Certiorari. The Dnke was the favorite ih the pools bringing $70 to $37 on Philip S., and $6 on Certiorari. The race is easily described, ss Phillip S. took the lead at the start, winning both heats, the time being 1:44¾, 1:43½, the Duke, second in each.

Sepl. 24—Running; selling pnrse, $600; mile beats.

P. Siebentbaler's b h Phillip S., by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 3 years, $1,000, 103 lbs	1	1
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday, by Monday, dam Demirep aged, $800, 108 lbs	2	2
G. W. Trabern's cb g Certiorari, by Joe Daniels, dam by Norfolk, 4 years, $500, 103 lbs	3	3

Time, 1:44¾, 1:43½.

The second race wss for a purse of $1,000, for 3-year-olds, with five starters—Tabbie Rosenbeum, Mount Vernon, Lelaps, Voucher and Antevolo. The positions were as above, bnt in the pools Antevolo was an immense favorite, so much so that it was evident that all the florid views were based on his victory over Voucher at Secramento, when it was well known that since his return home to Stockton he had shown great improvement, so much so as to show a trial of 2:26 on Monday last.

In the first heat Lelaps took the lead and retained it for three-qnarters of a mile, wnen he wss pessed by Antevolo, and Voucher came with a rush and also gave Lelaps the go-by. The race from there was as stnbbornly a fougbt contest hetween Voucher and Antevolo as is often seen. There was not an inch of the homestretch that was not hotly contested. A few lengths from the score Voucher wohhled, made one lunge, and the colts went under the wire eo closely together that it was difficnlt to tell which had won. The judges decided that Voncher had a few inches the hest of it, thongh a majority of the spectators were of a contrary opinion. As the judges were in the best position to see, their jndgment was doubtless correct. The time of the heat was 2:33½, Lelaps third, Mount Vernon and Tabbie Rosenbanm distanced. In scoring for the next heat the snlky of Mt. Vernon broke down, and his driver, entangled in the reins, was drawn for at least fifty feet. It aeemed that he would receive fatal injnries, bnt with rare presence of mind he mauaged to disentangle himself and escaped. The horse ran with the broken snlky, hnt was stopped on the backstretch.

Iu tbe second heat Antevolo took the lead and was aeveral lengths ahead at the half-mile in 1:15, but from that point Voncher gained, and, though forced to trot on the extreme ontside of the course, the inner being very soft, and Antevolo going inside on the turns, he gained inch by inch and had a clear lead of a length at the wire in 2:30½; Lelaps third.

Before the start for the tbird heat Antevolo showed lame in the left hind ankle, and though he led to the half and struggled to the finish, Voucher had the best of him for that day, winniug the heat which gave him the race in 2:32½. The winner is a very promising colt, and with a year or two to fill out hie large frame will surely prove one of the hest.

Same day—Trotting; purse, $1,000; three-year-old class.

Voucher, b g, by Nephew, dam by Patchen Vernon—G. W. Trahern	1	1	1
Anlevolo, br s, by Electloneer—J. C. Simpson	2	2	2
Lelaps, cb c, by Nutwood—H. C. Smith	3	3	3
Tabbie Rosenbanm, br f, by Nutwood—D. S. Rosenbaum	dis		
Ml. Vernon, b c, by Nutwood—J. A. McCloud	dis		

Time, 2:33½, 2:30½, 2:32½.

The third race was the 2:22 clase for a purse of $1,200, in which started Manon, Brigadier, Vanderlynn and Allen Roy. It was so generally conceded tbat Manon wonld win that she was left out of the pools, and the winning tickets were governed hy which wonld obtain eecond place in the race. For this Brigadier was the favorite at long odds. This was aoon decided, as Brigadier got second place in the first and second heats, which entitled him to eecondmoney unless ono of the others could win a heat or make a dead heat. The most notable featnre in tbe race was the first half mile of tbe third heat. In that Manon got a way very rapidly, reaching the quarter in 35 aeconds, and with a rare flight of speed went down the hackstretch in 32¾ eeconds, so that tho half mile was made in 1:07¾. From there sho took it leisurely, thongh Vanderlynn and Brigadier had an animated bruah for second place, Vanderlyun eucceeding in getting it. The time of the three heats was 2:25, 2:22½, 2:22¾. Owing to tbe inside of tbe track being harrowed deeply for the running, it was comparatively elow.

Same day—Trolting; purse $1,200; 2:22 class.

Manon, b m, by Nutwood—E. M. Railton	1	1	1
Brigadier, b s, by Happy Medium—J. B. McDonald	2	2	3
Vanderlynn, b g, by George M. Patchen, Jr.—W. W. Slow	3	3	2
Allan Roy, gr g, by Patchen Vernon—Jas. McCord	4	4	4

Time, 2:25, 2:22½, 2:22¾.

The third day of the fair was marked by a largely increased attendance over the preceding daye, there being msny carriagea in the field and the stands were well filled. Tbe first race on the programme was heats of a mile for district horses. The etarters were Certiorari, Amanda L., Nealie and Birdcatcher, placed as above. Birdcatcher wae the favorite in the pools, hringing $60 to $13 on Amanda L., and $6 on the other two. The start was very good, Certiorari and Birdcatcher taking the lcad aronnd the turn, and were locked at the quarter, which wae run in 25¾ seconde From that point, Birdcatcber drew away from his competitor, and Amanda L. took second place. At the half in 52 seconde, she was close on the haunches of Birdcatcber, and all the way around the next semi-circle they were head to head. Both jockeys were driving down the stretch, Amanda L. getting the advantage, and winning hy two lengths from Birdcatcher, the others dropping in witb Certiorari in tbird place. Time, 1:46. After this heat, Amands was the favorite at odds of $60 to $25, bnt the second heat was a stnnner to those who were so eanguine. Amanda L. took the lead, closely preseed by Birdcather aronnd the first turn. She drew away from him at the half-mile, which was rnn in 52½ seconds, and still lead at the head of the homestretch. From that point Certiorari occnpied a prominent position, winning the heat qnite handily in 1:46¾. Under the rules only Amanda L. and Certiorari conld start, the others not having won a heat or made a dead heat. The third heat was scarcely more than a gallop for Certiorari, who was the favorite at odds of $100 to $27. The quarter was made in 28 seconds, the half-mile in 55 and the mile in 1:50½, Certiorari winning by several lengths.

Sept. 25th—Rnnning; purse $800, for all ages; mile heats.

G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari, by Joe Daniels, dam by Norfolk, 4 years, 110 lbs	3	1	1
Geo. Howson's br m Amanda L., by Shannon, dam Eva Ashton, 4 years, 110 lbs	1	2	2
C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher, by Specter, dam by Yonng Melbourne, 5 years, 113 lbs	2	3 ro.	

Time, 1:46, 1:47¾, 1:50½.

The next race was termed "The Novelty," being a dash of one and a half miles, for a purse of $500; $100 to the horse leading at the end of the half mile; $100 to the leader at the end of a mile, and the halance to the winner. The starters were Beaconsfield, Dottie Dimple, Philip S. and Bachelor, the positions awarded being in the above order. In the pools Beaconsfield hrought $100, Phillp S. $75, the field $42. Speculation was brisk and there was no cessation in the hetting nntil the flag fell. Dottie Dimple cnt out the work, tbough the pace was very slow, and she won the first half in 57½ eeconds; Beaconsfield being second, Philip S. third, and Bachelor fonrth, as they pessed the stand the first time. The running was faster from thence, Beaconsfield reaching the mile-post first, in 1:50½. There was a hot struggle between Beaconsfield and Philip S. all the way down the homestretch. There were volumes of cheers, the parlisans of each shonting tbemselves hoarse as one or the other seemed likely to become victorious. A short neck was all the difference as they ran under the wire, and that in favor of Philip S. Time, 2:43.

Same Day.—Running; novelty purse, $500; one mile and a half; $100 to each half mile; balance to winner of last half.

P. Siebenthaler's b c Philip S., by Leinster, dam Lilly Simpson, 3 years, 106 lbs	2	2	1
Hill & Gries' blk f Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 4 years, 115 lbs	1	3	4
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking, dam Aileen Alannah, 3 years, 106 lbs	3	1	2
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 3 years, 106 lbs	4	4	3

Time, :57½, 1:50½, 2:43.

After the running came the ladies' tonrnament, in which six competed, designated by numbers. There were the nsnal manœnvres, and very graceful they appeared galloping up and down the stretch. Miss Ida Rogers, of San Jose, was awarded the first prize. The bnsinese delayed the start of the 2:27 class nntil after fonr o'clock, the trotters having been on the track for a long time waiting the conclusion of the eqnestrianship. The reporters' qnarters were so crowded with a noisy lot of men that it was impoasible to see only glimpses of the race, and hearing among the bahble of voices was ont of qnestion. The placing gave Adair, first, B. B., second, Sister, third, Tnmp Winston, fourtb, Olivette, fifth, Scandinaviau, sixth, and Blancbe outside. Sister was a great favorite in tbe pools at first, bring $100 to $87 on all the others, the odds increasing to $100 to $40.

First heat—Sister had rather the best of the start, though Adair was trotting fast, secnring the lead and was first all of the way aronnd. The qnarter was made in 36 seconds, the half in 1:10, the mile in 2:21¼, and the placing by the jndges was as follows: Adair, Sister, B. B., Blanche, Olivette, Tump Winston, Scandinavian distanced. The ease in which Adair won the heat made a revnlsion in the feelings of pool bnyers. Sister, though still a favorite, was brought to $150, Adair, $100, field, $15.

Tbe start for the second heat was detrimental to Sister. Olivette and B. B. were two lengths in front of her, Adair aleo behind, bnt in a better position thau Sister. Adair took the lead, and at the quarter, in 36½ soconds, the order was Adair, B. B., Olivette, Sister, Blanche, Tump Winston. Going down the backstretch Sister took second place, hut was two lengths behind Adair at the half milo in 1:11. Although she closed on the leader, it was beyond her capacity to beat him, and there was half a length between them at thc score in 2:21; B. B. third, Olivette fonrth, Blanche fifth, and Tump Winston last. The pools were aold: Adair $110, Sister $75, field $5.

The third heat raised a commotion. Adair led, and at the quarter, in 36½ seconds, he had a load of two lengths, B. B. was second, but at tbe half, in 1:10½, Sister was in second position, hut far hehind Adair. Yet wben they came into the homestretch it aeemed as though he had the raco won, but nnfortunately he made a break when within 200 yards of of the score and lost so much ground that Sister won by a length, in 2:23½; B. B. third, Olivetto fourth, Blancho fifth, Tump Winston last. The pools were now $60 on Adair and $45 on Sietcr.

Wben the horses were called for the fourth heat it was growiug dark. There were numcroue scores and oight false starts, but at the ninth they were off. Sister was a little in the lead on the inside, B. B. even with her in tbe third position, Adair hehind, hut trotting faeter than either. He closed on B. B. and the aulkiea came togother with a crash, the spokes flyiug. Adair then ran into a mad gallop, and he was a long way back at tho quarter polo, hut he had caught his trot, rapidly ontstretching the leaders and beating Sister handily in tho contest homo. The timo was 2:24, the positions ae in the preceding heats.

Same day.—Trotting; purse, $1,000; 2:27 class.

Adair, b g, by Electioneer—E. H. Miller, Jr.	1	1	2	1
Sister, b m, by Admiral—M. Salisbury	2	2	1	2
B. B., blk g, by Millman's Bellfounder—Jas. McCord	3	3	3	3
Olivette, br m, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. C. Dietz	5	4	4	4
Blanche, b m, by Grey McClellan—Wm. Bibler	4			
Tump Winston, ch g, by Primus—E. Downer	6			
Scandinavian, blk g, by Black Hawk Morgan—P. Johnson	[illegible]			

Time, 2:21¼, 2:21, 2:23½, 2:24.

Leaves from the Diary of the Trainer of Maud S.

Although turf literatnre hss teemed with information concerning this unequalled trotting mare, yet everything of interest that is novel is hailed with pleasure by students of the horse. For this reason I propose to present these leaves from the diary of her trainer, Mr. W. W. Bair.

The science of training the trotter has become quite complicated. Appliances have been devised for changing either his front or hind action, in both height and length of stride. Methods have been ascertained either to quickeu his speed or to develop his endurance. The flighty have been made comparatively level-headed, and the slow scorer has been taught to turn and come to the startingliue wfth the speed of the wind. But just how much work and how much feed, just when to jog slowy and when to force the trotting horse np to his bost efforts, in order to develop his greatest capacity for speed, is a fine art that the ordiuary reader interested in horse lore, or even the intelligent roadite scarcely ever understands. Mand S. was a pecnliar exception to the general average of swift horses. She was wilful, even to insahordiuation, when a colt. Mixed gaited, yet impatient of restrain, she wonld plnnge along with mouth wide open and inflamed nostrils, shaking her resolnte head in open rehellion, as if to plainly indicste that, like many other high-bred, high-strnng trotters, her gift of speed was destined to he lost in her nngovernahle ambition and irascibility of temperament; yet all these incongruons elements were comhined with a qnickness of intelligence that was almost human. Beyond a peradventnre, if Maud S. had fallen in her colthood, in the hands of many trsiuers, who conqner the horses nnder their charge by the mere persistency of hrute force, she would never have hecome queen of the turf, for in the hattle for supremacy her temper would have heen ruined and her movements forever destroyed. She needed patience, kindness, and gentleness, combined with a quiet determination to conquer her rehellions elements of character through daily-repeated appeals to her intelligence. She fortunately fonnd snch a trainer in Mr. Bair. In his hands she is obedient machinery. In the hands of eqnally skillful trainers, hut with different methods of subduing insnbordination—whether that trainer was field-marshal Dan Mace, or the grest kindergaiten colt-trainer of Americs, Mr. Carl Burr—she was not the victor, but in the bad sense that her gait, speed, and temper were all in imminent dsnger of heing ruined.

In order to give your readers the benefit of the peculiar treatment Mand S. has received from Mr. Bair, I have aolicited these leaves from his diary pertaining to her since ahe was sent to him hy her erratic owner, late in the past Antumn.

Her ahoes were removed, and she was allowed to run ont on pleasant days till the last week in Jannary of this year. On the 26th day of Jannary her shoes were tacked on, and ahe was then jogged daily on the road in quite a substantial road cart. At no time was she speeded faster than a fourminute gait. This disciplined patience is very trying when we remember the many provocations of road horses rushing by her every afternoon, challenging her and her driver to a brush along the smooth, level stretches; but the challenge was never accepted, no matter how eagerly the mare seized the bit for the contest. Regularly she was fed four quarts of oats, three times a day, with a painful of water, and au abnndance of hay always in her manger.

Mr. Bair helieves this to be the best treatment. If the water and hay are always within reach, in a short time the most greedy eater and drinker will tonch both daintily, thongh more often, during the day. Within a week snch a horse will cease to disteud his stomach with water, or to gorge himself with hay till he swells out and resembles an animated hay bag. From his experieuce, snch treatment is positively economical, for the most voracious feeder will actually average less water and hay per day when thns abundantly supplied than when given to them only at stated intervals. This mnst prove, not only a decided comfort to the horse, for it is his nature to graze or feed a little at a time daring both day and night, but by giviug him employment in the stall, must be a preventive of weaving, cribbing, and eating up the boards of his manger, rubbiug out his maue and tail, and kicking as if he would bring down his stsble in ruins npon his own head, and the many other stable evils that are the prolific results of his atable idleness. With Maud S. this treatment has worked to perfectiou, for she has none of these evil habits incident to stabled horsehood.

On the 5th day of April hegan her exercising upon the track, preparatory to the restoration of her speed. As soon as she entered the gates of Chester Park she was fnll of ambition to speed np to her fnll capacity, hut this rninons practice was at once prohibited. All through the Wiuter she had received little acts of kindness, such as apples and generous lnmps of sugar, from the hands of her considerate traiuer, and ahe yielded all the more willingly to his restraint; yet, at intervals, she wonld attempt to "hreak away," as if ahe was determined to be ruled only by her own strong will. But this was not the method of her careful trainer. He knew that ehe mnst be made to be not only perfectly obedient, hut that she must regard the racetrack with the same complacency aa ahe did the legion of visitors that thronged her stall. *Every day, on entering the race grounds, she was, therefore, compelled to walk half a mile.* This completly broke her of her restless, hasty, rushing disposition to start at once np to her fnll speed as soon as she stepped upon the course. Only those who have had practioal experience appreciate the benefit of this prelimiaary walk. It is the safest method to prevent pulling, which is one of the great obstaclea to speed in many over-ambitioua horses. Moreover, it is in many instances a decided cure for flightiueas. It is recorded of the dam of the mighty Lexiagtou that she was a first-class race-mare at home, hnt when she neared a pnblic race course her excitemeut became ao iuteuse that ahe refused her feed and fretted herself into worthlessuess. If ahe had heen tanght to walk several times every day arouud the conree, in the presence of other horscs taking their galloping exercise, aud before the throngs of epectators, then, probably, like the equally ambitioua Maud S., she would have hecome more composed, and have taken her work with the same complacency as she ate her daily rations. This preliminary walk argues patiouce, coolness, and a thoughtful purpose to gain perfect coatrol over the horae which few young trainers practice. They usually mount the sulky and start on a brisk trot from the entrance gate of the driving park, aud if the impetuosity of their horses is as great as their owu, they pull, break, and run, till the remedy of punishing whipe and the more savagely-cruel bits are resorted to iu order to conquer their unruliness, which might be done more readily aud effectually hy the patieut, prelimiuary walk.

This is the first great victory Mr. Bair gaiued over Maud S. In her colthood, and every time she has been returned to him, he has been forced to win thie same victory over her headstrong smbitiou. It may seem trifling to the novice, but undoubtedly it is the initial secret of his snccess with her over all other trainers who hsve endeavored to speed her. Every time she has been returned to him he has been compelled to force her to walk, ss if she was an nntried colt, for every time she came from other hands she was violently impatient of restraiut and tried to rush away at her marvelons speed from the start. Indulgence in snch flights of speed iuvariably resulted in her over-trotting herself, and in wild, uncontrollable breaks.

This season she was more ohedient than ever before, simply because the walking discipline was more rigidly enforced. So complete was her ohedience that she would not only walk the first half-mile on the conrse of her own free will, but would take it almost as an insnlt if forced from the start into a slow jog. The spectators and turf press have alike wondered st her composure amid the excitements of the race course, but they little dreamed of the many honrs of patient discipline thst her trainer had thus expended to bring her to that state when she could walk among other horses, or calmly snrvey the assemhled mnltitnde amidst the clsng of mnsical instruments, as if they were nothing more than the sighing of the idle winds. All the snhsequent leaves of her trainer's diary attest the force of these ohservations. On the 5th day of April she was trotted three miles, the first mile in 3:08, the second mile in 2:51¼, the third mile in 2:48. She conld have heaten 2:30, bnt her muscles were comparatively relaxed, and the time required to condition a first-class trotter almost equals the pstience that huilded the pyramids. Many horse owners are impatient at the slow progress first-class trainers make with their horses. Even Mr. Vanderbilt became so importunate ahont Mand S., that iu her late trial she wss started before the perfect work of conditioning her was completed. If Mr. Bair had been permitted to wait till, in his own hest judgment, she was thoronghly ready, he is satisfied that 2:09¾ would not have been the measnre of her record.

From April 5th to 9th she was slowly jogged on both track and road; and this method wss kept up, as the following, taken from the diary of her traiuer instrnctively shows: April 9th she was given two miles, the first mile in 3:10, the second mile in 2:42½. Then she was slowly jogged for three days. April 12th she was driven mile heats on the track, the first mile in 2:40½, the second mile in 2:35¾. She wss then carefully jogged for the fonr succeeding days. April 16th she was driven mile heats, the first mile was trotted in 2:46, the second mile in 2:37. Then she was subjected to jogging for six dsys. April 22d she was driven on the course, mile heats, the first mile in 2:39, the second mile in 2:34. Again she was returned to jogging for six days. April 28th she was given two miles, the first mile in 2:30½, the second mile in 2:27¾. Then she was jogged not faster than a four-minute gait from stait to finish, without even the indulgeuce of a brush of speed on the stretches of the conrse, for four days more. Then she was tested, ae to wind and endurance, a trial of mile heats for three miles, hut the miles were slower thau she had heen allowed to trot when the number of heats was less. May 2d the first mile was turned in 2:37, the second mile in 2:29, the third mile in 2:31. After this performance it was deemed advisable to give her from eight to twelve miles of jogging on hoth road and track for twelve days. Then she was returned to fast work on the track; but with cautious moderation. May 14th, mile heats, the first mile in 2:38, the second mile in 2:32. She was then made to jog for three days. May 17th, mile heats; the first mile in 2:40¼, the second mile in 2:31. For four days the jogging was again resumed. May 21st, mile heats, the first mile in 2:30½, the second mile in 2:28.

Then came more jogging for four days. The slow work was always given in the mornings, after the snn had warmed and rarefied the atmosphere, while the speeding was done in the afternoons, about the time when races are trotted. This, too, may seem insignificant to inexperienced horsemen, bnt it is nevertheless an important item in the thonghtful methods of her able trainer. It served to fix in her mind the time for great speed, and in the horse, perhaps more than in man, the power of habit is simply irresistible. But we resume the diary: May 25th, ehe was trotted two miles, the first mile in 2:27, the second mile in 2:24¾. This course closed her training at Chester Park. It was not deemed prudent for her to speed faster on a half-mile conrse, and her speed was now coming to her very rapidly. Mr. Bair was made sensible of this by her rushes of speed whenever, by the least inattention, the reins were for an instant slackened, and she watched him every etep to seize upon these seconds of time when even the weasel-like vigilance of her trainer was napping.

She was then taken to Fleetwood Park, where her speed was indulged, Juue 10th, two miles. The first mile was finished in 2:21¼, the second mile in 2:19¾; bnt the jogging was not abandoned. For four days she slowly trotted aronnd the conrse. June 14th, two milea, the first mile in 2:29, the second mile in 2:16½. Then four more days of careful jogging prepared her for the next trial, on June 18th. One mile in 2:18; June 20th, one mile in 2:13¾. At last the fastest record of slow Fleetwood had been hroken hy the slowly-prepared Maud S. She was then removed to the more favorable course at Cleveland, where her work, with the purpose of eclipsing her greatest record, was begun in earnest. July 6th she was trotted a preparatory mile in 2:30, and repeated in 2:14¾. Then she was jogged for four days, preparatory to a faster mile on July 10th. The first mile was trotted in 2:26¼, the second mile in 2:12¼. After three more days of slow work, she was again speeded, July 13th. The first mile was made in 2:25, the second mile in 2:15¼. Theu came four days of slow jogging, after which she was called upoa for still greater exertions, July 17th, two miles, the first mile in 2:45, the second mile in 2:11½. Then came three more daya of careful joggiug. July 20th she was driven three miles, the first mile in 2:21, the second mile in 2:20, the third mile in 2:18½. This was followed by three more days of long, steady, slow exercise, preparatory to her woaderful display of speed and endurance on July 23d, when she was given three heats, the first mile in 2:25¼, the second mile in 2:12¼, the third mile also in 2:12¼.

The time of her heing wrested from the hands of her patient trainer, hy her impatieut owuer, was drawiug uear. Letters and telegrams from her nnreasonahly importunate owuer succeeded each other with the rapidity of flashes of lightuing. Loweriug clouds had recently drenched the course with heavy rains. On one of the fastest tracks, under the favorable conditions of fine weather, the incitement of a running horse near him, aad the bracing patieuce of a more reasonable owner, her dangorous rival, the wonderful Jay-Eye-See, had shattered her best record and dethroned her as the queen of the turf. In vain Mr. Bair pleaded for a littlo more time. Her owner was all the more sarcastically inexorahle. The trial must be made at once or Mand S. would be taken without delay to pander to the vanity and the luxnry of her priucely owner, at Saratoga. Almost in a moment of desperation it was determined to make one snpreme effort to regsin her snpremacy. On the morning of the 2d day of Angnst she was given, in turf phrase, "a blowing ont mile" in 2:19. Then she was taken to the stahle, and after heing thoronghly dried, she was bathed in warm srnics, from her ears to her shoes, till she lathered under the friction of hnsy hauds. She was rubbed dry, till she fsirly glowed with renewed vitality. Everything looked propitious for a grand achievement till the treacherous rain clouds, that rise so snddenly from the bosom of the lake, again hlackened the sky, and poured copions sheets of water upon the conrse. But the track partakes of a sandy loam suhsoil, which rapidly distributed the water heneath, while the warm sun dried off the snrface, before the evening hell tapped for the eventful start.

Maud S. was brought out, calm and composed as a conscions queen npou the lyric stage. She walked with high, proud, measured step to the distance stand, then stopped to make a dignified snrvey of the surronndings, then turned and came with a rapidly-increasing step for the "warming up" mile, which she finished with esse in 2:28. After the nsual interval she was again hrought out for the greatest effort in the lives of all trottiug horses in turf history. The plaudits of admirers only made her large, shapely ears work more sprightly, and her step appear the more stately. Again she walked, and theu trotted, till the glow of persplration made every joint and muscle supple. Then she turned and came for the signal, as if the uudue haste of her owner conld not vanquish her any more thau conld the clinging shadow of the sable form of Jay-Eye-See. Onward flew her wiaged feet with the speed of the wind, and she trotted the most wonderfnl mile that had ever been compassed on the trotting tnrf. Her diadem had scarcely been removed before it was again replaced with eveu greater honor than she had worn it hefore.

Now we have told the story. How much of her snccess will ths careful reader conclnde helongs to her patient, skillful trainer, the leaves of whose diary, thst we have priuted, are, indeed, imprinted with the seal of genius. —S. *T. H. in Live Stock Journal.*

I called on Robert Bonner yesterday to see about some perishable verse I had committed to his tender mercies. As I was withdrawing I asked about "Maud S." "She is an admirable creatnre," he said, "I am goiug to see how fast she can trot. By the way, the papers this morning didn't get the fact that she made her mile in 2:14¾ yesterdsy. I went up to Hartford to see her do it. She will be speeded there about twice a week, probably lowering her record each time. She is heing well trained and cared for. I like fast trotters, and, while I will never encourage gamhling on them, it does not hurt a fast horse to go fast any more than it hurts a slow horse to go slow. It doesn't hurt Mand S to make a quick mile more than it hnrts a hitching-post to stand still." I asked Mr. Bonner how he happened to select Hartford for training his horses. "I am pretty well acqnainted there," he said. "My first newspaper work was done there. I was an apprentice on the Hartford *Courant*—now Joe Hawley's paper—in 1839, at $25 a year and my board and clothes. After that when I came here I was the paper's New York correspondent for years, until 1844, when I got too busy to attend to it. I scarcely thought, when I was office-hoy in Hartford, that I shonld ever send a $40,000 horse np there to be trained."—*N. Y. World.*

Another hurdler came to grief, at Brighton Beach, on the 12th, the chestnut gelding Beverwyck who fell and broke his neck. The mortality among the jnmpers has heen great this year. Beverwyck was foaled in 1879, heing a son of Enquire and originally known as Chance. His first public appearance was at Saratoga iu 1882, when he was known as Light Horse Harry, the property of Milton Young. During the same season he was purchased by P. J. Flynn for $525, and has since jumped with considerable success for his latest owner.

Capt. Hutchinson has sold his bay colt Beaconfield, hy Hockhocking, dam Aileen Allannah, hy Norfolk, from Eva Coombs by Billy Cheatham, to James Garland for $1,750. The transfer took place at Sacramento last Satnrday, the colt being sold with his engagements.

HERD AND SWINE.

The Hog of Hate.

Texas has within her borders a beast iuto whose narrow skull fear never enters. It is the peccary—the Havilinah of the Mexicans, the Dicotyles torquatus of zoologists. Bravery ia a notable attribute of man, and it is discovered iu hirds, beasts and fishes. I don't claim the quality of the brute I am ahout to describe. I believe hravery oaunot be said to exist in senses devoid of fears. I conceive that an appreciation of danger is a necessary menstrum to the nobler conrage. It is not the man of dogged indifference that I admire; it is the man who refuses to fly when duty bids him stand, and though he fears death, fears dishonor more.

Now the peccary has no particle of fear on account of any show of odds, and appears to live only for the purpose of madly dyiug when opportnnity offers. The game cock fights with heroic valor, but one sees in his swimming eyes, wheu gaffed aud hleeding in the pit, glances of regret and nameless fear. He shudders out his life beneath his crowiug conqueror, and his tiny heart, perhaps, swells with woe at its last throbs. At least he looks that way to me. The dyiug pachyderm of the Texas forest diee in "a matter of course" manuer as if he was meant to end that way and was glad of it. He looks up iu the tree where the man sits who ahot him (few men of experience ever shoot them from any other standpoint) and auou be holds up his cloven hoof and glances at it. If the peccary regrets anythiug iu the hour of dissolution it is that he was not made like a squirrel—to climh.

Roaming the glade, searching for mast, a drove of peccaries resemble a drove of tame hogs. They never begin a war, but when one is assailed the entire drove rush to the attack as men rush when martial valor urges them. Each bead-like eye is a fire-spark; tusks are protruded, the echinated spine straitened, and woe to the wretch who falls in their path. Gored, hitten, toru, trampled upon, and eaten up, to the last ahred of his clothing—such is the fate of the man caught hy a drove of angry peccaries. With the same fury they assail a wolf or attack a bull; neither the wolf nor the bull can stand up against a charge of half a dozen peccaries. Both know this aud fly in terror from the field.

Lately, on the Wichita river, I attacked a drove of peccaries. I was safely perched in a tree, armed with a

Winchester rifle, and accompanied hy Sergt. Platt, of the Frontier battallion, who occupied a hough beneath me.

We waited until the drove approached within thirty yards of our tree and then we fired simultaneously, killing one and wounding another. The roar of our carbines brought them upon us with that strange alacrity that suggested their having waited from sucklings for just that occasion, and kept perfectly ready for it. When they arrived at the tree they bit it each in turn, and then glancing up, squatted and fixed upon us a dozen pair of eyes, small as peas, and blazing with fierce purpose and fury intense.

One hy one we shot them, and they fell, one by one, and died—each willing and ready to go, and accepting his fate as pleasantly as schoolboys accept apples. Not a groan or a squeel betrayed pain or dismay. Squatting on their hams, they gazed at us and took the bullets as if we were tossing them acorns. Presently only one was left alive amid a dozen corpses, and there he sat, brown, bristling, furious, foaming with raging life, courting death; unmindful of the blood that dampened the grass about him; indifferent of the fate of comrades—a very epitome of hate.

"Don't shoot yet," I said to Sergt. Platt; "I want to study him."

Grim, voiceless, horrible—the hog sat and gave me hack glance for glance. The spot he squatted upon was within the radius of a red ant bed. The insects crawled over him and etung his thick hide; they wasted their formic acid, hlunted their lancets in vain. As well might they have stung the cactus plant growing beside their bed. After a time the old boer grew weary of gazing, and he got up and went ronud, smelling the bodies of his late companions. Then he ate a few acorus that had fallen from the live oak tree we were perched in, and after that he deliberately stretched himself at the root of the tree, intending to remain a sentry and prevent our slipping away without his permission; or without doing by him as we had done by the others.

We did not keep him waiting much longer. Platt aimed st hie heart and pierced it with a forty-four caliber bullet; with a single glance upward from a sinister eye, the hog died gently, and with his life ended his one emotion—hate.

Texas Pacific and Fort Worth and Denver City locomotive engineers often encounter droves of peccaries, as I sappose do all engineers who operate on the Western Texas railroads. No whistle is sounded to frighten them. The engineers know that peccaries cannot be frightened. The engine rushes into the midst of the drove and those not killed ontright die madly, charging and biting at the wheels that crush them.

A peccary is in all respects a hog. He looks, smells, tastes like a hog—and is a hog, bnt for a thing of indomitable courage of the lower type, for a hater of quenchless fary, and for a fighter to the last throb of his heart, commend me to the fierce Dicotyles torquatus, the indigenous Texas hog, a brute that would, if he could, while riding in the midst of a cyclone, bite at the zig-zag flashes of the death-dealing lightning.—*Detroit Free Press,*

Grade Jersey Herds.

"In your issne of Angust 1st, you say: 'We have said in these columns that the most exteuded usefulness of the Jersey breed of cattle must ramify and spread through the numerous dairies of the country by means of breeding the Jersey bulls on the common cows.'

"It is with the object of demonstrating to the farming community, in a practical way, the value of the Jersey grades, that my brother, Mr. H. H. Fuller, and I are establishing a Grade Jersey Herd. It ia our purpose to purchase from twenty-five to thirty half hred Jersey cows; place them on a farm secared for that especial purpose; treat them as any intelligent dairyman would do. and keep an accurate and strict account of all expenses connected therewith, and of the profit from their product. We will not be ahle to give any results therefrom for two years, as it will, in many cases, take nearly a year to have the cows come in right. We are endeavoring to purchase the daughters and granddaughters of Stoke Pogis 3d as far as we can, out of common cows, but we find it a difficult matter to procure them, as those owning them estimate their dairy qualities too highly to sell them at a reaeonable price, and we find we could with very little additional expenditure purchase in United States pure registered stock in place of these grades. That would not, however, accomplish our object. We think we have demonstrated the value of the pure Jersey as a butter maker to the satisfaction of the Canadian community, but we now wish to show the value of a Grade Jersey Herd, and if we live long enough, a three-fourth Jersey herd, and then a four-fifth. In my searches for these grade daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d, I am more than ever convinced of the prepotency of the old bull and his sons, as I have seen as uniform a lot of daughters and granddaughters of Stoke Pogis 3d out of common cows as I coald desire. They have the same well rounded full udders his daughters carry; well placed teats, and are heavy milkers.

"Should we meet with success.we consider we will advance the Jereey interest very considerably in Canada, and we deem we are makiug no mistake in the blood we are choosing.

"This herd which is in no way connected with our existing herd will be run on strictbusiness principles."

Thus writes Valancey E. Fuller, in the Jersey *Bulletin*, but he is behind his day and time. Hundreds of dairymen and farmers have for many years been engaged in making the same experiment and have satisfactorily demonstrated, at least to their own satisfaction, that the Jersey on the native or the Holstein on the same will make a wonderful change in the product in the course of a very few years.

The American farmers are annually producing a race of graded Jerseys or of Holsteins that will in a few years ahow as good an average as will the foundation Stock; and dropped on better pastures than are afforded hy the island of Jersey, under favorable climatic influences will eventually produce a race of dairy cattle that will surpass the best herd of in sire or dam.—*Rural World.*

One important advantage in growing cows on a farm is that they lose nothing in becoming wonted to the place, will always eat well and he quiet. It is true the farmer can often buy cows cheaper than he can grow them, but he cannot be eo anre of their quality as when he raises a heifer calf from a good milking strain on both sides. A heifer will pay her way and something more after she has her first calf, and for several years will increase in value, especially if she provee deairable as a cow.

We notice many cures for sucking and kicking cows, but we would recommend as the only "eafe cure" to turn them into heef as soon as possible.

Wyoming has 800,000 head of cattle, valued st $30,000,000. Seven companies own over one-third of all the cattle in the Territory.

Fresh and somewhat severe outbreaks of the hog cholera are reported from eome parts of Illinois and other States.

The Illinois veterinary authorities are giving the pleuro-pneumonia trouhle the attention it merits.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Bare Hoofs.

[E. P. Savage, in Live Stock Journal.]

The ahove suhject is attracting considerahle attention in the stock papers of late, and the only wonder is that it has not done so long ago, and been thoroughly and systematically tested. A more than useless "universal custom," that is costing the horse owners of this country hundreds of thousanûs of dollars annually, will bear attention.

It is a suhject that I have given much thought to for twenty-five years, and it has heen tried and thoroughly demonstrated to my satisfaction, that not only the horse hut the owners of horses are the best off who patronize the shoeing shops the least.

I have had but little experience in large towns with macadamized or paved streets, but have had much in small towns, and with all kinds of Western roads, in every condition. My first marked experience was with three animals well known to you, viz.: A large bay team of hobtail horses, owned by the late Geo. B. Sargent, of Davenport, Iowa, that were nsed many years by him as carriage and saddle horses on the macadamized streets, and the large hay mare, Mary Blaine, better known as the Tom Mottley mare. The former were kept shod constantly and carefully hy the best smiths of that day and country until the Spring of 1860, when they were taken to the farm, twenty miles west of Davenport, with badly-crippled sore feet. Their shoes were removed, and they were used on the farm that Summer. By Fall, there were no signs of soreness in their feet, after which they were nsed at all kinds of work, often making the drive to or from Davenport in from three to four hours. They were never shod after the Spring of 1860, and died of old ege, or worn out—one in 1865, the other in 1868—with good, sound feet.

The mare, as is well known, was used for track work as well as the hardest kind of road work, having been kept shod. She had a good, tough foot, and would have stood any amount of road work without shoes, as she afterwards did. When I bought her, her feet were more or less contracted with had corns. I used her for a number of years, always on the road, and never had her shod. When I parted with her her feet were larger than when I bought her and perfectly sound.

My next was a span of bay mares, one of which I raised, (from a thoroughbred mare, and sired hy the noted pacing stallion, St. Clair). She had remerkably good feet; the other I hought when five years old. She was "jayhawked" in the South in 1861, and wes supposed to he a thoroughbred. She had been used for track work, (running), for two years, and had been kept constantly shod. Her feet were naturally small, inclining to be hard and brittle, perceptihly contracted and became sore when she was ridden or driven on the hard streets. On removing her shoes I found had corns, which I carefully cut out, and replaced the shoes for a short time. I used this team for seven years, on all kinds of streets and roads, and they were never shod, except occasionelly when the ice on the river would he very smooth, and I wanted to have a little fun with the boys who drove fast horses. The one I raised was shod but three times up to twelve years of age, and was never lame, nor were her feet ever worn down so much that I did not have to use a rasp occasionally to keep them in due bounds. She is yet doing duty as a family horse in Cedar Rapids, Iowa; still owned by the same man I sold her to in 1872, who told me, only a short time since, that he had followed my advice, and never had her in a blacksmith's shop. Her feet are perfectly sound.

The other was a famous saddle aaimal, and was much used as such, which is more trying to the feet than being used to harness. She is yet heing used, (mostly to saddle); is twenty-five years old, with feet as sound as those of a colt.

Again, in 1880 and '81, I was engaged on a "star route" in the West, using sixty horses. My shoeing bill amonated to $13.50 per year, and that for eetting shoes on some part-blood Normans that never had a foot to go barefoot with, and scarcely one to nail a shoe to. These were the only ones that went lame, and this, by the way, I believe was oftener caused hy their stepping on themselves, and on each other, and from kicking, than from any other reason.

I am now using about twenty teams on the farm of the Nebraska Agricultural College and the roads, and have had but four shoes set in the past six months,and those on a span of four-year-olds I hought last Spring, that were kept sharp-shod during the Winter. They cut their hoofs in a number of places at the coronet, and as they had grown down, and began to break irregularly, I had flat shoes put on until these defects can grow out, after which they will he removed.

I consider shoea with sharp calks one of the most serious objections to ehoeing, while with flat ehoes, horses will slip worse on all sorts of wet or frozen ground than when barefoot, if their feet are properly cared for.

I have handled over a thousand horses in the past twenty-five years, and, during the past twenty, have paid less than $50 for shoeing, and very rarely have had a lame one, which I believe is mainly owing to having kept them out of the hands of the blacksmiths. I do uot advocate the abolishment of ehoes, as I have seen a few horses whose feet were of such a nature as to render them almost uecless without shoes, that made quite serviceable animals when kept shod. There are eo many that do not require shoeiag and are equally as good in all other reepecte that I can not afford to keep one that does.

I am sure that far more shoeing is done (to a great detriment), in order to follow that established custom," or "universally accepted practice," than for actaal utility. "Nothing but the inevitable necessity of their employment makes us tolerate their use."

A French authority etates that carrots give horses new blood, which eeems to restore them, and they may be justly claimed as the regoaerator of worn-out horses. Carrots are justly consaidered amoug the richest vegetables, and their feediag qualities cannot he over-estimated for all kiads of stock, and especially for milch cows. No one need complain of light-colored hutter if they havo plenty of carrots to feed their cows. One feed of them often makes a marked difference in the color of the hutter. A plentiful supply of them insures a good yellow article.

In the selectiou of horses for work it is not a had idea to keep the longevity of the different hreeds in view. Some men may be skeptical in regard to the matter of one hreed of horses being longer lived than an other, yet it woald not be hard to convince such men that one family of people are predisposed to longevity, while another is not, and if such a fact exists in regard to the human family, why will it not hald good among the lower animals? Takiag it for granted that such is the case, then the advantages of procuriag horses thet are likely to live to a ripe old age and retain their vitality until they are well up in years, are very evident. The horse that will do good service on the farm for six years longer than another horse of the same power is worth at least one-third more, hecause six years is generally more than one-third of the average duration of active service of horses. Another advantage is they are more quiet and steady, and are not so liable to mishaps during the last few years of their service as they are during the first few years. They are easier handled and generally are easier kept and are often able to do more in a day than young horses. While there may he some objection to them for some purposes, it must be borne in mind that it is the old standbys that do the hulk of the hard work on the farms. It is a noticeable fact that horses that live to a good old age and retain their vigor are generally or always well-bred or have some improved hlood flowing through their veins. Being better bred than the common stock, they inherit better constitutions and are eble to perform the same labor that a common-bred horse does while young much easier and with less fatigue, thus being enabled to reserve this strength until later in life.

Very often the reason why a horse rubs off his hlanket at night, is, the girt hurts him. Have it padded, buckle loosely, and fasten the hlanket partly under the breast. If the stable is comfortably warm, use plenty of hedding, the hrush frequently, and leave the hlanket off.

POULTRY.

Feeding.

Feeding is the art of supplying the proper food, uot so much in quantity as in quality. If we watch the fowls they will easily tell ns what they deeire. If you ere feeding corn throw down a few hendfuls of oats. If they greedily take the oats and leave the corn it indicates that they require something else. Try grass, meat, ground bone, pounded ayster shells, cooked vegetables, all of which they will accept or reject according to their requirements. Feed regularly, and never feed more then they will eat up clean. They will walk away from the food es soon as they have enough. Never leave it on the ground. Feed early and late, and let them get hungry, that is, have regular intervals between meals. The practice of keeping feed hy them all the time promotes an excess of fat. Allow as much exercise as possihle. Throw hay upon the floor or in the yard, place in it a few handfuls of some kind of grein that they do not receive often, and let them hunt and scratch for it. Feed growing chicks liberally, avoiding too much corn. Oats ground and fed warm in the morning is one of the best feeds that can be given. Always give whole grains at night. In Summer give no corn except once or twice a week. Vegetables and grass is much hetter for them. Laying hens must have meat or milk. Eggs cannot be produced without nitrogeneous materiel in some shape. Bones are almost absolutely essential. Above all, however, give pnre, clean, fresh, drinking water.

Loss of Feathers.

This disease, which is common to confined fowls, is by no means to he confounded with natural process of moultiag. In the annual healthy moult the fall of the feathers is occasioned by the protrusion of new feathers from the skin. In the diseased state, which we now consider, where the feathers fall uo new ones come to replace them, but the fowl is left bald and naked. A sort of roughness appears also on the skin.

Remedy—This affection is probably constitutional rather than local. External remedies, therefore, may not always be sufficient. Stimulants, applied externally, will serve to assist the operation of what medicine may he given. Sulphur may he thus applied, mixed with lard. Sulphur and cayenne, in the proportion of one quarter each, mixed with fresh batter, is good to be given internally, and will act as a powerful alterative. The diet should be changed, and cleanliness and fresh air are indispensible.—*Dr. Bennett's Poultry Book.*

Lime is necessary for poultry, and should be supplied in generous quantities. When hens begin to lay soft shelled eggs it is an obvious indication that lime ie lackiag in their food, and it must be supplied hy giving broken bones and oyster shells, and finely palverized egg shells. Air-slaked lime should also be placed where the hens may wallow and scratch in it at their pleasure, as it is a preventive of vermin, and disease among poultry. And it is a good deal easier to prevent than it is to cure the namerous complications that may affect poultry.

Poultry Books and Papers.—Good ones are among the indispeneable tools that the poultry keeper needs to work with; they are to him what medical publications are to the doctor, theological works to the minister, or law books to the lawyer. Quite often a single item in a poultry paper is worth more to eomo poultry raiser than the subscription price of the paper for the whole year.

Peoplo who have hens must be distinguished from those who keep fowls. Most of what is written is intended for the latter class, and these are encouraged to become fanciers—a poor plan as a rule. The beginner should learn to keep fowls with profit; then he may adopt a hreed which he likes and becomes a fancier, hut nine casee out of ten there will be no profit in it.

As a prevention of disease and to destroy the bad odors about henneries, remove the droppings carefully, and put in an abundant supply of clean, fresh dirt.

Poultry allowed the run of orchards are a great benefit to them in destroying worms and insects.

Cooked food, saye an expert, answers as well for poultry as for stock, but should not be fed exclusively.

Have the quarters for your fowls clean, airy and dry. Dampness produces miasma among poultry.

YACHTING.

Martinez Cruise.

The Pecific Yecht Cluh to-day have a criuse to Martinez. This was arranged at the gatheriug of the Club at the Club house last Saturday. The prohahilities ere thet the following yachts will perticipate: schooners, Lurline, Halcyon, Ariel, Aggie, Fleur de Lis, Nellie and Rambler, end sloops, Annie, Nellie eed Sprey, with a prospect of oue or two more, outsiders. As tbe tide will he right hoth ways an enjoyable trip is looked forward to. The seiling rules are published herewith.

The Paclfic Yacht Club squadron will assemble off Front Street Wharf on Saturday, September 27th, 1884, at 12 o'clock, M.

At 12:45 a preparatory gun will be fired from flagship; at 1 o'clock a second gun will he fired, at which signal the yachts will get under way and proceed direct to Martinez.

Yachts will return on Suuday, September 28th, at 12 M.

At 11:45 A. M. a preparatory gun will he fired.

At 12 M. a second gun will he fired, when the yachts will get under way. Tbe fleet will then try rate of sailing to Saucelito, passing home stake boat, off the entrance of Racoon Straits, on port hand.

Time will be taken on passing Grangers' Wharf.

The time for hauling down and hoisting colors on the yachts at sundown and at 8 A. M. will be taken from signal gun from flagship.

Yachts will carry Club flag.

Other vessels accompanying the fleet are respectfully requested to comply with these orders.

Last Saturday, as was published in this peper, the Pecific Yacht Cluh held en informal gethering at the Cluh houee, on which occesion the prizes won in the recent regatta were dietrihnted. Ballenberg had charge of the music and President Menzies presented the prizes.

The following yechts were anchored in the cove: Lurline, Helcyon, Ariel, Nellie, Fleur de Lis, Virginie, Ramhler, Annie and Azalene, ell with the exception of the latter heing gaudily decorated with flags.

Conviviality was the order of the day. The first prize presented was to the Lurline for the festest time over the course. Mr. Spreckels delegated Mr. Leon Weil to respond which he did quite humorously. Mr. Donehne, of the Nellie, on the receipt of the first prize and the Champion Fleg of the year, responded for himself.

Mr. Cobn did the honors for Captain White, of the Fleur de Lis.

Commodore Caduc, of the Annie, received two prizee, one for the first prize in his cless, end one for the fastest time over the course in the second class.

Mr. E. Potter, President of the Lotus Cluh, received the second prize in the second cless, on hehalf of the Eve.

In regard to the special prize for the fastest time in the second class considerahle curiosity was excited, for the reason that uo mention wes made of this prize hefore the rece; a peculiar condition of affairs, to eward a prize that hed not been placed for competition after the race had heen decided.

Last Monday night or Tuesday moruing a party of bay pirates broke open the cabin of the Spray, and after helping themselves with tbe pick of the yachting clothes on hoard, departed, taking the smell hoat with them. Somethiug mnst have occurred to frighten them away, as they left several pairs of hlankets and other valuahles, which lay in open sight in the cebin. A search warrant was ohtained, aud after some time the small hoet was discovered at tbe fieh wharf ou Kerehaw'e Point. The people in charge claimed that they found the boat upset and towed her in tbere, a queer statement to say the leest, when the bottom hoards, haling can, and such other loose articles were found iu her. The clothes were not recovered, hut if the perpetratore can he caught, they will probahly enffer the full penelty of the law. Thie ie the eecond time this yacht hae heen rohhed, and one other time the pirates were discovered hefore they hed quite succeeded in effecting an entrance.

Last Sundey, although a heavenly day for yachting, was seemingly uot appreciated to any remarkahle extent. Tbe Lurline got nnder way from the cluh house about noon, and went out ahout as fer es the nine-fathom buoy, and returned early. The Ariel and Cbisna went np the bay and did not get to Saucelito until nearly nightfall.

Eastern Y. C. Sloops and Cutter Races.

Two prizes of $300 and $200 were offered by Commodoro Hovey, of the Eaetern Y. C., for a race for firet and eecond clase eloops and cuttere, and eeven yachts met at Marblehead on Monday, Sept. 6tb, to eail for them. The on triee included Ileen, extreme cutter; Hnron and Isis, wide cutters; Oriva and Maggie, medium cuttere; Valkyr, compromise, and Shadow, deep eloop, a repreeentation of all the competing types except the ehoal eloop.

The wind was light from eouthweet for a greater portion of the day with a flat calm thrown in for a while, making anything but a "cutter day," and the resulte aro interesting. Ileen beats all, allowing them time; Oriva heats Hnron by 8 min. 37 eec. on corrected time, and Valkyr 31 min. 40 sec. corrected, while Maggie not only heate her old rival, Shadow, by 26 min. 6 soc., hut comee in next to Oriva and ahead of Huron, Valkyr and Ieie, tbe latter making bnt a poor showing in seventh plece. Beam was evidently at a discount, and lead, though low dowu, at a premium.

The course wes from Marhlehead Rock to Helfway rock, thence around Harding's Bell buoy, thence eround Egg Rock to start, 28 miles. At 11 A. M. the gun was fired and the yachts crossed with Huron ehead et 11:22:20, Ileen 11:22:49, Valkyr 11:24:03, Meggie, 11:24:08, Oriva 11:24:24, Isis 11:24:58, Shedow 11:25:17. Ileen soou took first plece, and Orive soon worked up to third, hut the wind died out entirely for some time. When it ceme it hlew harder than iu the morning, making fiue sport to the finish. Ileen rounded Bell huoy at 2:31:25, Oriva 1:45:15, Huron 2:46:45, and Meggie a little efter 3 P. M., the rest not heing timed as they were fer asteru. Dowu the wind Ileen left the othere. Huron and Orive had a close fight for the entire 11 miles, and Maggie kept on hravely. The full timee were:

Name of Vessel.	Finish.	Actual time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Ireen	4 10 40	4 47 51	4 47 51
Oriva	4 29 45	5 05 21	4 57 05
Huron	4 30 33	5 08 13	5 05 32
Valkyr	5 00 24	5 35 21	5 28 35
Isis	5 25 16	6 00 17	5 54 10
Maggie	4 42 50	5 18 42	5 03 55
Shadow	5 14 53	5 49 53	5 30 11

The Regetta Committee was as follows: Daniel Appleton, George A. Goddard, H. B. Jeckson, E. H. Heven and F. E. Peabody.—*Forest and Stream.*

FISH.

The Barnecle Cluh, of twenty years' standing, held one of its season's fishing and picnic perties letely, and will he out probahly again to-morrow or the following Sunday. We regret absence from the city prevented us accepting Mr. Lohse's kind invitation to join the party. If ever a jolly lot of wags gethered together in one society, it is the Beruecles, and it takes a 2:30 man to trot with them. The fishing did not emount to much; just enough to make a chowder, wes all aimed at, bnt the champague wes a grand success, or at leest the manner in which it disappeared as if nnder the menipnlation of the very smartest magician. For some daye after the party several of the memhers did not appear at their accustomed pleces, and commerce had to plod along the hest she could without their assistance. Mending fishing tackle was their excuse. If in the city, we hope to join you, friend Lohse, next time, so don't forget us.

Point Bluff, off Angel Island, is reported as offering good fishing of late. It may he so, hut it requiree good hoats and staunch stomachs to stand the hluff off that point. The old quarry of the Island, if properly worked, will oftener give as good or hetter fishing, hut it also is uncertein. For the change that has come to our old good fishing points on the bay, we hlame the slum from the mines, which has covered the rocks. We know meuy places where, ten years ago, we could catch more and lerger fish in half a day than cau he caught at the same places now in a month. If not ae we state, what has caused the change? Wherever the rocks are hare is the hest place in our hay to fish, thongh one is apt to lose some tackle. The reason, to us, is ohvious. The food of fish accumuletes there quicker than elsewhere, and the small fish, iu a great measure, find shelter from the attacks of the large ones. The hay fishing hes not been overly good of late.

Fish Commissioner Buckingham reports a serious falling off iu the salmon canning business during tbe current year, notwithstanding a great improvement in the police protection of the fish during tbe eame period. Drive out the nets of the thieving Chinese, and etop the depredations of the voracious sea-lione, and the eupply will again soon he restored to its original figure. If not, it will decrease every year. The Commissioners, hy a little determiuation in the right way, could soon rid us of both evils. It is hard to say which ie the more destrnctive to our ealmou etock, the Chineee or the sea-lious.

Let the helle ring. Althongh the meeting of the Fieh Commissioners, at Secramento, was postponed a week ago last Monday for a month, owing to the official report not being ready, nine cans of young trout, ahout an inch long, were eent from the Shehley Hatchery week hefore laet, to ho placed in the Yuba river, near Chico. Things are improving. A large number of young trout must still he on hand, according to their own accounts.

The attaches of tho postoffice go down on a fishing excursion to-day to tho Farallonee. Recent tripe have not heen eucceseful, aud in one caee, the fishing ground wae lost altogether. What ehould we do if we had no fog to blame for everything? Wo hope the trip to-day will be a euccess.

Young salmon, weighing six pounds aud more, have recently been caught off Tihuron Point. Is it not early for euch fieh?

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Gardens.

For a few days during the week this favorite plece of enterteinment has heen closed to make preperations for the production of the Spenish Opera, the ahility and extent of which are certain to make it still more popular and attrective. There will he a combination of thirty ahle and accomplished singers, and it is intended to give the operas rendered in such a manner that the lovers of classicel mueic will he pleesed and the moet fastidions satisfied. This, in our opiniou, is a deperture in the right direction, and the result, we feel sure, will he to Mr. Welters' henefit and honor. The audiences attending the Vienna come from all the hetter clesses of society, who delight in patronizing what he gives worthy of patronage. Tbe Spenish Opere Troupe is well known in San Francisco to he composed of merit end talent, and the Vienna is a good place for them.

Frank Van Nees thinks thet Harry Wilkes can trot a mile in 2:12 or better if epecially prepared for an exhihition of speed. In view of theee fects the owner of the horse has expressed a willingness to match him for two reces against Jay-Eye-See, the eame to he trotted in Chicago or New York.

The record of 2:17½ made by Herry Wilkee in the fifth heat of his rece at Providence ie the fastest fifth mile ever trotted, and shows him to he a horee of extraordinary endnrance as well as phenomeuel speed.

For the removal of warts on a horee uee has heen made of the white foam from the horse's mouth instead of hlood, in the same wey and with the same resnlt. One was on the eyelid, end the eye did not suffer at all.

Both George Kinney and Barnes have heen turned out for the season, end will not make their reappearance on the conrse before 1885, et Jerome Park. Neither of them are broken down, but if persisted with it was feared snch might he the cese.

Goodwin's Turf Guide, iesued weekly, monthly and annually, hy Goodwin Broe., 241 Broadway, New York, reaches uswith the regularity of e newspaper. It ie admirably arranged and a great convenience.

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Saturday, Oct. 18, 1884.

At 12 O'clock M.

Trains will leave San Francisco on the day of Sale at 8:30 and 10:40 A. M. from Fourth and Townsend Sts., to return after the sale.

Catalouges, with full descriptiou and pedigree now ready, and will be mailed to any address on application. Stock can be seen at any time before tbe day of sale at the ranch at Mayfield.

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All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.

N. E. WHITE, Secretary,
Sacramento, Cal.

Embryo Stakes.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN THE EMBRYO STAKES, FOR FOALS OF 1882, to be trotted on Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1884, a declaration fee of $10 for each (non-starting) nomination will be due on the 1st day of September next. If the above named declaration fee of $10 he not then paid, a forfeit of $25 on each nomination will become due on the 20th day of October following, and in case of failure to pay the forfeit on that day the whole amount of the Stake, ($100), for each nomination, will be held against the subscriber.

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$5,000. The American Derby. $5,000.

SWEEPSTAKES for three-year-olds (foals of 1882), at $200 each, h. f.; or only $20 if declared out on or before Feb. 1st, 1885; or $30, April 1st, 1885; or $40, if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $5,000 added, the second to receive $750, and the third $250, out of the stakes. Winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. **To be run on the first day of the meeting. One mile and a half.**

THE LAKE SIDE STAKE.

A Sweepstake for fillies two years old (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p.; or only $10 if declared out on or before Fsbuary 1st; or $15 by April 1st; or $20, if on or before May 15th, 1885. All declarations void, unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stake. Winners of any stake race of the value of $750 to carry 3 lbs., of $1,200, 5 lbs.; of three or more races of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Five furlongs.

THE KENWOOD STAKE.

A Sweepstake for colts two years old (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p; or only $10 if declared out on or hefors Febrnary 1st; or $15 by April 1st; or $20 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third, $100 out of the stake. Winners of any stake race of the value of $750 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,200, 5 lbs.; of three or more stakes of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Five furlongs.

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THE DREXEL STAKE.

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THE SHERIDAN STAKE.

A Sweepstake for three-year-olds (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or hefors Febrnary 1st, or $20 April 1st, or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void, unless accompanied with the money; with $1,500 added, the second to receive $300, and the third $100 out of the stake. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 3lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of any three or more snch stakes of any valuc, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Ons mile and a quarier.

In addition to the abovs, other Stakes, inclnding the Washington Park Cup, the Great Western and Oakwood Handicaps, will he advertised in due time, to close January 15th, 1885.

A Programme will he arranged for ten or more days' racing, and five or more races will be given each day.

A Programme will also he arranged for a Fall Meeting to he held early in Septemher, for which Stakes will he advertised, to closs in March, 1885.

Please observe that in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

Turfmen failing to receive entry hlanks, can obtain them by applying to the Secretary.

Nominations and all communications to he addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

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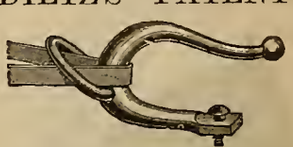

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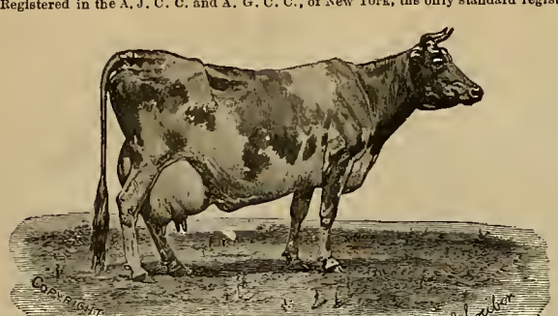

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A grandson of above cow is now in use in the Yerba Buena. This herd won ell the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Bells of Scituate, Coomassis, Mary Ann of St Lambert, Silver Clond and Eurotas strains; also large selections from the Islands, without regard to cost.

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The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, end permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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SAN MATEO

—AND—

Santa Clara County

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

No. 5,

—TO BE HELD AT—

San Jose, Cal.

—ON—

September 29th & 30th

—AND—

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

INCLUSIVE.

Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th—First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 edded; $50 to second horse.
H. Stover, s g Qnebec, 6 years, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Mondey—Ahbie W.
Delany & Ayers, e m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eve Ashton.
Hill & Gries, blk m Dotty Dimple, by Ben Wade--unknown.
Rancho del Paso, cb m Prsmium, aged, by Castor—unknown.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
J. S. Adams, m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson, b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
W. Boots, ch g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J Baldwin, h c Beaconsfield, by Hockbocking—Aileen Allannah.

No. 2—Running; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
Matt Storn, b f Belle of the Lake, hy Wheatley—Janett.
Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hockbocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
G. Pacheco, Mamie D., hy Wheatley—Lodi.

No. 3—Running; two mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 25th.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford—hy Lodi.
W. L. Appleby, h s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettis Brown.
W. Boots, hr c Padre, by Thad Stevens—Gipsy.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30th—Second Day.

No. 4, trotting, 3-minute class, did not fill, and we substitute in its stead a purse of $500 for 2:35 class, divided, $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third. Entries to close August 19th.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
E. M. Fry, h g Arah, by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton,
A. Waldensiein, b g Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. B. McDonald, h s Brigadier, by Happy Medium, dam Lady Turner.
J. W. Donathan, g g Allen Roy, by Patchen Vernon, dam unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith, b m Manon, by Nutwood.
Pat Farrell, b g Vanderlynn, by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 6—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
J. M. Learned's b s Adrian, by Reliance, dam Adriana
Armstrong & Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr.—pedigree unknown.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph, dam by Langford.
H. McGregor's g g Centre, by Sultan, dam Belleview Maid.
I. De Turk's b s Anteso, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
W. Bourke's b g Johnnie, by Auctioneer Johnnie, dam unknown.
Pat Farrell's h s Marin, by Quinn's Paichen, dam unknown.
W. F. Smith's blk g Thapsin, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy—pedigree unknown.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Running; half mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second.
H. Stover's s g Quehec, by Norfork—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' hr m Blue Mountain Belle; pedigree unknown.
Bill & Grles' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Premium, hy Castor.
J. W. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson's h h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
A. A. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.
Delaney & Ayres' s m Trade Dollar, by Norfork—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Griee' b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou, hy Monday—Plaything.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockbocking—Aileen Allannah.
A. A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson.
Chas. H. Thomas' s s Balboa, by Norfork—Maggie Dals.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.
E. B. Johnston's h h Belshaw, by Wildidle—unknown $400.
Rancho del Pso's b g Duke of Monday. $800.
G. Howson's ch h Rondo, by Norfork—Belmont. $500.
W. Boots' b f, by Bob Wooding—Gladiola. $500.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25, second $15, third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
G. W. Baylis, h g James H., pedigree unknown.
Ell Fry, b g Rob Roy, by Gen Benton, dam Nettie.
W. Dudly, s h John Freenor, by Orickson, dam unknown.
San Mateo Stock Farm, h e Guy Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam by Mamhrino Patchen.
Pat Farrell, b s Menlo, by Nutwood.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.
L. D. Babb, h m Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
J. C. Simpson, b c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbins.
G. W. James, b g Psyton, by Electioneer, dam Miss Peyton.
W. F. Smith, b f Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Chas. H. Thomas, g s Pope Leo, by Romero, dam by Crichton.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 lbs weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 lbs.; purse $50; $30 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third horse.

Pacing Race; 2:25 class; purse $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third. Five to enter and three to start. Same to take place during the fair; date to be decided on hereafter.
Jno. O'Rourke, b m Little Em.
J. C. Tryon, b g Prince.
M. F. Odel, b g Shaker.
P. W. Dudly, Robert E.
J. W. Donathan, s g Belmont Boy.
Ches, David, b s Sam Lewis.
H. J. Agnew, b m Maude.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to second horse.
Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hockbocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease,
S. Pacheco, s m Mamie D., by Wheatley—by Lodi.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Nellie Peyton, by imp. Hurrah.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford, hy Lodi.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
W. L. Applsby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $50 to first horse at first quarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.
H. Stover's s g Quehec, by Norfolk—hy Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle. Pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple hy Ben Wade—unknown.
J. S. Adame' m Aunt Betsy, hy Hardwood—Peggie Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglass, hy Wild Idle—Yolone.
W. Boots' h g Robin, hy Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, hy Hockbocking—Aileen Allannah.
AA. Pinney'e ch g A. A. P., hy Jordan—unknown.
A.A. Pioney's e s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
Armstrong & Carrington's blk g Rarus, Jr—Pedigree unknown.
J. A. Goldsmitb'e h m Sister, hy Admiral.
P. Johnston h g Scandinavian—Pedigree unknown
W. H. Voget h g Capt. Smith, hy Locomotive.
E. V. Spencer'e h m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph—
J. W. Gordan's s s Bismarck, hy Index.
J. W. Donathan's h g B. B., by Bailfounder.
H. H. Creighton's ch g Moscow by Moscow.
J. De Turk's b s Anteeo by Electioneer.
E. Downei's s g Tump Winston hy Primus.
W. Bihler's h m Blanche hy Gen. McClellan.
Pat Farrell's h s Marin by Quinn's Patchen.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair by Electioneer.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L. (formerly Orphan Boy pedigree unknown.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
A. Waldstien's b s Albert W. hy Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. A. Goldsmith's b e Monroe Chief hy Jim Monroe dam Madam Powell.
S. Sperry's ch m Nellie R. hy Gen. McClellan, Jr., dam Susie Rose.
Pat Farrell's h g Vanderlynn by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $200; nils beats, three to five to rule; $120 to first horso, $60 to second, $20 to third.
J. Kanor's ch s Lottery.
H. Hawes' h g Patchen (formerly No Name).
W. H. Voget's s g Aleck hy Patchen, dam unknown

Horsee to he owned in District June 1, 1884.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, eiternating if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall he entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 60% to first, 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out hy 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry hy one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must he named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named ar otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will he held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

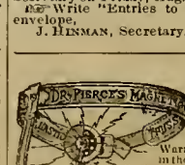
In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance fes, ten per cent.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.

☞ Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope,

W. T. ADEL, President.
J. HINMAN, Secretary.



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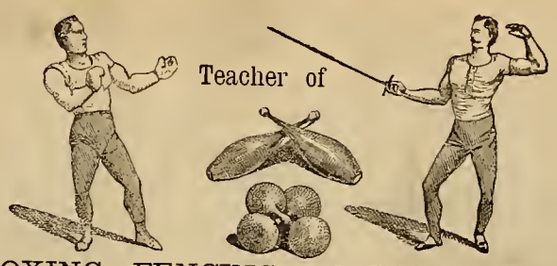

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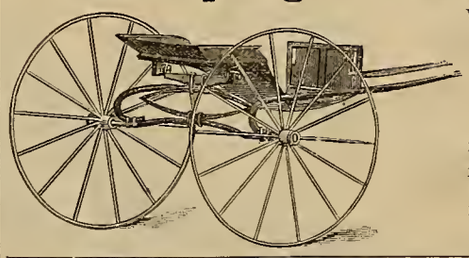

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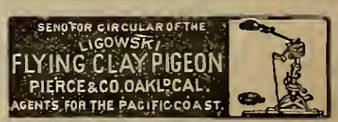

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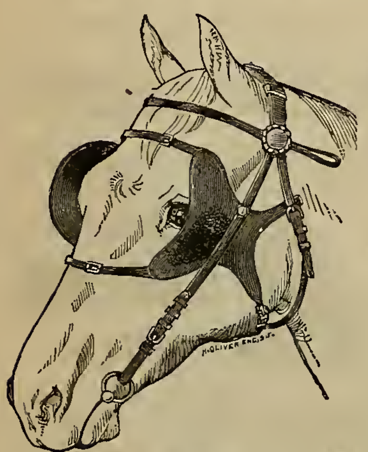

Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.
2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.
3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.
4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M †9:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M *5:15 P M 6:30 P M ‡11:45 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M †4:59 P M 6:00 P M ‡7:50 P M †8:15 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M 6:00 P M †8:15 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

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Millbrae	....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

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Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

MONDAY SEPT. 1st, 1884

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	¶6:10 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso and East { Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	Deming, El Paso and East { Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Stockton { via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt and Stockton { via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera, Fresno and Tulare	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Merced, Madera, Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles and East { Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	Mohave, Needles and East { Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and East { Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	Ogden and East { Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff and Tehama { via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff and Tehama { via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding and Delta	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.
¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—5:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*8:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23 *8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30 12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37 7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

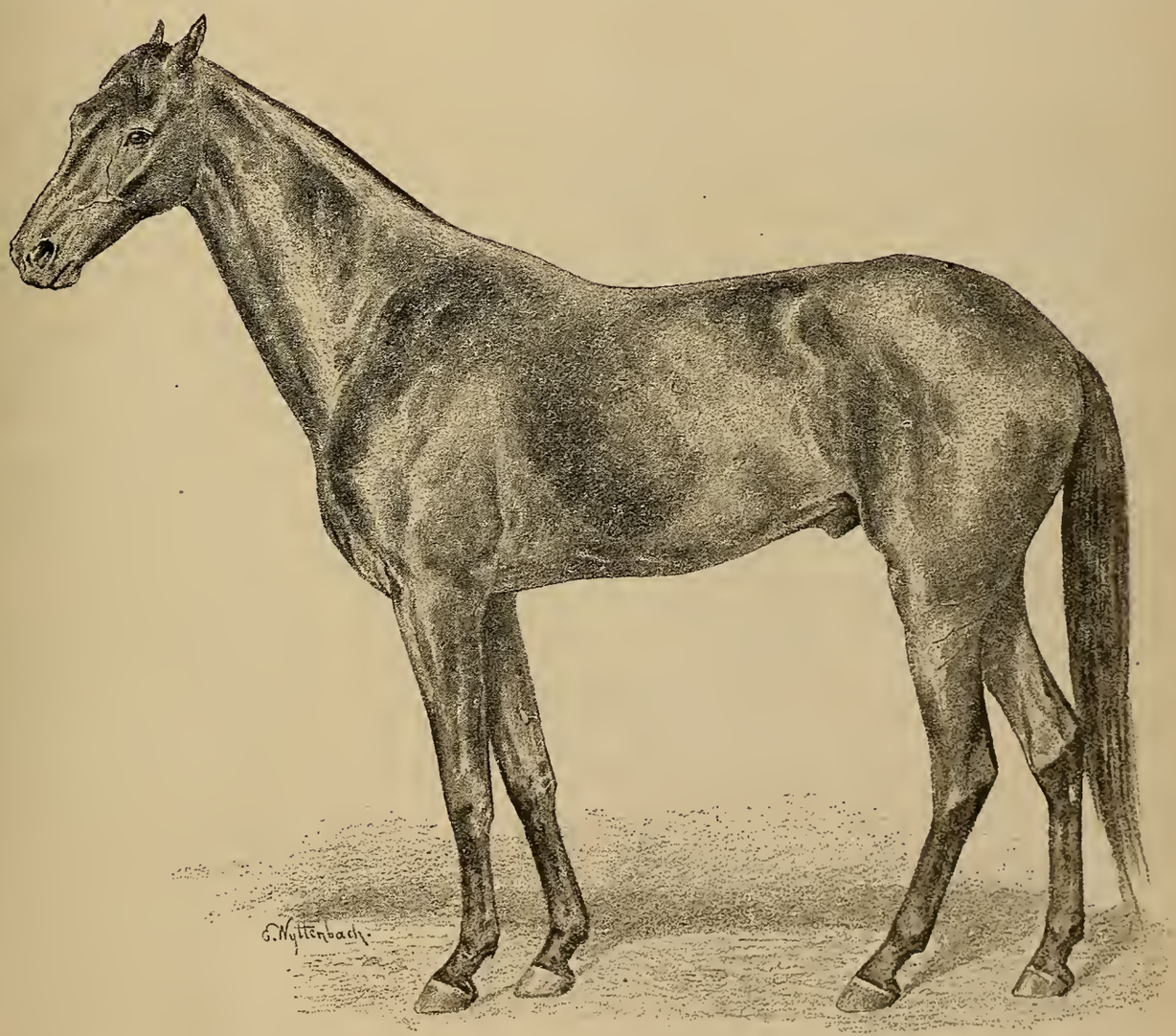
A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. V. No. 14.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



ADAIR.

Adair, 2:21.

Nearly two years ago the above cut graced the firs page of the *Breeder and Sportsman*. Then Adair was the winner of the first Stanford stake, ranking as a three-old. Though two years has increased his stature and rounded his form, the likeness is still so marked that no one can mistake it for another. He was a grand colt then; he is a grand horse now. The promise of his colthood has been fully carried out, and a record of 2:21 is a good mark for a five-year-old. He has trotted every race better since his first efforts for the Fall season on tho Bay District course, and his time, fast as it is, could certainly have lowered a couple of seconds at Stockton had this driver so willed. His race at Stockton was so good that it elicited encomiums on all sides, and the desire became general to see Adair and Guy Wilkes come together again in a "single-handed" contest. This is very likely to be arranged as both owners have signified their willingness to enter into an engagement, and the managers of the Bay District course will add an amount which will be a further inducement. It certainly will be as attractive as anything in the trotting line and "draw" one of the largest assemblages of the season.

Clays and Pilots.

Elsewhere will be found an interesting communication from Randolph Huntington, of Rochester, N. Y., in which he corrects errors, and draws a good picture of his favorite breeds of horses. Mr. Huntington is somewha enthusiastic in his admiration, and though we cannot agree with him in all of his claims, there is a good deal of hard sense as well as enthusiasm in what he writes. That errors will creep into the columns of papers is c r-tain, and we will be greatly obliged to any of readers who will call attention to those which a in the *Breeder and Sportsman*.

The Stockton Fair.

The fonrth day of the San Joaqnin Fair was successful in point of attendance, and though somewhet short of the day preceding there was a large concourse in the afternoon. By actnal count,and that made before the carriages stopped arriving, there were six hundred and fifty inside the grounds and in this ennmeration were not included hacks and other vehicles which were carrying passengers. The stock parade in the forenoon was very good the animals encircling the track, and in qnality rather beyond the display of former years.

The first race was a special trotting race, best three in five, for a pnrse of $400. The starters were A. L. Hinds' Setting Sun, A. T. Jackson's Ed, James Edge's Ned and R. E. Burns' Nellie Burne.

Ned sold favorite in the pools for $30, Nellie Burns second for $16 and the field for $13.

In the choice of positions Ned drew the pole, Ed. second, Settiag Snn third and Nellie Burns ontside.

After the third attempt to start the horses were given the word, with Nellie slightly in the lead. Setting Sun hroke badly on the start, and could not be pulled down until he had ronnded the tnrn. Nellie kept the lead, and passed the half mile in 1:15½, with Ed. second. Nellie ceme nnder the wire with a slack rein in 2:32, Ed. second, Setting Sun third, and Ned, the favorite, fonrth.

On the second heat Nellie led off with Ed. alongside. Setting Snn hroke badly and fell behind.

At the half mile Nellie and Ed. were together, in 1:12. From thet poiat Ed. took the lead to the three-qnarter post, and went nnder the wire in a jog, in 2:33½, with Nellie abont six lengths hehind, and Setting Sun and Ned in the order named.

There heing some dissatisfaction at the manner Ned was driven, the judges snpplanted Edge with Honser, but the change did not hring improvement es the heat was won hy Ed. in 2:33¼ with Nellie second, Setting Snn third, Ned a long way heck. With Edge again hehind Ned there was a change, as he won the heat in 2:33½, Ed. second, Nellie third aad Setting Sun lest. For the fifth heat Goldsmith took the place of Jackson behind Ned, and the race was bronght to a conclusion by Ed. winning the heat in 2:34, the other positions being as in the following:

SUMMARY.

San Joaquin Agricultural Society, Friday, September 26th, 1884—Special purse, $400; heats of a mile; best 3 in 5 in harness.

A. T. Jackson's Ed	2	1	1	2	1
R. E. Burns' Nellie Burns	1	2	2	3	2
Jas. Edge's Ned	4	4	4	1	3
A. L. Hind's Setting Sun	3	3	3	4	4

Time, 2:32, 2:32½, 2:33¼, 2:33½, 2:34.

The next race was the District trotting race, 2:36 class, for a purse of $400. The starters were W. D. Hamilton's Wormwood, Fred Arnold's Ha Ha and D. C. Herton's Magdalene.

At the tap of the bell Wormwood took the lead and kept it during the heat. Magdelene came in second, about half a length ahead of Ha Ha, who was third. Time, 2:41¼.

In the secoud heat Ha Ha took the lead and was slightly in advance of Wormwood nntil the half-mile post was passed, when the latter made a spurt and came np to the brown horse. Both horses came down the homestretch in good ehape, Ha Ha passing nnder the wire a leugth ahead of Wormwood. Magdalene far behind at the end of the heat. Time, 2:34¼.

A good start was given for the third heat, with Ha Ha somewhat in the lead. Wormwood crowded him closely from the three-quarter post, bnt hroke on the finish. Ha Ha won the heat in 2:31; Wormwood, second, and Magdelene, third.

On the fourth beat the horses started nearly even, with Wormwood, nnder the charge of Donathan, in the lead and Ha Ha close hehind. When turning into the homestretch Ha Ha took the lead and kept it to the finish, winning the heat and first money in 2:32¼; Wormweod received secoud money, and Magdelene third.

SUMMARY.

Same Day—Purse, $400; 2:36 class; District horses.

Fred Arnold's Ha Ha	3	1	1	1
W. D. Hamilton's Wormwood	1	2	2	2
D. C. Horton's Magdalene	2	3	3	3

Time, 2:41¼, 2:34¼, 2:31, 2:32¼.

The last day of the fair was like tho others in one respect as the second aud third races hrought disaster to the favorites, aud this meeting will be long remembered as one which hrought grief to the big bettors, and corresponding joy to those which gave support to the short end. A list of favorites "downed" was posted on the blackboard at the poolrooms, Friday night, and it extended from top to bottom of the slate. The first race was in the morning, at 10 o'clock, the conditions heing that buggies were to be hauled, the starters Jenny Lind aad J. G. Blaine. The songstress had no difficulty in defeating the statesman by distancing him in the first heat in 2:43. In the afternoon the first race was Pacific Coast Running, heats of a mile for a pnrse of $800. The starters were Forest King, Billy the Kid, Bachelor and Birdcatcher. At the poolrooms the night before Forest Kiag was favorite, Billy the Kid pressiag him closely, hnt on the gronnd before the start there was a change. Billy brought $50 to $25 on Forest King, and $6 on the field.

The first heat a good start was effected, Forest King leading, and though Billy ran close upon him at the finish King won hy a head in 1:43½. Pools after the heat were $50 on King to $40 on Billy, field $10. After the start for second heat Bachelor took the lead, and with Birdcatcher second the first divisiona of the mile were made. Billy endeavored to close at the finish, bnt Bachelor had it all his own way, winning by two lengths in 1:46. There was lively work among the bettors. Forest King brought $100, Bachelor $90, and as nnder the State Fair rules these wero the oaly ones which could start, there was no chanco for the backers of Billy excepting to "plunge" on the approachiag duel. There was a claim of foul hy the rider of Forest Kiag which was not allowod and Bacheler crossing the score at least thirty yards in the lead in 1:48.

SUMMARY.

San Joaquin Fair, Stockton, Saturday, Sept. 27, 1884. Purse $800; heats of a mile.

Hill & Grles' b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist, 3 years	3	1	1
S. J. Jones' b h Forest King, by Monday—Abble W. 5 years	1	3	2
G.L. Richardson's b h Billy the Kid, by Leinster—Lily Simpson, aged	2	2	0
Caleb Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher, by Spector—Pet, 5 years	4	3	0

Time, 1:43½, 1:46, 1:48.

The two-year-old trotting raco resulted, anomalous as it may appear, in a walkover for Apex and Luella, the conditions requiring threo starters. The windup was a pacing race for 2:25 class, purse $500, in which started Shaker, Maud and Prince, positioas at starting as above.

In the poola Shaker sold for $50, against $40 for Maud, aad $10 for Prince. On the first heat Prince hroko some after the aend off. Maud weat ahead to the quarter, with Shaker close behind. Maud hroke at the half-mile and Shaker forged aheed, coming under the wire in 2:26, Mand four lengths behind, and Prince barely inside of the distance flag. The pools now sold at $100 for Shaker against $50 for the field. The horses got a good send off on the second heat, Mand leading to the first tnrn, with Prince close to her. Mand led to the half-mile in 1:09. Prince went off his feet and Shaker paced up to the mare, but conld not pass her. Maud wont under the wire eesily in 2:23½, Shaker second and Prince third.

On the third heat the horses got a good start, but Mand broke badly on the first tnrn and Prince and Shaker went by her, reaching the half mile ia 1:14. At the three-quarter post Shaker and Prince were together, bnt the former reached the finish half a length ahead of Prince in 2:27.

On the fonrth heat the horses went off well together, bat Prince fell back at the half mile. Shaker broke on the homestretch, and Mand won the heat in 2:24 by a length, Prince second.

The horses were sent off in good ehape, Prince leading. Mand passed him at the three-quarter post and won the heet hy a length in 2:26, Prince second and Shaker third.

SUMMARY.

Same day—Pacing; purse $500: 2:25 class.

H. J. Agnew's Maud	2	1	3	1	1
M. F. Odell's Shaker	1	2	1	2	3
S. C. Tryon's Prince	3	3	2	3	2

Time, 2:26, 2:23½, 2:27, 2:24, 2:26.

And thns closed the speed department of the San Joaqnin Fair for 1884. That it was a snccessfnl exhibition notwithstanding that many of the pnrses offered failed on account of casnalties to the horses engaged is conceded on all hande. In the main everytbing was satisfactory and there was a pleasaut week for all save those who were so "badly left" in supporting favorites.

Phallas the King of Stallions.

Mr. H. D. McKinney, "Mambrino," furnishes the New York *Spirit* with the following historical sketch of Phallas:

In the Spring of 1879 the writer, in company with Mr. J. I. Case, visited the breeding establishments of Kentncky. Among other noted breeders we paid a visit to Major H. C. McDowell's Woodlake Farm. A nnmber of young animals were hrought ont for inspection, among them a plain-looking two-year-old colt, head and ears liberally endowed, bnt trne to his lineage; good leagth of neck, a good, deep shoulder, excellent middle piece, good width of well rennded hips, good stifle, deep quarters, legs and feet excellent. A negro hoy was pnt npon his back, and he showed a clean, open 3:30 gait. He was sired by Dictator, dam by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief; grandam by Erricsson, another son of Mambrino Chief, and on thoroughhred lines. The writer is well known as heiag extremely fond of what he helieves to bo the stontest hlood ever infused into a trotter; certainly turf history has for years demonstrated that position. Then, with the coveted Mambrino Chief blood, he found a sire fnll brother to a horse that he has ever believed to be the equal of any horse ever foaled, the mighty Dexter. Dictator, then to fame comparatively nnknown—hy the way, a party, who writes mnch, has written of him "that he conldn't trot a little bit." No donht he intended to be honest in his statement, bnt his statement is absolutely false. Dictator could trot, and fast. For anthority I would respectfully refer to Colonel John W. Conly, of Chicago, who had the pleasnre of not only watching his development as a young horse, bnt has often driven him personally. I have seen him ridden at speed, and pronounce him a horse of perfect action and balance. So we found in Phallas the blood of Hambletonian (the greatest and grandest trotting progenitor that ever lived) on American Star, with donhle lines to Mambrino Chief, an individual of etrongly-marked character, hut plain Phallas and a fnll aister to Romance, called Novel, hy Princeps, were selected. The latter, we believe, will make a grand hroodmare and possibly a trotter. In justification of this selection, we will aay she subsequently hecame the property of that astnte gentleman and fine judge of a horse, David Bonner, Esq., who purchased Novel in foal to the Dictator-King-Phallas. Novel prodnced him a filly (?) foal; if you wish to learn his appreciation of it, ask his price. As Novel has hecome one of the noted hroodmares of Woodhurn, the selection may he considered a good one. For Phallas and Novel Mr. Case paid $1,000, and as ahove stated, subsequently sold Novel for $1,000, so you now know the price of Phallae. Why named Phallas? I give it up, hut would myself like to know the origin of the enphonious title.

As Phallas was engaged in the Lexington Stakes, Mr. Case conclnded to leave the colt, with Colonel West, in charge of George Brasfield, who had been successful in developing phenomenal yonngsters. The colt acted so well after breaking tbat Brasfield paid the second installment in his stake; bnt later on he became stale in his work, and Mr. Brasfield wisely advised Mr. Case to let up in hie development, as he was a "growthy" colt. Mr. Case had him brought to his home in Racine. Since then he has been in the hands of Edwin Bither, and how successfully he has developed him, and also Jay-Eye-See, the records attest. While making a record for his horses, what driver has made for himself such an enviahle record as Edwin Bither?

In his three-year-old form he was worked hnt little for speed. The same may be said as a four-year-old, bnt he showed conclusively that he would, when called npon, develop great speed. As a five-year-old, ho made a limited season in the stud, and then his development really commenced in earnest. He exhibited snch a fine turn of speed that Mr. Case conclnded to exhibit him in September at the great Horse Show in Chicago.

In the early Spriag Phallus had a very severe attack of the prevailing pink-eye, or scarlitina. The skin became hadly diseased, and, as a sequence, we now find him with innumerable emall apots all over his hody, dennded of hair, giving him a spotted appoarance.

We next find him Chicago for exhibition in what is termed a "ring ehow." Attending the show was Mr. Corhitt, the extensive brecder from Califoruia. He had been epending several weeks searching for a first-class stallion to take to California. On our way to the track in the morning I called his attention to Phallaa, stating he wonld bo shown in tho ring. In due time the stallion appearod. They wero a grand lot of the Blackwood, Jr., style, and he, driven by friend Wilson, was among the lot. Many of yonr readers, who have seea Phallas in his ungainly jog, will smile when they read of Phallas as a "dress parade" horso. As ho moved up and down the stretch, a competitor of the blue ribhon winners, I must say I felt "a little sick," as the boys havo it. Ribbons and diplomas were distributed, but none for Ed and his pet. Going around to the stable I found Ed somewhat dejected. Says I, "Ed, how fast can Phallas trot this track?"

"In 2:24 or 2:25," responded Ed.

"Can he do it to-morrow?"

"Yes, snre," was his decided answer.

I then remarked: "If yon will show him a mile to-morrow, Ed, we will make these dress-parade-blne-ribbon-door-yerd chaps take some uotice of a good horse." Finding Ed as anxions as Case or myself, I went to Mr. Hall and secured his permission to show him between heets the next day.

Returning in the evening with Mr. Corhitt, I remarked, "How did you like Phallas?"

"What? Do you mean that spotted-colored horse? Hie color kills him."

I explained the spots, remarking, "After he trots to-morrow the spots won't show as plain."

At the appointed tima Ed was out with the "spotted colt." Ho takes the word. Without skip or break he passes under the wire in 2:22½. Ten thonsand people are now londly applauding the neglected spotted colt. Mr. Case is radiant with smiles. Ed makes his acknowledgment to the crowd, and possibly the writer smiled audibly.

Returning again in the evening, Mr. Corbitt had evidently found the color not qnite eo objectionable, and asked for price, which was promised him efter seeing Mr. Cese. Ten thousand Mr. Case finally egreed to take. Meeting Mr. Corbitt, I remarked to him, "Yon like Phallae, and you are right. Ten thonsand will bny him now, and I enggest if you intend to bny, close at once, as Mr. Case is a peculiar man."

Mr. Corbitt replied, "I think I will take him, bnt would prefer not to close nntil morning."

Very early next morning I was down stairs intending an early visit to the track. The first man I met was Mr. Case. After the morning salntation I was net surprised ae he remarked, "I don't helieve I had hetter sell Phalles. I conld honorably withdraw my propositiou now, couldn't I?"

"Certainly," I replied, "yonr offer was made yesterday." Directly down staire came Mr. Corhitt, his pleasant face radiant with smiles.

"Well," said he, "I believe I will take Phallas if I can buy him for $8,000.

"Too late; you cannot buy him at all. Mr. Case, ee I warned you last night, has withdrawn, at least nntil after he consults Mr. Bither, his driver."

Says Corbitt, "I have heen two months rnnning ahont looking for a good horse—and everywhere some driver, rabber, or commission man has interfered with my purchase."

Mr. Case kept his spotted colt, and has the honor and pleasure of owning to-day the fastest gelding, and fastest, and possibly best, trotting-bred atallion in America. Phallae is now seven years old, 15¾ hands high, and in etnd form will weigh over eleven hnndred pounde. As a campaigner he is remarkable. He never shrinke in his races, and is always ready for his oats. His disposition ie perfect. For two years past not only has he bad the skillful handling of Mr. Bither hut he has had with him as a groom one of the best men that ever cared for the conditioning of a firet-clase horse—Billy Conley. When others have feared defeat Billy has said, "He'll do."

Pendragon on Vanderbilt.

From the following, which is cut from *The Referee* of Sept. 7th, it ie manifeet that the views expressed in this paper some time ago are similar to those on the other eide of the Atlantic.

Had the former owner of Mand S. been contented with decliuing all offers of matches withont casting approbrinm on those who made propositions, and offensively implying that all ownere of trotters who suffered them to perform in public, were of low character, no one could have taken exceptioas. As it stands his conree has awakened contempt, and brought deserved rebnkes from all sides.

After Maud S. had trotted in all of her public races while he owned her, the absurdity was heightened and he conld not with consistentcy, occupy the position of high morality without forcing better evidence of a "change of heart." Taking the whole case into cousideration "Peudragon" is not a whit too severe in his strictnres, and snch will be nearly the unanimous verdict of our readers.

Doubtless readers are by this time pretty well tired of the Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See rivalry. I am. Nevertheless, there are one or two further notes on the subject which it is necessary to make; at the same time there is no compulsion put on anybody, who doesn't like, to read them. A week or two back information as to the sale of Mand S., by W. H. Vanderhilt to Robert Bonner was given on this page. At the time I remarked on the peculiar fact that the price, $40,000, or £8,000 sterling, though large, was ahont half that at which the mare had been previonsly valued by her owner. Some time hack the American Press stated that Vanderbilt had been offered, and had refused, more money for Mand S. thaa had ever been paid for any horse, trotter or galllopег. It now appears that the amount turned away was no less thea £20,000 of our currency. Says the paper which professes to be in the millionaire's confidence, and which has heen bearing up very strongly for him of late, "That Mr. Vanderhilt was actnated hy no ulterior motives in thus suddenly disposing of his favorite horse will readily be understood when the fact that he had refused from responsible parties an offer of $100,000, for Mand is considered." Those who know Vanderbilt hest, those who have had anything to do with the various gambling atocks he so deftly manipulates, may be amused at what follows. "He loved her as a father loved his child, and though parting with her to escape from importunities and annoyances, he was careful to place her in the hands of kind and watchful friends, and in Mr. Bonner the queen of the turf will find a master who fully admiree her beauty and appreciates her great qualities." Quite pathetic—except where it is hathetic—I declare!

Further on we come to a letter from Vanderbilt himself, in which he states that he has sold Maud S. "for less than one half of what ho was offered by other parties." The vende thought that if he sold Mand S. to anybody other than Mr Bonner the public would still consider he had an interest in her. A message was sent to Mr. Bouner that he might if he liked have her at the reduced price, and Mr. Bonner at once accepted tho offer. This is a delicacy of feeling and a deference to public opinion which has been singularly absent from Vanderbilt's non-sporting transactions. The real and undoubted reason for Maud S.'s sale was Vanderhilt's horror of anything in the way of betting, and the fear that he would be dragged into that detestable vice if he retainod possession of the wondrous trotter. He complains bitterly about being "importuned," tho complaint heing directed against Mr. Case and the others who are so anxious to match Jay-Eye-See against Maud S. No one can accuse mo of any overweeaing affection for hetting or bettiag men; therefore, perhaps, am the better qualified to give an opinion with regard to Vander

hilt's line of action. Honestly, then, I think that when the greatest and as some say, the most daring manipulator of speculative stock the world possesses—when a man whose "operations" either as a bull or as a bear are conducted on a scale of magnificence that has no comparison in this country—when such a man as this trembles lest he should be led into the sins of match-making and betting, he is playing the game a trifle too low down, and must be laughing in his sleeve at auch as believe in his protestations. Prejudice against betting could not go further then this, if Vanderbilt is sincere in what he says; but it would be paying his acumen a very poor compliment to suppose that he really does subscribe to the narrow-minded and straitlaced doctrine which actuates some of his evasions of the Jay-Eye-See "importunities.

Whenever I hear men who do not mind how much they gamble on the Stock Exchange reviling betting men and thanking God aloud that they have never participated in euch villainy, I am reminded of a vastly satiric picture I saw once in a foreign gallery. A hired bravo has committed a cruel and dastardly murder. At the moment that he withdraws the poniard reeking with the blood of his victim the bell of a neighborieg church tolls out the hour, and the assassin sinks upon his knees and says, "Jesus be praised: I have kept the fast!" This apologue is capable of application to a variety of circumstances wherein prejudice strains at the gnat and swallowe the camel. I must confess it never seems so appropriate ae when applied to the leviathan gamblers of the city who never cease to affect horror and loathing for the wickedness of turf speculation.

Miss Woodford's Two-Mile Heats.

At Sheepshead Bay, September 20th, Miss Woodford broke the record at two-mile heats. The following are the detaile of the race:

September 20th.—Fifth renewal of the Great Long Island Stakes, for all ages at $250 each for starters, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to the second, the winner also to have a claim on the Woodlawn Vase presented by the Dwyer Bros. to the C. I. J. C. and which will become the property of the subscriber winning the race two years in succession; horses entered by January 1st to pay $50 forfeit; those entered Sept. 1st, when the stake closed, half forfeit; three-year-olds to carry 95 lbs.; four-year-olds, 108 lbs.; five-year-olds and upward, 114 lbs.; closed with 14 subscribers on January 1st and 4 on September 1st, of which 13 paid $50 and 2 paid $125; two-mile heats.

[NOTE.—Mr. F. Gebhard has a claim on the Woodlawn Vase, having won the race in 1883 with Eole.]

Dwyer Bros.' br f Miss Woodford, 4, by Billet, dam Fancy Jane, 105 (carried 107½) lbs..........J. McLaughlin 1 1
P. Lorillard's b g Drake Carter, 4, 105 lbs..........Olney 2 2
E. Corrigan's ch f Modesty, 3, 92 lbs..........West 3 3
Time, 3:33, 3:31¼.

Betting.—Before the first heat: 100 to 35 on Miss Woodford, 4 to 1 against Modesty and 6 to 1 against Drake Certer. After first heat: 100 to 20 on Miss Woodford, 8 to 1 against Drake Carter and 12 to 1 against Modesty. Pools.—Before the race: Miss Woodford, $600; Drake Carter and Modesty, $110 each. After the first heat: Miss Woodford, $200; the field, $130 Mutuels paid $6.85 and $5.75.

Rarely has a race of the importance of the Great Long Island Stakes been attended with so many rumors as that of yesterday. At first it was said that Miss Woodford would not start, and that Gen. Monroe had been "scratched." The latter was true and so was the first in a meesure. From the many etories afloat about Miss Woodford it was learned that Roe, the trainer for the Dwyers, was so opposed to running her in a heat race that he threatened to resign at once. In this it is said, he was sustained by Mr. M. F. Dwyer, on the strength of which Roe gave the filly a light noondey feed. Afterwards Mr. Philip Dwyer ordered Roe to get the filly ready for the race, which Roe declined to do and left the stable. Frank McCabe, who has been Roe's assistant, then took her in charge both before and after the first heat. The stories had no effect on the betting, for the crowd could see no other horse in the race, and they literally threw their money into the boxes, content with any odds they could get, many at the same time backing Modesty for a place.

First Heat.—Drake Carter took the lead with the flag, and was followed by Miss Woodford and Modesty at about two lengths apart from the whole of the first mile. After they hed passed the starting point in the second mile Modesty gradually closed upon Miss Woodford, and at the end of a mile and a half the Corrigan "green" showed a trifle in front of McLaughlin, both running very easily a length behind Drake Carter. As they began the last half mile McLaughlin touched Miss Woodford with the spur, to which she responded, and very soon after again showed second, and laying at Drake Carter's saddle skirts they began the last quarter with Carter leading by three parts of a length. There waa no change until they were well past the last furlong post, when McLaughlin gave Miss Woodford her head and amid loud applause she won the heat under an easy pull by three lengths, with Drake Carter, second, seven lengths in front of Modesty. Time, 3:33. The best on record for the first heat in a race of two mile heats, Willie D.'s first heat at Prospect Park, in 1879, being beaten by a second and a half. For, although Bradamante was credited with winning a first heat in 3:32¼, and the second in 3:29 at Jackson, Mies., in 1877, the accuracy of that time made and the measurement of the track have always been disputed.

Second heat—After the first heat Miss Woodford was taken over to the Dwyer stables, where she cooled out under the charge of McCabe, Drake Carter doing the same near the atarting point under Byrne's charge, while Modesty was attended to on the paddock by Rogers. At the third bell the three horses went promptly to the post, from whence they were sent without delay. As in the first heat Drake Carter took the lead, and opening a gap of from two to three lengths he led the two fillies lapped for the whole of the first mile and until they had run nearly three furlongs in the second mile. McLaughlin then moved up with Miss Woodford, and as Modesty had had enough she gradually dropped back. At the end of the mile and a half Carter only led by a length, which so rapidly decreased that just before they began the last quarter Olney went to the whip and Miss Woodford took the lead, seeing which the crowd began shouting and they continued to do so until she was well past the post, she winning the heat and race by four lengths, with Drake Carter, second, with Modesty just opposite, if ahe was really not outside, the distance stand. Time, 3:31¼, which makes it the best race on record for both heats. The fractional time wae officially taken as follows:

FIRST HEAT. Quarters.	Running Time	SECOND HEAT. Quarters.	Running Time.
25½	——	27	——
24½	0:50	26	0:53
27½	1:17½	26	1:19
30¼	1:47¾	26¾	1:45¾
26¾	2:14½	26¾	2:12½
25¾	2:40	25½	2:38
26	3:06	26	3:04
27	3:33	27¼	3:31¼

Value of the race to the winner, $3,400, and to second, $250, the entrance money being deducted in both cases.

The Coney Island Jockey Club.

[New York World.]

Few of those present at the running meeting given at Prospect Park, Long Island, in June, 1879, by some of the younger members of the American Jockey Club, imagined that the temporary association then formed would bloom into what is now the Coney Island Jockey Club. But the business energy and the thrift which made that meeting a success, have been the pre-eminent causes of the club's present popularity. The Winter following the meeting mentioned above saw the organization of the Coney Island Jockey Club, with Leonard W. Jerome, J. G. K. Lawrence, John G. Heckscher, Gen. Butterfield and others actively at work pushing its interests at all points. Land was obtained at Sheepshead Bay, at first, in small quantities, which has been edded to from time to time until there are now 150 acres within the gray and cerise-painted fence that divides the club's estate from the innumerable "truck" farms that make one enormous vegetable garden for the twin cities of New York and Brooklyn. From the turning of the first sod for the new racing estate in 1880 until the present time, the work by the Coney Island Jockey Club has been done in a business-like manner by business-like people. The stands, stables and other buildings were built to stay. And right here it may be said that during the senseless panic a few deys ago, those who thought the stand was falling were never more mistaken. It is the most substantiel in this section of the country, and its roof could be utilized to accommodate a crowd, as the stands in England are, without for one instent endangering the safety of the structure.

Nor have the public been anyway backward in their support of racing at Sheepshead Bay. Every dollar spent by the club for the benefit of racing has been met by an additional dollar being brought in at the gate; and to-day the stock of the club is held so high that at the last public sale shares, the value of which are $100, sold for over $160, and that in face of the fact that the club spent over $70,000 in improvements last Spring, one of which was the enlarging of the track from a mile to a mile and a furlong, which from a public standpoint cannot be said, by the test of two race meetings, to have been an improvement worth the money expended. Cf the other improvements, such as the betting ring, the new stables, the increased eccommodations in the saddling paddock, too much praise cannot be given.

But perhaps the most pronounced reason for the great success of the club with the public has been due to the fact that the club's racing officials remain nearly the same from year to year. They have become expert in their duties, have a thorough knowledge of all those they have to deal with, and therefore the work asked of each is done not only with skill and promptness, but in such a way as to inspire public confidence, and is the nearest to that of the paid employee system in vogue in England, which at least for some yeers to come will not be acceptable to the American race-going public. Of the occupants of the judges' stand, Messrs. J. H. Bradford, Lawrence Kip and J. G. K. Lawrence, are gentlemen of means, and are well known in business circles both in Boston and New York. Mr. Bradford, the presiding judge, is connected with several prominent railroads in and around Boston, which is really his home. Mr. Kip is more of a New Yorker, and except during the Summer, when be and his family make their home at Richfield Springs, there are but few fine days that he does not drive up the road either single or double with a "turn-out" able to get away from almost anybody's dust.

As to Mr. Lewrence, who is the secretary of the Club and its handicapper, there are but few men with a better knowledga of racing laws and usages, or with a quicker eye to detect a horse that is only out for an airing, and whose backward position in a race is due to a wish on the part of his owner to get the weight off in some coming handicap, which it is among Mr. Lawrence's duties to assign. Thus the three gentlemen are eminently fitted for the position of judges, and although they have judged some close finishes, beyond a few discontents, the hoisting of the numbers hes been received with a shout of public approval.

In the timing-stand are found Capt. William M. Conner and Mr. Cornelius Fellowes, whose skill with the watch in splitting seconds and timing fractional parts of races is accepted as correct by the stanchest believers that time is the true test of racing. Both gentlemen are well-known in New York, where Mr. Fellowes is one of a firm of well-known brokers, while Mr. Conner has been more or less identified with the turf, both as owner and correspondent since be was just about able to climb into the saddle, and that he not only knows a good horse but is a graphic race writer, his letters years ago to the *Spirit of the Times* over the signature of Marius are proof in point. But in laying down the pen he took up the watch, and as mine host of the St. James Hotel, of this city, he has made a home there for all the prominent turfmen visiting New York. Of the other positions, that of dismounting judge is filled by Mr. H. Skipwith Gordon, of Baltimore. It is not an arduous position, but it is necessary to the proper finish to all races that all riders shall dismount under the eye of an official and carry their weight direct to the scales, so that all interested may be confident that the full weight was carried by each and every competitor in the race. Another position that is not over-arduous is that of starting judge, which Mr. A. Wright Sanford "doubles," being one of the Executive Committee, he having charge of the police arrangements. Few gentlemen in New York are better known than Mr. Sanford, or are more active during the racing. With the second bell he goes to the starting point with the starter, and is the judge as between him, the owners and riders of horses about to contend, and the general public, and his report to the presiding judge, at the end of each race, that the start was good, bad or indifferent, settles all complainte. Aa to the starter, Mr. J. F. Caldwell, he has filled the position for two years with much satisfaction, ae he also has at many other places. That he bas made some bad starts no one will deny, but that they were accidental and not intentional is believed by all, with very few exceptions. Mr. Caldwell's connection with the turf dates back for a good many years in Tennessee, where both as owner and trainer of trotters and runnere he has had considerable experience. In fact it may be said that he has grown gray in the business.

Another position involving thorough integrity, with quickness and dispatch, and of which the public bas no other knowledge than the hoisting of the numbers of the starters and namea of the riders, is the clerk of the scales, which is filled at Sheepshead Bay by Mr. F. A, Lovecraft, who, as Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, has been connected with the Coney Island Jockey Club ever aince its first organization. Mr. Lovecraft is also Secretary of the Jerome Park Villa Site Company, which owns the Jerome Park racecourse, and is also Mr. Wallack's business manager of the Star Theater in this city, all the books of which are not only well kept, but to the admirers of clean work they are simply perfection.

Coney Island.

Sept. 18th —Great Eastern Handicap Sweepstakes, for two-year-olds at $150 each for starters; $30 forfeit for horses entered by Jan. 1, 1884, or $15 only if declared by Sept. 1, 1884; horses entered by Aug. 15th, when the stake closed, to pay $15 forfeit; the C. I. J. C. to add $5,000, of which $1,000 and 20 per cent of the stakes to the second, and $800 and 10 per cent to the third; closed with 97 subscribers on Jan. 1st, and 20 on Aug. 15th, of which 64 paid $15, 16 paid $30, and 13 paid $75; three-quarters of a mile.

Morris & Patton's b c Ten Stone, by Ten Broeck, dam Lizzie Stone, 105 lbs..........J. Caldwell 1
Clipsiana Stable's ch c Goano, 116 lbs..........J. McLaughlin 2
N. W. Kittson's ch c Pardee, 111 lbs..........Fitzpatrick 3
W. L. Scott's br f Florio, 114 lbs..........Lewis 0
P. H. McMahon's br c Eachus, 109 lbs..........W. Donohue 0
R. W. Walden's cb c Harefoot, 90 lbs..........Church 0
E. J. Baldwin's b f Mission Belle, 116 lbs..........W. Hayward 0
D. D. Withers' Julietta colt, 95 (carried 97) lbs..........McKenny 0
E. Corrigan's ch f Lizzie Dwyer, 114 lbs..........I. Murphy 0
J. E. Kelly's b f Natilee, 105 lbs..........Fisher 0
Clipsiana Stable's ch f East Lynne, 105 (carried 106) lbs..........Garrison 0
G. L. Lorillard's b c St. Augustine, 110 lbs..........J. Donohue 0
G. L. Lorillard's b g Hopeful, 90 lbs..........Genardy 0
Appleby & Co.'s br c Rocket, 90 (carried 91) lbs..........Regan 0
P. H. Ryan's ch c Adolph, 90 lbs..........Rayford 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Verano, 114 lbs..........Blaylock 0
E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, 115 lbs..........Garcia 0
J. V. Elliott's ch c Jack Cade, 95 lbs..........Arnold 0
N. W. Kittson's br f Elizabeth, 90 lbs..........McCarthy 0
Mr. Kelso's b c Saltpetre, 100 lbs..........Meaton 0
Suffolk Stable's b c Skookum, 103 lbs..........Maynard 0
E. Corrigan's blk g Vigilance, 95 lbs..........Fuller 0
W. L. Scott's ch f Radha, 103 lbs..........Higgs 0
J. E. Kelly's Heliotrope colt, 107 lbs..........Conkling 0
Time, 1:16½.

Betting—6 to 1 against Mission Belle, 7 to 1 each against Goano and Lizzie Dwyer, 8 to 1 against Jack Cade, 10 to 1 each against Ten Stone, Verano, Pardee and the Jolietta colt, 12 to 1 each against Skookum, Florio, Hopeful, Eachus and the Heliotrope colt, 15 to 1 each against Vigilance and Natilee, 20 to 1 each against Harefoot, Volante, Saltpetre, Adolph and St. Augustine, 25 to 1 each against Radna and East Lynne, 30 to 1 each against Elizabeth and Rocket, 3 to 1 against Baldwin's, 6 to 1 against the Clipsiania, 7 to 1 against J. E. Kelly's and 8 to 1 against G. L. Loriliard's stables. Pools: Baldwin's three, $80; Lizzie Dwyer, $30; Clipsiana pair, $30; Kelly's pair, $25; Scott's pair, $25; the field, $15. Mutuels paid, $82.80.

The excitement had not begun to die away when a new impetus was given to it by the announcement that there were twenty-four starters for the Great Eastern Handicap, and long before the track could be cleared the youngsters were being given the necessary warming-up gallop while so great was the crowd at the starting point that when the horses did assemble there but little more could be seen than a great mass of color over the beads of the assembled crowd. Probably Starter Caldwell never had a more difficult task than in getting the twenty-four starters in shape for an even start. Finally, after twenty minutes' delay, during which there were half a dozen or more breakaways, in nearly all of which Adolph was always prominent, the flag was dropped, with Adolph leading followed by Lizzie Dwyer, Goano, Ten Stone and East Lynne, with the others all well up and in a bunch. Before they had run a furlong Ten Stone took the lead, and lapped by Goano and Lizzie Dwyer they ran out so far clear of the others that there was a gap of several lengths between them and Skookum, who with one of the Californians led the others. Nor was there any change in the run round the turn, and at half the distance Ten Stone led by fully two lengths. As they came to the turn Goano gradually closed up, leaving Lizzie Dwyer, who in dropping back was joined by Mission Belle and Eachus, nearly all of the others being lost in a dense cloud of dust. Ten Stone retained his lead with ease to the beginning of the last furlong, when, as McLaughlin closed up on him with Goano, Caldwell began riding, while soon after Fitzpatrick got out of the ruck with Pardee and, coming like a whirlwind, he forced both McLaughlin and Caldwell to do their best, and the result was a very exciting finish, in which Ten Stone retained the lead, winning by a neck from Goano, he a short head in front of Pardee. Several lengths away came Florio, followed by Eachus, Harefoot, Mission Belle, the Julietta colt, Lizzie Dwyer, and the others, of which Vigilance, Radha and the Heliotrope colt brought up the rear. Time, 1:16½, or balf a second faster than Dutch Roller won the same race in last year. Fortunately, es far as known, the race was run without accident, and Reyford, the rider of Adolph, was the only jockey guilty of willful disobedience, and he was only suspended for one day. Value of the stake to winner, $7,560.50, to the second, $2,553, and to the third, $951.50, their own entrance in each case being deducted.

Racing at the Grass Valley Fair.

The notes taken by our commissioners to the Grass Valley Fair having been lost by accident, requiring the material to be collected from other sources, the following report of the racing is three weeke behind time. Acknowledgments are due to George Fletcher, Esq., Secretary for courtesies extended in connection herewith.

The exercises opened, at Watt Park, on Tuesday, September 2d, with fine weather, and a large attendance of spectators for the first day. The weather held unexceptionable throughout the meeting, and the number of visitors was greatly augmented on the second day, holding from that time to the close at the maximum. The farmers were well represented, and Nevada City and the towns on the ridge turned out largely to enjoy the sport. The racing was interesting and satisfactory, but one unpleasant incident marring the entire meeting, and this was not unpleasant because it created any disagreeable jar, but because it called for the administration of a mild corrective from the stand. It was, in the case of the half-mile dash on the programme as the third event of the opening day. The horses were called and started in due time, but the judges not being satisfied with the appearance of things declared the run void, declared the pools off, and ordered the race to be run over again the following day. The following are the summaries transacribed from the secretary's record:

WATT PARK, GRASS VALLEY, CAL., September 2d, 1884—Running: purse, $250; for all ages; district horses; half mile heats.

M. Heffren's b m Emma, by Rifleman, dam by Lummux..........1 1
Harry Stover's ch g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont..........2 2
A. A. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan, dam unknown..........3 3
Time, 51½, 51.

Same Day—Trotting; purse, $200; 2:55 class.

Bally, ch g—S. D. Avery..........1 2 1 1
Flora, ch m—Isaac Eddy..........3 1 2 2
Fred, gr g—J. E. Brown..........2 3 3dis
Time, 2:55, 2:54, 2:51, 2:55½.

Sept. 3d—Purse, $60; for all ages; half a mile.

G. L. Richardson's gr m Dolly H..........1
C. D. Boyden's b m Nettie B..........2
Chas. Devore's ch m C. C..........3
Time, .55

Same Day—Rnnning Stake; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $100 added; three-qnarter mile beats.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy tbe Kid, by Letnster, dam Ltly Simpson........ 1 1
H. Stover's cb g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont........ 2 2
Time, 1:21, 1:20½.

Same Day—Trotting; purse, $100.
Brigade gr g, by Brigadıer, dam American Maid—J. McDonald.. 1 1 1
Setting Sun cb g, by Billy Hayward—A. L. Hinds........ 2 2 2
Time, 2:41, 2:44½, 2:40.

Same Day—Purse, $100; for tbree-year-olds or under; district borses; batf mtle beats.
Lizzie D. blk f, 2 years, by Bncktngbam—Wm. Lord........ 1 1
Scottish Cbief cb c, 3 years, by Scottisb Cbief—J. F. Benoit........ 2 2
Btack Pea blk f, 2 years, by Lodt—Jos. Perrin........ 3 3
Time, 1:51, 1:51.

Sept. 4tb—Pactng; purse $75.
Rose, blk m—Stanley Eddy........ 2 1 1 1
Bruce, gr g—A. L. Hinds........ 1 2 2 2
Time 2:46, 2:42, 2:46, 3:08.

Same day—Rnnning; purse $160; balf-mile beats.
M. Heffren's b m Emma, by Rifleman, dam by Lummux........ 0 1 1
G. Devore's b g Barney........ 0 3 2
A. A. Pinney's cb g A. A. P., by Jordan........ 3 2 3
Time, 50½, 52¾, 52½.

Sept. 5th—Running stake for tbree-year-olds; district borses; $25 eacb; $10 forfeit; $100 added; balf-mile beats.
M. Leach's cb g Scamperdown, by Leinster........ 1 1
H. Stover's b b Bingo, by Langford, dam Jenny Lind........ 2 2
C. D. Boyden's b f Mollie B........ 3 3
Time, 52¾, 63.

Same day—Trotting; purse $200; 2:45 class.
Doncaster, cb s, by Elmo, dam Lady Emeline—John Dennen... 1 1 1
Peter, b g, by Hirsm Woodruff—J. E. Brown........ 2 2 2
Time, 2:49, 2:48, 2:49.

Same day—Running stake for disttict saddle borses that had never won money; $5 each; $25 added; balf a mile.
C. D. Boyden's b m Nettie B........ 1
P. Ntcholl's b g If I Do........ 2
C. Devore's cb m C. C........ 3
M. P. Peasley's b s Hector by Lodi........ 4
Time, 54½.

Same day—Trotting; purse $100; two-year-old class; dtstrict borses; balf-mile beats.
Black Pea, blk f, by Lodi, dam Queen—Joe Perrin........ 1 1
Lizzie D., blk f, by Buckingbam, dam Gypsy—Wm. G. Lord........ 2 2
Dennis, b g, by Barrington—C. D. Boyden........ 3 3
Time, 2:00¼, 1:58.

Sept. 6th.—Running stake for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $200 added; one mile and a balf.
G. L. Ricbardson's b g Billy tbe Kid, by Leinster, dam Lillie Simpson........ 1
H. Stover's cb g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont........ 2
A. A. Pinney,s cb b Nick of tbe Woods, by Leinster, dam Little Sopbie........ 3
Time, 2:50¾.

Same Day.—Trotting; Purse, $100; 2:26 class.
Brigade, gr g, by Brigadier—J. M. McDonald........ 3 1 1 1
Setting Suu, cb g, by Billy Hayward—A. L. Hinds........ 2 2 2 2
Hazel Kirke, b m, by Brigadier—Frank Grant........ 1 dis.
Time, 2:55, 2:42, 2:42, 2:44½.

Same Day.—Rnnning; pnrse, $100; district borses; half-mile heats.
C. Devore's b g Barney........ 1 1
C. D. Boyden's b h Bingo, by Langford........ 2 3
A. A. Pinney's cb g A. A. P., by Jordan........ 3 2
Time, :52½, :53.

Same Day.—Running; purse, $30; balf mile heats.
P. Nicbotl's b g If I Do........ 1 1
C. D. Boyden's b m Nettie B........ 2 2
Time, :54, :57¾.

Same Day.—Running; purse, $50; dash of a quarter of a mile.
J. Hoffman's rn g Dandy Roan........ 1
G. L. Richardson's gr m Dolly H........ 2
Time, :26.

San Mateo and Santa Clara Fair.

The fourth annual exhibition of the San Mateo and Santa Clara County Agricultural Association opened under the most favorable anspices. From present indications the exhibit of stock will he greater than ever before. Fifty new stalls have heen provided, and more are in course of construction. Every inch of space in the navilion has heen engaged. All the hotels are filled with visitors to the fair, and the city is crowded. The raccs commenced at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon with a running race, three-quarters of a mile dash, free for all, entrance $25, forfeit $10, with $150 added, and $50 to the second horse. The following entries were made: Quebec, Forest King, Dottie Dimple, Jou Jou, and Beaconsfield. The race was won by Forest King, Jon Jon coming in second. Time, 1:15. The second race was a rnnning one-mile dash, and the eutries were: Arthur H. and Mischief. It was won hy Arthur H. Time, 1:47½. The third and last race was a two-mile handicap, contested for by Garfield aud Bachelor. The horses sold about even in the pools. Bachelor carried 108 pounds and Garfield 110. It was won hy Garfield. Time, 3:37. The following are the summaries:

San Jose, September 29tb.—Running Stake for all ages; $26 eacb; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second borse; three-quarters of a mite.
S. J. Jones' br b Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W., 5 years, 118 lbs. 1
Htll & Gries' blk f Dotty Dimpte, by Ben Wade--nnknown, 3 years, 105 lbs........ 2
H. Stover's cb g Quebec, by Norfork—by Belmont, aged, 115 lbs........ 3
W. Kelly's b g Jou Jon, by Monday—Playtbing, 3 years, 105 lbs........ 0
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsficld, by Hockbocking—Aileen Allannab, 3 years, 108 lbs........ 0
Time, 1:15.

Same Day.—Rnnning Stake; for two-year-olds; $25 each; $10 forfeit $150 added; $50 to second borse; one mtle.
Hill & Gries' b c Artbur H., by Hockbocking—Maid of tbe Mist, 110 lbs........ 1
James Mee's Mischtef, by Tbad Stevens—Katie Pease, 107 lbs........ 2
Time, 1:46½.

Same Day—Running Handicap Stake; $50 each; $25 forfeit: $15 declaration; $250 added; $100 to second; tbird horse to save stake; two miles.
G. Pacheco's br g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi, aged, 110 lbs........ 1
Htll & Gries' b c Bacbelor, by Hockbocktng—Maid of the Mist, 3 years 108 lbs........ 2
Time, 3:37.

The second day of the fair was unfavorably affected by high winds and slight dashes of rain dnring the afternoon that caused the attendance to be much smaller than it would have heen under more fortunate circnmstances. The nnmber of people in the park exceeded that of Monday and they made a fair showing.

The first race was for the trotting 2:22 class for a purse of $750. The starters were J. A. Goldsmith's Manon, J. B. McDonald,s Brigadier, and P. Farrell's Vanderlyn. Manon was such a high favorite as to prevent betting on the first place, and she was not sold in the poole. For second place Brigadier had the call at $50 to $20 for Vanderlyn. In the first heat, which was won hy Manon in 2:26½, Brigadier first ished in front of Vanderlyn very handily, the pace beiug slow. In the second heat, won hy Mauon in 2:22, they all went away well together, Vanderlyn heing last at the quarter and half. In the trot home he outfooted Brigadier easily and finished olose to the leader. This caused a movemeut toward the pool-box, and a lively bnsiuess was done, with Vanderlyn for favorite, at $40 to $18 for Brigadier; hut the fiual heat, taken by Manon in 2:24¾, again reversed the order, Vanderlyn hreaking hadly ou the first turn and never getting dangerously near afterward. Brigadier was awarded second money and Vanderlyn third.

SUMMARY.

San Mateo and Santa Clara Agricultural Society, September 30th, 1884. Trotting; purse, $750; 2:22 class.
Manon, b m, by Nutwood—J H. Goldsmitb........ 1 1 1
Brigadier, b s, by Happy Medium—J. B. McDonald........ 2 3 2
Vanderlynn, b g, by Geo. M. Patcben Jr.—P. Farrell........ 3 2 3
Time, 2:26½, 2:22, 2:24¾.

The second race was for the 2:30 class, for a purse of $600. I. DeTurk's Anteeo, E. H. Miller's, Jr., Thapsin, and J. M. Learned's Adrian started. In the betting Anteeo headed the pool, selling for $50 to $30 for Thapsin and $10 Adrian. In the first heat they got away even, Anteeo hroke a short distance from the wire and lost fifteen lengths. Adrian was first at the quarter and half, Thaspin passing him on the hackstretch, hut hreaking badly and losing his advantage. The lower turn appeared to he Anteeo's favorite ground, for after passing the half-mile pole he cloaed the gap with a rnsh, and came into the last qnarter with a lead that enabled him to finish first, with something to spare; Thapsiu aecond, Adrian th rd. Time 2:28. The odds were now, Anteeo $60. Thapsin $17, Adrian $10. Jn the second heat Anteeo broke in the same spot as hefore, but did not lose so much; Thapsin had a good lead at the quarter, with Adrian second. In the hackstretch Anteeo hroke again, bnt canght quickly and settled into a steady trot that brought him first to the wire in 2:26½. He trotted from the half-mile pole to the score in 1:08¾, heating Thapsin and Adrian to the stand. Still in the stretch Adrian finished second and Thapsin third, both rnnniug. In the third heat Anteeo hroke at his chosen place agaiu, hut came to his trot again quickly and was second to Thapsiu at the half-mile mark, and he repeated his tactics in the third quarter, beating the field, Adrian finishing close up, Thapsin third. Time, 2:31.

Same day—Trotting; purse $600; 2:30 class class.
Anteeo, b s, by Electioneer—I. De Turk........ 1 1 1
Adrian, b s, by Reliance—J. M. Learned........ 2 3 2
Tbapsın, blk g, by Berlin—E. H. Milter, Jr........ 3 2 3
Time, 2:28, 2:26¾, 2:31.

The fair and races drew a large crowd of visitors on Wednesday. The weather was quite cold bnt clear. The stock parade in the forenoon was one of the linest exhibitions of live stock ever seen here for the nnmber of animals shown, and the high qnality of all classes. At 2 o'clock the unfinished special trot was called up. When it was postponed Tnesday night Ed, Setting Sun and Ned each had a heat. Before the start Ned had the call in the betting, the pools going Ned $30, Setting Sun $10, the field $10. Ned won the fonrth heat with something to spare, Ed second, Settiug Sun third, Sorrel Ben distanced. Time, 2:39¾. There was a change of drivers hehind hoth Setting Sun and Ed, by order of the judges, and the horses were sent away for the third heat, Ned the favorite at $20, $5 over the field. At the start Ned hroke and lost gronnd, Setting Sun leading to the quarter and half. Ed went with a mixed gait hetween a trot and a rnn from the start, and at the three-qnarter pole staggered a few strides and fell, carrying the inside fence down with him. Ned got squared abont the half-way mark and rapidly overhanled Setting Snn, heating him home by three lengths; Ed distanced. Time, 2:35. Ed was choked down, hnt his driver let go of his head in timc to save his life, and beyond a slight hleeding at the nose, the horee did not seem to be injured by the fall.

Oct. 1st—Special trot for named borses.
Ned, b g, by Overland—J. Edge........ 2 3 1 1 1
Setting Sun, ch g, by Billy Hayward—A. L. Hinds........ 3 1 2 2 2
Ed, b g—A. T. Jackson........ 1 1 3 3 dis.
Sorrel Ben, ch g—Tim Kennedy........ 4 4 4 dis.
Time, 2:42, 2:36, 2:38¾, 2:39¾, 2:35.

The first race on the regular programme of the day was running, half-mile heats. The starters were Hill & Gries' Dotty Dimple, J. W. Adams' Anut Betsy, and H. Storer's Quebec. In the pools Dotty Dimple waa the favorite, the odds being Dimple $50, Annt Betsey $24, Quehec $16. For the first heat they got a good start, the favorite making the rnnniug from the dropping of the flag. She reached the three-qnarter pole a length in front of Annt Betsey, Qnehec waiting two lengths farther back. Up the stretch Aunt Betsey drove hard for the heat, hnt Dotty Dimple was first to the wire hy a neck, Quebec third, two lengths hehind. Time, 49½ seconds. When the pool selling opened after the heat, Dotty Dimple still sold first choice, at $30 to $28 for the field, hnt the odds steered aronnd to Dimple, $14, the field $24. Before the start for the second heat, it was rumored on the track that an arrangement had been effected whereby "the field" was to win the race. If there was any ench arrangement it miscarried. Qnebec had a little the best of the start, bnt the three were all lapped at the head of the stretch. From there, Dimple came in steadily, winning the heat and race hy half a length from Aunt Betsey, Qnehec third, and a length fnrther off. Time, 49½ seconds.

Oct. 1st—Rnnning stake; $25 each, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second borse; half mtle beats.
Hill & Grtes, blk f, Dottie Dtmple, by Ben Wade, dam nnknown, 4 years, 110 lbs........ Appleby 1 1
J. W. Adams, b f, Annt Betsey, by Hardwood, dam Peggy Ringold, 4 years, 110 lbs........ Ross 2 2
H. Stover's cb g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont, aged, 110 lbs........ Long 3 3
Time, 0:49½, 0:49½.

The second event was a dash of a mile and a half, with G. L. Richardson's Billy the Kid, E. J. Baldwin's Beaconsfield, and W. Kelly's Jon Jon at the post. In the betting Billy the Kid was rated at $50, Jou Jou $40, and Beaconsfield $27.50. When the flag fell Beaconsfield made the running, with Billy the Kid at his girth, and Jou Jou a length behind. They ran the first half in this order in 51 seconds. A little fnrther ou Beaconsfield drew ahead gradnally, and when half the distance had heen rnn he had a length of daylight behind him. This gap was never closed, aud Beaconsfield won with a good bit left; Billy the Kid second, Jou Jou five lengths off. The aecond half was won in 53 seconds, and the third in 53½. Total for the mile aud a half, 2:37½.

Same day.—Running stake; $25 eacb; $15 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second borse; one mile and a balf.
E. J. Baldwtn's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockbocking, dam Aileen Atlannab, 3 years, 107 lbs........ Appleby 1
G. L. Rtcbardson's b g Billy tbe Ktd, by Leinster, dam Little Sopbte, aged, 117 lbs........ Duffy 2
W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou, by Monday, dam Plaything, 3 years, 104 lbs........ Long 3
Time, 2:37½.

The third race was a selling purse, mile heats. The starters were Duke of Mouday, George Howson's Roudo, E. B. Johnson's Belshaw, and Wm. Boot's Ariola. Iu the pools the rates were: Duke of Monday, $50, Rondo $35, the field $10. In the first heat the flag fell un an even start, Rondo going to the front in a few strides, Belshaw lapped ou Duke of Monday, third, and Ariola last. They ran in this order to the half-mile pole, hut from there Rondo drew ahead and won the heat at a gallop, Belsbaw second, Duke of Mouday third, Ariola fourth. Time, 1:45. The pools now sold: the field $50, Rondo $35. At the start for the second heat Rondo was a leugth behind. Ariola rushed ahead around the turn, but in the backstretch they were all bunched, Duke of Monday making to the front. At the half Ariola fell back and from there the Dnke commenced to string the field and heating Rondo to the wire hy three lengths; Belshaw third, and three lengths further off, Ariola fonrth. Time, 1:47. Belshaw and Ariola were retired, and when the horses were called for the finish it was almost dark, and the little light left wae used up by the rider of Rondo in manœuvring. The jndges fined him for the trick and postponed the finish till to-morrow, aud all pools and bets were declared off.

The fourth day of the San Jose Fair brought out the largest attendance of tbe week, and the prospects are that Friday and Satnrday will bring a furthermore increase. The first race on the bills was the postponed race of Wednesday between the Duke of Monday und Rondo, Belshaw and Ariolo having been rnled out, as neither of them won a heat. The first heat and race was won hy Duke of Monday, on Thursday. Time, 1:44¾.

The next was a trotting race, 2:40 class, for $500, between Gny Wilks, James H. and Menlo. Guy Wilkes waa harred in the pools, and Menlo was the favorite against James H. Guy Wilkes won in three straight heats; Menlu second. Time, 2:29, 2:27¾, 2:29½. The next was a trotting race for three-year-olds. W. F. Smith's hlack filly Pansy was the only one hronght on, and she jogged aronnd the track and took one half of the entrance money. A pacing race, mile heats, three in five, to harness, for a pnrse of $300, was the next, and the struggle was between Maude, Shaker and Prince. Mande was the favorite at hig odds, hut she broke badly and was shut out in the first heat. Shaker won the race in three straight heats, taking first aud third money. Time, 2:23½, 2:25, 2:26¾.

SUMMARIES.

San Jose, Oct. 2d—Running: selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second borse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for eacb $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday, $800........ 3 1 1
G. Howson's ch h Rondo, by Norfolk—Belmont, $500........ 1 2 2
E. B. Johnston's b h Belsbaw, by Wildidle—by Rifleman, $100........ 2 3 ro
Wm. Boots' b f Ariolo, by Bob Wooding—Gladiola........ 4 4 ro
Time, 1:45, 1:47, 1:44¾.

Trotting; 2:40 class; purse, $500; $300 to first borse; $150 to second; $50 third.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b s Guy Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen........ 1 1 1
Pat Farrell's b s Menlo, by Nutwood........ 2 2 2
G. W. Baylis' b g James H........ 3 3 3
Time, 2:29, 2:27¾, 2:29½.

Purse, $300; for three-year-olds.
W. F. Smitb's blk f Pansy, by Berlin........ Watk over

Pacing race; 2:25 class; purse, $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness; $180 first horse; $90 to second; $30 to tbird.
M. F. Odel's b g Shaker........ 1 1 1
J. C. Tryon's b g Prince........ 2 2 2
H. J. Agnew's b m Maude........ dis.
Time, 2:23½, 2:25, 2:26¾.

YACHTING.

The Pacific Yacht Club Martinez Cruise.

This event took place last Saturday and Sunday, and barring the light and baffling character of the wind, was very enjoyable. At 12:45 p. m. on Saturday the Commander fired the preparatory gun and the following yachts hoisted their after sails and hove short: Lurline, Aggie, Fleur de Lis, Annie and Eva; and at 1 p. m. got under way. The Nellie was anchored off Front Street wharf, hnt did uot start until some time after the halance of the fleet. The flood tide had been making ahont an hour previous to the start, and a moderate breeze from the north-westward was hlowing in the channel.

The Fleur de Lie was the first vessel to get moving and got quite a lead, from her advantageous position, Annie next, and Aggie and Flenr de Lis together, the former being directly to windward of her hlack opponent. On getting out in the channel Aggie soon drew ahead of Lurline, when the latter endeavored to luff up and get on Aggie's weather quarter, hut was prevented by Macdonough pntting his tiller down aud maintaining the weather gange. The result, however, showed that this jockeying benefitted neither yacht as to leeward of Angel Island, all the vessels ran into a flat calm. Eva und Flenr de Lie had kept off to leeward, a good move, as it afterwards proved, as the two vessels, particnlarly the latter, picked np the wind from over the top of the Island and led the fleet. Lnrline and Aggie still remained in close compauy drifting up with the flood tide, but when about off California City the former, without uny palpahle cause, forged rapidly ahead and at Red Rock was nearly a mile to the good, which advantage she maintained throughont the run up. From the Brothers to Martinez the wiud contiuued light bnt steady and without any occurence to note, the vessels arrived as follows: Lurline, Eva, Flenr de Lis, Annie and Aggie, being quite a space of time hetween the first und last yachts.

The Fleur de Lis dressed with Chinese lanterns, a relic of the Santa Cruz trip, and made a very heautifnl appearance. The evening was spent in paying visits aud in rambling about the classical une street of Martinez. The fleet was augmented during the uight by the arrival of the Halcyon aud Chispa, and during the morning hy the Ripple, Nellie and Rambler, the two latter heing compelled to anchor over night in Sau Pahlo Bay during the ehh tide.

Sunday morniug broke clear and windy, and pronostigations were made for a good breeze home, hnt before the start, 12 m. Old Boreas seemed as thongh he had blown himself out, as the wiud quieted down nntil there was just sufficient movement to the air to give the vessels good steerage way. The time was taken from a liue hetween the Grangers' wharf aud the old shears of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. at Benicia.

The Whitewiug, which had just returued from a cruise up River led the way and directly after her came the Lnrliue, followed hy Aggie, Fleur de Lis, Eva, Halcyon, Annie, Nellie aud Ripple. The Virgiuia had passed down from Snisun Bay ahout 10 o'clock without stopping, and the Rambler got under way ahout half an hour later. The tide at the time of startiug had rnu out ahont three hours.

Whitewing maintained her lead nntil near Port Costa, when she surrendered first place to Lurliue, while Fleur de Lis, after the first tack, had passed Aggie and it wus not until Wheatport was reached that Aggie got ahead.

On getting clear of Carquinez Straits the vessels soon separated, Lurline, Halcyon, Chispa, Nellie and Annie, makin long legs on the port tack iu the directiou of Sonoma creek, while the balance of the fleet worked down the south shore. Off Pinole the Lurline was overtaken by Aggie and Fleur de Lis and all ran into almost a dead calm aud these yachts were kept company hy the Virgiuia, which latter had not been able to get any fnrther, uwing to the light weather.

Off here the wind was very baffling and variable and ere long the balance of the fleet, with the exception of the Ripple, which was hopelessly in the rear, kept the wind and got even with the leaders. The water was presently rippled by a north northwest wind, which the Nellie, Chispa, Annie, Eva and Halcyon got in sufficient force to lay their decks down while Fleur de Lis and Lurline only got the corner of it and Aggie was left flapping. Aggie then worked well to the northward and on getting into the strength of the hreeze came about and hoiated staysails, jib topsail, and main gaff topsail, and on reaching the Brothers had only the Chispa and Nellie ahead of her. The breeze tho' spread all over the hay and a most exciting race took place hetween Halcyon and Lurline.

The latter carried staysail and flying jib and rushing through the water well to leeward of Lurline, and although having to jam close on the wind passed her to leeward and then ran to windward and took in her staysail, whereupon Lurline hoisted hers and then held her own.

Aggie slowly overhauled Nellie and pointed up so as to weather her, when Murphy on the Nellie, sheeted home and attempted to prevent this.

Macdonough thereupon luffed his vessel and both yachts ran a good deal farther in shore than was necessary. Nellie seeing that Aggie had the "heels of her" put her tiller up and fell off to leeward, allowing Aggie to pass to windward.

The latter aoon overheuled Chispa and also left her to leeward and took the leading place in the fleet.

It now eeemed certain that she wonld cross the line first but when about two hundred yards from the stakeboat, the wind left the windward vessels entirely and meeting the strong flood-tide from Raccoon Straits came to a standstill while Halcyon, Lurline and Fleur de Lis, to leeward, held the wind, the two former crossing the line ahead of her by a few seconds.

The time-keeper at the finishing point had become tired end had gone home and every vessel was informed hy a figure arrayed *a la* cricketer and who gave motive power to a small boat, that they must take their own time, a most unsatisfactory state of affairs as eech and every yacht owner had his own ideas of when he was over the line.

All the larger vessels crossed the line within a few minutes of each other, but as the official start was not telegraphed from Martinez, and as there was no official time taken at the finish it is impossihle to give the exact result. The Annie is generaliy credited with the race with time allowance, and Nellie with the fastest time over the course. The first we think is correct, but we should judge that Halcyon made better time than Nellie. Of course this cruise is no criterion or test of speed as it was almost a mere matter of chance which vessel would pick np the most wind, but Aggie proved her superiority over all comers when with equal wind and in the same water. Some of the vessels tried to go to Saucelito, but got no further than Tihuron Point, others got to the city about nightfall, and still others remained out all night. This is the last overnight cruise the Pacific Club will take this season, and the season will he closed on the 1st proximo, at the Club House, when the usual festivities will be indulged in.

The Aggie while coming to Front street from Saucelito, Friday week, to be ready to start on the Martiucz cruise hoisted her jib topsail, and in consequence carried away her foretopmast, hreaking the spar in helf. No other damage, however, resulted from the accident. She will lay up for the aeason, at Antioch, in fresh water.

The Halcyon has had a new foremast put in her, and judging hy her fine performance with the Lurline, last Sunday, with good results. The original stick was too light, and in any kind of weather buckled so much that it spoiled the set of the foresail.

A stiff norther blew in Richardson's Bay, on Tuesday night, making the Spray drag her moorings and go foul of the Chispa. No material damage was done either boat, but the emaller vessels was injured the most.

Tne Spray will lay up for the season, at Stone's yard, to-morrow.

ATHLETICS.

Open Letter to F. W. Gibson.

In reply to your letter to me of September 16th, I will state that you have transgressed the laws of the National Association of Amateur Athletes, and also of the League of American Wheelman by competing in a race for a prize offered hy an individual, which event did not take place under tbe auspices of either a recoguized athletic or hicycle club. By taking part in auch event you have placed yourself outside the amateur ranks, and cau become a competitor in amateur games again only hy reinstatement.

I take this means of replying to your letter, as a fit opportunity to give warning to amateurs in gcneral that they must be very careful as to what competitions they enter into. With the permanent establishment of the Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association, great good will no doubt result, as then no amateur will have reason to unwittingly overstep the lines drawn by said Association. Very Truly,

Wm. C. Brown.

W. G. George having expressed a wisb to complete his career—it heing his intention to retire from the track for good at the end of the present season—hy further culling some of the present records, the London Athletic Club has made the following arrangements to enahle him to make the attempt: George will run in the 1,000 yard open handicap at Stamford Bridge, at the first autumn meeting of the club, to be held on the 27th inst., where he will endeavor to beat the present record for that distance. On October 11th the club will give a limited one mile handicap, in which George will try to raiae the 1,500 yard and the mile records. And as a closing effort he will, on October 18th, make another attempt at Stamford Bridge to heat the Deerfoot one hour record (11 miles 970 yards), as to which he only failed on his last attempt by 35 yards.

Bob Carlisle, the English long-distance pedestrian, recently completed the unprecedented feat of walking 5,100 miles in 100 days. At the conclusion of the journey Carlisle, it is reported hy our English contemporaries, looked wonderfully well for a man who had walked over fifty miles a day throughout one of the hottest Summers experienced in Loudon for years. Carliale is willing to repeat the performance.

Fred Harmon and J. C. Ryan, the professional sprinters, are working the interior towns of Oregon.

A Great Performance—Records Lowered.

On Sept. 11th, at Sydenbam, Eng., the fifteen mile cballenge cup was won by R. H. English, in the unprecedented time (amateur) of 44 m. 29 3-5 s. English continued on his journey for the purpose of making a record, and it will be seen by the appended table that he accomplisbed the wonderful performance of lowering all records from two to twenty miles inclusive, in the same ride. English, who is a fine athletic man, standing over 6 feet in height, is now the only amateur besides Cortis who has covered the twenty milee inside of the hour.

1 mile, 2 m. 42 s.; 2 miles, 5 m. 33 2-5 s.; 3 miles, 8 m. 33 a.; 4 miles, 11 m. 33 s.; 5 miles, 14 m. 33 2-5 s.; 6 miles, 17 m. 33 s.; 7 miles, 20 m. 30 s.; 8 miles, 23 m. 28 4-5 s.; 9 miles, 26 m. 22 2-5 s.; 10 miles, 29 m. 19 2-5 s.; 11 miles, 32 m. 19 2-5 s.; 12 miles, 35 m. 15 s.; 13 miles, 38 m. 16 a.; 14 miles, 41 m. 26 s.; 15 miles, 44 m. 29 3-5 s.; 16 miles, 47 m. 26 s.; 17 miles, 50 m. 22 s.; 18 miles, 53 m. 20 s.; 19 miles, 56 m. 15 s.; 20 miles, 59 m. 6 3-5 s.

The half mile swimming match last Saturday resulted in a victory for F. R. Cook for the third time. The record made in the competition is as follows: Sept. 6th, 17m; Sept. 20th, 15m 50s; Sept. 27th, 15m 43s. These times have never heen beaten on this Coast by any amateur. We underetand that M. E. Harris, the would-be champion, is back again in the city. Explenation why Harris did not compete would now be in order. The medel won hy Cook is certainly one of the costliest ever offered for competition on the Coast.

At the Williamsburg Athletic meeting, held on Sept. 20th, the principal event of the day was the magnificent running of L. E. Myers. The finish of the 250-yard race was a grand one, Meyers being heaten by the width of his body. The time made in the race, 26 1-5s., is only a fifth worse than the best on record, mede by Meyere June 3d, 1882, and proves conclusively that he is running in nearly as good form as he has ever shown.

The Brooklyn Atbletic Club has elected the following officers for the term ending March 27, 1885: President, C. G. Dodge; Vice-President, C. P. Hardenhurgh; Treasurer, John J. Gilligan; Secretary, Charles H. O'Connor; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. Hawthorne; Instructor, George M. Marshall; Board of Trustees—C. G. Dodge, T. Carroll, J. C. Downey, C. P. Hardenburgh, H. W. Martin, J. H. Downey and Joseph Foute.

It is rumored that another one of our best amateurs will ahortly join the professional ranks. We trust thet he will think twice before taking the decisive step. The gentleman in question is not nearly good enough to compete against the professionals who have tarried on this coast for the last two or three years, besides there is little money to be made except hy joh races.

Barney Benjamin and R. B. Jones jumped off the tie, made in the high jump at Stockton on the 4th of July, lest Saturday afternoon, after the conclusion of the cricket match. Jones failed to cleer the bar at 4 ft. 10 in., so Benjamin was declared the winner of the medal. The take off was very soft. G. V. Fittock officiated as judge.

The wrestling match, last week, between Cannon and Bauer, was of a very interesting character. Cannon won the contest, have gained the necessary falls inside of the stipulated time. The Frenchman was altogether too corpulent. The match was tboroughly enjoyed by the few spectators.

A large crowd assembled at Beacon Hill, Victoria, B. C., to witness a mile foot race between Watson and Switzer for $100 a side. Watson won after a good race. No time taken. The *British Colonist* says that if the winner sticks to training he will make it interesting to all comers in future events.

The I. X. L. Beseball Club has been organized with the following officers: President, T. P. Mulligan; Treasurer, A. M. Johnson; Captain, A. Wohlfarth. The members are all employees of the I. X. L. store.

J. A. Hammersmith, the popular leader of the Olympic Club, will offer a $50 gold medal for a quarter-mile scratch run. It must he won three times.

To-morrow a swimming match of a half mile will take place along the South Pacific mole, between J. P. Flemming and E. J. Armstrong, for $250 a side.

Chas. Slater, the well-known amateur all-round athlete, has returned to this city. A competition between him and Lucas ia now in order.

Thomas Carrol and J. C. Downey will represent the Brooklyn Athletic Club at the meeting of amateur clubs next Friday evening.

The hest developed and strongest man in the Harvard University ie Sam Foster, a native of this city.

The next out-door meeting of the Olympic Athletic Club will be held on Thanksgiving Day.

BICYCLING.

The Springfield Meeting.

The following ia a summary of the principal eventa of the last two daya of the meeting. The weether throughout was fine, and the attendance fully up to the expectations of the management:

Three mile record race, professional.—Richard Howell, 1st; Woodeide, 2d; Robert James, 3d; Ashinger, 0; Neilson, 0. An easy victory. Time, 8 min, 55 sec.

One mile amateur.—Sanders Sellere, 1st, in 2 min. 45 2-5 sec; G. M. Hendee, 2d, in 2 min 45 3-5 aec; J. Brooks, 3d, in 2 min. 46 eec.; H. W. Gaakell, 4th; E. Norton, 0; G. H. Illston, 0; Chas. Frazier, 0; George Weber, 0; Asa Dolph, 0; J. W. Lord, 0; T. W. Roberts, 0.

Hendce reached the quarter first in 46 seconds, Sellers drew up to Hendee, and they raced together a few hundred yards, but were both passed by Weher who finished the half-mile in 1 minute 25 aeconds. Hendee and Sellers repassed each other a great many times, and coming down the home-stretch Hendee was leading, hut Sellers spurted by in splendid style and won by three yards.

Five miles, 16 minutes 40 seconds, class —C. H. Parsona, 1st, in 15 min. 46 2-5 eec.; L. A. Miller, 2d, 15 min. 47 aec.

Five miles, professional.—Richard Howell, lat, in 15 min. 42 3-5 aec.; Robert James, 2d; Woodside, 3d; C. A. Ashinger, 0; R. A. Neilson, 0. Another eaay victory for Howell.

Ten mile record race amateur.—John Brooka, 1st, in 31 min. 54 aec.; H. W. Gaskell, 2d, in 31 min. 55. sec. Hamilton having led oftenest at tbe end of the half-mile was awarded first prize.

One mile tricycle,—R. Chambers, 1st, in 3 min. 13 1-5 eec.; G. H. Illston, 2d; L. H. Johnson, 3d. The winner led throughout.

FOURTH DAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH.

Five mile, amateur.—S. Sellers, 1et, in 16 min. 6 2-5 sec.; Chas. Frazier, 2d, in 16 min. 6 3-5 aec.; John Brooks, 3d; others started. A slow race and easily won hy Sellers.

Five miles, professional.—R. Howell, 1st, in 15 miu. 32 2-5 sec.; John S. Prince, 2d, in 15 min. 35 1-5 eec.; Woodside, 3d, in 15 min. 35 3-5 aec. An uninteresting race, easily aecured hy Howell.

Helf mile, 1 min. 32 sec. class.—Wm. Wait, 1st, in 1 min. 20 3-5 sec.; D. E. Huuter, 2d, in 1 min 20 4-5 sec.

Three mile record race.—H. W. Gaskell, 1st, in 9 min. 2 4-5 sec.; Chas. Frazier, 2d, in 9 min. 3 1-5 sec.; John Brooks, 3d.

Five mile record race, professional.—R. Howell, 1st, in 15 min. 2 2-5 sec.; W. M. Woodside, 2d, in 15 min. 11 3-5 eec.

Three mile race amateur.—George M. Hendee, 1st, in 9 min. 25 4-5 sec.; John Brooks, 2d, in 9 min. 26 aec.; G. H. Gaskell, 3d, in 9 min. 26 1-5 aec. Brooks and Gaskell made it hot for Hendee throughout.

New Haven Bicycle Meet—International Complications.

The New Haven Meeting hegan at Hamilton Park on Sept. 23d. Hendee heat Sellers in a mile race in 3m 1⅗s. Chambers won the five mile bicycle race in 21m 46s. Sellers won the ten mile scratch race in 33m 32⅗s. Gaskell pressed him closely throughout. The principal event on the second day was the five mile scratch race. S. Sellers, the Englishman, had the pole. His competitors were Illston of England and Hendee of Springfield. At 2½ miles Heudee led in 9m 6⅗s, and at four and a half miles he was still in front in 15m 40s, hut before reaching the wire, Sellers shot ahead of Hendee and won in 16m 54s, Westervelt, Hendee's backer, claimed a foul on the ground that Sellers had cut Hendee off at the pole. The judges admitted the claim and gave the race to Hendee. This created a scene of confusion and the cry of "foul" went up from Sellers' friends and from all perts of the ground. Howell, the English professional, said that if the Americans could not beat Sellers fairly they would find some way to cheat him out of his victories. The crowd cheered this opinion and the judges were hissed. Sellers, who claims to heve won the race feirly, says he will never race in this country again. All the Englishmen at the ground were terribly excited, and it is likely tbet the last has not heen heard concerning the matter. Chambers won the 20 mile scratch race witn the greatest of ease.

New American Bicycle Records.

AMATEUR.

½ mile—Sanders Sellers, Sept. 17	1:18 1-5
1 mile—Sanders Sellers	2:39
2 miles—H. W. Gaskell, Sept. 17	5:12¼
3 miles—George Webber, Sept. 17	8:50 2-5
4 miles—Lewis B. Hamilton, Sept. 17	11:55 2-5
5 miles—H. W. Gaskell, Sept. 17	14:51
6 miles—L. B. Hamilton, Sept. 18	18:50
7 miles—L. B. Hamilton, Sept. 18	21:57
8 miles—John Brooks, Sept. 16	24:25
9 miles—John Brooks, Sept. 16	28:06 2-5
10 miles—S. Sellers, Sept. 18	31:01 2-5

PROFESSIONAL.

½ mile—R. A. Neilson, Sept. 17	1:21
1 mile—J. S. Prince, Sept. 17	2:39
2 miles—W. M. Woodside, Sept. 17	5:45 3-5
3 miles—R. Howell, Sept. 16	8:36 2-5
4 miles—R. Howell, Sept. 19	12:11 3-5
5 miles—R. Howell, Sept. 19	15:02 1-5
6 miles—W. M. Woodside, Sept. 17	18:24 4-5
7 miles—W. M. Woodside, Sept. 17	21:27 1-5
8 miles—W. M. Woodside, Sept. 17	24:31 2-5
9 miles—W. M. Woodside, Sept. 17	27:31 2-5
10 miles—R. Howell, Sept. 17	30:07 1-5

Last Saturday afternoon F. R. Cook, W. J. Munro, W. K. Slack, W. Meeker, George Day and S. F. Booth, of the Bay City wheelmen proceeded to San Jose and 'cycled around the Garden city during Sunday. The run to Alum Rock, over a hill about three miles in length, (our Corey hill), was thoroughly enjoyed.

George Day and Fred R. Cook have been appointed the delegates for the Bay City Wheelmen to the meeting of Amateur Clubs next Friday evening.

Tbe first annual meet of the Omaha Wheel Club will be held at Omaha on Oct. 11th, when $200 will be given in prizes.

On Thursday evening a number of the B. C. W. participated in a moonlight ride through the park to the Cliff.

The Alms House road near 17th St. ahould be avoided hy 'Cyclists after the mishaps of last week.

W. Day and Riddell, Jr., are recovering from "beaders."

Finkler, it is said, has retired from the racing path.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood rides a tricycle.

CRICKET.

Tbe Australiaus beat the I. Ziugari at Scarborongh, on September 6th, hy eight wickets, with a acore of 239–139 to 229–140. Spofforth played havoc with tbe wickets.——Tbe cricket team that repreaented Victoria in the Portland tournament played a match last week against a team captained by E. M. Bovill. Mr. Bovill'e team scored 50, and the representative Victorian team, 55.——Tbe aunual match, all Philadelphia against all New York, takes place on October 3d aud 4th, at Tomkinsville, S. I. Both citics are well represented, and a close coutest is expected.——J. W. McEwen, howliug recently for tbe Corn Exchange, agaiust the Hon. Artillery Company at Finsbury, England, took all ten wickets in the first iunings for two runs, and seven iu the second for four, or altogether, eeventeen wickets for aix runa. He twice did the hat trick.

This afternoon a team of our local cricketers of Anatralian birth or residence will play a team of All Comers, at the Olympic Grounds, Oakland. The All Comers are the favorites at 2 to 1. Great intereet is centred on this match.

W. H. Richardaon, an enthusiastic cricketer and eportsman, left tbis week for Honolulu. We hope auccess will crown his efforts on the island.

The Australians left for home on the P. and O. st[illegible] Merzapore on the 25th of September.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail												
Partridge												
Rail												
Grouse	*	*										
Doves	*	*										
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*									

Inter-State Rifle Match.

It is always a poor apology for defeat to ascribe the loss of victory to some other cause than being overmatched, but that our riflemen labored under greater disadvantages than their competitors is conceded. There was a high wind and baffling at that, inasmuch as the currents came from nearly every quarter, but doubtless the greatest drawback to the California team was the extreme cold affecting them more than those who were accustomed to a low temperature. The following are the scores:

NEVADA TEAM.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Parker	44	47	91
Curnow	44	46	90
Burke	45	44	89
Cameron	46	43	89
Galusha	43	46	89
Cowing	44	44	88
Cardew	43	44	87
Ferris	43	41	84
Little	38	44	82
Lord	38	44	82
Grand Total			872

CALIFORNIA TEAM.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Waltham	44	48	92
Mangels	42	47	89
Strong	43	44	86
Kuhls	44	42	86
Carson	42	42	84
Robertson	41	42	83
Klein	42	41	83
Johnston	45	32	77

Perkins' and Cummings' scores made the grand total, 839.

A Good Idea.

J. M. Cummiugs, of Tucson, is about traveling through Mexico alone, and for his protection he has had made one of the most formidable weapons we ever looked at. This is no less than a No. 60 Parker gnu, with the barrel cut of from thirty-two to fifteen inches, and the hutt cut off the stock to the hand grip. Thus the gun becomes a hnge double barrel pistol, to be used with one or botb hands. He is having some cartridges filled with buck shot, and some with common shot so that he will he prepared for all game, brigands, robbers, cowboys, hear, ducks, geese or quails. He hought the gun at Mr. Allen's, 416 Market St., who made the alterations in excellent work. We may add that Mr. Allen showed us a fine lot of Parker guns, ranging from $50 to $300. If this should hy chance reach the eye of a road agent in advance we advise them to leave Mr. Cummings severely alone, if they do not wish to be riddled through and through with buckahot.

A True Sportsman.

A writer in the Toronto *Globe*, speaking of running deer with hoands, says:

"Personally, although I am very fond of hnnting with dogs, I am of opinion that the hounding of deer is a most destructive process, and I am quite ready, as all true sportsmen should be, to give up the sport, if hy doing so the game be preserved."—*Senex, Toronto.*

This gentleman is not only right in bis ideas, but he is evidently a true sportsman. Any mau who will give up his favorite pursuit for the public good is a true man in every respect. It is just this sort of men we need more abundantly in thia country. What will the young, wealtby swells of Santa Clara and other connties, who hound deer for devilment and their hides, say to the unselfishness and public apirit of Senex?

A Handsome Gun.

Mr. Edward Goodall'a new hammerless gun has arrived, and it ia really a beanty. It was made in London, by Scott & Son, and cost $300. Tbe workmanship and balance of the gun are perfect. We are inclined to think with this gun Mr. Goodall next season will keep in the double figures. While talking about the gun he informed us that himself, Mr. Upham and three other gentlemen, members of the Teal Clab, have been up to their preserve, and found feed abnndant bnt birda acarce. The party among them managed to bag thirty-two dncke, moatly mallard, all of which were in aplendid coudition.

Our hunters who went out last week and killed a lot of quail are now regretting the trip, as they violated the game aw. However, they did so unintentionally, having mistaken the dove law for the quail law, amd they are willing to make any proper amends. The announcement that tbey had bagged a hundred birds created quite a flurry in the Butte County Sportsmen's Club at Cbico, and that body intended to commeoce legal proceedings, but the affair has been settled with satisfactiou.—*Biggs' Policy.* Mistakes of thie kind aro altogether too freqnont.

Wild geeso are becoming quite plentiful iu the valley, and the stubble fields look black with them. In some of the fields where the grain is still atanding, it is hard to tell which will harvest the most wbeat, the farmera or the geese.—*Lake County Examiner.*

Some of the hunters are gettiag diagusted with Nevada ahooting. They say the birds there are wild and scarce. Very few full bags are brought iu—*Truckee Republican.*

Advice to Young Sportsmen.

Always hear in mind that it is the muzzle of a gun that is dangerous, therefore, never allow the muzzle to point toward yourself or any other person.

Never put your hand over the muzzle of your gun, nor allow another person to handle your gun while it is loaded.

Use a breech-loading gun with rebounding hammers. A muzzle-loading gun is both inconvenient aud dangerous to load.

Hammerless guns are beautiful and convenient weepons, but they are not fit for boys to use, especially hoys who are just beginning to shoot.

If you ere hunting in company with others, be careful and courteous, always refraiuing from shooting at birds that are flushed nearer to your compenion than to you, and do not allow your gun, under any circamstances, to point at, or in the direction of any human being.

Opeu your gun at the breech and take out hoth shells before climbing over a fence, gettiug into a wagon, going into a house or handing a gun to a persou not used to firearms.

Never drag a gun towards you muzzle foremost.

Treat an unloaded gnn with the same cere that you would use in handling a loaded one. "I did not know it was loaded," has caused many terrible accidents.

It is best to thoroughly clean and dry a gun after it has beeu used all day, and when not in use it should be kept in a woolen or leather case.

Never shoot at harmless or worthless birde "just to try your hand." Most small birds are pretty, some of them sing sweetly, and nearly all of them are useful as insect destroyers. It is brutal to kill them for any other than scientific or artistic purposes.

When out hunting observe everything so as to remember the minutest details of visible nature. Knowledge thus gathered is invaluable.

Boys, when hunting together, should be very cautiona in thick covert; as there one may he quite near another and not see him.—*From "Marvin and his Boy Hunters," by Maurice Thompson, in St. Nicholas, for October.*

The Successful Finish of the State Shoot at Buffalo.

The ahooting at the New York State Shoot at Buffalo was continued Sept. 4th. On Thursday a remarkable clay pigeon contest occurred. There were forty-two competitors in the match, at ten pigeons. Six made clean scores at eighteen yards—Smith and Moody, of La Salle; Wagner, Whitney and Green, of Irondequoit; and Besser, of Buffalo. They shot off at twenty-four yards, five each. Wagner, Whitney and Green again made clean strings. A second trial retired Wagner, who missed the fourth, while Whitney and Green broke their pigeons. A third trial proved decisive, Whitney popping over five straight and Green missing his fifth bird. The winner, who is a schoolboy of sixteen years, thus broke thirty in succession. He downed forty-one sportsmen in this prize shoot. He had the best average at Syracuse in 1882, and at Bradford, Pa., this year. In the team shoot for the Dean Richmond Trophy, the Genessse County Clab, Messrs. Crouch, Evershed and Sherry, was victorious, grassing 55 out of 60.

Sept. 6th, the tournament came to an end. The Genessee County Clab also won the Livingston Sportsmen's Association Cup, valued at $900. The last contest was for cash prizes amounting to $260. The first money was won by J. P. Fisher, of Buffalo. Barker, of Niagara Falls, was first in the second class, and Courtney, of Syracuse, third; Smith, of La Salle, and Fleischer, of Irondequoit, divided in the third class, aud Bradley and Hernold in the fourth. The hest average of clay pigeona was made by the sixteen-year-old lad, H. B. Whitney, of Phelps.

Necessity for Game Wardens.

There is no use talking—we must have Game Wardens in this State. The ruthless slaughter of deer goes on at all seaaons of the year in many parts of the State, aud there is no official who seems to regard it as his duty to enforce the law passed for the protection of game. The killing of deer for their hidea is made a misdemeanor, and yet dealers in hides buy and handle deer-skins hy the carload. Right here in Sacramento, we are informed one house lately had on hand upward of 2,000 deer-skins, and probably twice that number are weekly shipped to San Francisco from various points in the interior. The gentleman who informed us as to what he saw in this city declared that, of the 2,000 deer-skins referred to, nine out of every ten were the skins of does! This is a burning, everlasting shame; and the next Legislature should make some provision for enforcing the Game law. The State Sportsman's Association would do it if the Legislature would make some provision for the expense. It does all it can, anyhow; but the State itself should have officers appointed to protect what little wild game still remaina. The idea of allowing a few mercenary scoundrels to kill off the deer hy the wholesale is preposterous. It is shameful, and ehould be stopped.—*Sunday Capital.*

Probably the finest deer park in America is a portion of the famous Belle Meade farm, owned by General Hardiug, about six miles from Nashville, Tenn. The park cousists of 425 acres, and now contains about 450 deer, the herd having increased greatly since the war, when tbe park contained but 60.

Deer are being killed quite extensively iu the surrounding hills. We hear of two, three, and even five being killed in a day by a single hunter. One was shot a few days since iu the Muir field and another near the Riddle ranch.—*Gilroy Advocate.*

A queer fish came ashore at Camp Goodall, last week. It had neither fins nor scales, and in mauy ways resembled a seal. None of the local fish aharps knew its uame, and never saw a fish like it.

James Parrot has accepted George Routier'a challenge to a pigeon shooting match, at 100 birds, for $100 a side, bat the details have not yet heen arranged.

The Grass Valley Sportsman's Clnb have elected A. B. Dibble and Georgo Fletcher, aa representativea to the State Sportsman's Convention.

H. C. Brown, who returned to Sacramento from Hope Valley, reports trout and small game plentiful, but deer rather scarce.

The Wing Club, of California, elected C. Robinson and Ed. Fay as delegates to the Sportsman'a Couvention.

Tbe Reno *Journal* reports quail plentiful about Peavine.

Carson Sportsman's Club.

The following letter which is taken from the last issne of the *American Field* will show our readers the good work that is being done by the Carson Sportsman's Club:

"Carson, City, Nev.

"*Editor American Field:*—Owing to the vigilance of the Carson Sportsman's Club and individaals in Washoe county and Douglas county, parties in the habit of slaghteriug the young ducks were this year prevented, due notice having heen given through the local papers; and I wish to especially mention the Carson *Evening Tribune* and Carson *Daily Appeal*, as through their efforts the violators were given timely warning. On Sunday morning about fifty gunnera from Virginia City, headed hy their sporting (?) gunsmith, Fred Ritter, were at Washoe Lake ready for slaughter, as they always are, and soon the old leke was bombarded, and instantaneously the deputy sheriff of Washoe county in hia official capacity, accompanied hy that untiring sportsman, E. W. Harris, as a witness, appeared and arrested the first man they met who had ducke in his possession, and tauntingly displayed them to the officer. His name is Michael Coleman, a miner. The officer says: 'I arrest you, young man,' and took hold of him. On seeing the officer was bent upon taking him he implored him to allow him to go to his camp. 'Young man,' he replied, 'the first camp you reach will be my camp,' and took him to Franktown and locked him up. The valiant gunsmith, Ritter, seeing the officer taking his prisoner away, aud fearing arrest, waded out in the Tnles to his neck, and hid away till the officer got out of sight, when all the pot-hunters from Virginia fled homeward, leaving the brave officer, who fearlessly did his duty, sole master of the field. It is the intention of the club to bring Ritter to trial, money heing collected for that purpose. On Monday Coleman was tried and convicted and fined twenty-five dollars and costs, which he paid. The district attorney of Washoe County, John Alexander, was very slow in attending to his duty, and through his neglect Coleman came near being set free, but Owens, the assistant district attorney, came up from Reno, and through his presence conviction was secured. Coleman on trial testified that friends of his informed him that ex-Congressman Wm. Woodhurn had said the game law of Nevada was unconatitutional, go ahead and shoot. To-day Woodburn indignantly denied the assertiou. Harris and Lee are being indignantly mentioned by those who were frightened away, and are speaking of tar and feathers, but this matter is not yet settled, as game law violators canuot be too thoroughly prosecuted. True sportsmen in this vicinity are determined to give Virginia City shooters an eqnal chance and nothing more. Anger, threats, etc., are of no consequence, and go for naught. I hope the present season will be a pleasant nne for all true lovers of shooting and fishing. Stub and Twist."

THE RIFLE.

The Stockton Guard held their annual target practice nn Sept. 17th, at the William Tell Gardens. The shooting was done at the 200 yard range. The following is the official score:

Captain E. Lehe	18	W. A. Gibbins	15
Lieut. J. B. Douglass	12	A. J. Hahn	15
Sergt. W. R. Johnson	14	Joseph S. Hale	00
Sergt. J. L. Andrews	15	W. W. Herner	14
Sergt. H. Bauer	20	C. I. Hamilton	11
Sergt. A. Hussey	15	F. W. Hill	15
Sergt. C. A. Merrill	19	W. G. Hoffman	15
Corp. J. H Baker	7	M. G. Kingsbury	10
Corp. H. G. Gischell	9	A. Lynch	13
Corp. Ed. Vogelgesang	12	Raphael Lemure	12
Corp. O. S. Henderson	00	D. W. Lawrence	2
Corp. F. C. Cass	3	E. D. N. Lehe	6
Corp. H. C. W. Baker	5	Chas. E. McKenzie	3
Corp. L. F. Salbach	19	David McEvoy	10
Privates—		C. E. Murray	15
C C. Abby	15	Shelley B. Murray	18
Robert C. Bond	13	John Magee	18
Fred M. Baker	14	J. H. Owen	17
T. A. Benjamin	16	Richard Parkinson	19
John Blaisdell	3	John Robinette	10
G. A. Bishoff	5	J. H. Rboden	15
H. Baker	11	John Snyder	18
R. G. Blain	9	W. M. Smith	14
H. L. Beecroft	12	Harry Utt	17
L. H. Cook	9	Jacob Vollmer	13
J. W. Churchill	9	C. T. Wright	14
Napoleon B. Edwards	19	W. C. Wright	13
Fred Eaton	15	G. R. Whiting	11
Antone Faber	15	Ed. C. White	17
George Goodell	9	Wm. M. Zing	19
John A. Graham	15		

The Marquis at the Shooting Gallery.—It is related of the Marquis de Louville that, heing lately at Atlantic City, he stopped at the counter of a man with an air-gun, took a dozen shots, and inevitably got into a wrangle over tbe amonnt to be paid. His accent and manners duriug the heated argument kept the crowd amused. The difference arose from the fact that, witb his skill as a marksman, he had, by repeatedly hitting the bull's-eye, earned a rebate that rightfully liquidated the entire bill. "Say, boss," said the proprietor, "I'll bet you 10 dollars that you don't get six bull's-eyes outer 10 shots, and let that settle the whole business." The two ten-dollar notes were put iu the hands of a policeman. The missile, a feathered spike, struck the target half a foot aside from the centre. He comprehended the trick. The gua was one wbich the rascal kept for just such occasions. It was so arranged as to hit about six inches from the point of true aim. He uttered not a word of complaint. But the second ahot rang tho bull's-eye bell, and so did the ensuing eight. "It was as easy, me boy," said he, "to aim just far enough to the left with a crooked gnu as at the middle with a straight one."—*The Shooting Times.*

The following are the best scores made by Company C, Third Infantry, at Shell Mound Park, last Sunday:

Private A. C. Macalpin	42	Private George Yager	40
Corp. Charles Hammock	42	Private J. W. Dolan	40
Sergt. C. Poulsen	42	Sergt. M. Stuart	39
Corp. Van Hatveen	42	Sergt. L. Bruguire	38
Private M. Vogt	41	Private J. Magtness	37

At the mouthly meetiug of the Turner Schuetzen, at Schuetzen Park last Sunday, the prizes were won by John Utschig, C. H. Sagehorn, D. Schoufeldt, O. Burmeister, D. Worth, A. Utschig, A. Fiukling and F. Acker.

We expect to give iu our next issue the complete score of the shoot of the Germau Fusileer Guard.

HERD AND SWINE.

Guernsey Cattle.

L. W. Ledyard, of Cazenovia, New York, has been making a list of his Guernsey cows, and a seven-day trial resulted as follows: Kathleen, 19 lbs. 1 oz.; Lady Mary, 18 lbs. 6 oz.; Polly of Fernwood, 19 lbs. 1½ oz., the butter being worked dry and weighed unsalted in each instance. In a lately issued catalogue Mr. Ledyard discourses very pleasantly of his favorite breed.

"The Guernsey man was and is a more conservative breeder, and perchance it is well that something like solidity formed a strong anchor in his character. His faith in his cow with a golden skin, with gilding in her ears, on and around her horns, and end of her tail, was his main belief; she was a farmer's cow, with gentle face and quiet temper, full of affection and abundant in pretty ways of showing it; her milk flowed freely, and her butter had the sunshine that gilds the Spring flowers, and it held it through the long, dark Winter of the latitude of Labrador. His cow was sought to enrich the milk of English dairies, where it was well-known that the color that comes with the milk has flavor accompanying it, which is not the case with color that results from stains; and he saw no reason, and does not to-day, to breed for qualities other than the practical ones his favorite cow has inherited from unknown generations of pure ancestry. Few farmers, even the wealthiest, own a dozen acres of fair Guernsey, and three or four cows form an average herd. They are family pets. Little children lead them along the narrow lanes to water, lanes bounded with old stone walls that are lovely with mosses and ferns that grow in the crannies of the rocks. The women milk and tend them, so they know only gentleness and learn no other lesson. Indeed, no prettier pictures of animal life, coupled with picturesque rural surroundings, can be seen than one meets at every point in driving through the narrow roads at Guernsey, or out on the headlands that receive, on bold and weather-worn crags, the waves that roll in from the broad Atlantic.

The general character of the cattle on the Island is much the same, but there are individuals that show a tendency to dark colors, and it is quite probable that by selecting from these a race could in time be formed that would change in the same gradations that have been noticed in the Jersey. This is, however, an experiment not at all likely to be tried; for, as far as any matters of taste are having influence, the tendency is to orange-red, orange-fawn, and lemon-fawn, with white markings. These colors are warm, bright and attractive, and show charmingly in the green landscape with dark hedgerows. The cows having abundant white markings are also the best fitted to show the golden tints that glow under the hair, and it may be a fancy of the writer, who imagines that cows with more or less white are the most free milkers and best butter cows.

The ordinary methods of butter making on the Island are as follows: The cows are milked three times a day, and the milk is set in earthenware jars; it remains in them till quite solid, and then the whole mass is churned, leaving only the very sour milk and buttermilk for the calves. Golden butter results, that commands the highest price, exceeding very materially that obtained for the butter made on the sister islands. In all the gardens may be seen the tall stems of the Guernsey cabbage, with a few leaves remaining on the top. As the plant grows the lower broad leaves are plucked, and in them, as dark, green wraps, cool and dewy, the Guernsey matrons bear their butter prints to the handsome stone market in St. Peterport, and there await their customers. The young calves are ordinarily kept in dark pens until turned out to nip grass, and it cannot be said that they are pampered; indeed, a more liberal feeding would doubtless give them a more desirable early growth, as is quite evident when the young animals of the few generous feeders are inspected. The cattle on almost all the little farms are tethered; the pins are moved three or four times a day in a regular manner until the line of cattle feed over the field, and are then taken back to crop it again in the same way.

Pasturage endures for many months, and the grasses are extremely nutritious, enabling the farmers to produce from their cows an expected average of a Guernsey pound of butter (18 oz.) for each day of the year without high feeding. Little is known or heard of forcing or feeding for great butter records, the average yield of the cattle being extremely satisfactory to the owners. The butter tests made in the United States have been as yet very few, and none, so far as known, based on the rich food that is ordinarily used in these experiments, such as oil or cottonseed meal, or, as a recent writer says, "on very light food, only twelve quarts of cornmeal morning and night." Cows yielding 14 pounds of butter per week are very common, and much larger records are authenticated. A test made by the writer gave 3½ pounds of butter per day from the imported Guernsey Elegante, on eight quarts in all of feed (half bran), as the butter was weighed when taken from the churn and drained, but not salted; this was worked until hard and dry, and then again weighed, unsalted, giving a result of 2¾ pounds per day, and in this form only it was published. It might have been deemed fair to have published the figures of the first weight, and perchance some of the many records made public are thus estimated. If so, new safeguards should surround all comparative tests to render them absolutely fair.

Holstein Cattle.

The fine display of Holstein cattle at the State Fair led many to make inquiries regarding the breed, so that the following, cut from the London *Mark Lane Express* of September 1st, will be interesting reading to those who saw and admired the peculiarly marked animals:

A visit to the International Exhibition at Amsterdam last week afforded an opportunity of seeing the stock of the country on their native pastures. The country carries a very large quantity of stock, the pastures being very full, independently of the sheep, which also appear to be quite thick on the ground. The Dutch cattle and their so-called varieties are referred to fully in our report of the show, which appears on another page, as also the letter from J. Rosel, of *The Hague*, on the same subject, and from the latter source—apparently a duplicate of a letter sent to the *National Live Stock Journal*, [in which periodical, however, so far as we know, it has not been published.] We extract the following: "The term of Friesian cattle is just now giving a great deal of trouble both in this country and in America. What is understood by Friesian cattle? Is it the black and white piebald breed? But all Friesian cattle are not black and white; other varieties are also found in Friesland. Even German cattle dealers are wont to buy in Friesland all kinds or colors, though they give preference to red and white; but, as for some years the importation into Germany has been stopped, the farmers in Friesland could no longer dispose of their red cattle, so they soon applied themselves, under the guidance of one Kuperus, to change their live-stock as rapidly as they could into black and white piebald, to suit the American market. This, however, was only a matter of policy, and has nothing to do with the purity of blood, there being among the red and other varieties quite as good milch kine as among the black and white, and even better. On the map you will see that Friesland is only a small part of Netherland; it is, in fact, only one province, and the good black and white cattle are by no means confined to this province; nor could Friesland alone supply all the countries, as America, France, Germany, Belgium, Russia, in all which places, however, Dutch white and black cattle are found, though of course not exclusively from Friesland. In Holland even the Friesian cattle are not considered superior; the reverse is rather the case, the Friesian animals being considered rather bony and poor of flesh. Wherever the black and white piebald cattle come from originally, nobody can tell; they are merely classed in the Netherlands Herd Book as black and white, horn in such or such a province, either North Holland or such other province as they are born in. * * * Surely the Dutch dairyman, or butter, cheese and milk producers, are no such fools as not to see that, if by taking the black and white stock they would secure a higher production of everything, and that if the white and black cattle were the only good cattle in existence, they would only have to stick to such cattle, and then nothing but this breed could be registered, as being the most profitable kind. * * * There are thousands and thousands of good cattle in Netherlands beside the white and black. Only look on the following figures. In the year 1882 there were in Netherland 1,427,936 head of cattle; of these Friesland had 199,330, including all kinds and colors; of these 199,330, the Dutch Friesian Association in America heard from an officer of the Friesian Herd Book in Netherland, that by the 1st of May, 1884, there would be in the Friesian Herd Book, 2,500 registered cows and bulls, heifers and calves, not reported; so that 2,500 cows and bulls, and say 4,000 to 5,000 heifers and calves make only about 7,000 head of cattle of the 199,330 cattle in Friesland in 1882. This is only to show that not all the Friesian cattle are pure black-and-white, but, as all over Netherland, of all kinds of color."

Mr. J. Rosel shows his point very well, and from what we saw in Holland there is nothing whatever in the differences of color; let them be marked how they may, they are all of the same stamp, and that stamp is a good one.

Elsewhere the same number of the *M. L. Express* says of Mr. Rosel's letter:

"The object of the writer is clearly to show that, whatever the colors may be on the Dutch or Friesland cattle, the material underneath is essentially the same. It will be seen that he makes rather much of the influence of the "American demand" on the stock-breeding industry of the entire district in which these "Dutch" cattle are bred, call it by any name or define it by any imaginary boundary. America has not yet taken enough cattle from the breeding-ground to cause anything like a determination of fancy points; but if America says she wants black and white cattle only, and would like to have them called by some particular name, then our Dutch friends are quite ready and willing to oblige them. That is really all there is in it, and the stolid Dutchmen know the "colored ones" are quite as good, and will "do well enough to keep at home." These are meat-and-milk-producing cattle, combining the two properties to a degree which must have impressed on-lookers with the idea that the Short-Horns are not the only breed of cattle which can lay claim to this specialty. But then, are not these cattle merely a race which has been differentiated from the common stock out of which the Short-Horns have sprung?"

A Great Cow

From the *Breeders' Gazette* of the 25th ult., we cut the following:

Just as our forms are ready for the press we have the result of the official test of the Jersey cow, Ida of St. Lambert, property of Valencey E. Fuller, Esq., Hamilton, Ont., showing the unprecedented yield of thirty pounds two ounces of butter in seven days. This was an official test, conducted by the A. J. C. C., and may be considered as strictly reliable. This cow was bred by R. H. Stephens, of St. Lambert, P. Q., Can., and was dropped Feb. 18, 1878; got by Stoke Pogis 3d, out of Kathleen of St. Lambert, 5122, by Lord Lisgar, 1066. Mr. Fuller is to be congratulated on this newly-developed gem in his grand Jersey herd.

It would add greatly to the value of such tests if the amount and kind of feed was given as well as the butter product. It is common, however, no matter how rich the food or what the quantity was, and the faculty of turning any amount of meal, oilcake, fodder, etc., into butter can be appreciated.

POULTRY.

Poultry Notes.

"Fanny Field" has always something interesting to write about when poultry is the subject, and though the following notes written for an eastern longitude are not entirely applicable in this more genial climate, there are hints which will prove worthy of consideration in all countries, even in those sections of California where the mercury rarely falls below the freezing point, a comfortable domicile will add largely to the production of eggs, and brooding hens in such quarters will rear more and stronger chicks.

Poultry Houses—How to make hens lay in Winter, when eggs bring the highest price, is one of the things that any one who keeps poultry for profit wants to know, but how many farmers ever stop to think that a comfortable poultry house goes a long way toward inducing hens to lay when the mercury gets below the freezing point? By a comfortable house I do not mean one that can be warmed artificially, but one so constructed that the temperature inside will be above the freezing point, even when it is several degrees below zero outside. Such houses need not be expensive; cheap building materials of some kind—stones, rocks, straw, prairie hay, or rough lumber and building paper—are within the reach of the poorest farmer, and any man or boy of average strength and "gumption" can do the work. Now is the time to build. Don't put it off. You should have the house done and the fowls in it before the cold, rainy days and nights of late Fall get along.

And now is the time for those who have poultry houses that need repairing to fix them up for winter. If the roof leaks in spots, mend it; if it is poor all over, put on a new coat of good shingles. I say good shingles, because a good shingle roof pays. It costs as much to lay poor shingles as good ones, and they will not last half as long. But if you really cannot afford good shingles for the roof, do the best you can. Get some of the tarred roofing felt: it answers very well, much better than poor shingles. Also, mend the broken windows, and stop up the cracks where the wind blows right through on the fowls when on the roost. Roosting in a draft of air is the way that a good many fowls get colds that end in roup. Some of the farmers in our vicinity, who put up cheap poultry houses—just rough boarded, with the cracks battened—last season, are now fixing them over and making them more comfortable by ripping off the battens, covering the house with building paper, and then rough-boarding over that. All this, because one man built that way to begin with and his neighbors saw last Winter that his house was much more comfortable, and that his hens laid better than theirs.

Build a Shed.—But whether you build a new house or fix over an old one, put up a shed adjoining—unless the poultry house is situated so that the fowls can have the run of the stable yard or barn cellar in Winter. It is the nature of hens to scratch whenever they can get a chance, and hens that are cooped up in a house in Winter without any chance to scratch will take to all manner of mischief. Build the shed, put in a foot or so of dry earth, and on top of that scatter dry leaves, sweepings from the barn, etc., then scatter grains among the litter and let the hens scratch to their hearts' content. It pays.

Weed Them Out.—I mean the hens that are over a year and a half old, the poorest layers, and all that for any reason you deem it unprofitable to keep longer. Generally speaking it is better to fatten such fowls right up and send them to market at once than to wait until later.

Sell the Surplus Cockerels.—If you have a lot of surplus cockerels that will dress three pounds, or more, apiece, get them to market as rapidly as possible. If put into market in good shape during the first cool weather of Fall, such poultry will bring more than it would if kept till midwinter. It is a pretty good plan to market all kinds of poultry products just as soon as they are ready for selling. We have sold 3-lb. cockerels in August for 75 cents and 6-lb cockerels brought no more at Thanksgiving.

Save the Best Pullets.—Of course that is what you mean to do, but I know how it is in a good many cases. Those big, plump, early pullets that ought to be laying by the first of October will bring more money than those hatched later, and so a good many of them go to market. And it sometimes happens that a poultry buyer comes along in the middle of the day, when the fowls, old and young, are scattered all over the place, and the farmer, his boys, the hired man, and the poultry man "run down" and catch the fowls, until the buyer has as many as he wants, or as many as the farmer cares to sell; when the race is over and the frightened fowls that are left get together again, the farmer's wife finds that somehow the boys managed to catch most of the biggest pullets. That is no way to manage. Select the pullets that you want to keep over and keep them apart from those you intend to sell; then when a poultry buyer comes along there will be no mistakes.

Buy Now—If you are short of pullets for laying stock, buy now. Later in the Fall, after the poultry buyers begin to scour the country, it will be a hard matter to find such pullets as you want, and when you do find them you will have to pay a good price if you get them.

SHEEP.

Decline In Price of Wool.

It is poor comfort to advise California wool growers to turn their attention to mutton qualities and early maturity, as the market will not warrant the course. A higher tariff seems to be the only way of removing the trouble of short prices, and without such protection there is little hope. As both of the great political parties favor increasing the duties on foreign wool there are hopes of a speedy relief. From the annexed matter copied from the *Breeder's Gazette* the trouble is not confined to this country.

It appears that the sheep-rearing industry is suffering even a greater depression in Great Britain than in the United States, and for the same reason—that is the serious decline in the price of wool. There is of course added to this, as mentioned in a speech of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie at the late Wool Fair at Inverness, the higher wages, higher rates and taxes, and generally increased expenses, requiring larger capital; but it was said that what was really at the root of the present depression was the relative fall in the price of wool, and it was mentioned that until the last twelve or fourteen years wool followed the variations of other commodities, rising and falling according to times and circumstances, and that as long as this was the case there was a margin of profit, and sheep-farming was a prosperous industry; that it was only since the introduction of colonial wool of a class to compete with the domestic that this condition of things has been changed. And so it is in the United States, though we have the advantage of ten and twelve cents per pound of duty in our favor, while the British wool-grower has free trade. The system of ranch sheep-raising prevailing in Australia and South America is certainly entitled to no encouragement in this country, and however true it may be that as respects the ordinary projects of agriculture American farmers are able to compete with those of other civilized countries, it is certain that we cannot compete with the wool grown upon the comparatively valueless lands of these countries, with a labor system that costs but little and a climate where the flocks require so little attention and care. It is indeed plain that unless we have adequate protection under a permanent tariff wool-growing cannot be carried on to any extent.

It would seem from the experience of British farmers that it will not do to rely alone upon the returns from the sale of mutton, even where the best mutton breeds are reared and with the high prices paid in English markets; for, as Sir Kenneth Mackenzie mentions in his speech, "many people are under the impression that the immense rise in mutton has compensated for the fall in the value of wool, but when you remember that you clip four or five sheep for every one that comes to the butcher, and that the expenses of sheep-farming are rising, you are led to a different conclusion." He, therefore, suggests to the Scotch sheep-farmers that instead of the slow-maturing breeds they must select breeds of medium size that will come *early to maturity*.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, -- Saturday, October 4, 1884

Dates Claimed.

Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

Barefooted and Tip-Shod Horses.

As will he remeinhered hy those who read the controversy between this paper and the *Turf, Field and Farm* on the tip question, we were taken to task for driving Antevolo barefooted and the claim entered that "tips were a failure" on that account. It was manifestly a wrong charge as tips are much nearer a natural standard than full shoes, and so every one acknowledged who was not hopelessly prejudiced. In our experience with Antevolo, and other colts, we are thoroughly satisfied that there are cases when benefits will follow the ahrogation of metal, and that even so slight an incumbrance as a tip is injurious—at times. In order to show that as clearly as we can, the history of Antevolo will be giveu from the date of foaling to the close of the year, and the results which followed chauges in work and treatment of his feet portrayed. As a daily record has heen kept there is no danger of mis-statements, or a dependence upon unaided memory to supply information.

Practices which have resulted in a great degree of success can be given faithfully, and though there may be differences of opinion regarding deductions, when theory is sustained hy actual trials there is a good basis to huild upon. Thus when a colt that was pronounced hopelessly crippled is enahled to show 3:01 as a yearling, 2:41 as a two-year-old and 2:29¾ when three years old, in actual races, it is not an unfair inference that gives a part of the credit to the system of training and general treatment pursued.

Hundreds of questions have beeu asked in relation to Antevolo, and in order to answer them as fully as possihle his whole history will he puhlished. It may appear egotistical to write of our own horses, aud expatiate on systems, so widely at variance with the opinions of others. which we have followed and, in a measnre, introduced. The importance of the matter, however, justifies giving it prominence, irrespective of personal feelings, and heing restricted to horses which we have hred in trying experiments, we are forced to give these or none. Incidentally we learn of others who have tried tips and who have become convinced that the suhstitution of them for shoes has resulted favorahly in many cases. But in every instance there has heen a lack of exactness, a want of definite information that can only be supplied by pursuing the course we have followed. There is scarcely an omission where the work given was faster than a jog, and though "trials" were infrequent whenever a watch was held the time was entered in the journal. When tips were put on or resct, the weight was noted to a fraction of an ounce, and when barefooted there is a complete record of what he did.

In "tips and toe-weights" the history of Anteco and Antevolo was carried to January, 1883. Since that date a few articles have been published, mainly in relation to the wonderful improvement of Anteco in November and December of last year, and which induced his present owners to pay $10,000 for him. His failure to keep up the promise is, to say the least, partially due to a change of treatment, so radically different that it will afford a good opportunity for comparison. His recent victory at San Jose shows that he is "rouudiug to" aud we hope to chronicle a resumption of his form before the season closes.

The articles will appear first in the columns of this paper, and when completed will he aunexed to the volume already puhlished. In this connection it may he as well to state that we will he much pleased to hear what others have learned from their use of tips. Adverse opinions will be puhlished as cheerfully as those which favor the system, though the ohligation will he increased by giving as full account as possihle, so that in cases of failure we may be ahle to show the causes which led to a want of success.

In-Breeding.

When diligent search is made, Stud Books and Racing Calendars thoroughly examined, many notahle instances of the value of proper in-hreeding will he discovered. Even though consanguinity be so near as to he doubly incestuous according to human ideas the result has been different from what is so confidently predicted, and, taking the numhers hred in this way as data to form an estimate upon, the result is astonishing. From the almost universal prejudice existing against coupling those of near kin, few have heen hred in comparison with the "outcrossed," and thus there has been the drawhack of a restricted choice.

Sir Archy was so popular that in two instances, at least, he was hred to his daughters. The produce in one case was Janet, afterwards called Virginia Lafayette, a great race mare, having defeated Henry, Flirtilla, Arah, Marion, and other celebrities of her day. Her dam was Coquette, and she was hy odds the best of the produce although her dam had ten foals. Flirtilla, Jr., by Sir Archy from Flirtilla, hy Sir Archy, was a fiue race mare and superior to her mother as a broodmare, her daughter Cassandra being considered the equal in speed of any horse of her day up to two miles, and was so fast as to be termed the "flying filly." She was hy imported Priam, and her hest colt, in a progeny of six, was Prophet, by Monarch, a son of Priam. The dam of Fashion was a "douhle Archy," and so was George Martin who ran four miles in 7:33, when that was only half a second behind the "hest on record."

The Kentucky Sunday School scholar's definition of well-bred to be two crosses of Lexington must have been grounded on a proper appreciation of the value of in-breeding to that great horse, and as the crack Santa Anita filly, Fallen Leaf, has the douhle infusion, and if the dam of Alta is hy Monday, which is the general opinion, there is another illustration. Nearly all of the Santa Anita hroodmares have Lexington hlood, and as the best snc cess has been with Grinstead the two crosses have shown heir potency.

Priority of Claim.

The paragraph copied is from the *Turf, Field and Farm*, of Sept. 25th, and in one respect it is correct. That proper "registration" can only be depended upon when the hirths, sex and marks of foals are sent directly to the compiler of the American stud-hook is beyond dispute; hut that "priority of names" compels "claiming" through the same channel is not in accordance with present usages. Were it emhodied in racing rules that names should be given at hirth and then forwarded to the compiler of the stud-book, the trouhle arising from duplication would he avoided, but as many hreeders are adverse to compulsory christening it is out of the question at present. There are so many advantages, however, which would follow a rule of this kind that the objections of a few should not he allowed to stand in the way. We would like to see a still more radical change, viz: that no animal should rank as thoroughhred which was not registered in the S. B., provided that it was foaled at a period hefore the puhlication of last volume, which would give sufficient time for registration. Such a rule would lighten the labors of the compiler and be an advantage in the long run to hreeders of thoroughhreds:

"It has been repeatedly announced in these colnmns that all stud newe and nomenclature of thoronghhreds in order to secur correct registration and priority of names must he sent to the author of the Amerien Stnd Book. The moment a foal is dropped, the color, sex and marks, with day of the month it was foaled, shonld he at once reported to S. D. Bruce, at this office. This course will prevent confusion and errors. The information thus furnished is at once puolished, eo that if there is any mistake it can he corrected. We recognize no priority of names unless claimed through the author of the Stud Book. The hook is issued every four years and the manuscript copy of the fifth volume is now in shape to register the foals and names as reported and claimed. It is absolutely necessary that some definite rule he adopted to prevent fraud and confnsion and this is the only plan which can he carried out hy us. The fact that these reports are published in the columns of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, and theu filed carefully away, must commend itself to all hreeders. If a question arises as to the identification of an animal, the knowledge that the color, sez, marke and age are on file with the author of the Stud-Book will enable those interested to speedily settle the same. Those owning and hreeding thoronghhreds will recognize the correctness of onr position. Second-hand news, as a rule, is full of errors."

PROGRAMME
Pacific Blood Horse Association.
Fall Meeting, 1884.

First Day, Saturday, Nov. 15th.

No. 1. LADIES' STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; three-qnarters of a mlls; second to save entrance. Nominations for 1884:
1. Theo. Winters' cb f, by Hooker—Puss.
2. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
3. Theo. Winters' h f, by Hooker—Coantess Zeika.
4. Theo. Winters' h f, by Hooker—Illusion.
5. Theo. Winters' h f, by Hooker—Kitten.
6. G. Pacheco's cb f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
7. James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Peass.
8. James Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
9. E. J. Baldwin's hr f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
10. E. J. Baldwin's h f, by Rutherfurd—Glenita.
11. Palo Alto's b f, by Shannou—Lizzie Whips.
12. Palo Alto's h f, by Monday—Plaything.
13. Palo Alto's b f, by Shannon—Katharion.

No. 2. Sweepstakes of $50 each: $25 forfeit; $250 added; for two-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile; Alta and Estill to carry rule weights; one hundred pounds on all others, with tbres ponnda allowance to fillies and geldings. Second to save stake.

No. 3. SAME DAY—THE VESTAL STAKE; for three-year-old fillies; one and a quarter miles; $25 p p; $300 added: second to receive $100; third to save stake. Closed with the following nominations for 1884.
1. J. K. Gries' h f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Butherfurd, dam Glenita.
3. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
5. E. J. Baldwin's hr f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
6. Theo. Winters' cb f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
7. P. J. Shafter's b f Bonita, by Shannon, dam Napa Qneen.
8. Palo Alto's hr f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
9. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
10. Palo Alto's blk f, by Wildidle, dam Frolic.
11. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
12. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Fron Fron.
3. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar, dam Tibbie Dnnbar.
14. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster, or Bazaar, dam Minerva.
15. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster, dam Flush.

No. 4. Selling race; one and one-eighth miles; purse, $250; free entrance; second to receive $75; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry regular weight, with two pounds deducted for each $100 below $1,000, and three ponnds added for each $100 above.

No. 5. Purse——; amonnt and distance to be annonnced Thursday, Nov. 13th; and entries made at Secretary's office at or before 4 P. M., Friday.

Second Day, Tuesday, Nov. 18th.

No. 6. Purse, $300; $75 to second; beats of three-quarters of a mile: for all ages.

No. 7. Sweepstakes of $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one and one-eighth miles; for three-year-olds; second to save stake.

No. 8. Sweepstakes of $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one mile; same conditions as to weights as No. 2; winner of No. 2 to carry seven ponnds extra and second four ponnds extra.

No. 9. Purse.——; amonnt and distance to be annonnced on opening day; entries to close at Secretary's office, Monday, Nov. 17th, at 4 P. M.

No. 10. Purse,——; same as No. 9.

Extra Day, Thursday, Nov. 20th.

No. 11. Sweepstakes; for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one and one-half miles; second to save stake; winner of No. 7 to carry five pounds extra.

No. 12. Purse, $400; hests of a mile; for all ages; second to receive $100; ten pounds deducted from regular weights.

No. 13. Purse,——; amonnt and distance to be annonnced on second day of meeting; entries to close at Secretary's office, Wednesday, Nov. 19th, at 4 P. M.

No. 14. Purse,——; same as No. 13.

Third Day, Saturday, Nov. 22d.

No. 15. THE FINIGAN STAKE; for two-year-olds; dasb of a mile; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. Nominations for 1884;
1. Theo. Winters' cb c, by Norfolk—Lady Jans.
2. Theo. Winter's h c, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
3. Theo. Winters' cb f, by Hooker—Puss.
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika.
6. Theo. Winters' h f, by Hooker—Illusion.
7. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.
8. J. B. Chase's blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.
9. G. Pacheco's cf f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
10. J. W. Adams' hr c Common Sense, by Hardwood—Cousin Peggy.
11. James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
12. James Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
13. E. J. Baldwin's cb g, by Grinstead—Jennie.
14. E. J. Baldwin's br c, by Lexington—Mollie McCarthy.
15. E. J. Baldwin's h f, by Rutherfnrd—Glenita.
16. E. J. Baldwin's hr f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
17. Palo Alto's h c, by Shannon—Robin Girl.
18. Palo Alto's h c, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
19. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.
20. Palo Alto's s c, by Flood—Planetia.
21. Palo Alto's s c, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.
22. Palo Alto's br c, by Shannon—Riglin.
23. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday—Plaything.
24. Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hockbockling—Maid of the Mist.

No. 16. SAME DAY.—FAME STAKE.—For three-year-olds; dasb of two miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Closed with tbe following nominations for 1884:
1. J. K. Gries' br f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's h c, by Rutherfnrd, dam Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd, dam Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's cb f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
9. Jos. Cairn Simpson's h c Sir Thad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens, dam Lady Amanda.
10. P. J. Shafer's b f Bonita, by Shannon, dam Napa Qneen.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Boydana.
12. Palo Alto's h c, by Norfolk, dam Nova Zembla.
13. Palo Alto's b c, by Shanuon, dam Demirep.
14. Palo Alto's hr f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
15. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
16. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wild idle, dam Froli.
17. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
18. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Fron Frou.
19. George Howson, Sacramento, br f, Augusta E., by Monday, dam by Norfolk.
20. W. L. Pritchard's ch c, by Bazaar, dam Avail.
21. W. L. Pritchard's ch c, by Bazaar, dam Minerva.
22. W. L. Pritchard's cb c, by Leinster, dam Lottie Lee.
23. W. L. Pritchard's ch c Ed Smith, by Leinster, dam Tibbie Dunbar.
24. J. B. Haggin's cb f Young Flush, by Leinster, dam Flush.
25. J. B. Haggin's br f Nubia, by Leinster, dam Addie A.
26. John A. Cardinell's bl c John A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare.

No. 17. BALDWIN STAKE; a post stake for all ages; $250 each, p. p., $1,000 added; second to receive $400, third to save stake; dash of four miles. Subscribers:
J. D. Christie, St. Louis, Mo.
M. M. Allen, Sacramento, Cal.
A. J. Stemler, Sacramento, Cal.

No. 18. HANDICAP; 1¼ miles; stake $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration. Weights announced second day of meeting at 1 P.M. from judges stand. Declaration following day at secretary's office at 1 P.M. Second $75, third to save stake.

No. 19. CONSOLATION PURSE; $200; $50 to second; one mile, for non-winners at this meeting. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice, 10 lbs., three times, 20 lbs.; entries to close five minutes after the finish of last race.

Nominations to stakes and entries to purses to close with Secretary, Saturday, November 1, 1884.

The above is the programme fixed upon by the committee having the business in charge, and so far as we can judge it will prove satisfactory to owners and trainers

There is a feature somewhat different from what has been tried heretofore in this country, though the practice has prevailed in the East, and years ago was nearly universal when purses were given. That is to await the arrival of horses before specifying what several of the purses will be, distance and other conditions being held in abeyance until a better estimate can be formed of what will participate. When the animals are on the ground it will be easier to "bring them together," and in place of small fields of contestants there will be numerous starters. Apart from the "fixed events" the stakes and purses offered are such as to indnce a hearty response.

The stake for two-year-olds is wisely framed as without a concession by Alta and Estill there will be a certain lack of snbscribers. That the two crack two-year-olds can give ten pounds to all others which have run here this season is beyond qnestion, and there is no expectation that there are any dark ones which will upset the calculation. There will he a lively interest taken in the race, as many are of the opinion that the five pounds which Estill gave his competitors was the cause of his defeat. It is manifestly premature to enter into a discussion of their respective powers at present, and,in fact, we have no desire to anticipate the verdict. That the coming meeting will be a very good one we prophesy without fear, and have little hesitation in predicting one of the best ever held in the State. The date fixed upon will give the horses plenty of time to recover from the racing at the fairs, and the extention of time from that originally fixed will he beneficial to the horses, and ensure a better attendance hy getting further away from the turmoil of election. By the 15th of Novemher the winner of the great race for the Presidency will be known, and the excitement and fatigues of the campaign overcome.

Washington Park Club.—Closing of Stakes.

To call attention in a few words to the advertisement of the Washington Park Cluh, Chicago, wonld appear sufficient to ensure a liberal nnmher of nominations from this side of the continent. But there are a few who argue that California-bred colts should be kept at home, in order to increase the racing attractions of the Autumnal fairs, though we are satisfied this view is incorrect, and when placed on a broader hasis, in place of aiding is detrimental to the turf interests of the State. That these advantages in this climate for breeding and rearing racehorses above almost any section of the country is so generally conceded that it may he taken as already proved.

In order to make the most of the eqnahle climate and generous soil it is necessary that hreeding he carried to a greater extent than if confined to animals for home use. Even at the present time there are a far greater numher of thoroughbreds hred in California that can profitably be run here, and without other markets the price would fall far short of adequate remunerative producers.

That nominations in stakes, especially the large stakes of the East, quadruples the value of well-hred colts is so palpable as not to require argument, and when present prestige is increased, as it surely will be, there will be plenty of purchasers for every California colt engaged.

Washington Park Cluh presents inducements which are not exceeded hy any cluh in the country. Tha amounts added are large and the risks small. Take the American Derhy as an illustration. The cluh adds $5,000, aud the amount required to he paid up to Fehruary 1st, $20; $30 to April, and $40 to May 1st. If we had been intrusted with the framing of conditions, and ordered to make them as favorable as possihle for California hred colts, this could not be improved. From the time the yearlings are hroken, there need not be a cessation of work until the last named time for declaring out. At this time enough has been shown to form a fair idea in regard to speed, hy the 1st of May next they can be tried so far as to give a knowledge of what it is reasonahle to expect in the future. Then there are two-year-old atakes, and others for three-year-olds in 1885, so that there are plenty of chances. The closing day is Tuesday, the 15 inst.

Great Sale at Bantas.

One of the largest horsebreeding establishments in the world was located at Bantas, the property of the late Charles McLanghlin. As will be seen hy an advertisement, the executrix of the estate has ordered a sale which is to come off the latter part of this month. The management of the sale has been awarded to S. C. Bowley, Fiddes & Co., a new firm, consisting of Henry Fromberg, George Fiddes, and S. C. Bowley, 33, 35, and 37 New Montgomery street. The catalogues will be puhlished soon, and which can be obtainad of the auctioneers or of the executrix, 16 Montgomery Ave., or Green Lamh, Bantaa.

Auction Sale of Fine Horses.

Two weeks from to-day, Saturday, October 18th, H. W. Seale, of Mayfield, will offer at auction thirty-eight horses and colts. Taken together they are as fine a lot as can be found in any country, and with individual claims that enhance the value. Our opinion of Elmo is well known, and that is that he is one of the most desirable animals to hreed from in the country. His blood is peculiarly well adapted to combine with that of Hamhletonian, or Mambrino Chief, and Overman has shown that the commingling with that of Vermont Black Hawk has been an exceedingly "happy nick." We are well satisfied that if the get of Elmo had been trained, he would rank very high in the trotting calendar, and from what we have seen of his progeny feel confident that with proper handling there would have been many as good as Overman. In fact, so far as our personal knowledge goes, Overman is the only one that can be said to have received a trotting education, though in our visits to Rancho del San Francisquita, we have seen youngsters exhihit natural trotting action that could not be sur passed.

Beside Elmo and his get there are a nnmber of very valna'ole animals in the Sale Catalogue, and of such a variety of hlood that purchasers can have an opportunity for choice. The sale will be held at the railway station in Mayfield, commencing after arrival of 10:40 A. M. train from San Francisco. Eastou & Eldridge, 22 Montgomery street, are the anctioneers, and of whom catalogues can be ohtained.

The Fairs.

We have oftentimes extolled the California fairs. Every succeeding year proves that still more florid praises are justified than has yet been given, aud no matter how fervid the encomiums they are well deserved. There is not a State in the Union that offers grounds for comparison. Take all of the State exhihitions together and then ours will outshine them all. There is not a district fair which we have attended that is not worthy of a high place in the ealendar of modern expositions; and Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Golden Gate, Sacramento and Stockton have reasons to he gratified with the showing made, and the San Jose, which is in progress as we write, is fully up to the exhihitions of former years. In the hurry incidental to returning home, after an absence of several weeks, there is not time to even write an opening chapter, but fortunately the "matter will keep," and during the comparatively leisure season of Winter there will be a better opportunity to treat the subject properly.

Correction.

We are indehted to the Captain of the California team, A. F. Klose, for the correct acore of the late Inter-State match. The scorea which appear in our colnmns this week are from telegraphic accounts and are not wholly correct. The score of Little, of the Nevada team, should be 43 and 40 and Mangels' 42 and 45. Perkins scored 40 and 43 and Cummings 43 and 35.

A Great Stallion.

From the following telegram it will he learned that there bas heen another dethronement, and the "king of etallions," Phallas, has beea forced to resign in favor of the son of Happy Medinm. Tbere has heen a good deal of sparring in the New York papers in relation to a match hetween Maxey Cobb and Phallas, and now that the former wears the crown there will be an increased desire to see them come together.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 30th—The Octoher meeting of the Narragansett Driving Park Association opened to-day. The attendance was small bat the aport was good. The favorites won in both classes. The most interesting event of tba day was the breaking of tha stallion record of 2:13¾ made by Phallas last Snmmer. Maxey Cohb was hronght ont, John Murphy driving, and after a coapla of warming ap heats was sent for a fast mile. The weather was raw aad nnfavorable hnt the track was in excellent shape. The etallion made the mile witbont a skip in the following time: Quarter 33 seconde, half 1:04½, three-qnarters 1:38, mile 2:13¼, lowering the record half a second.

Challenge from Jim Mulvenna.

Our especial at San Joee aends the following chnllenge:

Since the foar-year-old race at Stockton won by Ha Ha thera has been some talk abont tha relative merits of the winner, and the Nntwood stallion Jim Malvenna, one of tbe beaten ones in tbat race. The owners of Mnlvenna request ae in tbeir behalf to maka Ha Ha and his friends this proposition: They will match Mnlvenna against Ha Ha for a tbree in five race for $5,000 a sida, the race to be trotted over either the Bay District or Oakland Park tracks not more than thirty days after this challenge is accepted, and the money put np. An acceptanca addressed to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office will receive prompt atteation from the parties interested. The track and date will then he mntnally agreed on and tbe articles aigned.

San Jose.

The following notes are from onr "special" wbo is attending tbe San Jose Fair, and so form a welcome addition to the regular reports. That Beaconsfield is a rattling good colt was fally exemplified by his races "ap country," aud his defeats can he fairly attributed to the caaees given. In the "novelty race" at Stockton tbe first half mile was rnn in 57½ aeconda, and elaggish as Beaconsfield is it was necessary to "saw" him all aboat to reconcile him to tbe slow pace. A change of tactics at San Jose resulted in a win and that some six seconds faster. When beaten by Jon Joa at Sacramento, the mile aud a qaarter was rnn in 2:09¼, a good race.

Up to tbe time of writing, Wednesday night, the carrent of events has been quiet, the sensations few and of a minor order.

On Monday in tbe first race of the meeting, a dash of three-qaarters of a mile, Forest King sold in the field, the report heing current that his feet were so tender that he could not keep in the company. His thin soles seemed to improve saddenly after the money was got on for he run the race in a gallop in 1:15, too fast to be consistent with the atory of his ill condition.

Tbe same day Garfield beat Bachelor a good race of two miles in 3:37. He was favored by the handicap carrying 110 pounds againgt 105 on his three-year-old competitor. Howson's riding on the winner was a great deal criticised by the Garfield party, who accused him of riding all over the track and managiug the horse as if he wanted to lose with bim. The fact was that botb jockeys went away with orders to make the running. They botb began riding from tbe fall of the flag and it was a desperate struggle for a mile and three-qnartera. At the finish Bachelor surrendered bat Garfield was so groggy from exhaustion tbat he could not be kept straight and staggered to the post.

In connection with this race a qaestion of law came np. It was a stake with added money and one of the conditions was, "third borse to save his stake." No third horse started and Mr. Pacheco contended that he was entitled to all the money except that apportioned to the second horse. The association ruled differently and retnrned one stake to the treasury. As no third horse had paid any stake it had to be taken from the added money. The races are run under the State Agricaltnral Society rules and Mr. Pacheco proposes to take an appeal to the State Board.

On Wednesday Dottie Dimple won a race of half-mile heats, contrary to the expectations of the talent. She was kept favorite in the pools and Qaebec waited in the first heat to give Annt Betsy a chance to lay out the favorite if she conld, bat the black mare beat her by a neck. After the heat Annt Betsy and Quebec were sold together as the field and the money went in pretty lively. Dottie started as first choice, bnt the fielders were so anxioaa that their stock rose steadily, and at the close the field sold for 2 to 1 over the whilom favorite. Bnt if the hlack filly had no pedigree aba had some raciag qualities. The cbestnnt selling plater conld not get near her, and Aant Betsey conld do no hetter than finish half a length behind. Tbe two heats were run in the same notch, 49½.

The second event on Wednesday's card was a run of a mile and a half, with Billy the Kid, Joa Joa, and Beaconsfield angaged. Tbe anccess of the son of Hock-Hocking was a sarprise to many, a pleasnrable experience to some particnlar individnals. Captain Hutchiuson has always regarded Beacouafield as a good one, and when he sold bim to Goldsmith & Garland he gave the colt a good character. The first thiug that happened after the sale was a mile and a half ran at Stockton, in which Beaconsfield was beaten hy Philip S. in slow time. Both sellers and buyers were badly cat np by the catastropha and wera mnlcted for a considerable snm of money pnt on the race. Captain Hatchinsou contended that the horse was badly ridden, inasmnch as ha did not have the qnarter horse qaality of spurting, bat needed to be rated aloug at a steady pace. On Wednesday Appleby was secured for the monnt and the Captain's idea laid hefore him. It was thoaght that Billy the Kid, woald be a hard ona to beat in the race, bat the Captain was so confident that his colt was better than Jon Jou, that a $500 bet was made between tbeaa two. Beacousfield started as the short end, his per cent. of a $100 pool heing ahont $25. The race demonstrated both the correctness of tbe Captain's theory, and tba ability of Applaby as a rater. Beaconsfield mada the pace from tbe start, ruaning tbe first half in 51, the second in 53 and the third in 53½. The mile in 1:44 foand Billy the Kid, tbrea lengthe behind, and be never got nearer, Jou Jou further off. The party won back aome of their lost mouey, aad had coafidence in their horse restored.

Among the trotteers thera bas heen no startliag happeaings. Manon, as expected, won her race easily, skimmiag along like a bird. She is now owned by Mr. Goldsmitb aad R. B. Milroy, and the present plan is to campaign her in the East next year along with Director, Sister, and possibly Guy Wilkea.

Tba chauge in Anteeo since Goldsmith took him in charga is very great. He won the 2:30 race in time that was no guage of his speed. Mr. Goldsmith says that he foaud the horae aore and feverish wben he took him in charge and he has improvrd nnder treatment considerably already.

Jackson'e Ed choked down and fell in tbe finish of the special trot, Wednesday, but did not, as is tbe rule in snch cases, giva np the ghost. The judges took Jackson out and pat ap Jas. Rogers to drive, bnt Ed wonld not trot. He lunged up on tbe bit nntil he choked, but Rogers let him go in time to save bim. He bled a little at the nose bnt did not seem to be much the worse for the tumble. Jackson thinks he is entitled to some kind of recoap on tbe Association bat cannot arrive at what it ehonld be.

The stock parade on Wednesday was fine and delighted all admirers of choice animals. The park, extensive as it is and embowered in trees, is the finest in the State, and as all the exhibits, pavilion included, are within the one enclosure, visitors are enabled to spead tbe day in the grounds pleasantly visiting the pavilion and inspecting the stock ia the morning aad accing tbe races in tbe afternoon. Despite the general complaint of dull trade and low prices for grain, the attendance is good and the fair shows a conaiderable advance over former years.

Bonanza.

This son of Joe Hooker and Mattie Glen has already gained distinction in the East, having beaten the Kentucky crack two-year-old Favor. Dwyer Brothers offered $10,000 for Favor, which was declined. J. D. Christy, of St. Louis, purchased Bonanza, at Mr. Winter's sale, last July, paying $1,850 for him.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Clays and Pilots.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In your issue of September 6th last, on page 146, is an extract from one of your exchanges entitled, "Cleys and Pilots." The article first appeared in the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle*, during the Grand Central Trotting Circuit Meeting here. My attention was called to it, when I detected serious errors, but as the piece was evidently written with kindly feeling towards myself and horses, I refrained from criticism. Since that time (August last), I have seen the same article in several papers, with every time the same mistakes; but believing some informed journalistic horseman would yet correct the errors, I kept still, until I now feel it my duty to point them (the errors) out, before they become fastened as truth through repeated publications. It is not possible so astute and able a horseman journalist as Mr. J. Cairn Simpson noticed them in the exchange from which his journal copied. It is through such recorded errors many foolish bets are made to be decided through the queries and answers' columns of future sporting papers, by future generations of men. Permit me then, my dear sir, to quote the errors as they stand in print, then to correct them as they should go upon record. I quote:

"Mr. Huntington also showed upon the track his two prominent sires, Clay Pilot, by Neave's Clay, and Spiuk *and* Andy Johuson, by Henry Clay.

(One too many ands is sometimes like a flea in a man's panteloons). The above should read thus:

Mr. Huntington showed upon the track his two prominent sires, Clay Pilot, by Neave's Clay, by Cassins M. Clay, by Henry Clay, and Spink, by Andy Johnson, by Henry Clay.

There is a double reason for correction in the matter of Spink, which I will explain. Mr. Silas W. Spink, of Yatee county, N. Y., bred a Tormentor mare to Henry Clay in 1852, and got a dark chestnut colt, which was kept as a stallion by him for many years, and was known as the Spink Horse, by Henry Clay. After he had sold him, his name was changed to Andy Johneou but up to the day of his death, the majority of men knew him as the Spink Horse, by Henry Clay. One of his youngest entire sons was called Johnny W., or Little Johnny, and under that name got colts. His first race was when he was four years old, and Mr. Spink, who was present, suggested changing his name, which was done as he came up for the word go. The colt won the race as Silas W. Spink, which was shortened in time to Spink, and now that old Andy is dead, this son of his is more frequently called the Spink Horse, than plain Spink, and that is the way I presume the error got into the paper, Spink, by Henry Clay, Spink is by Andy Johnson, by Henry Cley. Both sire and son were dark chestnut; both trotted and both got and get trotters, but as they had different dams, the distinction is important.

Again, the paper reads: "Sayers or Cummings *Henry* Clay as the sire of the dams of St. Julian, Electioneer, Elane." It should read: Sayers, or *Corning's Harry* Clay, the sire of the dams of St. Juliau, Electioneer, Elane, etc.; and this Harry Clay should never be confounded with the young horse so called in Ohio and Kentucky, which I notice is common with lads and young men. Corning's Harry Clay *is the* Harry that aired the dams of so many prominently fest horses, and a double duty is due in this matter: First, to the Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, N. Y., who bought Harry Clay nearly twenty years ego, when the prejudice William M. Rysdyk had excited against the horse in Orange county, N. Y., run him out of that county. Mr. Corning purchased him, silently fighting prejudice for years; but with care, preserving the life of the stallion, firm in his belief that it was only a question of time before the breeders of the entire country would recognize to appreciation his great stud value; and that day came, when Orange county was anxious to buy him back. Mr. Corning believed that the prominence of Wm. M. Rydysk's Abdallah horse, Hambletonian, was due to the blood of Harry Clay and his grandsire, Henry Clay, without which Rysdyk's horse would never have reached the degree of prominence which he did. But as I have said, Orange county was glad to buy "old Harry" back at a good price in his old age, in hopes the fast-fading light of Hambletonian might receive fresh oil, or new leaven. But for Mr. Corning, Harry Clay would have been killed *in fact* many years ago, as he was all his life in the stud, by prejudice through Mr. Rysdsk's influence, and the want of information on the part of the people (farming community). To the Hon. Mr. Corning, then, is due public recognition by the breeding journals of the country, for the preservation of the life of Harry Clay during all the years of mad prejudice against the horse. It should also be borne in mind that after the sale of Harry Clay, Mr. Corning promptly filled his place upon his stock farm at Albany, by the purchase of Harry Clay's best young stallion son Shawmut, out of Lady Patriot, the dam of Goldsmith's Volunteer.

Having intruded upon your columns with these corrections, it may be proper to give my reasons for making a small exhibit of some of my horses during the event of our Grand Central Trotting Meeting here. My nature is against parade of anything I may myself have and think well of. My years of experience and observation at agricultural fairs is that they are purely in the interest of the lords of creation, who are the farming community in any land. As such, they are devoted to agricultural productions, agricultural implements, and to fat hogs, cattle, sheep, and heavy grades of draught horses; while the finer types of horses, intended for the road, the saddle, or city coaches, are hardly appreciated; hence, as a rule, the awards are not satisfactory. I have myself received first premiums upon the poorest animals I had entered, and have repeatedly seen awards so made to others. An educated, refined, expert man to act in such places as a judge, is too sensitive to fill the position at any agricultural fair; and yet there are plenty of men to be had who can pass judgment upon fat steers, or horse beef in the hide, in a most masterly off-hand manner, agreeable to the farmers and satisfactorily to the institutions.

When judgment and awards upon fine bred horses shall be based upon blood and breeding as the standard, high-toned, educated gentlemen can be found who will conscientiously act to a degree of satisfaction at present unknown. But that day cannot come until *horse fairs* are made a *speciality* with *blood and breeding the standard*.

Such being my feelings and opinions, I have declined to make entries of my horses at any agricultural fairs, and although it is well known I am a strong advocate of these great yearly agricultural events, Madam Gossip had noised it about that "Huntington would not show his horses."

Our annual trotting circuit brings together the most intelligent, critical class of horsemen in the land, with from one hundred to one hundred and fifty of the best bred, best groomed and best conditioned animals to be found for money, selected from Maine to California. To make an exhibit at such a gathering I felt would be crucial for horses not at the edge through weeks of preparation, with the fining results of weekly engagements; but my faith in blood and breeding is that it will always show, hence I am willing at any time to compete with the best the land can propuce, and the more critical the inspectors, the better am I pleaseed; hence I preferred this critical exposition before practicel men capable of an opinion, even at considerable trouble and expense to myself, rather than the agricultural parade with an assured large stock in premium awards, where competition must be with grade mongrels, called "standard bred."

With the wealth, cultured taste and refinement of our American people, the present fickleness of public opinion will wear away for the more solid characteristics of the English nation, or character; and as the different civilized nations of the earth can be somewhat rated by the standard of their horses, so we shall be, and the special *horse fairs* I have repeatedly suggested will become a fixed yearly event. Our great grass lands invite such an institution entirely separate from the all important agricultural associations, when that time comes, which it is certain to do, the present proper and mechanical constructed, standard bred nuisance, will have given place to the more intelligent one of *blood and breeding;* and I trust I shall live to see the day when every illiterate horse jockey or innocent country boy will not be shoving under your nose a dirty paper pedigree, saying his bull beef colt is "standard bred," or the gagged up, hooted up, old broken down mare is "standard bred, and ef you don't believe it just read that ere pedigree; she's a Hambletonian, standard bred," this for the jockey, while the poor country boy, with his great, fat, lazy, bull-beef colt, is unable to see why his colt, having been awarded a premium as standard bred, is not worth a house and lot without a word.

But to revert to my exhibit. I made it, as I have said and you have published, nor was I ashamed, impromptu as it was. I showed Clay inbred, the produce of a son of Henry Clay, from a daughter of Henry Clay; also the removes from Henry Clay in Spink and Clay Pilot, together with my young Clay-Arabian bred stallions.

To me it was a success, for the expert horsemen were well pleased. Mr. Gordon and President Edwards of Cleveland, Mr. W. C. France, Mr. Hickok and Mr. Turner, with many expert judges I cannot call to mind, made careful and capable inspection. Mr. France was one of the two men who had placed three young horses in the free-for-all class, which means to-day, able to go anywhere from 2:17 down to 2:08. In Mr. France's case it was a singular feature that all his horses went down below 2:20 quickly, and each one had the Clay leaven, the fastest, Hattie Woodward, being out of a daughter of old Henry Clay. The next one, Harry Wilkes, showing up old Henry Clay in his sire's dam, and the everlasting Kentuck pacing blood in his own dam, while Alexander, still further removed from Henry Cley, made the gamest race of seven heats that has ever been trotted in any country. Of course Mr. France believes in Clay, for he never comes through without a winner, and that winner proves to be Clay, close as he can get it. Mr. Turner remarked that it was worth one hundred dollars to see the sire of Captain Lewis, and pronounced Little Spink a good one. As Mr. Hickok looked down at Clay Pilot's knees, he fairly groaned, thinking of the weary hours he worked over Pilot's front legs twenty years ago; when as a three-year-old, Colonel Morgan used to drive him upon the principle that there would be more horses after he (Morgan) was dead; and as for the colt, "he was only a Clay." Mr. Hickok remarked that no gamer or faster colt lived twenty years ago, than this same Cley Pilot, and but for him there would have been no Beautiful Bells and Hindo Rose, no Eva and Sweetheart, no Ruby and Aloise, no Sultan and Del Sur, with a lot more rapid inbred Clays on the way. The western drivers, too, were glad to see old Clay Pilot; and when strangers would notice the sprung knees, the old horse seemed almost to understend it and beg with eyes, (as large as tea saucers), to step into Mr. Hickok's stable and look at the splendid and fast young mares Eva, Ruby and Aloise, his grand and great grand daughters. I gave the opportunity for every horseman who may have condemned me for my strong defense of Clay blood, to find fault if they could. Every day each horse was shown at work upon the track, and twice was one Arab called for the second time that they might see him move again; and while Captain Lewis was trying in the field to make people believe his game leg was better, his sire Spink stood in his stall ready at a moment's notice to beat the ten mile record should opportunity present between the races; but heats were broken so badly each day as to preclude the possibility of the opportunity. Gossip can no longer say I will not show any of my horses. Early in the Spring of 1884 the papers called me a "Clay miser" because my stallions were reserved. I promptly offered them all for public service.

Now with regard to my defense of old Henry Clay blood, I have been greatly misunderstood, because men did not know what I did, consequently could not look through my glasses.

For forty years the public have been deceived in the matter of blood and breeding of old Henry Clay. It has been admitted through my defense, that Clay trots; but adds prejudice, "Clay is soft," implying cold breeding. Why! old Henry Clay was one of the finest and hottest bred horses ever foaled in America. This false prejudice began when John Weaver presumed to send Andrew Jackson on to the stud grounds of Abdallah, at Long Island. Andrew Jackson was the brickmaker's colt, hence a plebian, Abdallah belonged to the Treadwell's, of L. I., and was an aristocrat. I will give a fact or two upon the blood and breeding of Henry Clay, also speak of his dam, facts never before in print, and are unknown to the young of to-day. Allow me to prefix my statements with comparative analogy. If you had a mare of known or unknown mongrel breeding, but as a horse had excellent, valuable qualities, so great indeed as to induce you to breed a colt from her, but knew nothing about the stallion to be sought, and should ask some friend, who was a great fancier of the thoroughbred racehorse, he would enthusiastically urge you to breed her to a thoroughbred racehorse stallion as the sure way to ensure a valuable colt. Very well, this was just the case with Jacob S. Platt and Lady Surry. Platt had considerable wealth made from real estate, inherited. *Platt street*, in New York City, cut through from John to Beekman, (an old stamping ground of mine forty years ago), was cut through by him, and named after him. Lady Surry had for several years been a famous road mare, in New York City, one of the game, everlasting roaders. She came into Platt's hands when the two horses Henry and Eclipse were world beaters as thoroughbred race or running horses. Platt was induced to think it would be a great thing to breed a foal from Lady Surry, by the great Henry, and as he never did things by halves, he bought two more French Canadian mares, called Bet and Rose. These three French Canadian mares he bred to Henry and Eclipse, getting a bay filly, by Henry, out of Surry, a chestnut sorrel colt, on of Bet, by Henry, and a bay brown filly, out of Rose, by Eclipse. When these three foals were three years old, they were broken, at Jamaca, L. I.; Van Cott broke Surry's colt, also the one by Eclipse, out of Rose; and two more worthless mares were never bred anywhere, except by the same process of mongrelization. Bet's colt was still worse, because as a horse colt, he made more trouble. He was sold to go to N. J., and as he was by the great Henry, did quite a business in the stud under the name of May Day. Platt was sick and disgusted with horse raising. His ardent racehorse friends assured him *Lady Surry was a dunghill*, or she could never have thrown such a brute of a mare to the great Henry, but nothing was said about the mare, by Eclipse, out of Rose, still worse. Prejudice is cunning, and plays upon the equally ignorant. The colt by Henry, out of Bet, covered the best of Messenger mares in New Jersey and Philadelphia, getting now and then a good one to credit of May Day, a horse that could neither trot or run as May Day, because prominent through the mares he covered, and Lady Surry's mare colt, sunk out of sight a noted dunghill. Mr. Platt and all his friends decided Lady Surry was a dunghill, although she had been noted as the gamest mare on the road, in New York, which neither Bet or Rose were, although all three were some Kanuck blood. Here then we have in connection with the Treadwell influences, another cause for calling Henry Clay dunghill bred. Please put a mark here, and take up for the present another point.

The English thoroughbred racehorse is reputed to have been deduced from the thoroughbred Arabian; and the turf history of England reasons strongly that way; but having reached a certain stage of individuality after years of repeated infusions of Arabian blood, it became self-sustaining, when resolutions were passed by the English Jockey Club, demanding the English thoroughbred should be eight times consecutively inbred to itself, to be eligible to the Derby Event. Concluding that King Solomon's great stud of horses were pure Arabian, and that the English race horse was a legitimete descendant from King Solomon's horses, then England has a right to feel proud of the lineage of her thoroughbred running horses.

When Grand Bashaw was imported into Philadelphia in 1820, he was believed to be the highest bred Arab brought to America to that date. His height, color, and general characteristics supported the *imported* statement, how he covered Pearl by the thoroughbred race horse First Consul; the dam of Pearl being by imported Messenger, and grand dam by the imported thoroughbred race horse Rockingham. Messenger is conceded as the father of trot in America, and his dam was inbred to Godolphin Arabian. Here then, in Young Bashaw by the Arabian Grand Bashaw, we have the highest type of English thoroughbred race horse blood, also the still finer, purer form from the Arab which made the English horse, certainly Young Bashaw was bred to a Queen's taste, and he, covering a mare inbred to imported Messenger, gets Andrew Jackson, the only stallion that was never beaten a heat or a race at the trotting gait; and this Andrew Jackson gets Henry Clay from Lady Surry, which mare could produce only a worthless dunghill to the great race horse Henry. I am aware that prejudice is ignorance, but when supported by pride, envy, and malice, it can kill the best of men or horses; prejudice never tries to suppress men or animals of *low degree*, but jumps quickly to destroy any and all things that stand in its way. I have stood in its way and it has hurt me; but so long as it does not cut my tongue out, and my hands off, I shall speak and write the truth in the interest of blood and breedings as relates to the horse.

I have promised to publish my "Clay history," in which I can give facts and arguments there is not room for in papers. That there is cause for effect, we all know. Men are too apt to jump at conclusions without having thoroughly investigated cause. Clay blood and Pilot bloods are similar and easily assimilated. The English thoroughbred running horse will not assimilate with a blood of a different instinct. The thoroughbred running horse crossed upon a blood predisposed to trot, is like trying to mix oil and water. A constant trituration may suspend them and the influence a temporarily under one head, but they will not stay. Men interested in horse breeding are deceived by prejudice, also deceive themselves. It should not be so. Concentrated thought with close application is the only way to learn. Few men are inclined that way; they prefer to work easy in harmony with public opinion; but no man ever accomplished anything yet without work, and that against obstacles. If he wins, prejudice calls him a mean man, concocting all manner of false reports to his injury.

Intelligence comes of slow growth with experience. Cultured intelligence reasons, working out difficult problems; but prejudice is lazy, is ignorant, speaks lies, ruptures friendships, is the focus of gossip, has a horror of reason, and means death to all progress. Respectfully yours,

RANDOLPH HUNTINGTON.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., September 19, 1884.

Shetland Ponies.

"Magnus Flaws" in *Coleman's Rural World* corrects an error in regard to Shetland ponies which has been generally accepted. One of our clearest recollections is of droves of these diminutive equines, on their way to England, though at that period, fifty years ago, they were intended for riding ponies and not for use in mines. They were too sprightly to be as old as the *World's* correspondent represents, and our greatest ambition at that time would have been gratified by the possession of one of them. Being a favorite of our maternal grandfather he would have indulged the desire but mother placed an interdict on the purchase.

The first animal we ever owned was a donkey, a present from an invalid English lady, who rode it daily to the Spa and back, and was so docile that even a six-year-old boy could be trusted on its back.

Not contented with a whip, spurs were improvised by putting long tacks in the heels of our shoes, and the result was a scratched face and many black and blue spots. If so much danger in riding a donkey, a wild Sheltie was not to be thought of, notwithstanding the pleadings of both.

SHETLAND PONIES.—HOW REARED.

Editor Rural World: I noticed an article in your issue of September 4th, on the Shetland pony, in which it is stated that there was a certain pony imported to this country which had been reared so exclusively on fish that he only learned to graze by imitating its new companions. I was born in the Shetland Islands, and lived in them until I was fifteen years old, and I never heard of such a case, although they will walk into the kitchen and partake of whatever may happen to be on the

table, and will eet the sea-weed along tbe seashore in Wiuter time, but I have never saw one that would eat fish. Aud while we are at it a little sketch of how they are bred and raised in their native clime might not be ont of place.

In the first place, I am sorry to say tbat the real breed of "Shelties" are gradnally being obliterated by croesing them with larger horses, as the inhabitants want a horse that will do heavier work for tbem, such as plowing, which heretofore hae been done by the people with spades. The ponies are very strong for their size, and are admirably suited for the work they have to perform, which consists principally of carrying "peat" fuel in straw baskets placed on either side of their backs, and with these on they have to jump rocks and bogs, followed generally by their female driver; oats, msnure, and nearly everything olse are carried in the same style.

Tbey are very tame and docile, considering that they spend the first three years of their lives in the wild and rugged hills without being touched. They are broken at the age of three, but never do any herd work until they are four, uuless the femily are so poor that they are forced to use them, which too often ie the case. When they are fifteen years and over, tbey are as a rule bonght up by buyers for $5 to $20, and sent to English and Scotch coal mines, where they become totally blind, and die at the age of about from twenty to twenty-five; but some are so sttached to them that they turn them loose and let them roam at their plessnre (which very often means falling over the precipices into the eea) rather than have them end their existence in such a cruel style.

I think the fish story mnst be a mistake, somehow, as the Shetland Islee are not so bleak and storm-beaten bnt that they can snpport all the vegetable-eating animals on them.

Very respectfully yonrs, MAGNUS FLAWS.

Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia.

We are creditably informed tbat the above disease ie un known in this State, but even in that case it may be well to know something in relation to it, so that should it make its appearance prompt methods may be taken to extirpate before becoming eo widely spread as it is in the East. The following ie from the *Ohio Farmer*:

The outbreak of this disease in the West is a calsmity that hae long heen feared by thonghtful men, and efforts have been made yearly, to secnre national regnlations whereby its introduction aud spread could be in some measure controlled, along with other diseases of a contagious or infectious nature. Prof. Law, of Connell, N. Y., has given this malady much stndy, and has published a valuable report upon it. Tbe name—pleuro-pneumonia—he regards as unfortnnate. The malady is always the result of contagion or infection, and is never caused by exposure, inclement weather, changes of climate, etc. He has adopted the name of "contagious lnng plagne." His definition of the disease is this: "A specitic contagions disease peculiar to cattle, and manifested by a long period of incubation (ten days to three months), by a slow, insidious onset, by a low type of fever, and by the occnrrence of inflammation in the air passagee, lnnge, and their coverings, with an extensive exndation into the lnngs and plenræ."

One of the peculiarly dangerous features of the disease is its long period of incubation. It will sometimee exist in a latent or eemi-dormant state, for months, especially in the cooler seasons of the year, and the disease in this form is just ae contagious or infectious as in the violent or acute form. Thus a single animal may communicate the disease to a hnndred hefore tbe owner knows what is the matter. Prof. Law eays on this point: "A beast purchased in October passes a had Winter and dies in February, after having infected several others. She has had a long period of incubation, and when tbe disease supervenes actively, ehe has paseed through a chronic form of illness, so that when others eicken, people fail to connect the new cases with the infected purchaee. Then agaiu, in an ordinary herd of ten or twenty head, the deaths do not follow in rapid snccession, but at intervals of a fortnight, a mouth, or even more, and those unacquainted with the uatnre of the disease suppose that it cannot he infectious, or all would be prostrated at once."

In regard to the means of commnnicating the disease, Prof. Law eays, it may be by immediate contact, throngh the atmosphere for some considerable distance, by the inhalation of pulmonary exndation when placed in the nostrils, from impregnated clothing of attendants, tbrough infected buildings, infected manure, pastnres, fodder, etc. How long the germe of the contagion will retain vitality is a qnestion, but healthy cattle have takeu it from being lodged in a stable occupied by diseased cattle three or four months before. Pastures grazed by infected cattle have given the disease three months afterwards, and hay mussed over by eick animals has communicated the contagion a long time after. Dr. Law says he has seen a sick herd separated from a healthy one by not more than 15 yards, and a moderately close board fence seven feet high, and in the absence of all inter-communication of attendants, the exposed herd kept free from the disease for six months; but at other times infection will take place at much greater distances without any known means of conveyance on solid objects. The snggeetiou is made that the virus had dried on light objects, as feathers, paper, straw, etc., aud was borne by the wind.

In regard to the symptoms of the disease, they vary considerably. They are more severe in hot climates aud in hot weather, aud are milder iu higher altitudes than on the plains; they are more severe, also, in the large, heavy breede than in others. Sometimes it ehows itself abruptly and violently, and without premonitory warning. But generally the eymptoms come on most insidiously, and for a time are not at all alarming. For some daye, a week or even a month or more, a slight cough is heard at rare intervale—perhaps when the auimal first risee, or leaves the etahles, or driuke cold water, and hence attracts little or no attention. The cough is nsually emall, weak, short and hnsky, but eometimee painful and attended by some arching of the back, exteneion of the head, or protrusion of the tongue. This may continue for weeks without any noticeable deviation from natnral temperature, breathing, pulse, appetite, etc. In some casee tbe disease does not advance further, and its true nature is only detected by other animals becoming affected. In a majority of cases, however, it goes further. The animal becomes dull, more sluggish than natural, does not keep constantly with the herd, but may be found lying alone; breaths more quickly (20 to 30 times a minute iustead of 10 to 15); retracts tbe margins of the nostrile more than nsnal; the hair, especially along the neck, shoulders and back, stands erect and is dry; the mnzzle has intervals of dryness, and the milk is dimiuished. The eye losee its prominence and lustre, tbe eyelide and ears droop slightly, and the roots of the horns, eare and limbs are hot and cold alternately. Tbe temperature goes up to 103 degrees aud even to 108 degrees in more acute or severe cases, and auscnlation and percussion reveal decided changes iu the lung tissues.

As seen iu America, iu Winter, the great majority of cases fail to show the violence described in the books. Tbe animals fall off rapidly in condition, show a high fever for a few days, lie always on one side (the diseased one) or on the breast, and have a great portion of one lung consolidated by exudation end eucysted as a dead mass; and yet the muzzle is rarely devoid of moisture, and the milk is never entirely suspended. During the Summer, however, the symptoms are more violeut, aud the mortality high and early. The breathing becomes short, rapid and labored aud each expiration is accompanied with a deep moan or grnnt. Tbe nostrils and corners of the mouth are strongly retracted. The animal stands most of tbe time, its fore legs, set apart, its elbows turned ont. The head is extended on the neck, the eyes prominent and glassy, the muzzle dry, a clear or frothy liquid distils from the nose aud mouth, the back is slightly raised, the secretion of milk is entirely arrested, the ekin becomes harsh, tightly adherent to the parts beneath, and covered with scurf; there is no appetite or ruminatiou; bloating follows, and later, a profnse, watery diarrhea in which food is passed in an undigested condition. The tongue is furred, and the breath of a heavy, feverish or mawkish odor, but rarely fetid. Abortion is a common result in pregnaut cows. Death ensnes in a few days after these violeut symptoms set in. Loss of flesh is sometimes so rapid as to he surprising, one-third of the entire weight in a single week, often.

We have given the symptoms as described by Dr. Law, eomewhat in detail, as most of our readers never eaw a case of the disease. They are now facing the possibility of seeing it, and ehould understand something of ite nature and symptoms.

Unshod Horses.

There ie scarcely a paper of the agricultnral clesses which has not, of late, articles in reference to using horsee barefooted. In most cases the experiments tried have proved satisfactory, and when there was failure there were good reasons for lack of success.

The proper treatment of the feet of horses is, without doubt, the most important subject in relation to stable management, and everything pertaining of great interest. The following is from the *Rural World* of Sept. 11th:

My daughter has a fine mare, kept for her own driving, probably abont 8 years old. When first obtained she etumbled frequeutly, both in harness and nnder the saddle; was afflicted with corns, and was nearly always lame after shoeing. About 13 months ago we decided to remove the ehoes, and we have used her unshod ever since. She was driven almost daily all Winter, over both snow and ice roads, with so much safety that a man who one evening drove her attached to a cntter, np a small hill eo smooth and icy that it was very difficnlt for a man to walk up, it said: "After this you may say she can climb a tree." While she is still lame at times, there is much less of it than when she was shod, and under present circumstances I should be unwilliug to put on shoes again. We are in a mountainous region, and the roads are more or less covered with small rouud stonee.

In taking shoes off a horse long accnstomed to them, tread will be awkward until the animal gets used to goiug nushod. To get the full benefit of tbe change will require probably a year at least, but with a young horse it would be different. I wonld never put shoes on them. When sboes are first taken off, the horse's hoofs will require careful attention, nntil they are grown so tbat the marks of the nails are all removed and the hoof becomes healthy. It is well, as the hoof grows, to rasp off the edges with a file, so as to avoid exposing a sbarp edge to the grouud, which wouid be apt to chip off. I derived much valuable informatien on the subject from Mr. Robert Martiu, of Westport, Conn., who has used his horses unshod for about six years; also from a little work entitled "Horses and Roads," by Free Lance.

How They Were Created.

Harold, the sire of Maud S., has no harness record, and hie physical lines are opposed to a great flight of speed. He bas the trotting disposition, but not record-breaking conformation. His sire, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, never did anything remarkable in harness, and he was from the loins of Abdallah, son of thoroughbred Mambrino. The dam of Harold was also a daughter of Abdallah, and possibly in-breeding had somethiug to do with his ebape. Miss Russel, the dam of Maud S., was broken to harness, bnt no attempt was made to develop her speed. She has much of the racing form which she transmitted to her distinguished daughter, and Pilot, Jr., ber sire, was got by a Canadian horse, out of Nancy Pope, a daughter of thoronghbred Havoc. The second dam of Maud S. was strictly thoroughbred. By virtne of her great performances in light harnese, 2:15½ double, and 2:09¾ single, Maud S. reigns an undisputed trotting qneen. She is the highest type of a fast driving horse, and students of breeding take a lively interest in analyzing her blood. From whence came the qualities which have made her enperior to all horses ever bred? Trotting disposition ie essential to success, but disposition without speedy form is common-place. The country used to be full of blocky-built Morgans, tbat knew nothing but trot, but it was the kiud of trot which required three minutes to the mile. If our breeders had intensified this disposition, stubbornly closing their eyes to form, they would actually have shortened instead of lengthened the stride, aud 2:10 wonld still be a rosy dream of the future in the place of an accomplished fact. For nerve force and racing form we have gone to the horse which possesses these qualities in the highest degree, the thoroughbred, and the record has been lowered with startling rapidity. The lesson is plain to intelligent men, but the pettifoggers try to obscure the issue, and they deligbt in working upon the prejudices of the ignorant. Tbey gravely state that thorongbbred strains are dotrimental to the trotter, because it is tho dispositiou of the thoroughbred to break into a run; but when referred to the thorough blood in Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See, they face about with the peculiar logic tbat tbis running blood has trotted, aud that, therefore, it is trotting-bred. If Boston blood is trotting blood in Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See, why should the same proportion of it in an untried light barnese horse be strictly running blood, and a positive injury to the auimal possessing it? And wby should every American breeder be so dogmatically told to get as far away from the thoroughbred fonndation as possible? The pettifoggers, who so glibly use the pbrases, trotting-bred and running-bred, do not really know where to draw the dividing line. Tbey rail at the thoroughbred foundation without seeming to be aware that it was by joiuing the nerve force and high form of the running horse to the trotting dispositiou, tbat we created the qneen and the king of tbe turf, Maud S. aud Jay-Eye-See.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Good Mouth.

The following, copied from *Coleman's Rural World*, is in the main correct, and the suggestions are valnable. There is the old-time error, however, in giving tbe "bars" as tbe most sensitive portion of the horse's mouth. Iu a great majority of cases "hard pullers" through the tongue over the bit in order to obtaiu relief from the pressnre which is far more painful than when tbe point of resistance is the bars. It ie rare that the bars are "callonsed," the angles of the lipe being the seat of thickening. The tronble from "pulliug" usually comes from "heavy hands," the constant pressure making tbe tongue sore wbeu it is tbrowu over tbe bit. Sensation is numbed by a stoppage of circulation aud tbe auimal beare on the iron in order to produce tbe desired resnlt. "Bitting riggings" have a good deal to do with teaching the habit, but the governing canse ie the hard hand of the driver. Many horses which are nearly nncontrollable wben driven by men who depend upon strength, are pleasant when a woman handles the reins, the delicacy of touch accounting for the change.

As in either riding or driving the master is constantly in communication with the horse throngh the medium of his mouth, it becomes a matter of the highest importance that we nnderstand more fully than most persons do the philosophy of the action of the bit and rein, and their relation to the position of the head and neck, in motion, as well as the mode of junction of head to neck and neck to shonlder. It is said of a horee that he has a good mouth or a bad month, the terme being understood differently by different persons. Thus, if a horse is what is nsually termed very easy on the bit—that is, bears very lightly on the hand of the driver—he is by many considered to bave a good month; wbile perhaps most persons, in speaking of a good month, mean a horse that pnlls pretty strongly against the bit; in other words, that a good mouth is somewhat of a hard mouth. But, properly considered, a good mouth can only be one which bears moderately firm pressnre from the bit, being at the same time sensitive to whatever directions the rider or driver aims to convey through handling the reins. Some horses early show a tractability, through responding promptly to directions conveyed through the linee to the bridle bit, snch as otbers never acqnire, no matter how much or how careful traiuing they receive.

Yet the bars of the mouth ou which tbe bit rests are ae amenable to culture as are tho fingers amenable to improvement in sensitivenese of touch. This is a matter of traiuiug, which can only be carried on snccessfully by gentleness from a delicate hand, the lessons being repeatedly given, and all the time alike. The idea that the horse can be made to miud the bit and become tractable under it by jerking and roughly forcing him to whirl round, or go from sido to side nnder strong pressnre from the lines, is an error. Such treatment causes callonsness, thickening of the delicate gums npon which the bit bears, and, in proportion as this rough treatment is persisted in, does the mouth part with its sensitiveness and the horse pass beyoud a reasonably fair stage of snsceptibility to traiuing.

The sensitiveness of the bars upon which the bit bears is very great. Covered with a delicate velvet-like mncous membrane, with a highly sensitive structure beneath tbis and over the bone, we are admouished that we have in this sensitive etructure an efficient agency in bringiug the horse nnder our rule. To get the full benefit of these sensitive bars we must preserve their sensitiveness. Thie is done by using a bit that can be borne easily and without injury, and by usiug gentle force. When these precautions are neglected, tbickened, indurated bars are the result, aud as this condition increases tbe horse loses his tractability, and if he be naturally headstrong, then the callonsed month will render bim doubly so, because in proportion to the thickening and hardening of the parts upon which the bit beare, in that proportion is he able readily to resist the driver's will, asserting bis own. This condition is sometimes produced upon one side of the month, tbe other side not being callous. Where tbis occurs tbe horse will be addicted to pulling npon the rein of that side, and his power to resist turning to the right, if the thickeuing be upon tbe right side, or to the left if it be on tbat side, will be great, and all tbis may be aud often is, attributed to haviug what men see fit to call a stiff neck. All efforts to change and improve tbe forward carriage of the horse by manipulatiou tbrough the bit and lines, should be put into force very gradually, and in place of doing violence to the horse's natural formation, as is too commonly done, the utmost ingenuity and judgment shonld be exercised, looking to improvement rather than to violeut change.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Order on the Quarter-Stretch.

No gentleman who bets ou horses will manifest displeasnre over his lossee, eveu though he honestly believes his money has been taken away from him by a wrong decision of tbe judges. Hissiug and howling at the men who are chosen to decide races are not the part of gentlemeu or of those who would be regarded as thorongbbred. The true blue blood will take pride in hearing his losses without showing a trace of vexatiou, no matter how hard the result hurts him internally. Tbe racing at Brigbton Beach has been exceptionally good this year. The fields of horses are unprecedently large, tbe betting correspondingly great and the dividends almost alwaye rich. Tbe starter, Mr. James F. Caldwell, has probably no equal in the world in performing the difficult and delicate dnties of his office and in treating all that face his flag with impartiality and justice. The judges aro experienced in their professiou, and their honor is above the shadow of suspiciou. Yet in close finishes, before the horses' numbers have been hung out, it is not nnusual for a crowd to gather aronnd the judges' stand and attempt what looks like intimidation by ehouting out the names of the horses they happen to have backed, and after tbe numbers have been displayed, continue tho unseemly exhibition by howliug and hissing. This has been carried so far as to have been observed even in the grand stand. Even woman there have screamed and bissed on sucb occasions. To impress on anyone the bad taste of this sort of exhibition needs no argument. Everybody knows or ought to know that, in a case of a close finish it is impossiblo for any but the judges to tell which horse is in front as the post is passed. Everybody knows, or ought to know, tbat to persons only a few inches from the line tho apparent finish of horses is not the real finish, but that to such there is a real optical illusion, which can be easily shown. The time has not yet arrived when determination winner of a race will be by a popular voto taken in the stand.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Working Capacity of Unshod Horses.

If it shall be found to he universally true that those horses which ere raised on flat, eoft soils, heve boues and hoofs less solid and capahle of resisting weer than those of horses grown on hilly, dry, and rocky land, the fact may have a tendeucy to greetly encourage the raising of horses on the plains and in the mountains of the West, where some attention has heen directed to that industry already. The ponies of Texes and the pleins certainly present evideuce showing that the horse of those regions is far more solid in hoof and hone and more enduring in muscle end strength, than his fellow of the moister districts east of the Missouri. The amonnt end the severity of the service the pony of the pleins is required to perform, seems to the Eastern man altogether beyond the powers of any horse. Weighing scarcely 800 pounds, the pony is expected to carry a saddle of some forty-five ponnds weight, and on top of that a rider of, it may he, 200 pounds ormore, over soft sod, up steep and stony hills and down slippery pieces, to swim streams, and to make a distance of a full hundred miles on demend in twenty-four hours, and in an emergency to repeat the feat the next dey. Should a bnffelo weighing anywhere from 800 pounds to a ton, chance to cross the cowboy's path, his mnch-endnring pony is expected, knows that he is expected, to hold hy the lesso the struggling heast until it is choked into insensibility, or gives np the ghost entirely for the went of wind. Seldom, if ever ehod, these ponies have hoofe which, for long service, nsefulness, end solid, fine texture, ere eqnaled hy few, if any, of those of horses which have borne the inflictions of the hlecksmith's art.

In a carefully considered article in Lend and Water, the writer seys: "In Africa a horse working in a post-cart does, harefoot, over bad ground, twenty-four miles in two honre. In New Mexico horses are ridden harefoot forty miles dey after day, and perhaps twenty miles of this will be over a rough mountain treck. In Brazil little horses (they seldom exceed fourteen hauds) carry, slung across pack-saddles, berefoot—for they have never heen shod—some thirty-two stone. Thns loaded, or overloeded, they do twenty to thirty milee per day. Their journey may he some 300 miles, and they load heck the same. In Eugland even rece-horsee are shod. To gellop over a rece-course, which no douht may he herd at times, it ie actually thought necessary to ehoe a horse! Here, where weight is of the very utmost consequence, the heels of the English race-horse must he weighted with plates! The fact that Merden, when he ran barefoot in the Sandown Derhy, June 2, 1882, heat, in the deciding heat, his two shod opponents hy three lengths (thongh in his first race with them that day, Marden, with his plates on, could only dead-heat them), such a fact as this weighs little with the horsey Englishman, who will still he fonnd to set his thoughts or opinions egeinst fects! After ell that can he said as far es argument goes, he will still he found to prefer mere assertion; it will still be the 'I think thie' and 'I don't think the other,' with him! But then is not the horsey (and for the most part nutraveled) Englishman, ae a rule, in the lauguage of "Freelance" in "Horses and Roads," "energetically conservative?"

"But many of our countrymen connected with horses, deeming themselves practical men, ere too apt to think that they heve,' as Mr. Ransom ('Freelance') says, 'gone into everything,' aud they may consider their knowledge as to the real capehility of the horse's hoof complete. Now, is it complete? Is not shoeing horses very much a matter of routine with us? I will give two instances in order to prove this:

"Some weeks ago I received e letter in which the writer seid that he had heen told by a veterinary surgeon that if a horse were worked barefoot his hoofs 'would weer down to the quick in a few hours.' Now, I eaw the other day a horse which has heen doing the work of his master, a doctor, harefoot, not for 'a few hours,' hut for over five years! During this time the horse must have traveled, shoelees as he is, eome 13,000 milee over the not too good roeds of the eest of London, and often with a heevy hrougham hehind him. The hoofs of this horse are the admiration of veterinary eurgeone, and they show uo signs of undue wear. This horse wes unshod when 8 yeare old.

"I recently saw a pony 17 or 18 yeare old never shod, except for a ehort time when in the hreaker's hauds. This hreaker ehod the pony. This was done against the master's wish and without his knowledge. The hreaker was, I dare eay, practical enough in othor details of his calling, hut, like the majority of his conutrymen, he 'had always eeen horees ehod, and he thenght they always muet he shod.' The pony was eure-footed without shoee, but with them she nearly fell with her master as he rode her homo from the breaker'e. The shoes were taken off, aud the pony did her work admirahly without them for years. She has done pleuty of work, for her owuer tell me that he has frequently driven her, and also ridden her, over forty milee iu a day. The saying, 'Oue horse can wear out four sets of legs,' doee not, of course, apply to this pony. The applicatiou of thie eaying is to the shod horse, whoee every step is made upon iron. As a writer has well said, 'It is the shoe, uot the road, that hurts the horse.'

"Now, we see that hoth veterinarian and breaker mistook the nail-lacerated, contracted, unused foot for the natural healthy foot. The former nsed off the ground with an iron ring called e shoe, and with the inseusitive sole and frog pared away, is not (when the shoe ie first pulled off) fit for contact with the ground. In such a case time must he given for the foot to recover before the unshod horse can he asked to work harefoot.

"I have a cast of the off fore-foot of a mare helonging to Mr. Whitmore Baker. This cast was taken in Decemher, 1882, after the mere had worked barefoot on stony, hilly Devon roeds for two years. She wae unshod in Decemher, 1880, being then seven yeers old. Thie foot shows no signs of undne wear, and I shall he happy to show this cest to any one."

Writers who favor using horses unshod overlook one circumstance. While npon dry roads, end in dry weather, the hoofs unshod, may and probahly will, stand wear well, and the horse travel more safely and easily then if shod, the cese might he quite different in wet seasons and in pleces where the hoof would he wet much of the time. On the moist soil of the Middle States, for example, and in the cities where the streets are regularly sprinkled, the hoof would he kept almost constantly softened, and it certeinly seems reesonable to euppose, would wear out much more qnickly then it would if hard and dry.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Sellers, the Champion Amateur.

Sellers is the son of a magistrate and member of the firm of Irving & Sellers, of Preeton, England. He disclaime eny connection with the mannfactnrers of the machine he rides, and races only for emusement and to gein the championship jo the world. Hie prominence on the path detes only a few months hack, and wes a great surprise to hie countrymen before he sailed. His poor time in past performances was mainly dueto poor tracks, and thet the races were usually waiting ones. He has won every scratch race he hes entered except one. He has notheen a good "stayer," hut is improving greatly in that respect. One mile is his best distance, and on the last quarter he is capahle of putting on a wonderfnl spnrt. He is said to have covered a quarter mile in 33½ eeconds in private. Sellere epeaks three or four languages, and hes a collegecourse in Germeny as well as England. He hegan recing leet year, winniug thirteen first and one second prize out of fifteen racee, nearly ell heing handicaps. This year he won one out of two reces at Belfast, in April, was disabled hy sickness for nine weeke, and then entering severel races wee badly heeteu. August 1st he easily won e two-mile race at Preston, as well as a one-mile heudicap, starting from the scretch, in 2:51, which wes the hest time made hy him until he came to this country. From theu on his performances astonished the "knowing ones,' thongh no very fast time was mede in public. He won the one and five-mile championships of the North et Huddersfield on the grase track, Aug. 2d. Angust 5th, at Harrowgate, he wae beaten hy the Scottish champion, Eny, bnt the next day he succeeded in beating all the most noted English amateurs, excepting Lilee end English, in one and a five-mile scratch racee on a soft srack. In the last race he came in forty yards ahead of the field, among whom wes Geekell. On the 10th he heat Eny in a two-mile scratch race, and won a one-mile handicap. His lest rece before coming to this country wes at Liverpool, where he won the North of England thirty-guinea cup in a two-mile race.—*Mirror of American Sports.*

The "Fete Velocepediqne" which began at Turin, Italy, on the 24th of Aug., is reported to have been the most elahorete meeting ever held in connection with the sport, throughout the world of wheels. The Bicycling Chempionship of Italy was secured by G. Loretz of Milan, and the greet International Professional Bicycle race hy H. O. Duncan, with P. Medinger second, F. De Civry third, and G. Loreutz forth. H. R. H. Prince Amedoe (hrother to King Humhert) and hie three sone were present every day.

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Gardens.

The Royal Spanish Opera Company, who have lately arrived in thie city, via Havana and Mexico, have been delighting large and critical audiences throughout the week at the Vienna Gardene. No performance will he given thie eveniug, hut to-morrow evening the Company will present the well known Spauish Opera, Mariana. Thie Opera will close the engagement of the Royal Opera Company. On Monday evening and throughont the week a carefully selected specialty company will appear.

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——ON——

September 29th & 30th

——AND——

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

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Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th—First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
H. Stover, s g Qnebec, 6 years, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' b s Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dotty Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso, cb m Premium, aged, by Castor—nnknown.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
J. S. Adams, m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson, b h Jim Donglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
W. Boots, ch g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Beldwin, b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannab.

No. 2—Rnnning; one mile dasb; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
Mett Storn, b f Belle of tbe Lake, by Wheatley—Janett.
Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Meid of tbe Mist.
James Mee, Miechief, by Tbad Stevens—Katie Pease.
G. Pacbeco, Mamie D., by Wheatley—Lodi.

No. 3—Running; two mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declsration Wednesday, September 25th.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Asbton.
Hill & Gries' Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of tbe Mist.
G. Pacheco's br g Gerfield, by Langford—by Lodi.
W. L. Appleby's b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
W. Boots, br c Padre, by Thad Stevens—Gipsy.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30th—Second Day.

No. 4, trotting, 3-minute class, did not fill, and we substitute in its stead a purse of $500 for 2:35 class, divided, $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third. Entries to close Angnst 19tb.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
E. M. Fry, b g Arab, by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton.
A. Waldenstein, b g Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. B. McDonald, b s Brigadier, by Happy Medium, dam Lady Turner.
J. W. Donathan, g g Allen Roy, by Patchen Vernon, dam nnknown.
J. A. Goldsmith, b m Manon, by Nutwood.
Pat Farrell, b g Vanderlynn, by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 6—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
J. M. Learned's b e Adrian, by Reliance, dam Adriana
Armstrong & Carrington's blk e Rarus, Jr.—pedigree unknown.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralpb, dam by Langford.
H. McGregor'e g g Centre, by Snltan, dam Belleview Maid.
I. De Turk's b s Anteeo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
W. Bourke's b g Johnnie, by Anctioneer Jobnnie, dem nnknown.
Pet Farrell's b s Marin, by Quinn's Petcben, dam unknown.
W. F. Smitb's blk g Tbapsin, by Berlin, dam Lady Hnbbard.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy—pedigree nnknown.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Rnnning; belf mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second.
H. Stover's s/g Qnebec, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle; pedigree nnknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancbo del Paso's cb m Premium, by Castor.
J. W. Adams' m Annt Belsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson'e b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
A. A. Pinney'e cb g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.
Delaney & Ayres' e m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Griee' b c Bacbelor, by Hockbocking—Maid of the Mist.
W. Kelley's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.
A. A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson.
Cbas. H. Thomas' s s Balboa, by Norfork—Maggie Dale.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy tbe Kid.

No. 9—Rnnning; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrs nce free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for eacb $100 below, and two pounds added for eecb $100 above fixed valnation.
E. B. Johnston's b b Belehaw, by Wildidle—unknown $400.
Rancho del P[a]so's b g Dnke of Monday, $800.
G. Pacheco's Mamie D., by Wheatley—Lodi,
Howson's cb h Rondo, by Norfork—Belmont. $5. 00.
W. Boots' b f, by Bob Wooding—Gladiola. $500.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25, second $15, third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
G. W. Baylis, b g James H., pedigree nnknown.
Ell Fry, b g Rob Roy, by Gen Benton, dam Nettie.
W. Dudly, s h John Freenor, by Orickson, dam unknown.
San Mateo Stock Farm, b s Guy Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen.
Pat Farrell, b s Menlo, by Nutwood.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.
L. D. Babb, b m Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
J. C. Simpson, b c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
G. W. James, b g Peyton, by Electioneer, dam Miss Peyton.
W. F. Smith, b f Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Chas. H. Thomas, g s Pope Leo, by Romero, dam by Crichton.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for staillons over 1,200 lbs weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 lbs.; purse $50; $30 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third horse.

Pacing Race; 2:25 class; purse $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to barness; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third. Five to enter and tbree to start. Same to take place during the fair; dete to be decided on hereafter.
Jno. O'Rourke, b m Little Em.
J. C. Tryon, b g Prince.
M. F. Odel, b g Shaker.
P. W. Dudly, Robert E.
J. W. Donathan, s g Belmont Boy.
Chas. David, b s Sam Lewis.
H. J. Agnew, b m Mande.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to second borse.
Hill & Gries, b c Artbur H., by Hockbocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, ch f Miscbief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
S. Pacheco, s m Mamie D., by Wheatley—by Lodi.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second borse, $25 to third.
S. J. Jonee, b b Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Asbton.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Nellie Peyton, by imp. Hurrah.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford, by Lodi.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Playtbing.
W. L. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
G. L. Richardson, b g Billy tbe Kid, by Leinster.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $50 to first borse at first quarter pole, $50 for first borse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.
H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle. Pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple by Ben Wade—unknown.
J. S. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggie Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglass, by Wild Idle—Yolone.
W. Boots' b g Robin, by Bob Wooding--Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannsh.
A.A. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.
A.A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
Armstrong & Carrington's blk g Rarus, Jr—Pedigree nnknown.
J A. Goldsmith's b m Sister, by Admiral.
P. Johnston b g Scandinavian—Pedigree unknown
W. H. Voget b g Capt. Smith, by Locomotive.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph—
J. W. Gordan's s s Bismarck, by Index.
J. W. Donathan's b g B. B., by Bellfounder.
H. H. Creighton's ch g Moscow by Moscow.
J. De Turk's b s Anteeo by Electioneer.
E. Downer's s g Tump Winston by Prtmus.
W. Bihler's b m Blanche by Gen. McClellan.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin by Qniun's Patchen.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair by Electioneer.
Tbos. McEvoy's b g Frank L. (formerly Orphan Boy pedigree unknown.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first borse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
A. Waldstien's b s Albert W. by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. A. Goldsmith's b s Monroe Chief by Jim Mouroe dam Madam Powell.
S. Sperry's ch m Nellie R, by Gen. McClellan, Jr., dam Susie Rose.
Pat Ferrell's b g Venderlynn by G. M. Petchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 18—Buggy rece; for district borses; purse $200; mile heats, three to five to rule; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.
J. Kenor's cb s Lottery.
H. Hawes' b g Patchen (formerly No Name).
W. H. Voget's s g Aleck by Patcben, dam unknown

Horses to be owned in District June 1, 1884

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate emount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, alternating if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to first, 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named ar otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance fee, ten per cent.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Frtday, Aug. 1, 1884.

☞ Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

W. T. ADEL, President.
J. HINMAN, Secretary.

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A grandson of above cow is now in use in the Yerba Buena. This herd won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lembert, Silver Clond and Eurotas strains; also large selections from the Islands, without regard to cost. He bas interest in Eastern herds of 200, at the head of which etand only living son of Jersey Belle, Romeo de Bonair, (87½ per cent. Mary Ann's blood), and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each.

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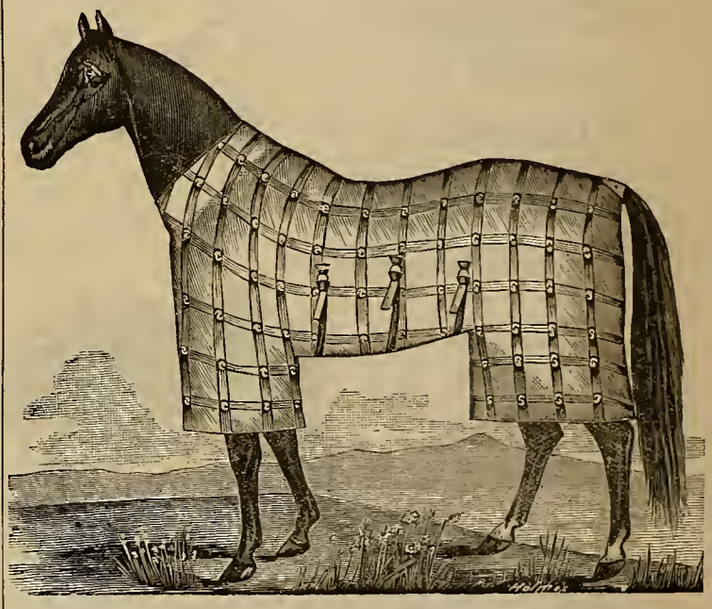

Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or coverting, consisting of tbe body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united togetber, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substeutially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21½, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance; was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

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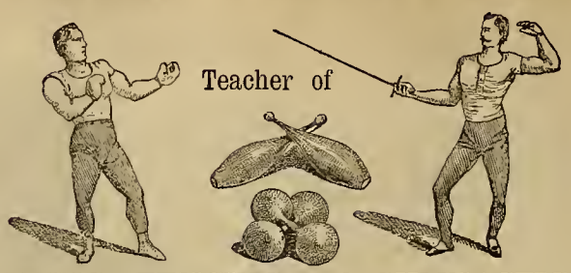

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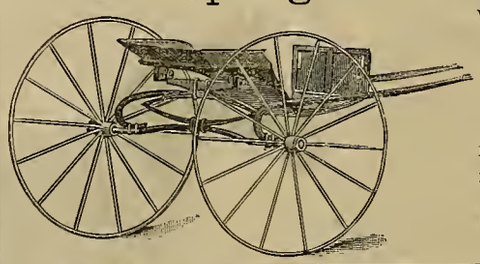

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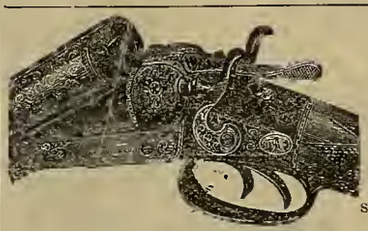

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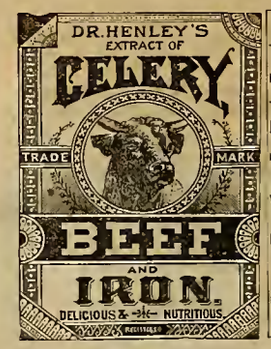

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All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.

N. E. WHITE, Secretary,
Sacramento, Cal.

Embryo Stakes.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN THE EMBRYO STAKES, FOR FOALS OF 1882, to be trotted on Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1884, a declaration fee of $10 for each (non-starting) nomination will be due on the 1st day of September next. If the above named declaration fee of $10 be not then paid, a forfeit of $25 on each nomination will become due on the 20th day of October following, and in case of failure to pay the forfeit on that day the whole amount of the Stake, ($100), for each nomination, will be held against the subscriber.

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Announce the following Stakes, to close Oct. 15th, 1884, and to be run at their second meeting, beginning the last week in June, and ending the second Saturday in July, 1885:—

$5,000. The American Derby. $5,000.

SWEEPSTAKES for three-year-olds (foals of 1882), at $200 each, h. f.; or only $20 if declared out on or before Feb. 1st, 1885; or $30, April 1st, 1885; or $40, if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $5,000 added, the second to receive $750, and the third $250, out of the stakes. Winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. **To be run on the first day of the meeting. One mile and a half.**

THE LAKE SIDE STAKE.

A Sweepstake for fillies two years old (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $15 by April 1st; or $20 if on or before May 15th, 1885. All declarations void, unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stake. Winners of any stake race of the value of $750 to carry 3 lbs.. of $1,200, 5 lbs.; of three or more races of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Five furlongs.

THE KENWOOD STAKE.

A Sweepstake for colts two years old (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p ; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $15 by April 1st; or $20 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third, $100 out of the stake. Winners of any stake race of the value of $750 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,200, 5 lbs.; of three or more stakes of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Five furlongs.

THE HYDE PARK STAKE.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p.; or only $10 if declared out on or before Febnary 1st. or $15 by April 1st, or $25 on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,200 added, the second to receive $200, and the third, $100 ont of the stake. Winners of any stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,500, 7 lbs.; of three or more stakes of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE ENGLEWOOD STAKE.

A Sweepstakes for fillies three years old (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, b. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $20 April 1st; or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void, nniess accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third, $100, out of the stake. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. One mile.

THE DREXEL STAKE.

A Sweepstakes for colts three years old (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, b. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $20 April 1st, or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100, out of the stake. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more tbree-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. One mile.

THE SHERIDAN STAKE.

A Sweepstake for three-year-olds (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, b. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before Febnary 1st, or $20 April 1st, or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void, nniess accompanied with the money; with $1,500 added, the second to receive $300, and the third $100 out of the stake. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 3lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of any three or more such stakes of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile and a quarter

In addition to tbe above, other Stakes, including the Wasbington Park Cup, the Great Western and Oakwood Handicaps, will be advertised in due time, to close January 15th, 1885.

A Programme will be arranged for ten or more days' racing, and five or more races will be given each day.

A Programme will also be arranged for a Fall Meeting to be held early in September, for which Stakes will be advertised, to close in March, 1885.

Please observe that in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks, can obtain them by applying to tbe Secretary.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A., President.

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KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

FOR SALE. Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

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ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.
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Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

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Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

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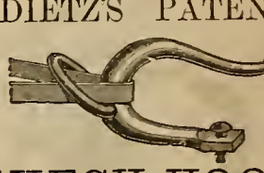
232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

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Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

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References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

FOR SALE. Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

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HENRY WALSH,
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Palo Alto S

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RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY

Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

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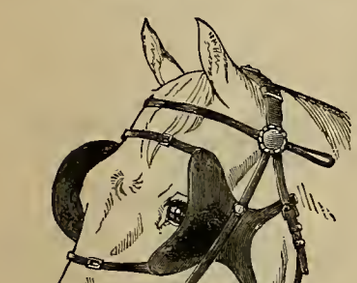
IMPROVED
Blind Bridle & Winkers
FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to
JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Thoroughbred
SETTER PUPPIES.

ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.
Apply to
E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

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Electro-Plating Works,
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Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating on all Metals.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO
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TABLEWARE AND BAR FIXTURES REPAIRED and plated at the lowest rates. Copper plates silver-plated for saving gold. All work in our line guaranteed.
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Of the Pacific Coast.
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—o—
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KENNEL,
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, - - - - - $5.00
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NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD.
BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		†7:50 P M
		†8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		†8:15 P M
10:40 A M / *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M / 6:00 P M
10:40 A M / *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M / 6:00 P M
10:40 A M / *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M / 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO
Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.
THE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.
RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE
SUPERIOR FACILITIES
AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for
Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.
TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR
MONTEREY,
THE MOST CHARMING
Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,
with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES
AT THE
"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"
ARE UNSURPASSED,
having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains
SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS
(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,
APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,
IS VIA THE
Southern Pacific Railroad,
(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably
Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to
FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

MONDAY SEPT. 1st, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	¶6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Delta and Redding	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso / Express...	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	and East / Emigrant	8:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Lone via Livermore.	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*12:10 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera,	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave and East / Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	" " / Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	8:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and / Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East / Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff / via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama / via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding and Delta	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*9:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.
¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*8:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:33—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*5:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*5:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:87—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:87—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:87—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:08.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*8:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*8:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—8:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

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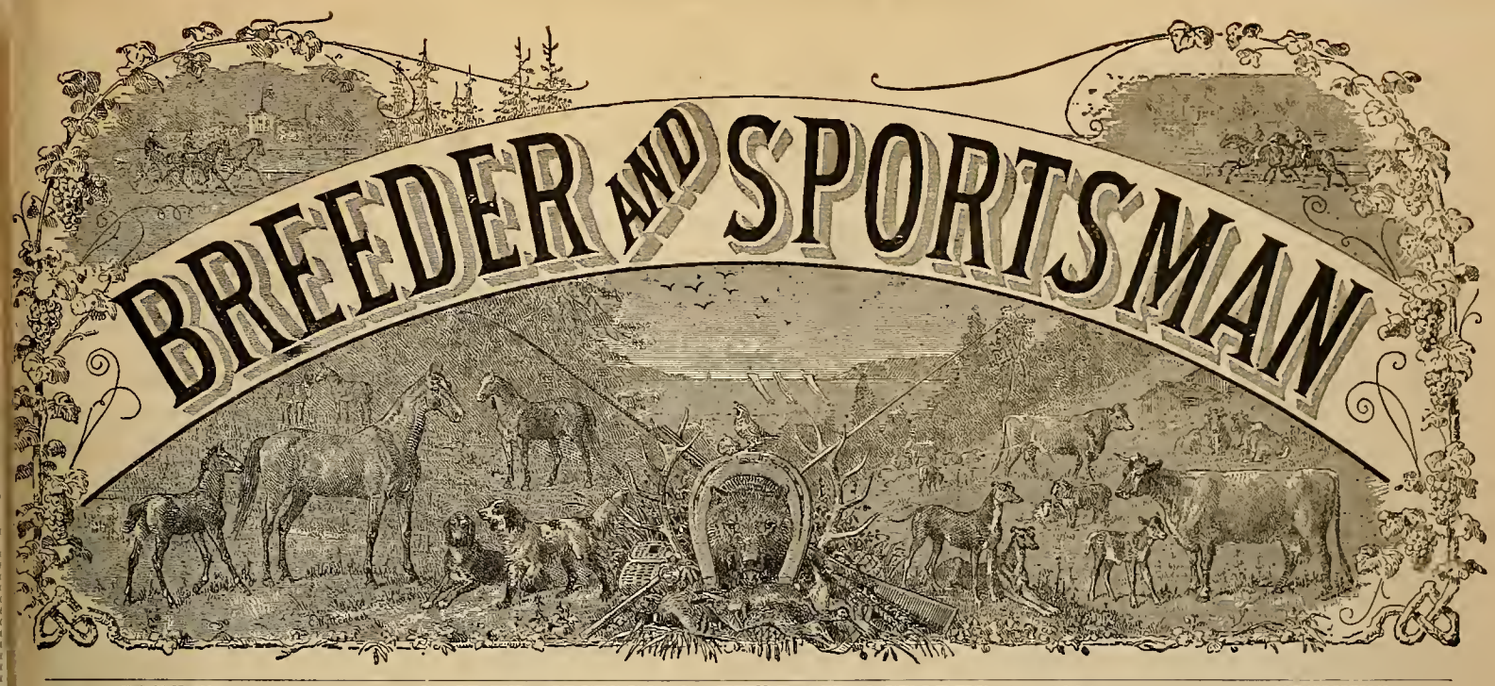

Vol. V, No. 15.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

ROWING.

Beach and Hanlan.—The Story of the Race.

[From our own Correspondent.]

SYDNEY, Sept. 10th, 1884.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I send you by the City of Sydney papers with the account of the great race last month for the aquatic championship of the world, Henlan va. Beach, and also some interesting correspondence about the race, and the feeling manifest here in regard to a renewal of another match here by the same men at an early day, and which has been finally decided to come off May, 1885. The newspaper report of the match is very correct. I saw the race from the finish to start from the bridge of the steamer Fairlight and never more than 200 yards away from the rowers.

In addition to the foul, which Hanlan admits was his fault alone, and which could be seen by every one watching the race, Hanlan tried to stave Beach's boat by pushing his paddle at her and only failed for want of being nearer, and the fact that Beach recovered his stroke so quick which shot him ahead causing Hanlan's paddle to slip harmlessly off Beach's boat. At the time of the foul Hanlan was undoubtedly "used up," and pulled over to Beach's water deliberately for the foul, as he was at the time fully a boat and a half's length in the lead, and of course could see Beach and his position to him. Hanlan's plan (and by which he has won all his races), of rowing his man down in 1½ miles, failed this match, and was the plan which Beach had determined to upset. Hanlan, has taken his defeat fairly, well knowing he was beaten by a better man. But he thinks he should have another show immediately as he brought the championship here. In all similar cases Hanlan has been a sticker for the rules, and now finds the tables turned. SHORT STOP.

The following description of the race is from the Sydney *Sportsman*:

Very little time was wasted after once getting into position, and at 4:27 commenced the race. For the first hundred yards or so, the two boats were exactly level, propelled at the rate of 38 strokes to the minute, Hanlan pulling, perhaps, a trifle neater stroke than Beach. This rate was kept up for fully a quarter of a mile, those on board the Tomki being unable to say which was leading, the race being to this point, a very close one. It was here observed that Beach, however, was a few feet astern, but pulling two or three vigorous strokes, he came up almost level, and, at half a mile, was on equal terms, or nearly, with Hanlan. On board the Tomki all was excitement as they saw Beach so gallantly holding his own. The feeling was intensified when it was observed the steamer was going over right across to the two scullers, and it was feared an accident would occur, as Hanlan was only a few feet from the bows of the vessel. He saw his danger, however, and the captain did also, so that by a mutual effort the danger was averted. Hanlan had put on a great spurt to get clear of the steamer, and perhaps of Beach also, who was hanging on to him far too tenaciously to be pleasant, so, putting on all the power and science he could bring to bear on the contest, he soon took a clear lead, and as the water was, from this point to the mile, pretty rough, he made a supreme effort, as he knew it was the current report that Beach could not live in rough water. There seemed a probability of this theory being proved, as Hanlan got fairly in front, Beach appearing to labour a little, and for a moment had an anxious look. The Canadian secured a lead of two lengths, and looked as though he was going to defeat his opponent, as he had others, by settling them in the first mile. Even Beach's supporters, with one or two exceptions, thought their men was beaten, so easily did Hanlan appear to be going, and with a smile on his face. There were one or two, however, who thought differently, and even at this juncture declared their belief that Beach would yet win, for they felt convinced the Canadian was rowing himself to a standstill, to secure the usual advantage he got over his opponents in the first mile, thereby, in most cases, breaking their hearts. But in this he reckoned without his host, for Beach has too much of the lion in him to be dismayed by such tactics, while as for the smile which he observed on turning his head once, it appeared to him to have more ghastliness than joy about it, and though those on board the Tomki shouted out that Hanlan was laughing at him, playing with him, and could leave him as he liked, Beach thought otherwise, and notwithstanding the fact that Hanlan held a clear lead, he settled down to a steady, long, sweeping stroke of 36, and gradually but surely gained on his man. By the time Putney Point was reached, a mile and a half from the start, Beach had got the bow of his boat across Hanlan's stern, hanging on like a terrible shadow to the Canadian, and do what he could he could not get away from him, though he was making supreme efforts to do so. At last the collapse came, like a thunderbolt to some, and the mighty Canadian, the hero of a thousand fights, the petted darling of the aquatic world, was a hopelessly beaten man. Evidently paralyzed at this terrible defeat, he fairly stopped rowing so exhausted was he, and having, either deliberately or helplessly, got into Beach's water, the latter came into him so that their sculls overlapped and a foul occurred. Hanlan had no effort left to get clear, while Beach, as fresh as could be, soon got away again, Hanlan feebly holding up his hand to claim the race. Beach got away several length before Hanlan could recover himself, and, going along steadily, kept sufficiently in front to warrant a victory. Hanlan set off again after looking round at Beach, and managed to pick up a little of his lost ground. Beach appeared to steer a bad course, and getting amongst some rollers, did not get away so well, and some began to think that Hanlan might yet snatch the victory out of the fire. At every few strokes the latter took a look round at his great rival, expecting, perhaps, to see him give out some indications of exhaustion, and thereby enable him yet to avert defeat. Vain hope; those masses of muscle were still working backwards and forwards at every motion of his splendid limbs, and though Hanlan persevered, it was a hopeless case, for, pulling well within himself, the Dapto oarsman rowed past the winning post an easy winner by fully six lengths, in 20 min. 28 secs., defeating the most celebrated aquatic champion the world ever saw, and making his name immortal by the great victory.

The result of the race proved, I think, conclusively that the best man won, and though the collapse of Hanlan, after going a mile and a half, may be looked upon as not his true form, the explanation can be found in this—that in every one of his contests he has been so far ahead at the end of a mile and a half that he has had his men dead beat, so that he was enabled to take a breather, and when any of his opponents attempted to continue the struggle with the least show of pluck, or determination, the relaxation from his high rate of speed gave him sufficient energy to draw away again, and secure once more a long lead, that, eventually the hindmost man either gave up hopelessly, or merely mechanically continued the struggle, so as not to appear to be demoralized. I do not think that Hanlan will ever beat Beach, for, in him, he meets a man that has great pace, nearly, if not equal to himself, and has undoubtedly more endurance, has any amount of indomitable pluck, and can row a whole champion course from start to finish, and, though astern, never ceases to do his utmost, the very man to set at defiance and overthrow Hanlan's tactics, and when they meet again, which they will most assuredly, Beach will have all the best of the knowledge gained in the late match, while Hanlan will have the bitter sting of a crushing defeat weighing on his mind, that, both fit and well the odds should certainly be in favor of the man who was the first to humble the hitherto invincible Canadian. As regards the action of the steamer Tomki, it was impossible to avoid going from the northern shore, which only prevented her from grounding, and I do not think, after impartially considering the matter, that it affected Hanlan's chance half a length, for he must have seen her before he came up to her bows, and could have kept as far from her as he liked, so that the horror he was reported to have felt at her close proximity to him, had little cause to affect so clever a performer in a boat. My opinion is that the powerful form of Beach, so doggedly sticking to him, in spite of his superhuman efforts to get away, affected him more than the Tomki, as it was so different to what he had invariably found in his other contests, where his men were at his mercy, hopelessly and helplessly beaten, and when Beach finally got level with him, Hanlan was just as helpless, if not more so, than his numerous opponents had been before in his hands, from sheer exhaustion, caused by his great efforts to get away from Beach, that he was glad to take a rest. The foul, of which something was made by Hanlan's supporters, was entirely his own seeking, as he confessed to Mr. Deeble and Beach himself, on Saturday night, at Mr. Frank Smith's, and though he vainly endeavored to explain it on Monday evening, when the stakes were paid over, it was too palpably evident at the time to be the least doubted. It is hardly generous on Hanlan's part to vilify the champion course on the Parramatta River, to intimate, by innuendo, that the captain of Beach's steamer, the Tomki, wilfully shaped a course to impede his progress, and to insinuate under a thin veil that Beach is afraid to meet him. The action of the captain was to avert a serious accident that might have occurred had he kept on his course, while Beach, I am confident, will only be too glad to meet him again after a proper relaxation from the months of hard work he has undergone, for he has nothing to fear, but now that he has achieved such a splendid victory, let him wear for a time the honors that were predicted by the writer, and in due time he will ably defend the proud title of Champion of the World.

Teemer Defeats Wallace Ross.

Two thousand people witnessed the five mile race between Teemer and Ross, at the Point of Pines, Mass. The conditions of the race were that Ross should have five seconds start over a mile and a quarter course. The start gave Ross an advantage of two and a half lengths. Ross lost half his advantage by a poor turn. Teemer gained rapidly on the last quarter of a mile and won the race by a few feet. The official time was thirty-five minutes, though outside watches made it about twenty seconds slower.

The Gandaur-Hoamer match, on September 28th, the most exciting race that ever took place on Western waters took place on the Creve Cœur lakes, near St. Louis, between Hosmer and Gandaur. Attendance large. The course was three miles with a turn. Hosmer led on sufferance till within a half mile of the winning point, when Gaudaur spurted by in splendid style and won easily in twenty minutes fifteen seconds. The stakes were $500 a side. Gandaur was greeted with deafening cheers.

BICYCLING.

Last Sunday an unattached rider attracted a considerable amount of attention owing to his loud uniform of bright red. These are the buffoons who help to bring the sport into disrepute, but we suppose there is no way of suppressing them. The kind of riders we have reference to generally 'cycle around the thickly inhabited streets for show and not for exercise; sometimes we are told that they venture out as far as the Park conservatory.

Championship of France.

This annual event was decided on the road at Neully, near Paris, on Sept. 7th, the distance being 6¼ miles. The race was declared a dead heat between DeCivry, (holder), and Medinger, notwithstanding the fact that the former was a couple of feet ahead.

The following new uniform will probably be adopted by the San Francisco Bicycle Club: Dark blue single-breasted coat, with collar buttoned high, and knee breeches, black stockings, black helmet and black shoes.

The Bay City Wheelmen announce an excursion to Santa Rosa. They will go up with their machines on the Republican train this afternoon. Sunday will be devoted to wheeling around the town.

Elliot Norton is a tall, spare, flat-chested, sallow-looking youth that does anything but impress the spectator with his fearful speed.

C. J. Schuster has become a convert to the bicycle. We think he will make it sultry for most of our riders of the present time.

The members of the drill corps of the B. C. W. were put through a number of manœuvres early last Sunday morning.

The feat of riding a tricycle from Sydney, to Melbourne, by James Copeland, has just been accomplished for the first time.

The Bay City Wheelmen will shortly offer for competition a medal emblematic of the club championship.

It is reported that Illetoe, the English amateur, is to make his permanent residence in this country.

H. C. Finkler will shortly leave on an extended business trip to Los Angeles.

F. W. Gibson left last week to attend the dental college of Philadelphia, Penn.

There are over 100 men and boys in Denver who ride the "silent steed."

San Francisco can now boast of eight tricycles.

George M. Hendee is only eighteen years of age.

TURF AND TRACK.

The San Jose Fair.

For attendance Friday was the best day of the meeting. The stands were crowded and the carriage park was fully occupied, a triple line of vehicles extending on either side, clear down to the seven furlong pole. In the morning the finel parade of stock took place and the award of ribbons was made.

The first race on the card was a mile dash for two-year-olds. There were three nominations but only Mischief appeared and she walked over for the entrance money of the other two and her own.

Oct. 3d—Running; purse $200 for two-year-olds; one mile.
Jas. Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens, dam Katie Pease........ w o
Time, 2:07

The second race was mile heats, for a purse of $250. The starters were Billy the Kid, Jou Jou and Garfield. In the betting Billy the Kid had the call at $60, Jou Jou $40, Garfield $20. In the first heat they got an even start and ran an eighth of a mile head and head. Billy the Kid moved along from that point and at the quarter, in 26½ seconds, was a length in front. He held the place to the half in 52, and to the wire in 1:45½, Gerfield struggling, and Jou Jou well in hand. In the second heat Garfield made the pace fast at the start, and at the half-mile pole was three lengths ahead of the favorite, who was half a length in front of Jou Jou. Around the turn they closed in a bunch, but in the finish Billy the Kid was pulled back and Jou Jou led Garfield easily. Time, 1:45½. Garfield retired and betting was, Billy the Kid $80, Jou Jou $30. In the deciding heat the favorite had half a length the advantage at the quarter, in 25½, but at the half, in 50½ the two were even. On the lower turn Jou Jou came away a length, but the favorite beat him home in a big gallop. Time, 1:45¼.

Same day—Running; purse, $250; for all ages; $50 to second, $25 to third; mile heats.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, aged, 110 lbs ....Ross 1 3 1
W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou, by Monday, dam Plaything, 3 years, 101 lbs....................Long 3 2 2
G. Pacheco's, br g Garfield, by Langford, dam by Lodi, aged, 110 lbs....................Appleby 2 2 ro
Time, 1:45½, 1:45½, 1:45¼.

The third race was a novelty affair, a dash of one mile, with $50 for the horse first at each quarter, and $200 to the winner of the full mile. The starters were Beaconsfield and Jim Douglas at even weights. In the betting, Thursday night Beaconsfield was a slight favorite but at the track, before the race, the horses sold even. The run to the quarter was done in :24¼, Douglas three parts of a length ahead; at the half, in :49¼, he was a length the best. Around the turn Beaconsfield moved up, and at the three-quarter pole, in 1:15, Douglas was only a head in advance. They made a rattling finish, Douglas winning by half a length, with a little left. Time, 1:42, the fastest mile ever run on the San Jose track.

Same Day—Novelty; running; for all ages; purse, $350; $50 to the first horse at each quarter-pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish. One mile.
Geo. Howson's b b Jim Douglas, by Wildidle, dam Yolone, 108 lbs....................Howson 1 1 1 1
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking, dam Aileen Allanah, 108 lbs....................Appleby 2 2 2 2
Time, :24¼, :49¼, 1:15, 1:42.

The fourth race was a special of half-mile heats for a purse of $150. The horses at the post were Mischief, Tom Paine, Robin and George. Mischief was a strong favorite in the betting at $180 to $60 for the field. In the first heat the start was not of the best, Tom Paine getting a lead of four lengths; the favorite last. In the stretch Paine attempted to bolt, and George won the heat; Paine second, Robin third, Mischief last. Time, :50. Mischief still held the first place in the pools, selling for $40 against $33 for the field. In the second heat the start was good. The favorite showed in front at once and strung the field out in the stretch, winning the heat under a strong pull; Robin second, George third. Paine bolted again and was distanced. Robin was sent to the stable under the rule. In the deciding heat Mischief won as she liked; George second. Time of the second and third heats, :51¾, :51¼.

Same day.—Special purse, $150; half mile heats.
Jas. Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens, dam Katie Pease, 87 lbs.................... 4 1 1
T. Singleton's ch g George, by Echo (?), dam unknown, 110 lbs. 1 3 2
W. L. Appleby's br c Tom Paine, by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 90 lbs.................... 2 dis
Wm. Boot's br g Robin, by Bob Wooding, dam Lizzie Marshall, 110 lbs.................... 3 2 ro
Time, :50, :51¾, :51¼.

A match pacing race between Terra Cotta and Bruce, reported to be for a stake of $350 a side was started, and two heats disposed of before dark. Bruce won the first in 2:33½, and Terra Cotta the second in 2:38½.

On Saturday the day was delightful, but the attendance was lighter as many visitors had left for home. At one o'clock the postponed pacing race was ordered up and finished by Bruce winning staight heats. There was but little betting, Bruce being first choice.

Oct. 4th—Match Pacing Race.
Bruce, g g, by Billy Hayward—A. L. Hinds.................... 1 2 1 1
Terra Cotta, s g—E. B. Johnston.................... 2 1 2 2
Time, 2:33½, 2:38½, 2:32, 2:31½.

The first number on the day's programme was the 2:26 class of trotters and it excited more interest than any other race of the week, as Sister and Adair were to contest. These two and B. B. were the only starters. In the betting rooms Friday evening but little was done, Adair having the call at $50 to $40 for Sister, and $4 for B. B. On the track, before the race, the odds were longer on the favorite, the average pools being Adair $50, Sister $25, B. B. $4. On the second score they got the word on an even start. Sister broke badly at the sound of the bell and came almost to a standstill. Adair led around the turn three lengths ahead of B. B., Sister forty yards back. At the quarter in :38, and the half in 1:13, the positions were unchanged. In the last quarter Sister closed up somewhat, and B. B. breaking, the mare took second place, Adair winning in a jog. Time, 2:27½

After this heat betting was, Adair $50, the field $20. In the second heat they got the word on the first trial, and for an eighth of a mile they were in a bunch, when B. B. fell back a length and Adair moved to the front half a length, and in this position they reached the quarter in :36¼ and the half in 1:10½. There was no change till within 200 yards of home, when Sister began to move up. The fight was fierce from there to the wire, Adair winning by a nose, B. B. a good third. Time, 2:21½.

The betting now stopped altogether. For the third heat they got away even, Adair showing to the front slightly on the first turn. Before they reached the quarter B. B. had got into second place, and they went down the backstretch in a string, Adair first and Sister last. Near the half the favorite made a tumbling break and lost ten lengths, Sister coming to the fore and beating B. B. easily. The driver of B. B. was adjudged guilty of impeding Sister, and the black horse was placed last. Time, 2:23¾. Pool selling was now resumed; Adair $50, the field $20.

For the fourth heat they got away well. Sister was half a length ahead on the first turn, where B. B. skipped and fell back. She held the front, passing the quarter in :36½ and the half in 1:10¼, Adair clinging to her wheel like a shadow. In the last quarter Adair began to creep up. Sister struggled to hold her vantage, but the favorite continued to come on, winning one of the closest and gamest heats ever trotted on any track by half a head; B. B. third. Time, 2:21¼.

Same day—Purse $500; 2:26 class;
Adair, b g, by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee—E. H. Miller, Jr. 1 1 2 1
Sister, b m, by Admiral, dam Flora—M. Salisbury.................... 2 2 1 2
B.B., blk g, by Milliman's Bellfounder—Jas. McCord.................... 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:27½, 2:21½, 2:23¾, 2:21¼.

The next race was a special trot for Tump Winston, Scandinavian and Hunter. There was considerable money lost and won on the race through the failure of Scandinavian to meet the expectation of his friends, the grooms and stable attaches, who backed him to win a sack full, if he had behaved better. Before the start pools were Winston, $40; Scandinavian, $20; Hunter, $20. The Hunter money was probably one extremity of a double ender for he never looked like a winner or anything approaching it. In the first heat Winston ran most of the way, and Scandinavian got the heat to his credit; Winston, second; Hunter, third. Time, 2:27½. Donathan now got up behind old Tump Winston and although Scandinavian had much the most speed he was a bad breaker and between Tump Winston and Hunter they managed to worry the black horse off his feet once or twice in every mile. Five heats gave the race and money to Winston; Scandinavian, second money; Hunter, third.

Same Day—Special purse, $250; for named horses.
Tump Winston, ch g, by Primus—E. Downer.................... 2 1 2 1 1
Scandinavian, blk g, by Black Hawk Morgan—P. Johnson 1 2 1 2 2
Hunter, br g—S. Sperry.................... 3 3 3 3 3
Time, 2:27½, 2:27¾, 2:28½, 2:35½, 2:34.

The last race was for roadsters for a $250 purse. Lottery, Patchen and Whisper started, and before the five heats that it took to decide the matter were trotted it was too dark to see the color of a horse twenty feet away, but it was the last day of the meeting and Saturday night at that, so there could be no thought of postponement. Whisper was played smooth in the race, for what purpose is not quite clear, for if their was any money staked outside of the purse it was not visible. No pools were sold, neither did any one openly offer to lay the price of a dinner on the result. Patchen was distanced for foul in the fourth heat.

Same Day.—Purse, $250; for buggy horses.
Whisper, br g—Younger.................... 3 2 1 1 1
Lottery, ch s—Garrett.................... 2 3 3 2 2
Patchen, b g—Hawes.................... 1 1 2 dis
Time, 2:43, 2:40½, 2:34½, 2:36½, 3:02.

A Literary Fellow in the Sulky.

Mr. M. T. Grattan was out in the Minnesota circuit this season with his eighteen-year-old Morgan stallion, Herod, and had an eventful and interesting experience. Here is his account of his first race:

It was with fear and trembling that I made an entry of my eighteen-year-old stud in the $500 free-to-all at Mankato. With his public performances in view, a let-up for years, and his lameness, how presumptuous it seems? A letter from Secretary Vail brings a full realization of it. He says: "Mr. Shaffer had poor luck with the horse that season. I may mention that he gained no better than third place at Milwaukee, June 8, 1880, in a stake race wherein he was beaten by Kentucky Wilkes and Edwin B., and that he was last horse in the 2:26 class at East Saginaw, June 15, 1880—time, 2:32½, 2:26, 2:27—at both of which places he was entered by said Shaffer; and in September, 1880, at Helena, Mont., he was second in the free-for-all; time, 2:36, 2:39½, 2:39½.

What sort of a horse was this to be found in a free-for-all with Von Arnim, Mollie Middleton, Baybrino, Hancock and Lulu Judd? Mollie and Von Arnim did not start. Hancock and Lulu sold alternately as favorite at $10, Herod bringing up the rear for $2. My friends pitied and my enemies sneered; the old horse ran away in warming up, and then bets were freely offered that he would get the flag. The track is a new half-mile one, which will in time be fast, if properly worked, but it is far from fast now. Herod went off like a clock, answered every call I made on him, and won the first heat in 2:27½ by the most reliable watches. No outside timer made it slower than 2:28. But the solitary timer in the judges' stand, with a rattle-trap of a timer, obstinately defended its accuracy against the assurances of dozens of good and honorable men with costly and accurate watches. No one disputes, however, that this was the fastest mile ever trotted in Mankato. The second heat was a repetition of the first, won, as I supposed, by a clear lead; but the judges said, "Dead heat." Everybody said, "Now the old horse will quit;" but I borrowed a whip from Price Smith and won again. Here were three heats under 2:30, the first time that figure had been beaten in the State on a half-mile track in two years, save by Herod last June. But of course he could not hold out any longer. Yet he did, and finished ahead the fourth time. This would never do. The speculators and their messengers swarmed into the judges' stand, which, contrary to rule, always contained a lot of people. Herod was set back to last for a foul upon Hancock, whom I had never seen or heard in the heat. Interested parties clamored for the foul, but honorable men, with not a cent on the race, who stood where it was claimed to have been committed, say it is a myth. The heat was given to Lulu Judd. In the fifth heat Baybrino made one of his swerving jumps into Herod, right at the stand, jostling the old horse off his feet, his only break in the race.

He recovered from it almost instantly, went along and again finished first, but the pool box and judges' stand were now desperate, so the heat was taken from me for the break.

Feeling that I stood no show for justice and that the race was a cruel abuse of my old horse I begged Spencer to let me win the sixth heat easy and divide. No, but he would divide if Lulu could win. Neither would yield, and so we went out for battle. As usual the word was given with Herod a little back, but he hung right there like the game old bull dog that he is. Always responding to the whip, always striving a little more at each shift of the bit, just keeping his place at the mare's shoulder until we reached the middle of the home-stretch, when I caught my lines with one hand after a vigorous shift of the bit and called with the whalebone for a last supreme effort. Spencer's whip was hissing through the air like lightning, but the mare was dying. Slowly the old horse worked to her head, and, with an effort noted by every onlooker, threw himself a half length ahead under the wire in 2:30¼. The betting men were appalled; minute after minute passed while their friends, the judges, earnestly consulted. Impatient of the wrong done me, regardless of rules and restraint, I called upon every lover of justice to help me maintain the right. Such an angry roar went up from the crowd as speedily brought a finale. "Herod wins this heat and race."

The president afterwards regretted that the judges had not fined me for this demonstration and complained that my voice alone could be heard during the disturbance. If it is never raised in a worse cause than to get a game and honest old trotter three heats after winning six, there will be no cause for shame, and I am sure the judges have no right to complain of any lack of courtesy from me, for did I not respectfully salute them after their final decision, and with cap in hand most politely assure them of my distinguished consideration, thanking them for their just and impartial rulings, without which I could not possibly have won the race?

Holders of Herod pools could not get them cashed. The backers of Lulu Judd and Hancock with credit at the box were unable to square up their losses, and the box was bankrupt, which is a pointer as to the need of winning six heats to get three.

Racing at Baker City, Oregon.

BAKER CITY, Sept. 9th, 1884.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: The Baker City Agricultural Society's fair opened to-day with very unfavorable prospects. It has been raining and snowing almost every day for the last ten days and of course our roads and tracks are very muddy. The first race on the programme was a dash of a quarter for a purse of $50. Monroe Johnson was the favorite in the betting and won it easily.

BAKER CITY, OGN., Sept. 9th—Purse, $50, of which $10 to second; dash of a quarter of a mile.
W. Leigh's b g Monroe Johnson.................... 1
N. Carnahan's b g Ingomar.................... 2
Owner's b g Bay Prince.................... 3
Time, :25.

The second race was a saddle horse purse of $50; for horses that had never started for public money; three-quarters of a mile. There were six starters, namely: Ianthe, Clincher, Monroe Johnston, Slim Jim, Boss Toney, and Crockett. Monroe Johnson was the favorite. The track was very muddy. They got the word on the first attempt with a splendid start and finished in the order named, after a close contest between Ianthe and Clincher, in the fast time, for the track, of 1:20½. Ianthe is a three-year-old by Osceola and she was saddled for the first time just five weeks ago, so after a few months more we expect to see her do wonders. It rained in the morning and a light shower after noon, and in consequence the attendence was light.

Sept. 10th.—To-day there was to have been two races, but it began to rain at 5 A. M., and up to the time I jot down these notes, 8 P. M., it has not ceased. The sport has been postponed to the 13th, the other three days to follow on the 15th, 16th and 17th.

Sept. 13th.—The second day's races came off to-day, although we have had some rain every day and it rained to-day in the morning and again before the second heat of the first race. The first race was heats of five-eighths of a mile. Starters were Echo, Repetta, Dundrum and Major Anderson. They came up for the word very even but the starter did not see fit to send them off and called them back. The riders of Repetta and Dundrum did not respond, and the two ran a very pretty heat in 1:03, Repetta winning. As the word had not been given they were called on to try it again which they did, very disastrously to the pool buyers. This time they got the word to a good start when Echo went to the front and won very handily, Anderson second, Repetta and Dundrum distanced. Time, 1:04. The next heat was won by Echo without a struggle, Anderson second. Time, 1:05. Betting before the start, Repetta $20, field $8.

Sept. 13.—Purse $120; heats of five-eighths of a mile.
J. Gentry's ch g Echo, by Osceola.................... 1 1
F. Gleason's b g Major Anderson, by Geo. Wilkes.................... 2 2
W. Leigh's b m Repetta, by Alarm or Reform.................... dis
C. Marsh's b g Dundrum, by Melbourne, Jr.................... dis
Time, 1:04, 1:05.

The second race was a trotting purse for all two-year-olds. Starters: Leona, Pluto, and Eva H. Mr. J. W. Wisdom's bay colt, by Challenger, dam by Bay Pilot, was named in the race, but did not start. There was considerable betting, Leona being the favorite, at $20 to $16 for the field, and it was justifiable for she took the lead and won with but one skip, distancing the field. The time was 3:10¼, fast for the day and track.

Same Day—Trotting; purse, $120; for two-year-olds.
D. A. McAlister's b f Leona, by Lemont, dam by Administrator..... 1
J. F. Ferguson's b c Pluto, by Black Stranger, dam unknown ...... dis
Neil Hogoboom's ch f Eva H., by Mt. Vernon, dam unknown....... dts
Time, 3:10¼.

Sept. 15th.—The track was good and the weather fine. For this day there was to have been a four-year-old trot and a three-year-old running race, but the trotters were off and the day's sport was short. The three-year-old race was so one-sided that there was no betting. Echo won in a canter in the slow time of 2:04.

Sept. 15th.—Purse $120; for three-year-olds; one mile.
J. Gentry's ch g Echo, by Osceola.................... 1
B. Toney's ch f Ianthe, by Osceola.................... 2
F. Gleeson's b g Ingomar.................... 3
Time, 2:04.

Sept. 16th.—This was the fourth day and after so much distancing and easy wins we expected to see a good race, but it was the same thing over. The first race was trotting, half mile heats for a purse of $120, first horse to take all. Mark Twain and Black Bess started. After a little warming up they got the word to a good start. Mark Twain shot ahead and won the heat, distancing the mare in a walk. Time, 1:29½. Black Bess broke and began prancing, never striking a trot again. There was considerable money changed hands as the mare was favorite 2 to 1.

Sept. 16th.—Trotting; purse, $120; half-mile heats.
Mark Twain, b g, by Milliman's Bellfounder—F. Spicer.................... 1
Black Bess, blk m, by Mt. Vernon.................... dis
Time, 1:29½.

Sept. 17th.—The fifth and last day was the best race of the meeting, and a race that would be a good one in any country. It was seven eighths of a mile and repeat with Repetta, Echo and Policy in. They were all favorite by turns at one time but Repetta finally settled into first choice at $20 to $14 for the field. The first heat they got the word with Repetta in the lead, which she kept apparently without distress, winning by half a length, Echo second, at a length ahead of Policy. Time, 1:31¼. There were many false starts in the second heat, each one trying to get the best of the other. They finally got the word with a fair send off, Repetta having a slight advantage. Echo seemed tangled and did not get to work until too late to win. Repetta kept the lead to the half, where Policy ran to her and showed his nose in front; but in the straight Repetta drew away and won by two lengths, Policy second, four lengths ahead of Echo. Time, 1:30½.

Sept. 17th.—Purse, $120; heats of seven-eighths of a mile.
Wm. Leigh's b f Repetta, by Alarm or Reform—Long Nine..... 1 1
Carnahan & Gentry's ch g Echo, by Osceola—Sunshine, by Dasher. 2 3
Jos. Kinney's b g Policy, by Osceola—unknown..... 3 2
Time, 1:31½, 1:30½.

This closed the meeting and no more aggravated case of "Oregon weather" ever occurred in the whole history of racing in this country. LONESS.

Fillies in the St. Leger.

If Eleanor, the dual winner of the Derby and Oaks in 1801, is excepted, there was no remarkable winning filly of our classic race for several years, as after Paulina Altisidora was the next St. Leger winner in 1813, when the big field of seventeen came to the post, and Mr. Watt's Altisidora, spoken of as a beautiful filly, started first favorite at 11 to 5, and won, after a tremendous race with Cameeleopard, by half a head. There wes a little question at the time that the next yeer's St. Leger should also have gone fo a filly, as Eborina was a hot favorite, and, although beaten, she showed form enough the next day to prove that ebe should have won. Filliee were getting more to the fore ahont this time, as in 1816 Sir B. R. Graheme's The Duchess won the St. Leger when starting at the nice price of 12 to 1, and at the same time a sister competitor, called Maritornes, wes the favorite. Beggar Girl was made a hot favorite for tbe St. Leger in 1818, but she wes never dangerous. In the yeer that the grey colt, Gnstavns, won the Derby he was made a great favotite for the St. Leger, though curions reports were about, and he never figured prominently in the race, which was at last deeperately fought out between old John Day on the filly, Fortuna, and Bill Scott on Jack *Spigot*, the colt winning by half a length. The next year's St. Leger was very similar, as Swap was hacked as if it wae over at 7 to 4, the next in demand heing tbe filly, Muta, who ran pretty well, but the crack wes never in it, and in a fine race home between the two rank outsiders, Theodore and Violet, the colt won by half a length. Several years elapsed before another filly took as prominent a part in the St. Leger, but in 1827 Mr. Petrie'e fine filly, Matilde, who was second, and shonld have won hy all accounts if he had not ehown temper at the post. Second to a Derby dead heater was a filly the next year, as Major Yarbnrgh's Belinda ran up to The Coloniel, though beaten easily hy three lengths. In Chorister's year fillies had a good deal to do with the St. Leger finish, as La Fille Mal Gardee led at the distance, wben The Saddler headed her, to be almost immediately ehallenged hy Chorister, the two rnnning home locked together, and the last mentioned won hy a head, La Fille Mal Gardee being closenp third, and Lady Elizabeth was fonrth. It was for Qneen of Trumps, in 1835, to be the first dnal winner of both Oaks and St. Leger, and there can be no qnestion that the Hon. E. L. Mostyn's filly was one of the most femons ever seen on the turf, She was only heaten once, and that was throngh an accident, and it wes thought that a higger, finer filly had never heen bred up to the time of her appearance. Another very famous filly ran in the next St. Leger, hnt she conld only get third to Elis Scroggins, though only beaten a head by the latter for second honors. This was Beeawing, a mare that has been longer associated with the St. Leger than any other to he fonnd in the *Stud Book*, as her aon, Newminster, won it in 1851, her grandson, Lord Clifden, in 1863, her great grandsons, Hawthornden Wenlock, end Petrarch in the reepective years of 1870, '72, '76, and it would be very remarkable if her great granddaughter, Busybody, were to win the coming St. Leger, aa according to Herringson's pictnres, she resembles Beeswing in an extraordinary degree. To judge by coincidences Busybody should win the St. Leger, as her sire and grandsire were both under the same cloud as she is, and heing abont right on the day they were nnrsed home by superior jockeys, and sorely discomforted those who had opposed them.

To return, however, to past heroines of the St. Leger. Several notable onea, snch as Crucifix, Miss Letty, and Industry, were not entered in the Great Northern race at times when their performances in the south wonld have made them very dangerons for St. Leger honors; but in 1842 there was a snrpriee in store, ae it was thought a pretty good year, Attila having won the Derby for Scott's stable, and Our Nell the Oake for the Dawsons, with the well-named Meal, by Bran second. Lord Eglington had a filly called Blue Bonnet, by Tonchstone, out of Maid of Melrose, by Brutandorf, that had been amiss all the Spring, and so did not keep her engagement in the Oake, and as ehe had some slight accident when being sent to Goodwood as a two-year-old, and did not start, she was quite a dark one on the eve of the St. Leger, wnen her owner took 4,000 to 100 three times about her, and this brought her amonget the favorites at stert. In a well run race Attila was beaten to nothing, and Blue Bonnet, having only Sea Horae to aettle from the distance, won by a length. Harry Hall waa then beginning to draw the portraits for *Bell's Life*, and the nnmbers for the 18th and 25th of September, 1842, contained well-drawn likenesses of Blue Bonnet and Beeswing. In 1844 the Princess made a bold bid to repeat the Queen of Trumps *coup* of landing Oaks and St Leger, for she won the Epsom race with the greatest of eese, and her friends stood her for the St. Leger, her price at start heing 4 to 1, whilst The Cure was favorite at 5 to 4, and they took 7 to 2 abont Fangh a Ballagh. The finish was between the three, the Irish colt beating The Cure by a length, and half a length only divided tbe latter from the Oaks winner. In 1845 Mias Sarah, who was third in the Oaka with 30 to 1 againet her, was thought to possesa better form than all the colts engaged in the St. Leger, as between Epsom and Doncaster ahe had won the Great Yorkahire Stakes, heating the Goodwood Cnp heroine, Mies Elis, and a large field. She waa therefore served np very warm for the St. Leger, her party backing her down to 5 to 2, and so chagrined was her owner, Major Yarhurgh, when The Baron beat her by an easy length, that he laid a proteet againet the stakee being paid over until the winner's mouth had been examined. The famoue filly, Mendicant, did not figure in the St. Leger, and it was not again nntil 1848 that colt waa seen fighting against filly nn Doncaster Moor. There it waa that the Derby winner, Snrpliee, npset the hopee of Malton, Lord Stanley'a Canezou, after a memorable finish. Canezon had beeu carrying all before her, winning the One Thoneand Guineas, the Nassau Stakea at Goodwood, and the Ebor St. Leger, at York, and Scott's atable stood her at 7 to 4 for the St. Leger, and got beaten a neck. A good mare was Canezou, as ehe won the Goodwood Cup two years in succeseion, ae a four-year-old and a five. No filly took any part in tbe Flying Dutchman's St. Leger, and the same remark is applicable to Voltigeur'a year, but when Newminster won hopes were very etrong that a filly of tried merit would pull through, as Aphrodite had won the One Thoneand Guineas, beating the snbscquent Oaks winner, Iris, and after a special preparation was backed down to 2 to 1 for the St. Leger, at a ehade better odds than the favorite, Hernandez, and the filly flattered her backere until very neer home, when Newminster proved too herd a nnt to crack, and he beat her by two lengths. The Oake filly, Songstress, was thought after her Epsom victory to have a great St. Leger chance, but the winner of the Two Thousand, Stockwell, was the hero of the northern race that year, and the filly was never dangerons. The Osbornes' mare, Lady Tatton, ran a pretty good third in the year Saucebox bowled over the hot favourite, Riflemen; but the greatest filly year of all might well be considered 1857, when Blink Bonny won hoth the Derby and Oaks, and, wheu backed for the St. Leger at 5 to 4, she failed to get nearer than fourth, the winner being Imperiense, wbo had won tbe One Thousand Guineas and ran fourth in the Oaks. The next year saw the St. Leger carried off again by a filly in Mr. Merry's Sunbeam, and tbat gentleman was within an ace of running first aud second with two fillies, as the Hadji only separeted Blanche of Middleby from her companion by a neck.

Fillies have played very conspicuous parts in the St. Leger since that day, as Caller Ou wes a famous winner in 1861, and the great Gladiateur was stretcbed in 1865 to heet Regalia, the victress that year of the Oaks. Then in the next five yeare fillies won it three times, namely, Achievement, Formosa and Hannah, and after one year's interval Marie Stuart and Apology, hoth Oak winners, took it two years in succession, and Jannette, another Oaks winner, also achieved the double event; whilst the memorable year of 1882 must be ranked with Blink Bonny's year, hut in a still greater degree, all the classic events falling to filliee, as Shotover won the Two Thousand and Derby, and for the St. Leger Dutch Oven, Geheimiss and Shotover were first, second and third.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Miss Woodford's Great Race at Sheepshead Bay—Defeat of Baldwin's Horses in the Great Eastern Handicap—General News, Etc.

NEW YORK, Sept 20, 1884.

To-day the Antnmn meeting, at Sheepshead Bey, cloeed with some of the best sport of the entire series, and the Dwyer's greet mare, Miss Woodford, set the seal of her great reputetion, by winning the best two-mile heet race on record in hollow style. Prior to her great performances this week the fame of this famous daughter of Billet rested chiefly on her races at shorter and intermediate distances, one mile and three-quarters being es far as she had gone in public before Thursday. This wae a strong argument in the mouths of the backere of Carter in the match race, for the performance three miles was eo recent and fresh in remembrance, as to leave no doubt of his staying abilities. The day of the match, Thursday, saw the greatest crowd, at the Coney Island Jockey Club Gronnds, that has ever been inside of the eulosure. Perhaps 20,000 persons ie a low estimate of the crowd of people that came through the gates from early in the forenoon, np to 2:30 P. M., when tbe start was made. And of this great body of race-goers, over three fonrths were the holiday crowd, who do not go to a race for hetting purposes, hut for the excitement of the racing alone. The bettore and speculatore outside of the hetting pavilion proper were absorbed and swallowed up completely by this vast mass of humanity. More ladies were preeent than the stand has ever held before, and the scene of the crowded grand stand and lawns viewed from the inner field as the horses went to the post was an enlivening nne. The day was not of the pleaeantest, being dull and hazy with clouds of dust from the track, but the people were too full of the great race to cere for atmospheric conditions. In the betting Miss Woodford was the choice. at $1,000 to $600, and at these figures an immenee amount of money was wagered. The start was made amid suppreased excitement, the crowd being wrought up now to a tension of expectation end when the sterter's fleg dropped there was a snhdued roar like the dash of the waves on the shore. With Carter in tbe lead the racers dashed past the wire, the pece being slow for such cracks, and they were 1:52 in running the first mile, a state of effairs uot condusive to Carter's chances, whose policy it wae to force the pace. Bnt the famons gelding, like other racers that conld he named, will not exert himself to his utmost, except there are horses ahead of him, and it was the policy of the Dwyers and their shrewd jockey therefore to stay behind Drake Carter. Passing the stand however the second time, when a mile and three fnrlongs had been run, Hayward realized that he mnst get his horse to extend himself or the race would he lost to a certainty, and "hitting her up" to a terrific rate of speed, under the influence of the spnr, Drake Carter quickened his strides a mile from home. But the hrown beauty shadowing him two lengths away, followed suit without any persuaders, and try as Carter might, he could not gain a yard on Woodford, who was galloping along with her mouth wide open and switching her tail as if she was at exercise. On the lower turn she closed up to Carter's tail amid shouts from her backers and rounding into the stretcb less than a quarter of a mile from home she pulled up even in a fair stride, Carter now got the whip in heavy doses and ran gamely nnder the persuasion, but Miss Woodford left him eaaily and galloped home nnder a pull a ten lengtha winner, covering tho two miles and a half in 4:28¾. She ran the last mile and a half in 2:36¾, the last two miles in 3:31¾ and finished so fresh that beyond a doubt she could havo gone on and broken all the long distance records bad she been required. The Great Eastern Handicap run the same day was a handsome epectacle of 24 youngsters at the post the largest field of horses ever in a race in thia country. But aa a race it was no test at all, for five-sixths of the lot got hemmed in behind the leadcre at the etart and could not get out. Baldwin's three, Verano, Volanté and Mission Belle were hot favorites in the hetting, but the filly, Mission Belle was the only one to experience any luck at the start and her handicap weight, 116 lbs. was ao nnreasonably heavy, as compared with Goano and others, that though she was third at tbe end of the first half mile, ehe tired badly in the rnn into the stretch. Ten Stone the winner had only 105 lbs and got away in front staying there throughout. To-day tbe meeting closed with the Great Long Islaud stakes, two mile heats, and Miss Woodford's 3:33, 3:31½ is likely to remain at the head of the reeord for some timo to come. As in the match race Drake Carter made the pace from Woodford and Modesty in each heat until a quarter of a mile from home, when the Dwyer's great mare closed up and won in a canter. Jerome Park begins its fall meeting next Saturday. Baldwin's horses have no engagements there, their nearest being at Baltimore. It seems to be the general impression here that his two-year-olds are a trifle overdone, hut they may do better at the southern meetings.

Sept. 30, 1884.

Contrary to general expectation the Baldwin string of race-horses are at Jerome Park where the American Jockey Club's Fall meeting began on Satnrday last. I had a talk with Albert Cooper, the well-known colored trainer, and he expresses an opinion that his charges will win races yet before snow flies. Mission Belle threw her boy on the boulevard road leading to the race track and fell, cutting her knee quite severely, hnt Cooper thinks it not serious. The stable will go to Baltimore and Washington, and start for home about November. During the first two days they started Gano and Savenna in two purse races, tbe horse running third on Saturday to Markland and Aranza, and the filly second to Valley Forge to-day, with eight others behind the pair. Rapido will be started on Saturday next in a two-year-old sweep. I handed Cooper the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of Sept. 20th, containing an account of the racing at our Sacramento State Fair, and it was a treat to see his pleasure at sight of the paper from home, which he had not seen for a long time. He is very anxions to get back to the sunny slopes of tbe Pacific again. Jim Renwick was expected to be a starter in tbe Manhetten Handicap on Saturday, hut he has not made his appearance at the post yet, and Buchanan does not say when he will start him now. He also is likely to make the southern campaign, at least as far as the monumental and capital cities. As if to compensate for the failnre of the Pacific slopers here, the telegraph to-night informe us of the victory of the California-bred gelding, Bonanza at Louisville to-day. He captured the Sanford Stakes, one mile for two-year-olds, and as be beat Favor, Pegasus and other crack yonngstere of the Blue Grass section, Bonanza is evidently a coming horse. Sold last Spring at the Winter sale at Sacremento, tbis son of Joe Hooker and Mattie Glenn wes worth every dollar of the price paid for him by G. D. Christy, his present owner.

Aranza is a name forever calculated to impress itself upon turf-goers of the present generation, many of whom will resolve afresh, after her races of last Saturday and Tuesday, to cease intrnsting her with their shekels. Not since a year ago thie Fall, at Sheepshead, when she was beaten out of a place hy Bred, in a mile and a quarter race, only to come out two daye efterward and beat Strathspey, a mile on a wet track, in 1:42¾, have the baekers of Aranza heen so disgusted as on the recent occasion. Mainly hecanse her form of two weeks since at Sheepshead Bay was the highest she has ever shown, three races there at a mile, a win in 1:41, and two head defeats in 1:40½ end 1:41, being an exhibition of steady ability to repeat her performance in the same notch, that was proof positive to the general public that good jndgment in the saddle had erediceted most, if not all, of tbe mare's former shiftiness, nnreliability end eccentricities. When, then, as said before, fresh from the glamour of her three great races at Coney Island, Arenza, with a man in the saddle, is beaten a mile at Jereme, on Satnrday, by Markland, in 1:47½, only to come out on Tnesdey, with a boy on her back, and fairly romp home in front of horses generally believed to be better then Markland, doing the first mile of the dash close to 1:45, people looked askance at each other, and marvelled greatly at snch diametrically opposite results. True, the Aranza of Saturday had no blinkers. The Aranza of Tnesday wore them with good effect. The Aranza of Saturday trailed sluggishly behind for six fnrlongs, only to fail of victory in the straight rnn in. The Aranza of Tuesday was off in front like a shot as soon as tbe flag fell, and never giving the others a ehance to get near her, bad them beaten long before she struck the straight, What the pnblic would like to see in the management of this fast mare is the exercise of a little more consistency in the tactics employed with her. If she runs best in blinkers, run her *always* in hlinkors, end if she runs best in the lead, place her *always* there if possihle. Bnt this latter surmise was thonght to have been exploded, for Aranza has, on eeveral occasions, won after making a waiting race of it. The mare's good form at Sheepshead, which savored greatly of a high staudard of consistency had regained her many of her lost admirers. Her latest exhibitions at Jerome have lost her all these, together with the few thet had adhered to her through thick aud thin. No snch in-and-outer has ever run in America in the memory of the proverbial oldest inhahitant.

Mr. Pincus' starting has been the subject of much favorable comment during the opening days at Jerome. He has dispatched his fields tbus far with uniform good jndgment and success, Lizzie Mack's *fiasco* on Tnesday being the only case of a horse getting left. Promptly on time each race bas heen disposed of, and people were sent home in good season. Mr. Piucus' progress is a source of congratulation, for we believo that none of tbe starters we have try harder to get *all* the horses well away than he does.

After Aranza, Heel-and-Toe must take rank as another in-and-outer and champion hoodwinker of handicappers. To win a big handicap in the Spring at 100 lbs., and to get in another one in the Fall at the same weight, is a feat thnt the sister to Glen Dudley, Gen. Phillips (Postgnard), and Stratbspey would not have accomplished in the old country where no such allowance is made for supposed loss of form, especially in one season at least. Take the case of Tnnans, for instance, who won the Lincolnshire, one mile, last March, from a strong field, carrying 116 lbs. Since then he has done nothing, and yet in the Fall handicaps the horse has been well looked after, getting 124 lbs. in the Cambridgeshire, wbich is 20 yards over nine furlongs. Heel-and-Toe's build is, of course, esscntially not that of a great weight carrier, but it must not be forgotten that with 100 lbs. np, she beat Drake Carter, 123 lbs., a mile and a half in fast time on a slow track, and we do not believe tbat her party will succeed in again misleading racing men as to her real abilities, which are above the average.

St. Saviour, now regarded as in all probability the best of his year, is all right on his pine again. The sprain received in his last race at Monmouth Park, when coming down the hill by the three-quarter pole, has yielded gradually to treatment, hnt in view of the lateness of the season, and his lack of engagements, it has been decided to retire him until next year. By that time, if nothing occurs to mar his prospects, the brother to Eole may naturally be expected to ontdo the deeds of his spirited-away relative, than whom he was beyond a doubt a faster three-year-old. As regards tbe whereabouts of Eole, whether he is abroad or at Garden City, is as much of a mystery as ever, not that it makes any material difference, as whether he is in Albion or on the Island of Shells he is certain to be in good hands, and to be well cared for. At the same time the horse has been so long and favorably before the American public that if he is expatriated and an alien in a strange land, they would like to know it.

A singular complication in the matter of horses' pedigrees has arisen in Chicago the last week, where one Joseph Raside of Waukegan, Ill., was held for examination on a question of extradition for forgery, the complaint being made by the Clydesdale Association of Scotland. It is charged that the alleged offender in this case forged spurious pedigrees and sold thereby in the West some inferior-bred Clyde-

horsee that he had imported. The applicetion of the Scotland Association was presented to the Washington authorities by the British Minister, and at last accounts Raside was to have beeu delivered to the British Vice-Consul at Philadelphia. The crime is rather a novel one, and as applied to racing stock, would probably fall short of the mark, for the reason tbat the importers of thoroughhreds are natnrally moet perticuler regarding tbe authenticity and genuineness of each animel's certificate. Still such a thiug might happen, and a detection of this sort of work should euteil severe penaltiee on the onender.

Louieette's runaway win for the Huuter Stakes on Tuesday confirmed the good opinions of her admirers, who reasoned that thongh a trifle deficient in speed apparently, on Saturday in the Manhattau Handicap, she would show to good advantage in the single handed duel with Duchees over the louger conrse, especially with the later giving ber 4 lbs., Dnchess carrying the extreme penalty. No little surprise was felt at Water Lily's dodging the issue, a test thet would bave eettled definitely tbe question of which is the hest three-year-old filly of the year, and in view of Water Lily's recent good form, the fact that her party did not care to meet Louisette at even weights, 118 lbs., looks es if they are content to leave Lonisette the honors of superiority. Duchess is a game and fast little filly, and with weights more suited to her size would do better. The fact that she carried 120 lbs. at Monmoutb, and heat Lonisette, 113 lbs., a mile and a half, is no criterion as to what she can do with the Islip filly now, for the latter ie pounde better now than then.

The yonngeters that composed the Nursery field on Seturday were the poorest lot that bave contested this time-honored stake of late years, and a fair class two-year-old would have made a show of them. This was evidenced on Tuesday in the Champegne Stakes. when St Augustine, the second iu, but virtual winner of, the Nursery, was eesily beateu by Eachus, tbe Erdenheim cast-off. Tbe eon of Reform and Nemesie ie a very promising youugster, and will, ber accident, turn ont a useful three-year-old.

Unless the fnll eteeplechese course at Jerome Perk has been materiallp changed the race of last Saturday, won by disturbanee, is tbe festest ever run over it by several seconde. Tbe nearest to it this season was eix seconds slower. The disastrons hnrdle race on Tuesday, however, did not tend to elevate thie class of sport in the minds of true lovers of the sport. It is too dangerous a pastime as carried on at present, the speed with which the horses rush at the jumps constantly inviting fatal accidents.

Yours, PACIFIC.

The St. Leger.

The story of a great race gets thrashed out a few days after the race has been run, and the secrets of the late St. Leger are now the common property of well-informed racing men. There cau be little doubt that Superba would have wou had sbe uot heen iuterrupted in her preparation. It was the general idea that Peck's beautifnl mare could not stay the Leger conrse, and I promulgated this view of the case to a connection of the stable a few days before the eventful day. He smiled.

"Can Hackness stay, do you tbink?" he asked me. Hackness, yon may remember, ran second for last year's Cesaarewitch, two miles and a quarter, so that there was no doubt on that head, and I said as much.

"Tben dou't you be nervous about Superba failing to stay!" my friend replied. A few daye before the race tbe mare hit her leg; she had to be eased in conseqnence, and the injury developed itself again in the course of the struggle. Nevertheless Superba finished within a lengtb and a half of The Lambkin, from which yon may jndge what wonld have happened had all gone well with her, and had she been at her hest. My tip, Scot Free, given months ago, failed most unacconntably, though he was first favorite to tbe end (be wae not so wben I told yon tbat I fancied him), and touched ae high as 9 to 4. I was influenced in his favor by the confidence his owner, John Foy, reposed in the Two Thousaud Guineas winner. Foy has had a long experience of racing. Years ago he used to do commissions for the Danehnry stable, when the Marquis of Hastings was at the height of his career. If I remember correctly, Foy quarreled with tbe late Jobn Day hecause he thought Day did not tell him as mnch as Foy wanted to know about Lady Elizabeth, tbe mare that created so much sensation in the Spring of 1865. I forget the details of the case. and hesides do not want to write you a long story of tbe past. At Ascot, however, when there was a disposition to lay against Scot Free, Foy met Moutagu Williams, the well-known baraister, and aeked nim whether he had backed the colt. Montagu Williams replied in the negative.

"Then go and do so," Foy said. "Never miud what you hear. Scot Free is fit and well, I fancy him very much for the Leger." On his arrival at Doucaster he went a rattling good two-mile gallop, but the change of quartere did not snit him. He eweated and looked altogether out of eorts as he went to the post, nervonsly blundered onto his bead wheu the flag fell, aud never seemed to be in it. Condition got Tbe Lambkin home. Moderate as he ia, be was sound and fit, and several of his opponents were neither. The surprise of tbe race was the fight made by tbe Duke of Westmiuster'e game little mare Sandiway. The Duke started her to make a pace for Cambusmore, which Archer had chosen to ride, the choice having been left to him. She finished second, and, it was in my opinion, all ont of The Lamhkin, while Cambnsmore uever showed in front from start to finish. Of course, it is now debated whether Sandiway would have won with Archer on her back. These questione are difficult to anawer. I shonld certainly be inclined to eay that Archer was more than a length better than Barrett, over the St. Leger course. Of Barrett's riding I am no admirer. He's bold enongh, hut is sadly deficient in judgment aud delicacy. He has, in fact, no pretensione to he called a horseman, which Archer now hae. Porter, the Duke's trainer, thonght that Sandiway would heat her stable companion; why Archer thougbt otherwise I cannot understand. but there is no douht he did.

Captain Macholl'e objection to Tbe Lambkin's rnnning is ouly to he accounted for ou the ground that his health is bad. Ho had no *locus standi*, in the first place, for, thongb it is, of conree, well-known that he maneges Sir John Willoughhy's and Lord Manners' horses, the laws of racing do not recognize hie position. Iu the second place, The Lambkin'e nomination wae perfectly correct in every way. Coming after hie equally frivolous ohjectiou to St. Gatien for the Derhy, Machell's conduct in thie affair has led to eome very eevere strictures. I forget whether I told you the story of that famous dead heat (?). Another journey over the hard ground at Epsom would almoet certainly have hroken down Harveeter, and so in saying to Sir John Willoughby: "Whatever you like, Sir John!" when asked what he would do, Mr. Hammond practically gave Sir John Willoughby half the Derhy Stakee and allowed him to win inetead of losing heavily in the riug. To object after this, on the flimsey gronnd on wbich Captain Machell did object (or cause au objcction to be made) to St. Gatien was the height of bad taste, yon will allow. Of the three Machell superintends Sir Reuben wes tbe best, because be was the fittest. He carried a tremendous lot of money, but Cannon could only get him fourth. A suspicion that Scot Free could uot stey was ahroad, though Foy thought otherwise. "Snperba aud Sir Reubeu are tbe only two horses in the race that one bad a good excnse for backing," the Duke of Beaufort remarked after the race.—*London Correspondent N. Y. Spirit.*

Abolishing the Books.

Racing without betting ie the dream of some good but rather impractical people. for the one without the other is impossible as long as human nature is whet it is. We may go even a step further, and sey that we believe in betting, for, apart from its admittedly demoralizing tendency in causing men to lose sight of the real value of money, it gives an additional interest and excitement to racing. But betting should he kept within bounds. Ned Harrigan may tell us "it's old chestnut," and tbat he bas "heard it before," when we repeat a sentiment we have often expressed in these colnmne, tha betting is only the incident of racing, and should always he held snbservient to it, The rapid growth of bookmaking within the past five or six yeare has brought it to a point where it is cepable of doing grievous injury to the sport, and the geutlemen wbo meintain large stables are beginniug to ask tbemselves if it ie not time to take additional meaeures of protection against the evils of the system. It is admitted on all hends that bookmaking is the best form of betting, but, unhappily, it is susceptible of gross abuse, and the bookmakers are becoming more influential than is consistent with a bealthy etate of affairs. The bookmaker has to wage a geueral battle with the public, and of course he hes to employ every means in his power. Already there is too much talk about jockeya and trainers being under the influence of bookmakers. Mnch of it is imaginary, but it is possible there exists such cases. But even a single case is one teo many, and it shonld be repressed. If it is not the leading ownere will eventually give up racing, as they did in 1850, and if they do the public will stop coming. We happen to know that at the Turf Congress, at Louisville, iu November last, a motion to abolisb bookmaking from all the conrses represented, met with almost unanimous approval, and it was only through the efforts of Mr. J. E. Brewster, that it was withdrawu.

We are in a position to state that members of the Monmouth Park Association are awakening to the necessity of protective measures. It is likely that they will take shape in the abolition of bookmaking from the gronnds aud tbe substitntion of auction and French poole. The French system could be pnt nnder tbe management of the club, with $5, $10, $50 and $100 pools, and the puhlic would be much better pleased, while the percentages could go toward ewelling the racing fund and relieve the Clnb of the charge that it is the money paid hy the hookmakers for betting privilegee that makes the racing fund. That the measure would be popnlar with the public there can be no doubt, as it would protect them as well as the owners. If the Monmonth Park Association take the step they have the assurance of the endorsement and co-operation of the Coney Island Jockey Club.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Bonanza's Race.

The race won hy Bonanza at Louisville, on Sept. 30th, wae a performauce of merit. The time seeme slow to onr California ideas of a good race but thie one was rnn over a very heavy track and in had weather. The cracks Favor and Pegasus were among the heaten horees and the result was a regular header for tbe bettors. The following are the details.

Sept. 30—Sanford Stakes; for two-year-olds; at $50 each b f, with $500 added; of which $100 to the second; winners of $1,500 to carry 3lbs; of $2,000, 5 lbs; of $2,500 and upwards, 7 lbs extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs; thirty entries; one mile.

G. D. Christy's ch g Bonanza, by Joe Hooker—Mattie Glenn, 107 lbs ....Witbers 1
G. D. Favor's b c Favor, by Pat Malloy—Favorite, 110 lbs....Brennan 2
Randall & Co.'s br f Anna Woodcock, by Billet—Calomel, 107 lbs ....Richardson 0
M. Young's br g Pegasus, by Rhadamanthus—Highland Vintage, 110 lbs....Stoval 0
M. Young's ch c Doubt, by St. Martin—Perhaps, 110 lbs....Ellis 0
J. S. Clark's ch f Retinue, by Monarchist—Return, 100 lbs. Tankersley 0
T. J. Megihben's br g Orlando, by Billet—Aeolia, 112 lbs....Riley 0
C. R. James' b f Princess Chuck, by Aristides—Crescent, 100 lbs. Kelly 0
Time, 1:49½.

Pools: Favor, $50; Milton Yonng's pair, $50, the field, $75. Betting: 5 to 1 against Bonanza. Mutuels paid, $41.10. Bonanza led off and at once opening np a big gap was never headed, winning by a length, same between aecond and third.

Bonita's Record Beaten.

At Cleveland, Sept. 23d, dnring the heate of the 2:40 race, the four-year-old filly Elvira, hy Cuyler, owned by J. C. McFerran, of the Gleuview Stock Farm, Louisville, Ky., and winner of the 2:27 race on Wednesday, made two trips, accompanied hy a thoroughbred running mate, Zero, driven hy Ed. Bither, for a purse and to heat the fonr-year-old record, Bonita'e 2:18¾. In the first trial she failed, going in 2:19½. A break on the stretch was all that heat her. On the second trip she heat the record by a quarter of a second, making a break ou the stretch that cost her a half second more. She went the second trip hy quarters in 0:35¾, 1:09, 1:45, 2:18½.

Later in the day the yearling son of Nutwood—Nutbreaker —bred by J. C. McFerron, and owned hy J. W. Fisher, of Quincy, Ill., was sent a mile against his own fastest yearling record, 2:49¾, accompanied by Zero. He beat the record by 3¾ seconds, making the mile hy quarters in 0:43¾, 1:24, 2:05¼, 2:46. Tbis is the tastest yearling record east of the Rockies and is only second to one on this side, that of Hinda Rose, 2:36½.

Red Boy seema to have won every race he has started for in Montana this season. Ou September 17th at Helena, with 118 pounda up, he won at mile heats in 1:47, 1:49, beating Monarch, 110 pounda, and Retort, 105 pounds.

Meetiugs have heen in progress, this week, at Fresno and Salinas, but the telegraphic reports have been for the most part ouly half way intelligihle.

The grand etand at the Stockton track is to be moved back twenty feet and raised eix feet before the next fair ia held.

Some Arizona Horses.

[Prescott Courier.]

A trip to the driving park ie really a treat to a lover of horseflesh. We find Mr. Wilbur kindly treating and develoning a string of valuable young horses. Onr attention was celled first to examine the four-yeer-old colt, Bolt, the property of Col. C. P. Head; he is by A. W. Richmond, dam Lady Hnnter. Mr. Wilbur claims him to be one of the best bred horses in the West, having heen familiar with the family of horses for several years. We then come to Arizona, John Ellis' three-year-old roadster, once very vicious, hut from tbe kind treatment of Mr. Wilbur and hie men, she haa become mauageable and docile. She is very speedy for a three-year-old. We next come to Gumbo, a four-year-old, brought here hy Mr. Wilbnr. He is by Mambrino Champiou, and is very large, handsome and quite a trotter. We next come to Mr. C. B. Rush's three-year-old, which is being hroke. He is very large and powerful, but Mr. W. tlls us that his gait and speed is wonderfni. We next come to Frank Murphy, a four-year-old pecer and trotter, the property of Murphy Bros. He is a Hambletonian, and does credit to his family. With four weeks' training he is pacing in 2:40. We next come to Tritle, a tbree-year-old pacer, the property of Mr. Hale. He has named bim after our woithy Governor, aud he does honor to his name, ae he is pacing iu 2:40, with only four weeks' development. We were then escorted to the etall of the little wonder, Comancbe Boy. Ae we approach him he looks as if he was going to say some welcome to ns. Hie expression is wonderfnl, and Mr. Wilbur eaye he knows more tricks about the race track than most of the men Mr. W. brought him with him. He ie eight years old and has a record of 2:35½. He hae won every purse Mr. Wilbur has started him for this year. We concluded onr vieit by admiring Mr. Wilbnr's pet colt, Maude. The mother ie an inbred Hambletonian. The colt is only four months old and hae already commenced teking lessons.

Sale of Oregon's Champion.

The bay stallion Dexter, by Milliman'a Bellfonnder, waa sold dnring the recent meeting at Helena, Montana, and it ie reported that the horse hae been shipped to Chicago, in charge of Geo. Leihy. Regarding this transfer the *Oregonian* says:

The sale of the Oregon trotting stallion, Dexter, the joint property of Van Buren DeLashmutt and the Misner Brothers, took place on the day on which the free-for-all trot was to come off. The price paid wae $2,500, which was no extravagant figure for a horse nearly 17 hands high and having a record of 2:24, with ability to trot in 2:21 when in condition. He is 13 years old and has made but five public seasons, and hence is a very fresh horse. And while tbe price seems comparatlvely small, yet it was good judgment to sell him for the reason that the State is flooded with entire horses, none of which are making any great money for their owners, and some of tbem do not clear their grooming. On most of the farms throughont the Willamette valley a stallion is kept, and in many instances the farmer loses money by doing so, as he can never see hie own horse's defects, bnt keeps on breeding from him and producing horses that are inferior to those of his neighbors. Many of these men begin breeding from their stnd colts at two years old, and by the time the horse is eix, he ie all ont of ehape. The Montana purchasers of Dexter (to return to tbe suhject) can congratnlate themselves on the possessiou of one of the fastest and finest looking horses yet foaled on the Pacific Coast.

They'll Find It So.

The absnrd practice of loading a horse's feet with metal prevents many a capable trotter from making a repntation. Some if not most of the advocatea of the theory of "balancing" by meane of weight in the shoee, make tbe encumbrance cumnlative. If a twelve-ounce shoe does not have tbe desired effect they put on an eighteen onnce, if that fails a twenty-four ounce, and so they go until the borse is handicapped out of his speed or breaks down from the effort to ewing the masses of metal. The henefit of weight is not in the quantity, but in the application, the manner of its putting on and the place. Even where heavy weight seeme to be necessary to correct imperfect gaits, there are very few cases where, after tbe fanlts have been remedied, and tbe new movement snfficiently established to be habitual, that tbe weight may not be gradually decreased nntil it has been altogether removed. The appended incident from the Portland *Rural Spirit* is a case in point:

Good judges have reported to us that Mr. Joe Buchtel's mare Florence E., could have trotted in 2:28 or 2:29 laet Saturday. The first time we met Joe we asked him what on earth got the matter witb Florence E. that she trotted so fast. "Nothing at all," said he "except I took part of an iron fouudry off of her feet, and before she trots again I shall take the balance off."

At Doncaeter, Eng., the St. Leger day was the hnsiest ever known in the telegraph department at Doncaster or elsewhere, for no fewer than ten thousand telegrams were dispatched, and these it is estimated, contained over fifty thousand words. The passenger railway traffic also was something extraordinary, as over three hnndred and fifty traius passed to and fro, and when it is stated that uot a single hitch occurred in any respect, it only shows what perfection matters have arrived at. Would that we could say as mnch for American railroads.

Mr. V. B. de Lashmett, of Portland, Oregon, has purchased from Raymond Bros, Fullers' Springs, Montana, a very promising two-year-old in the hay colt, Fowler, by Commodore Belmout, dam Gracie H., hy Fancy Goldonst. Fowler won the two-year-old race at the Helena Fair very easily, in 2:59½, and was sold for $750.

Judge Mee, of this city, and Mr. G. Pacheco, of Nicasio, indulged in a horse trade a few days since, wherein the Judge exchauged the chestuut filly Mistletoe, by Thad Steveus, dam Mistake, hy Wildidle, from Katie Pease, by Plauet, for Mr. Pacheco's well kuown hrown gelding, Garfield, hy Langford, dam by Lodi.

H. C. Judsou, of Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, has sold to W. M. Murry, for other parties, the two-year-old colt, Billy Ayres, hy Shannou, dam Lady Clare, by Norfolk, from Versalia, by imp. Sovereign. Price, $1,000.

Belle Echo won the free-for-all, at Kansae City, Mo., on Sept. 19th, beating Deck Wright in straight heate. Time, 2:24, 2:26½, 2:29½.

Phallas Deposed.

At Narragansett Park, Providence, R. I., September 30th, Maxey Cobb attacked Phallas' record and deposed the erstwhile King. The following is the *Turf, Field and Farm's* account:

Two or three hundred people witnessed a wonderful performance at Narragansett Park to-day, It was the opening of an extra meeting, which had been pourly advertised, and hence drew a small attendance. There were two regular races, but the great event proved to be a trial of Mr. I. Cohnfeld's stallion, Maxey Cobb, against time. In order to secure a technical record, a bet of $25 was made that he would beat his own record of 2:15. It was the first race of the afternoon, and few of the small number present realized what was being done. About two o'clock John Murphy appeared behind the stallion, while Thomas Foster held the reins over a runner hitched to a sulky. The day was fine, and Griffins's work had made the track near the pole as smooth as a billiard table, while it was as elastic as one of the cushions of the same. The word was given and away Maxey sped as light as a bird. While the oatensible contest was to beat 2:15, the real struggle was against the 2:13¾ of Phallas. Going true as a die, the grand horse sped to the quarter-pole in 33 seconds, while the straight second quarter was trotted at a 2:06 gait, bringing him to the half in 1:04½. After such a tremendous flight of speed, the pace was necessarily slackened somewhat, and the third quarter was made in :33½, bringing him to the three-quarter pole in 1:38, which left him 35½ seconds to beat Phallas with. He was driven out to the utmost, getting the whip near the finish of the mile, and swept under the wire, tired, but triumphant, in 2:13¼. Outside watches as a rule made the mile 2:13. Mr. Cohnfeld announced after the heat had been trotted that he had been offered $40,000 for Maxey Cobb, but would not sell him for $100,000. Several old trotting men pronounced him the most valuable horse in the country.

Trotting at Portland, Or.

Sept. 25th.—Purse $100; $25 to second.

Buccaneer, dn g (pacer), by Buccaneer—Pumyea	1	1	1
Lucy Weaver, ch m, by Sam Purdy—Misner	2	2	2
Chance, gr g, by Romero—McManus			dis

Time, 2:52, 2:52, 2:52.

Same day.—Purse $100; $25 to second; 2:35 class.

Florence E., ch m, by Pathfinder—J. Buchtel	2	1	1	1
Nellie K., br m, by Mike—C. W. Kahler	1	2	2	2
John Kelly, rn g—Misner	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:37½, 2:35, 2:36½, 2:33.

Racing at Portland, Or.

City View Park, Sept. 27th. Purse $100; $25 to second; half-mile heats.

W. H. Babb's ch g, Bogus, by Opbir—by Imbrie's Heenan	1	1
W. Johnson's br g Jim Merritt, by Langford—Sweetwater	2	2
Owner's ch g Winters	3	3
G. G. Glenn's b h Glenbrook, by Delaware, Jr.,—Naptha, by Napa.	0	0

Time, :50½, :49½.

Bnsybody, that is admitted to be the best three-year-old in England, was a hot favorite for the St. Leger, and considerable talk and scandal has been caused by the fact that her owner, a rich young man named Baird, did not strike her name from the list of entries until long after he knew the mare had no possible chance of starting. The natural result of this was that the gullible public went on backing the mare on the strength of her previous performances, while certain friends of the owner are reported to have made a nice stake by laying against her at any odds.

We are advised that the challenge issued last week to match Jim Mulvenna against Ha Ha has been withdrawn.

YACHTING.

The yachting season of 1884 is on the wane, several of the yachts already having gone into Winter quarters. The Summer winds are practically over and yachtamen who have business to attend to do not like to take any trip far from home for fear that light weather will delay them longer than is consistent with their mercantile engagements.

Last Sunday the day was pleasant, but there was hardly sufficient wind to satisfy the larger yachts. Lnrline, Fleur de Lia, Annie, Eva and Whitewing went out about as far as Point Bonita, but as the ebb tide began to make and as the wind was lightening up they squared away for home.

The Spray went to Stone's yard last Sunday and took out her ballast preparatory to going on the ways, where she will remain until Spring again comes round.

Stone has just turned out another vessel about 28 feet long over all. Her bottom is somewhat like a cutter except that abe is not *extreme*. She is sparred somewhat similarly to this rig, that is to say her fore stay leads directly to the cutwater, and so instead of the typical sloop jib she will carry a fore-stay-sail and a working jib outside of that, and, moreover, she is only half decked over, having her open amidships. She will be used for fishing purposes.

The Lotus Club took their last sail for the season of 1884 on the Eva, last Saturday, on which date their charter for the yacht expired. This club was organized thirteen years ago, and has sailed as a club with only about two seasons' intermission throughout its existence. It is mainly composed of business men and clerks who find that an outing on Saturday afternoon and Sundays is a welcome change from the continement of the office. This is a very economical way to enjoy yachting and it is to be regretted that more such clubs are not organized and kept up, as such bodies of men lend spirit to this noble sport. We speak of such clubs as this in contradistinction to those so-called *clubs* which hire a plunger on Sunday and make accordeona and beer the principal features of the trip.

The Fleur de Lis, after the closing exercises of the Pacific Yacht Club, on the 1st prox., will proceed to Antioch and Winter there.

In Our Wake at Last.

Although the propriety of fixed ballast and limited areas, for which *Forest and Stream* has so long contended, is now admitted by the majority of thinking and intelligent yachtsmen, there is one source from which we did not expect an indorsement. It is amusing to contrast the remarks in the *Spirit of the Times* of less than four months ago, apropos of the action of the New Jersey Y. C., with the following comment on a similar move of the Larchmont Y. C., which we copy from the same paper of Sept. 13. The fall is eased by parenthetical remarks as to the extra speed of the sandbaggers and difficulty of securing crews for them, but it is none the less a come down from the position held so long and stubbornly. Common sense has triumphed at last over prejudice and obstinacy, the last friend of the oversparred, dangerous traps has gone back on them, and what will the poor sandbagger do now?

"Of course, as all men who are familiar with open-boat sailing know, the greatest amount of speed can be obtained with the ballast on the weather gunwhale; but, then, this involves the carrying of a certain number of men to place it on the opposite gunwhale when required, and if these are not forthcoming the boat can't go in the race. It may be that there are individuals who regard the tossing of sand bags as a pleasant pastime, just as there may be men who are fond of being at sea in a gale; but we think these are exceptional cases, and that the average club man dislikes both of these things, and for this reason we regard the rule forbidding the shifting of ballast as a good one for such a club as the Larchmont, and simply on the ground of necessity. It has been found extremely difficult to obtain crews to toss the sandbags, hence it is better to make a rule that sandbags shall not be tossed. We would, however, advise the fitting of the boats with air tanks, for, of course, if the ballast is to be carried on both sides of the boat instead of on one there must be more of it carried to insure the same amount of stability, and in the event of a capaize, the boat would sink, a condition of things peculiarly unpleasant in the middle of Long Island Sound. With the air-tank precaution, however, lead ballast may be carried under the floor, and there need be but little more of it in weight than has been used as sandbag ballast, so that the boat will have only a trifle more of displacement and quite as much stability, and, under proper regulations, we think that this change will be found satisfactory. It has been tried for several years in the New Jersey Club and always in the Seawanhaka, and no one that we knew of has ever complained of it in either organization. It renders the owner independent of crew, and he can sail alone, as the owner of the Fairy actually did do in this regatta of Sept. 6th. True, the boats won't make as good time, but, if it is a rule, it bears equally on all."

Cut down your spars and sails, gentlemen: throw overboard your sandbags, put in stone, iron or lead, as your pockets admit, stowed low down and well secured; do not forget the very sensible suggestions as to the air-tanks; leave ashore the "gang" and the "growler;" ship a small crew of earnest sailor men, and let us see whether a few seasons of experiment and improvement will not bring the speed of our little ships almost up to that of the old-time racing machine.—*Forest and Stream.*

We have as yet been unable to learn the date fixed by the San Francisco Yacht Club for their closing day, or indeed whether they intend celebrating the close of the season at all. In respect to cruises and gatherings, this club seems to lack the spirit and enthusiasm of its younger rival, the Pacific Club, which latter lays out a plan of action for the whole yachting season, and adheres thereto with only such small changes as circumstances may warrant; and when a change is to be made members receive due notification of the fact, thus giving them time to alter any private arrangements that they may have had.

Quite a large volume, has made its appearance, giving an account from the boys of all the vessels which participated in the recent Santa Cruz trip of the Pacific Yacht Club. It is profusely illustrated in colors, and as the drawings were all made by Denny, they are very exact. Anyone interested in local yachting matters will find this volume very interesting reading.

Denny, the marine artist, has just finished a life-like picture of the Aggie, under full canvas. The scene is laid to windward of the Farralones, and is true to the minutest particular. The Aggie will also Winter, at Antioch, where she may be used sometimes by her owner and his friends as a stopping place during the hunting season.

One of the least used boats during this season has been the Startled Fawn which has been on the ways throughout the year, with the exception of one week, during which time she accompanied the San Francisco Yacht Club Fleet to Napa, on the Fourth of July.

When the Spray collided with the Chispa recently, of which mention was made in our last issue, the boat keepers on board the latter vessel showed undue zeal in cutting nearly all the running rigging of the sloop.

The Ariel went up the bay, last Saturday night, with a jolly crowd on board, and returned the following day.

The Lively is kept at North Beach, and her owners intend to keep her in commission throughout the Winter.

CRICKET.

Australia vs. All Comers.

This match resulted in a crushing defeat for the All Comers last Saturday afternoon. Clark captained the team of Australian nativity, while Gray did similar service for the All Comers. About 15 players came over to the grounds to do battle for the latter team, and as only eleven were required it was necessary to leave four out. By some incomprehensible arrangement, Miller and Carr were included in the four that were left out, and, as all cricketers are aware, not from their lack of cricketing ability. This arrangement spoilt the chances of the All Comers to a considerable extent. With Miller bowling at one end the total of the Australians would have been reduced by at least 25 runs. The Australians were deputed to defend the wickets, and notwithstanding the efforts of Waterman, Purdy, Cookson, and Gray, the respectable score of 80 was realized. Gray was the most successful bowler. Benjamin (18), Spiro (13), Jacobs (11), Bloomfield (10), and J. Sanderson (not out 7) were the heaviest scorers. The All Comers were rapidly disposed of one after another, and were all out for the insignificant total of 21, 8 of which is credited to L. Burnett. The fielding on both sides was moderately good. George Theobald, the wicket keeper, was instrumental in getting rid of no less than three of the Antipodeans—the dismissal of Clark being unusually good. Score:

AUSTRALIANS.		ALL COMERS.	
I. H. Spiro, b Waterman	13	H. Cookson, (Isle of Man), b B. A. Benjamin	0
H. O. Bristowe, b Purdy	2	A. Waterman, (Philadelphia), thrown out Creighton	1
A. W. Jacobs, b Purdy	11	G. De Golia, (California), b Clark	0
Ben Benjamin, st Theobald, b Gray	18	L. G Burnett, (California), b B. A. Benjamin	8
J. Broomfield, b Gray	10	C. B. Hill, (Philadelphia) b B. A. Benjamin	2
Ben Clark, st Theobald, b Waterman	1	W. Kip, (California), b Clark	2
B. A. Benjamin, b Gray	4	J. Purdy, (England), c Broomfield b B. A. Benjamin	1
A. Nairn, b Gray	0	J. V. Fittock, (Great Britian), c B. S., b B. A. Benjamin	0
H. Jaffa, b Gray	0	G. Gray, (England), not out	3
Extras	12	J. Mathieu, (California), b Clark	0
		G. Theobald, (England), b Clark	0
		Extras	4
Total	80	Total	21

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	Wks.
Waterman	45	2	15	2
Purdy	50	1	27	2
Gray	25	1	13	5
Cookson	32	1	12	1
B. A. Benjamin	40	3	9	5
Ben Clark	40	3	8	4

The Match For the Bats.

[Played Sept. 27th.]

G. Gray, the Occident captain, won the toss and sent the Merions in to bat. B. S. Benjamin, Hill, Miller, G. Theobald, Jacobs and Burnett were out with the score at 22. Barney Benjamin and Spiro, by vigorous play, brought the score up to 55, Fittock made 11 in fine shape before Waterman disturbed his timbers. The innings closing for 74 runs Waterman and Cookson, the first representative of the Occidents, started in auspiciously. Cookson, after making seven in two hits, was bowled by Miller. De Golia was run out through the fault of his *vis a vis*. Clark played one of Miller's on his wicket. Waterman was bowled by Jacobs. Gray succumbed to Miller. Another stand was made by Bristowe and R. B. Jones. The latter, who played for the first time this year, hit out in his usually effective style and made 8 before he was nicely caught by Mathieu Bristowe, who appears to be coming back into his old form, scored 16. The innings closed for 47, or 27 runs behind their opponents. The Occidents were very poorly represented, a great many of their best players being absent. Jones and Gibson of the Merions played for the Occidents, owing to the non-appearance of two of their men. Score:

MERIONS.		OCCIDENTS.	
Ben Benjamin, b Cookson	6	A. Waterman, b Jacobs	7
C. B. Hill, b Waterman	4	H. K. Cookson, b Miller	7
A. W. Jacobs, b Waterman	2	G. De Golia, run out	1
J. Miller, b Waterman	0	B. Clark, b Miller	3
G. Theobald, b Cookson	0	H. O. Bristowe, b Miller	16
L. G. Burnett, c Gibson, b Cookson	2	G. Gray, b Miller	0
I. Spencer, b Waterman	16	R. B. Jones, c Mathieu, b B. A. Benjamin	8
B. A. Benjamin, b Waterman	12	W. J. Kip, not out	0
G. V. Fittock, b Waterman	11	R. Gibson, c Fittock, b Hill	3
F. Mathieu, not out	3	S. Sherott, b Hill	0
C. Goewey, b Gray	1	E. A. B. O'Connor, did not bat	0
Byes	17	Byes	2
Total	74	Total	47

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	M.	Runs.	Wkts.
Waterman	95	11	14	6
Cookson	55	2	27	3
Gray	15	1	5	1
Clark	25	1	10	0
Miller	50	2	20	4
Jacobs	25	1	13	1
Benjamin	15	0	12	1
Hill	5	1	0	2

The Averages of the Australians in England

From the tables which we append, giving batting and bowling analysis, it will seem that Murdoch and Spofforth are ahead of their respective departments. The former's average is almost the same as in 1882, when it was 30.31; and Spofforth's also is almost identical with that of two years ago, when he averaged 12.36. This year, however, the wickets were much more favorable for batting, so his performance is certainly better.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings.	Runs.	Most in an innings.	Not out.	Averages
Murdoch	50	1378	211	5	30.28
McDonell	54	1225	103	2	23.29
Scott	51	973	102	8	22.27
Giffin	51	1052	113	1	21.2
Bannerman	52	961	94	2	19.11
Bonnor	52	937	95*	3	19.6
Midwinter	46	800	67	4	19.2
Blackham	43	690	68	3	17.10
Palmer	47	493	68*	9	12.37
Spofforth	46	488	54	6	12.8
Cooper	9	33	8*	6	11.
Boyle	38	262	48	14	10.22
Alexander	4	19	10*	1	6.1

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Runs.	Wks.	Average.
Spofforth	1561	2608	211	12.36
Palmer	1230	2151	127	16.89
Boyle	722	1132	67	16.60
Giffen	827	1623	82	19.65
Midwinter	268	440	15	29.5
Bonnor	95	219	6	36.3
Cooper	136	325	7	46.3
Scott	56	157	3	52.1

The annual match between All New York and All Philadelphia resulted in a magnificent victory for the New York team. Philadelphia, 128 and 43; New York, 150 and 22 for two wickets. The bowling of Lane for the New Yorkers was simply unplayable, while Cyril Wilson batted in great f

A team of English cricketers composed as follows left land for Australia on the 19th ult.: Shaw, Shrewsbury white, Ulyett, Barnes, Bates, Scottun, Flowers, Briggs, Hunter, Maurice, Read, and Attewell, all professional

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*									*

Notes From the Tule.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: When I was in the city I called at your office but found it closed. As it was between 6 and 7 o'clock on Friday evening perhaps it was partially my fault that I failed to see you. I wanted to have a talk about wild ducks, wild feed, wild geese, feed destroyers, the mud hens, and game destroyers, the coon and mink. Perhaps I can communicate the substance of what I had to say on this bit of paper. The native duck are all that are here yet, as far as my observation goes. Wild geese are coming in. There is a large supply of feed quite uniform on both the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, and as fine in places as I ever saw it. On Sherman Island, from Mayberry slough to the upper end, the feed is splendid. Brannan, Schoolcraft, Grand and Andrew's Islands all come in for a fair share of feed. Union island, where I have or am about to locate, has good feed and ducks are quite plentiful. At present Mallard, Sprig, Teal, Widgeon, Spoonbill and Gadwell are the varieties, with grey and white geese. The eastern wood duck are also quite numerous. I saw a suggestion in your paper some time ago looking to some organized effort among sportsmen for the purpose of shooting mud hens, that the feed might be saved for the duck. It is hard to make any headway with the plan of shooting the worthless birds because there are so many objections to be met. One person wouldn't waste time, another wouldn't waste ammunition, another wouldn't take any pride in killing birds that have no value, and so the task would fall on a few. Now I think no harm can come from suggestions, and as the question is a live one, and we all comprehend full well the benefit that would be derived if these birds could be successfully destroyed, I will give you my method. It is this: Take a quantity of wheat and saturate it with the proper ingredients for poisoning squirrels, etc. Put this grain in water tight basins about two pecks in each basin, and place it in the tule some fifty feet back from the edge of the lake. Place the basins on frames close to the water with slanting boards or some other temporary convenience that the birds may get to it easily. It would also be advisable to throw a little straw around every basin to attract attention, and I venture to say if tried fairly this will prove quite successful. Furthermore the mud hens that die from the effects of the poison will help to destroy both the coon and mink. As to the duck they will not be affected as they do not enter the dense, heavy tule after feed and fifty feet or more back in heavy tule is the favorite haunt of the mud hen. I would suggest the lower end of Sherman Island as a capital place to try the experiment. In such a matter let all sportsmen be equally assessed to pay a *pro rata* of the expense. I sincerely believe that 50 tons of grain on the Sacramento and San Joaquin marshes would relieve the feeding grounds of the great bulk of the mud hens. Wm. Ryan.

Bethany, Oct 9, 1884.

A correspondent of the *China Mail* records how he fired from the banks of a river in Shan-se at a swimming tortoise. The reptile dived, leaving a snake, cut in two by the bullet, floating on the surface. The snake is supposed to have been lying upon the tortoise in default of a ferry boat, unless, of course, the narrator was himself lying about that tortoise in default of news. [This has *tortoise* what credence to place upon such items of sport in future. We never looked at it that way before.—Ed.]—*Shooting Times.*

The hunters availed themselves of the first day of the legal hunting season. Mr. Frank Manning and Mr. John Steward and son went out Oct. 1st, after quail northeast of town. They had fair luck and came back with game bags well filled with the little beauties. Several parties have been shooting curlew for some days. Wild geese have been flying over town for three days past, and some of our Nimrods have been after them with good success. From this time on there will be good sport in this region.—*Marysville Appeal.*

Late Broods.

A gentleman of this city, while up along the American river a few days ago, saw a number of young quails only a few days old. This proves conclusively that quails do raise their second broods. Of course sportsmen will spare these little fellows and allow them to attain maturity.—*Sunday Capitol.*

The Folsom Sportsman's Club and invited guests are having a fine time in their camp near Shingle Springs. Games has been very abundant, and the hunters are delighted, especially Dr. Nelson. A deer was killed Wednesday and another yesterday morning and Charley Chapman, the commissary has provided so well that the party are living luxuriously.—*Record-Union.*

The markets were well supplied with game yesterday. Such quantities of pheasants, as were piled and hung around have seldom been seen here. Grouse, quail, and snipe were in good supply and fine fat deer and bear were to be had. There were plenty of salmon, trout and sturgeon.—*Oregonian.*

"Grizzly Dan," the famous bear hunter, was examined for insanity at Downieville, Sierra County, California, last week, and promptly committed to the Stockton Asylum. "Grizzly Dan" made himself notoriously known in many towns in this State a year or two ago.

E. E. Webster, Ed. Morgan, — Ebsen, and W. J. Douglass bagged 81 birds last week. Judge Smith and the Editor of the Contra Costa *Gazette* shot 33. They report quail plentiful, but many of the birds are still too young to shoot.

How to Handle a Gun.

Robert Burdette, in recording a chapter of his varied experience with the dog and gun, thus instructs young America on how (not) to handle a gun: "The first thing you do when you go hunting with another boy, is to guard yourself against accident. The best way to do this is to shoot the other boy before he has time to load his gun. Then take both guns to the nearest creek, and throw them in. Throw the shot and powder in after them. If you have any matches about your clothes, throw them in also. Then start at once and go home as fast as ever you can. And if you are under 18 years young, the chances are, even with these precautions, that you will get both legs and a section of your back filled to the brim with birdshot before you reach home.' 'How?' 'Goodness only knows, my son, I don't. I have often wondered how it did happen, but I never could ascertain. I am not here to advance ingenious theories, but merely to state cold facts, and I know it to be a solemn truth that a boy, with a single-barrel gun twice as long as himself, can manage somehow to shoot himself in more places at once than a man can do with a seven-shooter revolver. And am I going to buy a gun? Yes, I am; sometime in the long vacation, when time hangs heavily on my hands, and I think I would enjoy entertaining you by picking shot out of your legs with a nut-pick. But you will be very careful with it? So is a woman very careful with an umbrella, my son, and yet science is unable to account for the startling increase of one-eyed men every Summer."

The Marysville *Appeal* states that Frank Manning, of that city, has invented a rifle cartridge that cleans the gun at every shot. It was urged as an objection to his invention that any bullet that cleaned the rifle as it went through the barrel would not go accurately to the mark at which it was aimed. A few days since, in the presence of several sportsmen, he fired ten shots with the new cartridge at the 200-yard target with a result of ten bull's-eyes.

The following challenge appears in the Dutch Flat *Times*: Phillip C. Byrne will shoot a pigeon match with any man in Dutch Flat for from $20 to $50 a side, and will shoot a match with A. Archer, of Sacramento, for $50 or $100 a side, one-half of the stake to be put up as a forfeit.

Several of the local sportsmen availed themseves of the opportunity to go out quail shooting on the 1st inst. The weather was not favorable, but they report the birds as numerous and the young ones well grown.—*Grass Valley Union.*

There are more quail in the foothills this season than we ever saw; and most of them are only about two-thirds grown. This would indicate that some quails do have two broods in one season.—*Sunday Capital.*

One day last week Mr. Crane bagged 60 quail, 27 curlew, 6 English snipe, and 18 doves, at Bolinas. The bag of English snipe at this time of year is rather remarkable, inasmuch as it is so early in the season.

That excellent paper, the *Shooting Times*, of London, has entered upon its third year of publication. The *Shooting Times* has been successful from the very start.

A California lion was seen last week on David Maltinell's place below Crystal Springs. A party of hunters started in pursuit but could find no trace of the animal.

The Arizona *Gazette* says that the valley now affords fine sport for nimrods, quail being plentiful, fat and easily flushed.

Will Curry and George Bill, of Oregon, bagged one duck, two geese and 102 snipe on an expedition to Wapato Lake.

Twenty-five of the most prominent citizens of Denver have organized the Standard Shooting Club.

To-morrow the Forrester Gun Club, of Sacramento, will hold a medal shoot.

Shooting is reported to be splendid around Suisun.

THE RIFLE.

Knights of the Red Branch.

The principal event at the picnic of the Knights of the Red Branch, which took place at Schuetzen Park last Sunday, was the rifle contest for a silver pitcher and goblets, open to teams of five men, to each of the six companies of the Third Regiment. The distance was 200 yards. On reference to the score it will be seen that the trophy was secured by Company C. of Oakland, Captain H. Levy commanding:

COMPANY C.

Corporal A. Van Haltren	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5—43
Corporal C. R. Hammond	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—41
J. W. Dolan	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	3—40
Sergeant C. Paulsen	3	4	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	4—40
A. C. Macalpin	3	3	5	4	0	4	3	4	4	3—33
Total										197

COMPANY E.

P. Quinn	3	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4—38
Corporal Burke	4	5	3	4	3	4	3	5	3	3—37
Sergeant Thomas Walers	2	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	5—37
Corporal Gainsford	4	4	3	4	3	4	2	2	4	5—35
Lieutenant R. Ennis	0	2	4	4	4	0	0	2	4	0—20
Total										167

COMPANY D.

Sergeant Perrin	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	5—40
Private Sullivan	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	3—37
Private Fagan	2	3	3	2	3	3	4	5	4	4—33
Captain O'Connor	0	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	4	4—28
Private McMeighan	2	4	0	4	0	3	3	0	4	4—24
Total										162

COMPANY F.

Sergeant Middleton	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	5—39
Captain J. K. Smith	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—37
Frank Smith	4	4	0	3	3	4	3	5	2	4—32
John O'Brien	3	3	4	4	0	4	4	3	0	0—25
Sergeant Guluon	0	3	3	3	0	3	2	0	2	0—16
Total										149

COMPANY B.

Private O'Connor	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	0	0—30
Private Dawson	3	3	2	4	0	4	3	3	2	5—29
Private Sheridan	0	3	5	3	2	2	3	3	3	3—27
Private Plunkett	0	0	3	2	4	4	2	4	5	3—27
Captain H. P. Filgate	3	4	4	4	3	0	0	3	0	4—25
Total										138

COMPANY A.

Sergeant Becker	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	2	3—33
Corporal Butler	4	0	3	4	0	2	2	3	3	4—25
Private Wilson	4	4	0	3	0	0	3	4	4	2—20
Corporal Rourke	3	0	2	3	3	3	0	0	4	0—18
T. Reavey	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4—10
Total										106

The Ferndale, Table Bluff and Eureka rifle teams met a Table Bluff, Humboldt county, on the 21st of last month, to contest for the championship medal. The rules governing the winning of the medal were that one team should win three times. It will be remembered that the first contest at Ferndale was won by the Table Bluff team and the next two at Field's Landing and Eureka by the Eureka team. The competition at Table Bluff on the 21st was watched with a considerable amount of interest as in case the Eureka team were victorious they would be entitled to the medal. The *Weekly Times-Telephone* says that there will be a great deal of interest taken in shooting next season and that they would not be surprised to see a team organized in the county that would make some of the best look to their laurels. The appended score shows that the Eureka team won the final contest by two points, making an average of forty-one points:

EUREKA, (U. S. Springfield Rifles).

J. T. Keleher	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—43
Dave Ferrier	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—42
Wm. Crichton	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	5	3	4—42
W. P. Pratt	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3—40
C. G. Taylor	4	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	3—38
Total										205

FERNDALE.

J. Robarts	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	3	4	5—43
J. Putney	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—42
G Guptill	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—41
E. Dent	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—40
R. D. Dunn	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4—37
Total										203

TABLE BLUFF.

R. Latherow	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	5—42
G. W. Smith	4	5	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4—41
J. Quill	4	3	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	3—38
P. Quinn	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	0—35
J. A. Quill	4	4	5	0	3	3	4	4	4	3—34
Total										190

The following scores were made at the practice of the Fifth Infantry Battalion, at Shell Mound, last Sunday. The shooting was from the five hundred yard mark.

Waltham	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—72
Kellogg	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—70
Hovey	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5—70
Carr	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5—70
Macdonald	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—70
Smith	5	4	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—69
Williams	5	5	4	3	3	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4—65
Pierce	5	5	5	5	3	5	4	2	4	5	4	5	5	4—65

The twentieth annual target shoot of Company D, Second Artillery Regiment, took place at Shell Mound Park last Sunday. The following were the highest scores made:

Lieut. J. C. Lohmeyer	42	W. A. Schnoor	36
Lieut. G. F. Reck	41	John Wagner	36
Capt. P. Neumann	39	E. Ipson	36
Sergt. Kittleman	38	A. Leenberg	34
William Sturke	38	J. Muzio	34

At a target practice at Sacramento, of Company G, the following scores were made at the 200-yard range:

Capt. White	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—41
Lieut. Flaherty	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	3	4—40
Corporal McCarthy	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	3	5	3—38
Private Wasser	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	2	4—35

"Republicsn," of Csrson, writing to the Lyon County *Times*, winds up bis article on the late Inter-State rifle match as follows, "Why don't you Dayton cow-shooters challenge the Californian pop-gun boys? I am sure you could get away with them."

The Verein Shooting Club will hold a regular medal and prize shoot to-morrow at Scheutzen Park.

HERD AND SWINE.

Effects of Stagnant Water Upon Live Stock.

Few farmers can have forgotten the disastrous ravages wrought in the Western States, a few years ago, by the disease known as the hog cholera, swine plague, typhus of pigs, and by various scientific terms. During the last two or three years the country has seemed to be almost free from the plague but within a few months the malady has appeared in several localities, showing all the virulence that marked its appearance in former years. In the early part of the current year a prediction was made, by one who has given to diseases of swine much careful study, that if the Summer should be comparatively dry and warm, hog cholera would decimate the drove of the country. Reports published, from time to time, since that prediction was made, show that the disorder has attacked swine in the Western and the Middle States, as well as those as far East as New England. In Virginia heavy losses have been recently reported. In the vicinity of Lynchburg the scourge appeared some three months ago, and it is estimated that in the counties of Bedford and Campbell alone 10,000 hogs have died within that period, from the disease named. These losses represent a money value of not less than $100,000; and much of this amount falls upon poor people who depend largely on the pork barrel for meat, and for a substitute for butter.

For several years the Department of Agriculture has been investigating the disorder mentioned, and the scientists who have been employed in the researches seem to have come to the conclusion that the cause has been found in bacilli, which swarm in almost inconceivable multitudes in the blood of the afflicted animals, damming up the arteries and the veins, deranging the action of the nerves, and finally causing death. It has long been known that the disease is virulently contagious, very minute quantities of the excrement of an affected animal being enough to convey the poison to a healthy herd. The germs of the malady are carried in numberless ways, and it will require constant watchfulness to successfully guard healthy pigs, in regions where the hog cholera exists. Not infrequently excrement, adhering to the boots of a visitor to the sick swine, has served to infect a new locality. The wind may carry the dried bacilli long distances, to fall upon the grass or in the water, thus to find their way to the internal organism of previously healthy hogs. Running streams may carry the virus to animals farther down; manure dropped from passing stock trains may become dried and, caught up by the breeze, fall within reach of pigs, which in turn become new centers of infection. Hogs dead of cholera are eaten by their fellows, and fill the systems of the latter with a poison that will result in death. Anthrax, or charbon, has caused the death of many thousands of cattle and sheep. Even as lately as a week or two ago, a number of cases have been reported in the West. It is known that this disorder, so mysteriously and seem-

ingly so suddenly fatal, is caused by bacteria which swarm in prodigious numbers in the system of the victim. Milk sickness is another ailment that has caused the death of thousands of human beings, cattle, swine, dogs, and other animals. Milk, butter, and the flesh of animals having this disease convey the poison to those who drink or eat thereof.

There seems to be reasons for believing that these disorders have their origin, or their favorite habitat, at least, beside sluggish streams flowing through rich low lands where stagnant pools lie, amid rotting vegetation, under a sun almost tropical in its fervent heat. Thence the germs have been carried by suffering animals, and probably by birds also, to be scattered in their voidings and otherwise, in new and more or less favorable places, there to make new centers of cultivation and of contagion.

In the course of his investigation into the nature and origin of milk sickness, Dr. Joseph Gardner, of Indiana, found in the blood of man, of cattle, of pigs, and of other animals prodigious swarms of bacteria, identical with those that thronged the stagnant water from which these all drank, and with those in the milk used by human beings attacked by the disease. He clearly traced the deadly ailment to the use of water or milk from these poisoned sources, the like of which are found on too many farms, particularly in the valleys of the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Missouri.

In the course of investigations undertaken by the Department of Agriculture, to determine the nature of the disease known as lombriz, or worms in sheep, it was learned that the chief source of the malady was in stagnant pools from which the sheep were compelled to drink. The eggs of the worm *Strongylus contortus*, which causes the trouble, are deposited on the ground, where they retain life, if a certain degree of warmth and moisture are present, until a heavy rain washes them into some pond or water-hole, or a low, wet, muddy place, in which they can pass their embryonic stage, either in the water or on aquatic plants. Lambs or sheep drinking the water or eating the plants take into their stomachs the young worms, which attach themselves to the walls of the fourth stomach, and suck the life from tender young lambs and from the weaker among the older sheep. The water from which the affected animals drank was found to be alive with swarms of young worms, and with other germs of disease.

In the course of investigations where anthrax had killed a large number of sheep, it was learned that as long as the flock continued to drink from a pool on the range, the deaths numbered from twelve to fifteen per day, but stopped as soon as the flock was removed to a range where the water was not polluted. Microscopic examination showed that the pools were alive with spirilla, micrococci and bacilli, the latter undoubtedly the bacillus anthracis. Many theories have been advanced to account for the prevalence of swine-plague, the most popular being that the feeding of corn, as an almost exclusive diet in fattening, is the chief predisposing cause. If the use of water from foul and stagnant pools has been suggested as the principal source of the contagion, the fact has not been made generally public. Yet it seems more than probable that if a supply of pure water could be always at hand, and access to stagnant pools and foul water could be prevented, losses from the malady named would be much less in frequency and extent than they are now. Clearly, it is better to be safe than to be sorry, and no one will have cause to regret using all available means for removing the probable causes of disease, even though there may be doubts in his mind as to the correctness of the conclusions reached by the scientists.

Some Points on Calves.

M. C. Weld thus tells, in the *American Agriculturists*, "How to recognize a twenty-quart cow": When she is only six weeks old, I think this is not so very difficult to do. I do not know that I can tell how. I like a thrifty calf, with a good-sized head, which is narrow and long, broad in the muzzle and between the eyes, and narrow between the horns. I do not care if the limbs are "strong," as they say in Jerseys and perhaps coarse, but they must be straight; and the tail may be even quite coarse at its setting—this indicates constitution. Then, from the withers to the hip there should be a straight, upward slope, so marked that if you see the front half of the calf, you will think she is a small one, while if you see only the hind quarters and loin, you will think her very large. In fact, in point of symmetry, the front and hind quarters ought not to match, and the latter should be by far the larger. I prefer long bodied, open ribbed, flat sided, deep bodied calves. The skin should be loose and flexible all over the body, so that one can grasp a handful almost anywhere. The coat must either be long and silky, a little rough perhaps, but not harsh, or it should be soft and furry. With all this, you should find the teats of good size, well-spread, and all the skin about them, before and behind, that which will cover the udder, loose, soft and elastic, showing, as the Scotch say, "plenty of leather." Such a calf will make a good milker if she is bred at a year to fifteen months old, and after her first calf goes farrow, (but not long dry), for a year, or nearly that time, to allow her to grow. I say nothing about the escutcheon, because I do not know very much about it, and do not believe in half that is said and written about it. Still I must say that I would prefer a good broad, well-winged escutcheon of the Flanderine type, for if the escutcheon shows anything, it indicates staying power, which is perhaps the greatest merit a cow can have. Many a twelve and fourteen-quart cow will beat a twenty-quart one in the long run. especially in her butter record, the true test of a cow's value, The amount of butter that a cow will give is indicated by no tell-tale marks that I know of. That must be judged by the pedigree and dam's record, if a calf or by the scales. The unctuous feel of the hide, its pliability, the abundance of yolk, (the yellow, soapy oil at the roots of the hair, inside the ear and in the "butter ball" in the end of the tail), indicate health, and perhaps a tendency to fat secretion, either as butter or fat. But some of the poorest butter yielders I have ever known showed the most of these qualities and some of the best had very little to boast of, just enough of oil in the skin to indicate good health, and that the skin was performing all its important functions well.

The breeding of high-class milch cows should be a profitable business, in these days of such rapid development of dairy interests in this country. Heifers produced from well-known milking stock, and which show that the qualities desirable in the dairy have been transmitted, are certainly a kind of property which should always be able to command ready sale. Thoroughbreds of special dairy breeds are generally too high-priced for use in this way, but could undoubtedly be used to breed from to great advantage. High-grade heifers which can be sold at a reasonable figure should meet a good market anywhere.

The Jersey Breeders.

In the midst of the hurricane of excitement which the commission and the journals that report their sayings and doings have created in connection with pleuro-pneumonia, the breeders of Jersey cattle have suffered a serious and irritating injustice. The natural conclusion to be arrived at from what has been said is that Jersey cattle are more liable to the disease than other breeds. There is scarcely a feature about this matter that does not make a sensible man mad clean through, but there is no worse one than this terrible injustice which has been done Jersey cattle and their owners. Some of the journals that have contributed to this result have seen the effect of it upon themselves, and are cautioning the public against forming an opinion which they not only aided in making possible, but inevitable. The horse is stolen, and it is all tomfoolery to lock the stable door now. There was no need of making the fact that the outbreak was among Jersey cattle so conspicuous. It was quite enough to say that the disease was among us, and to urge watchfulness. There was no need to say more, for with that information the public would be cautious until all possible danger had passed. Any breed is as liable to the disease as the Jersey is. Any cow that is exposed will be liable to contract the disease. Everybody knows that, but the Jersey will feel the effect of the virtual slander upon her long after there is no suspicion at all of any other breed. At present all expect that the cattle business will be dull. People will not buy, and nobody will lose anything in the end. There will be just as many cattle change hands in the next two years—if the disease is stamped out, and it will be unless those who are interested in propagating it neglect to do their duty—as there would have been, if there never had been an outbreak. All that will be necessary is to wait patiently and advertise as persistently as if nothing had happened. No one thing will do more to allay the excitement than for our breeders to pursue the even tenor of their ways, keeping their advertisements steadily before the people and acting generally as if they were not aware that there was any trouble or cause of excitement. When the danger is passed, the people will begin to buy, and buy only the most vigorous.—*Western Rural.*

A Cheap Silo.

The Nashua *Telegraph* says: Last year a farmer improvised a small silo by sinking a molasses hogshead into the ground in his barn cellar. He cut up all corn fodder with a hay cutter, supposing he had enough to fill about four hogsheads, but on packing it he found it wouldn't fill one. He then bought of a neighbor as much more as one horse could draw, and still there was room. He then cut up the stalks from a piece of sweet corn, and with a lot of rowen managed to fill his hogshead. He made a close-fitting cover, and with a jackscrew set under one of the floor timbers pressed it down as tight as possible. In the middle of December he opened his silo, and found the corn as sweet and fragrant as when put in. From the hogshead he fed one cow half a bushel of ensilage morning and night for two months, and considers it the best producing food that can be fed. This year he proposes to fill the hogshead with oats cut just as they are in the milk. If a silo on so simple a plan is practicable, there is certainly no reason why everybody should not have one and satisfy himself of the value of the ensilage system.

The Hereford cattle sent to this State, by the New Zealand Stock Company, have all been disposed of through R. P. Saxe. The last of the consignment were sold at San Jose, last week, to Murphy Bros. The lot consisted of six calves, and the Messrs. Murphy paid $300 apiece for them.

An exchange gives the following as a sure cure for hog cholera: Throw oats, or other small grain, on the ground, and scatter wood ashes over it and let the pigs pick it up and the ashes will get into their nostrils and head. It is said to be an infallible cure.

The number of imported thoroughbred cattle landed in Baltimore in the year ending June 1st was 1,109, which, with 68 calves dropped in quarantine, makes 1,177. Of these 293 were black Polled-Angus cattle, 196 Galloway, 553 Herefords, 31 Shorthorns, 23 Sussex and 13 Jerseys.

During the San Jose fair Captain Hutchinson sold to T. E. Snell, a dairyman and stock raiser, of the Santa Clara valley, two yearling bulls, from his fine herd of Devons.

It is said that cheese greased with butter in which a red pepper has been stewed will not be molested by flies.

POULTRY.

An Improved Incubator.

The *American Agriculturist* gives a very good plan for a simple and cheap incubator: "The incubator is made of three boxes six inches deep. The first, or bottom box, has no top, and the floor is perforated with ten or twelve half inch holes, in which are inserted tin tubes to admit air. This is called the ventilator. The second box, the egg drawer, has no top or bottom, but a piece running lengthwise on the bottom, on which the eggs are placed. The third box has a zinc bottom, the top and sides being of wood. This is called the heater. At the rear of this box is a tin elbow, not bending into it, but extending downwards outside. The three boxes being placed one on the other, first the ventilator, then the egg drawer, and last the heater, we now have an incubator of three divisions, the top one being heated with a lamp inserted in the elbow. The draught from the lamp is caused by two or three tubes extending from within half an inch of the zinc upwards through the top of the incubator and at the opposite end from the lamp. The whole is covered with a large box, eight inches larger in every direction, top, bottom and sides filled with sawdust. The heat, smoke and impurities enter the heater, warm the zinc, and pass out at the top of the tubes. The eggs in the drawer underneath are kept at a temperature of 102 degrees."

An exchange gives the following treatment for pullets that are intended to be kept for laying hens: As long as an early pullet is growing, she may be fed highly, but the comb must be noticed in order to be watchful of the first sight of the scarlet color which indicates that she is about to begin laying. At this period she will become too fat if fed on much grain, and if very fat she will not lay. After she has commenced to lay, however, she will receive all she desires. The critical period is that between the maturity of the pulp and the beginning of egg production.

The keeping of poultry may be made a source of profit or a decided disadvantage, according to the treatment bestowed on the fowls. As an authority says, the best of layers will not yield a large supply of eggs, unless they have the proper kind of food, and he might have added with equal truth the provision of suitable housing, for it is an incontrovertible fact that hens will not lay, no difference how much or what kind of food may be furnished them, unless they have good warm shelter. Nor does it make any difference how well they are sheltered without the proper food, they will not produce the expected quantity of eggs. The one follows the other as a natural sequence. Not only in Winter do they require attention, but equal care must be given in Summer. Then their houses must be kept perfectly clean and ventilated, and a good lot to run in, with plenty of shade to furnish them a cool hiding place during the hot weather, is a necessity. By a proper attention to their necessities poultry may be made one of the most profitable perquisities of the farm.

The turkey is one of the most difficult fowls to raise, being very susceptible of disease. It can not become inured to confinement, but must be allowed almost unlimited range. Do not attempt to fatten turkeys until the weather becomes cool. The best place for them now is on the range, and they only need a small allowance of food when they come up at night. An exchange says: To fatten them too early is not beneficial. They can be made serviceable in tobacco fields, as they destroy all the large green worms they can get, and if allowed the run of the farm will destroy innumerable quantities of grasshoppers, etc.

Racing at the Oregon State Fair.

STATE FAIR GROUNDS, SALEM, Sept. 15th—Purse, $300; $200, $70, $30; for Oregon raised stallions; one mile.
G. G. Glenn's b h Glennbrook, by Delaware, Jr.—Naptha, by Napa, aged, 118 lbs....Purver 1
L. Townsend's ch h Albute, by Geo. Wilkes—Sparrowhawk, aged, 118 lbs....McCaugh 2
W. Basket's ch h Beathel, by Humboldt—Novice, by Napa, 4 years, 115 lbs....Ford 3
Time, 1:56.

Pools: Albute, $26; Beathel, $12; Glennbrook, $3. Track heavy.

September 16th.—Sweepstake for all ages; $50 each; $20 forfeit; $250 added; one mile and a quarter. Four nominations.
W. Johnson's br g Jim Merritt, by Langford—Sweetwater, aged, 117 lbs....Tompkins 1
R. E. Bybee's b f Neyella, by California—Laura Barnes, 4 years, 115 lbs....Ford 2
Time, 2:21.

Pools: Neyella, $50; Merritt, $25; Track fair; won by a head.

Sept. 17th.—Purse, $250; for all ages; mile heats.
R. E. Bybee's b f Neyella, by California—Laura Barnes, 4 years, 115 lbs....Tompkins 1 1
W. Basket's ch g Deschutes, by Napa—by Humboldt, aged, 118 lbs....Purver 2 2
Time, 1:55¼, 2:02¾.

Pools: Neyella $20, Deschutes $7.50. Won easily.

Sept. 18th.—Purse, $500; for all ages; two miles.
W. Johnson's br g Jim Merritt, by Langford—Sweetwater, aged, 117 lbs....Tompkins 1
R. E. Bybee's b f Neyella, by California—Laura Barnes, 4 years, 115 lbs....Ford 2
L. Townsend's ch h Albute, by Geo. Wilkes—by Napa, aged, 118 lbs....McCaugh 3
G. G. Glenn's b h Glennbrook, by Delaware Jr.—by Napa, aged, 118 lbs....Purver 0
Time, 3:41.

Pools: Neyella $45, Merritt $12, Albute $8, Glennbrook $8. Won by three lengths.

Sept. 19th.—Consolation purse, $150; one mile.
L. Townsend's ch h Albute, by Geo. Wilkes—by Napa, aged, 118 lbs....McCaugh 1
W. Basket's ch c Beathel, by Humboldt—Novice, by Napa, 4 years, 115 lbs....Purver 2
Time, 1:50¾.

TROTTING.

Sept. 16th.—Breeder's Stake for three-year-olds or under. Entrance $45, $300 added.
Almonette, b f, by Altamont, dam Belle Price, by Doble—J. L. Hallett.... 2 1 1 1
Oneco, br c, by Altamont, dam Tecora, by Cassius M. Clay, Jr.—McKnight Bros.... 1 2 2 2
Time, 2:51, 2:56, 2:54, 2:52.

September 17th—Purse, $100; for named horses.
Altamont, b h, by Almont, dam by Brown Chief—Jay Beach.. 2 2 1 1 1
Florence E., ch m, by Pathfinder, dam said to be by Jack Minor—J. Buchtel.... 1 1 3 3 3
Nellie, b m, by Mike, dam by Vermont—C. W. Kahler.... 3 3 2 2 2
Time, 2:40, 2:36, 2:36¾, 2:38½, 2:38½.

September 18th.—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse, $500.
Melrose, br g, by Sultan, dam by California Ten Broeck—A. C. Bray.... 3 1 1 1
Snowflake, gr m, by Snowstorm—John Green.... 1 2 3 3
Kitty Lynn, b m, by Crawford's Pathfinder—J. L. Hallett... 2 4 2 2
Billy Reed, ch b, by Autocrat, dam by Henderson's Emigrant—J. R. Sawyer.... 4 3 4 dr
Time, 2:41, 2:40, 2:40, 2:41.

September 19th.—Purse, $600; free for all.
Altamont, b h, by Almont, dam by Brown Chief—Jay Beach.... 1 1 1
Melrose, br g, by Sultan, dam by California Ten Broeck—A. C. Bray.... 2 2 2
Time, 2:49, 2:43, 2:38.

Foxhall's Ascot Cup.

After much wordy debate by the Treasury officials and Mr. James R. Keene's legal advisers, the custodians of the national exchequer have at last directed the Custom House people in this city to surrender to its owner the handsome trophy so gallantly won by Foxhall at Ascot a year ago last June. That our government officials should have been so long arriving at this decision is hardly in accordance with the general reputation accorded Americans the world over for clear-headed native wit, and had the Cup been allowed to go back to its donors, as the first decision of the people at Washington so ordered, it would have been an exhibition of stupidity entirely at variance with our national leaning towards turf sports, their honors and trophies. As the Cup was, however, delivered to Mr. Keene's representatives on Tuesday of this week, the matter is now finally adjusted as it should be, though the damaged condition of the handsome gold trophy does not speak very well for the care taken of it during its long detention by the Custom House authorities.—*Sportsman.*

Golden, who drove the Michigan stallion Montgomery in his winning heat at Providence, says that he could have done the last mile in 2:17 or better, and $10,000 was refused for the horse after the race. He is by Inheritor, out of a mare by Kentucky Chief. Inheritor by Jay Gould, dam Lady Thorne.

Fred Gebhard's colt, St. Saveur, has been turned out, having developed a weakness in one of his front legs. H[illegible] was about the fastest horse in training for anything u[illegible] mile, and Snedeker clai[illegible] have run him the last[illegible] distance in 1:40.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, October 11, 1884

Dates Claimed.

Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

Palo Alto.

A friend requested us to accompany him to Palo Alto last Wednesday, as he thought of purchasing a young trotting stallion, aud though all out of sorts consequent upon a severe cold captured in the genial climate of Sacramento, we could not refuse. A resident of the southern country he had never visited the world-renowned breeding farm, and so there was a douhle purpose in his visit. It was a grand morning. The sun was shining with Summer brilliancy as early as seven o'clook, and the whole day was nearly a counterpart of the glorious weather which so greatly added to the pleasure of the prolonged visit to Sacramento during the State fair. Had there been the warm haze of the Indian Summer of the East, it would have been a reminder of that enchanting season of the Orient, as the trees which border the drives at Palo Alto were showing a brighter livery, and the lawns more varigated by fallen leaves fleecing the green carpet with spots of hright color.

There was a carriage awaiting us at the depot, and our friend was much pleased with what he saw on the route to the trotting stables. The first horse exhibited was the king of the department, Electioneer, and among the many times we have seen him, in the eight years of his California life, he never looked better, not appearing a day older than when first domiciled on the hanks of the San Francisquito, not a shrunk muscle in the mass that clothes him from nose to knees and hocks, his eyes still as lustrous and his coat as blooming. Though, of course, receiving the best care he is not pampered. Plenty of good hay and oats, plenty of exercise, aud it would only require a few weeks to "point" him for a race, and from what we have witnessed in the way of "hrushes," were that course taken, he would make a mark that would astouish lookers-on nearly as much as the marvelous performances of his progeny. After Electioneer came his sons, Ansel and General Scofield. The first is from Annette, hy Lexington, General Scofield from Lizzie Whipps, by Enquirer. Both are foals of 1880, and two finer specimens of the highly bred trotter it would be difficult to find in any country. Each has shown better than 2:30, and their education has not been as thorough as some of their companions of the same age. Piedmont was looking wonderfully well, and we were not surprised that our friend preferred his form to that of Electioneer. Picdmout strikes the eye at the first glance, he impresses the most critiral observer with the general harmony of proportion. His "pose" is grander than that of Electioneer and in any position he is stylish. Electioneer has to be more carefully scrutinized. Hc does not put on any airs when led out by the bridle, and though he stands squarely on all of his feet, there is a *passivity* which misleads. Though the first look of an observer may disclose a shadow of disappointment, if the inspector be a good judge of form, hc is sure to linger, and in most instances follow him to thc stable to complete the analysis. The immense muscular development gives au appearance of "cloddishness," and the first idea is that there must he lots of adipose matter to swell the covering of quarters, loin and shoulders, hut this idea is dispelled when he moves and there is seen the gliding motion imparted by the contraction and lengthening of muscular fibres, and which fat would hide from the view. The touch, too, reveals the quality, and in place of the flabby sinking away from pressure there is firmness and elasticity.

The "breaking stable" was filled with youngsters, a large majority of them yearlings, and such yearlings as was never seen, even at Palo Alto, before, size and snbstance, of grand form and high breeding. There are so many to look at, and the time limited, so that about all the remembrance there is of a snccession of bays, browns and chestnuts, Electioneers, General Bentous, and Piedmonts. The get of the former is invariably bays or browns, there are a numher of chestnuts by General Benton, while thc Piedmonts are generally of the rich color of their sire, many of them with a roseate tinge in foretops and manes which heighten the effect of the main color. The colts in training are numerous, and though there are sixteen at the Bay District course, under the charge of Marvin, there are so many left that their absence would not be noted were it not that division away from home contains the "flowers of the flock." We are much pleased to learn that our old favorite, the Electioneer colt from Dame Winnie, is leading the band, and half miles in 1:10 and 1:11 is a good report for a two-year-old. Those who have asserted, with such dogged obstinacy, that the experiment of Governor Stanford in breeding trotters from thoroughbred mares is a failure have nothing to base their absurd stories upon. We doubt if there is a breeding farm in the East that can select say six colts of any hreeding that can cope with the same nnmber at Palo Alto from thoroughbred mares, there is not a two-year-old between the western houndary of California and the eastern limit of Maine that the Dame Winnie colt cannot beat. There is little time to examine any particular diyision, and hurriedly we visit the weanling fillies in the large paddock that adjoins the stable.

Fifty of them in the bunch, and if the short tails did not corroborate the statue age, it would be thought that there was a mistake of a year in the age claimed. The colts of the same age are in an alfalfa field, the practice heing to alternate in turning out the sexes, each division being allowed to run out part of the day, all being stabled at night. One weanling deserves more than passing attention. This is a hrown filly, by Electioneer, from Lula, which has been very appropriately named Lulaneer. In order to have a still earlier test of training than has yet been followed at Palo Alto, it was decided to break her to harness as soon as she was weaned. When between seven and eight montbs old Marvin drove her a furlong in 28 seconds, restraining her the whole of the distance so that she "went on her courage," and evidently could have made it faster. Hinda Rose was pnt in harness for the first time in June, of her yearling form, trotting the following November in 2:36¼. And from that it was decided to commence the trotting education, at a time when heretofore the minature course was the school-ground.

There are such a number of promising young trotting stallions offered for sale at Palo Alto that it is something of a bother to select. Those shown were priced at a reasonahle figure, in our opinion, much lower than animals of the same quality could be bought for from a breeder who was not so largely engaged in the business. When a breeder fully realizes that he is "overstocked" he is willing to make concessions from "fancy prices;" and thus when so many are produced there is corresponding cheapness. There were few minutes to give to the racing department. The train we were to return on was due at Menlo at 2:36, and it was after "high twelve" when the stahles were reached. That was dinner time for the hoys, hut soon after they were at their posts. The building in which the racing colts are kept has been remodeled from a cattle harn built hy Peter Coutts, and admirably it was arranged for that purpose. The transformation to a residence for the equine aristocracy has resulted in just as admirahle quarters for them, and, in fact, it would be difficult to improve upon it if entirely new. It is lighted from above, and so completely that every portion of it is as cheery and hright as anyone could desire. It is unnecessary to state to those who know Henry Walsh that everything is in order, and that his force of men and boys are so well disciplined that the machinery moves without a jar. We are always prepared to see well-grown colts, trotters and thoroughbreds at Palo Alto, hut at this visit there were occasions for surprise. Yearlings, when lead out, had the appearance of two-year-olds aud those foaled in 1882 were "finished" like four-year-olds. All appeared to be in rugged health, and though the resolve not to run anything during the present season made it unnecessary to keep them in active training, it was apparent that they had been given work enough to insure all thc condition that is required for the situatiou. Our friend is thoroughly conversant with English and American horses, especially the former, and he was fervent in his praises so far as looks are a criterion. Quite a part of his life he held a commission in the British army, and the military training made him more keenly appreciative of the system which is the most potent cause of the smooth working of every department at Palo Alto. Order and neatness are everywhere apparent, not a trace of ammonia in any of the stahles, not a straw or piece of paper disfiguring yards and paddocks.

The Four-Year-Old Record.

A great filly has come to the front in Elvira by Cuyler, her dam Mary Mambrino, by Mambrino Patchen, grandam Belle Wagner, by Emhry's Wagner. According to the *Turf, Field and Farm*—good authority—Belle Wagner is stated to be thoroughhred, so that there is another example of the "pernicious influence," and the list of noted performers from thoroughhred grandams augmented by still another best on record. The name of Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Elvira, now stand out in bold relief, a more potent argument than volumes of theory, and these animals are strongly reinforced with other near thoroughhred strains. The value of the blood is made still more apparent from the fact that 2:18½ was made by Elvira in a second heat the first having been trotted in 2:19½, and in both of them with drawbacks of breaks. We are not sorry that Keutucky has wrenched the septre from California in one of the stages of colt trotting. Time and time again we have called attention to the importance of continued efforts in order to retain supremacy, and that Kentuckians, especially, would leave nothing undone to recover lost prestige. Though one-quarter of a second measures the difference betweeu Bonita and Elvira that almost infinitessimal fraction of time is worth thousand of dollars to Kentucky-bred stock. With the yearlings, two and three year-old record still to our credit there is still sufficient ground for claiming superiority, and defeat, in the last year of colthood, does not entirely obliterate the bright marks of the past. But it must be accepted as a warning and supineness will surely result in further disaster. Owing to the retirement of the Palo Alto forces this season, our accredited champions have been deharred from the contest. The fight must not be left to them, and California hreeders throughout the State, must join in the enterprise. Kentucky has profited by the tactics which Palo Alto and Sunny Slope have given publicity to, and our folk must also benefit by the lesson and unite in an eudeavor to recover lost ground, and put still more rapid flights of speed to the credit of the Pacific Coast.

Guy Wilkes—Adair.

The meeting of the great young horses, Guy Wilkes and Adair on the Bay District Course to-day, is exciting a vast deal of interest. This is shared hy the general puhlic as well as the "trotting fraternity" as it is doubtful if there are two horses in Caliiornia which are "nearer together." From what we have seen we consider Adair a trifle the fastest, but his competitor is as reliable as a chronometor and will hang on with the pertinacity of a bull terrier that has secured a good grip. So nearly are these horses "balanced" that it would be idle to predict victory on either side, and when so much depends on Dame Fortune mathematical calculations, hased on time heretofore made, cannot he relied upon. The least mishap in a heat will change the whole feature for that game in the ruhber, and even the lottery which awards position in the start be an element to consider That it will he one of the notable trotting events of the season we firmly believe, and that there will be a large assemblage to witness it is assured.

Bay District Trotting Meeting.

As will be learned from the advertisement a trotting meeting will be held on the Bay District Course, commeucing on Wednesday, November 5th. Four days will be occupied on each of which a good bill is offered. The very liberal purse of $1,000—for uamed four-year-olds, with a chance for Voucher and Autveolo to compete should meet with a hearty response. If the owners of Voucher and Antevolo deem that their colts cannot give away a year to such a strong field, it should receive more than the requisite number of entries. Mulvenua, Thapsin, Regina, Ha Ha, Baby Mine, Madaline, Center and Lucille are all so "close together" that if all be engaged it will be "anybody's race" until the finish of the final heat. The 2:27 'and 2:24 classes are well calculated to bring out entries, and the 2:21 with the horses in which have come into, or so near, that notch will be one of the most exciting contests of the season.

Improved Horee Clothing.

Arrangements have been made whereby L. D. Stone & Co., of San Francisco, will manufacture and sell the improved horse-clothing, a cut of a portion of which will be found in the advertising column. When blankets are used it is vastly superior to any other, thoroughly protecting the animal and without a chance for displacement. As a "cooling out" blanket it has advantages that will be apparent without argument, for when put on the heated horse, there is no danger from currents of air chilling the exposed surface as every part is covered. The original patent was granted on May 27th, 1379, so that it antedates the "Wallin blanket," which is a clear case of infringement, and steps will be taken to obtain redress. Owing to the pressure of other business, we have been negligent in protecting our interests, or taking steps to place the invention on the market. In a short time, the delay being necessary to perfect the patterns. L. D. Stone & Co. will supply the demand however large. That it will be found far better and eventnally supercede all other style of horse clothing, we have no doubt. The patent also covers an improved hood which is not shown in the cut.

The Coming Race Meeting.

All the indications are favorable for the Fall Race Meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, and there is scarcely a doubt that it will prove one of the best ever held on the coast. We learn that the Santa Anita Stable will leave New York on Monday next, and this will give plenty of time to reach here with space enough for recuperation. After the close of the Los Angeles Fair there will be nothing for the horses to do until the opening of the Fall Meeting, and this will also give a chance for recovering from the racing at the fairs, so that it is safe to infer that all will be in good condition. The programme is comprehensive, the distances being so arranged as to give all a chance. By leaving a number of purses open until the horses are on the ground, the opportunity is afforded to make more satisfactory conditions than fixing them beforehand. The "fixed events" will bring the best colts in the stables together, the sales of Mr. Winters and Palo Alto having aided by disseminating the colts engaged into the hands of several owners and thus securing a larger number of starters.

Mr. Hickok left New York, last Monday, for home, traveling by freight to Ogden, and from that point by express trains. In addition to his own stable Mr. Hickok has in charge the fifteen thoroughbred mares purchased in England by Gov. Stanford, and consigned to Palo Alto.

Breaking Down.

[Dr. R. A. Finlay, in N. Y. Sportsman.]

The term breaking down is one nsed by racehorse men, and the impresston meant to be conveyed is that a rupture of the suspensary ligaments (check ligaments, so-called, because these ligaments serve as a check or stay on the back tendons, thereby preventing an over-extension of the foot upon the leg) has taken place, whereby the principal means of support of the foot and leg has been sundered, partially or completely; and owing to this the animal is unable to support the weight of the body npon the leg, and the toe is turned up, and the fetlock descends to the grond. These ligaments consist o a broad band of white, fibrous, non-elastic tissues, filling up the space between the two small eplint boues, and originating from the back of the knee and smaller knee bones; they then descend about two-thirds the length of the shank bone, where the tendon divides into two branches, passing to the right and left lateral side of the fetlock joint, and are there inaerted or intimately blended with the tissne covering the bones, and a part reinforcing one of the tendons that passes down the front of the pastern joint. The function of these ligaments, as heretofore explained, is to act as a brace or stay, by binding the two small bones that are found at the back of the fetlock upon the fetlock, and by preventing, at the same time, when the weight of the body is thrown upon the leg, to an over-extension of the foot upon the leg, thus allowing the fetlock to descend and act as a spring, thereby destroying that concussion which otherwise would take place. Now, below these two small bonea (sessaman bones) that has been described, there is another ligament (interior snspensory) that is attached above to the lower border of the above-described small bones or fetlock pads, and fills ont the hollow of the fetlock, and is inserted below to the back borders of the first and eecond pastern bones and bone of the foot. Therefore, we find that we have a brace above and one below, and that the taxed point is the back of the fetlock. The anatomical structnre of the parts understood, let ns now pass to the subject under consideration and ascertain the canse, nature, and seat of the injury. The canses are two-fold. Of the first; in a majority of cases, it will be found that the accident takes place dnring exercise. The animal has been slowly jogged, and is then sent at a sharp gait, and about the time that the animal is tiring he is seen to falter and then stop, and upon closer inspection the foot is seen to be raised from the ground, as the animal is unable to snstain the weight of the body upon it, and the muscles of the body are seen quivering with the pain that the animal is in. That something has gone wrong is evident to the most casual observer. The experienced eye readily detects the true eonrce of trouble, and in a few minntes tho fetlock is seen to fill out, thus revealing the seat of injnry. The nature of the lesion is next to be determined—whether tbe rnpture has taken place above or below the fetlock joint, whether it is complete or partial, and also whether it has taken place through the thick portion of the ligament of thongh one of the lateral subdivisions at the lower throw of the ligament, or at its point of origin or place of insertion. Manipnlation with the fingers, the other hand rotating tbe foot, will readily determine this. For if the ruptnre is complete and the dense part of the ligament, or if the ligament is torn away from either its point of origin or insertion, the increased motion by flexion and extension readily demonstrates it, and as a fnrther proof if the weight of the enimal is brongbt to bear upon the foot, the support of the foot is seen to be lost, as the toe is turned up in air and the animal rests on the fetlock. Now, again the rupture may be partial; that is a stretching of some of the fibres of the ligament, or a laceration of the same. In this case there will be an increased motion in the parts, with but a partial dropping of the fetlock while sustaining weight; or again, may have the rupture through one of the lateral snbdivisions of the tendon, when it will be fonnd that the increased motion is to tbe side opposite the seat of the ruptnre. That we have a serions injury to deal with is evident, bnt that which we are anxions to know is the canse of it. As has heretofore been stated, tbese are of two varieties, the first by an undue amount of weight having been brought to bear upon the ligaments, and secondly, from a fatty degeneration of the ligement. Of the first variety an nndne stress is put upon the ligament if put to sharp, speedy work, with too heavy a rider, or if sent over an uneven track or road, or if heavy in flesh, or if the animal, when speeding, becomes frightened and swerves or bolts from his conrse, or from fatigue produced by over-exertion. Of the canses enumerated the last two are the most prevalent, for it can readily be understood how a short, sharp twist, snch as the fetlock receives in an animal swerving, when the weight of the body is brought to bear npon the fetlocks, and increased, as it is due to rapid motion, is liable to be attended by a giving or tearing away of the ligaments. Of the seeond variety, fatty degeneration, thia consists of a deposition of fatty material into the minnte structure of the fibres of the ligaments, thereby destroying the integrity of the same and leaving them prone to, with the least exertion, to rupture. This diseased condition of tendons and ligaments are rarely met with except in animals that heve stood for a long time in the stable, probably from some injury that incapacitated them from work, or even exercise, and dne to this the tendons not receiving that nutrition which exercise furnishes undergoes degenerative changes, the firmness and consistency of the ligament is destroyed, and the result is tnat the animal when pnt to work breaks down. The treatment of those cases depends on the severity and variety of the lesions. If we have but a partial rupture of the ligament or a laceration of some of the fibres of one of the lateral subdivisions of the ligament rest, the applications of cooling lotions, and carefnl bandaging is ell that is called for if the rupture hes taken place at the point of origin, or place of insertion of the ligament, it will be found that we have a complication to deal with, namely, a fracture of bone, for at the origin or insertion of a ligament or tendon, owing to its intimate connection with the tissue covering the bone, it will be fonnd in an injury of this nature that the bone will be torn away with the ligament. This complication will retard the period of convelescence of the patient and increase the deformity. The treatment is, however, the same. If, however, the rupture is completely through the substance of the ligament in its thickest and strongest part, the leg should be treated as for a fracture of bone by the application of splints. If dne to a fatty degeneration of the ligament, the treatment is of no avail, as the alteration in strnctnre destroys all chances of a union, and both legs are apt to be involved. When a union of the divided ligaments have been established end the inflammatory action has eubsided, the deformity will naturally be reduced by the application of one or more blisters, which will also strength the part by the formation of a natural bandage.

Jerome Park.

Although Mr. Baldwin had no engagements in the stakes of the American Jockey Club's Fall meeting, the horses are quartered at Jerome Park, and have started occasionally in purses and specials. The record reads:

Sept. 27th.—Purse, $500, for three-year-olds and upward; winners in 1884 (not counting handicaps or selling races when carrying less than legal weight); of $1,250, to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of $2,000, 7 lbs. extra; horses not having won in 1884 more than $ 1,000, allowed 3 lbs.; or if not more than $750, 5 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 7 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years, 15 lbs.; if four years or more, 25 lbs.; one mile.

E. Heffner's b h Markland, 4 years, by Springbok—Lorena, by Planet, 111 lbs..... McLaughlin 1
P. Lorillard's h m Aranzo, 6 years, by Bonnie Scotland—Arizona, 118 lbs.....Hayward 2
E. J. Baldwin's b h Gano, 4 years, by Grinstead—Santa Anita, 111 lbs.....Holloway 3
N. W. Kittson's cb f Albia, 3 years, by Alarm—Elastic, 98 lbs. .....Sheridan 0
D. W. Witbers' cb c Pampero, 3 years, by King Ernest—Cyclone, 101 lbs.....Conkling 0

Time, 1:47½.

Betting: 100 to 75 on Aranza, 2 to 1 against Markland, 8 to 1 against Pampero, 15 to 1 against Gano, and 25 to 1 against Albia. Gano was quickest away, Markland second, the others close up. Gano opened up a gap before reeching the turn, and at the quarter he led two lengths, Pampero second, Markland and Aranza next. Gano kept the gap aronnd the north field and to the clnb-house bluff, the others as before, except that Albia was already out of it. When the horses came in sight on the lower turn Gano led a length, Markland a heed better than Pampero, who had Arauza at his seddle, and at the three-quarter pole the four were in a cloee bnnch, Gano a neck in front. Rounding into the straight Markland and Aranza passed Gano and for a fnrlong ran togcther, but then Markland drew away, and won by a length and a half, four lengths between second and third.

Sept. 30—Purse $500, for all ages; entrance 3 per cent. of the purse ($15 each) to the second; two-year-olds to carry 5 lbs. above weight for age; horses entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry full weight; if to be sold for less, allowed 1 lb. for each $100 down to $1,500; if for less, allowed 2 lbs. for each $125 down to $1 000, and if for less allowed 3 lbs for each $100 less; 12 entries; three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Kelso's ch g Valley Forge, 3 years, by Bullion—Alumina, by Eclipse, $1,000, 98 lbs.....Meaton 1
E. J. Baldwin's ch f Savannah, 3 years, by Grinstead—Josie C., $600, 84 lbs.....Miller 2
Woodlawn Stable's b g Weasel, aged, by Wanderer-Aeolia, $1,125, 107 lbs.....Garrison 3
R. McBride's cb g Musk, 4 years, by John Morgan—Bindolide, 102 lbs.....Bushnell 0
Pelham Stable's cb g Marmadnke, 3 years, by Narragansett—Myrtle 93 lbs.....Green 0
E. J. McElmeel's br c Alfred, 2 years, by Alarm or Strachino—Mira, 92 lbs.....Higgs 0
Excelsior Stable's b f Hannah D., 3 years, by Hyder Ali—Plenty, 90 lbs.....J. Donohue 0
H. Pettingill's b m Constantina, 6 years, by Abd-el-Kader—Sunbeam, 90 lbs.....Church 0
Morris & Co.'s ch g Apollo, 5 years, by Lever or Ashlead—Rebecca T. Price, 87 lbs.....Martin 0
W. R. Babcock's ch m Lizzie Mac, 4 years, by Alarm—Lady Motley, 102 lbs.....Conklin *

Time, 1:10.

*Left at post.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Weasel, 9 to 1 against Apollo, 3 to 1 against Lizzie Mac, 7 to 1 against Constantina, 12 to 1 each against Hannah D. and Musk, 15 to 1 each against Valley Forge and Savanna, 20 to 1 against Marmadnke, and 35 to 1 against Alfred. After a long delay at the post the start was very straggling, with Lizzie Mac left. In running to the timers' stand Valley Forge led nearly a length from Weasel, Hannah D. third, Savannah next. In the run round the north field Valley Forge always held his own, and he was never headed, winning easily at the end by two lengths, Savanna a head in front of Weasel, Hannah D. and Marmadnke close up.

Oct. 2d—Purse, $500; for three-year-olds and upward; entrance, 3 per cent of the purse, ($15 each), to the second; horses entered to be sold for $2,500 to carry weight for age; if for less, to be allowed 2 lbs. for each $250 down to $2,000; if for less, allowed 3 lbs. for each $250 down to $1,500; if for less, allowed 2 lbs. for each $125 down to $1,000, and if for less, allowed 3 lbs. for each $100 less; eight entries; one mile.

W. R. Babcock's ch f Lizzie Mack, 4, by Alarm, dam Lady Motley, $1,125, 99 lbs.....Meaton 1
J. Spellman's b g Wandering, 4, $900, 91 lbs.....Hagdns 2
J. Walden's ch g Marmadnke, 3, $1,000, 85 lbs.....Green 3
P. H. McMahon's br g Lytton, 4, $1,250, 101 lbs.....Sheridan 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch f Savanna, 3, $600, 76 lbs.....Littlefield 0
R. McBride's ch g Musk, 4, $900, 94 lbs.....J. Donohue 0
H. T. Roberts' b g Eldorado, 3, $1,500, 9[illegible].....J. Hyslop 0

Time, 1:1[illegible]

Betting—8 to 5 against Lytton, 7 to 2 against Lizzie Mack, 4 to 1 against Sava na, 5 to 1 against Musk, 8 to 1 against Marmadnke, 12 to 1 against Wandering and 20 to 1 against Eldorado. No bid for the winner.

After some ten or fifteen minntes of circns business, in which Wandering was very conspicnous, the flag was dropped to a straggling start, with Lytton and Mnsk in front, and with Eldorado and Lizzie Mack bringing up the rear. As they reached the turn Wandering joined the leaders, and with Lytton a trifle in front tbe three ran a sharp race to the quarter and tbence to and aronnd the clnb-honse turn. At the beginning of the turn for the sonth field Lytton drew out nearly clear, bnt was soon after again joined by Wandering and Musk. They continued well together in their run to tbe three-quarters and thence into the homestretch. In the mean time Meaton had worked his way up to tbe front with Lizzie Mack, and as Lytton quit at the seven-furlong pole Lizzie Mack joined Wanderiug and the two made a close and exciting finish with Lizzie Mack a trifle in front, with Wandering second, a length in front of Marmaduke, and the others as above. Time, 1:47½. The rider of Wandering claimed a foul, which the judges refnsed to allow. The track was very muddy.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

A. J. Z., Healdsburg:

In the next issne of your valuable paper please answer the following questions. 1st—What does a man have to do to change the name of a trotting horse? 2d—Did a certain horse named Vanderlyn change bis name before trotting at Petalnma in 1883 to the name of Johnny? 3d—Did tbe Board of Appeals snstain tbe judges' decision, at Petalnma, 1883, in declaring the pools off in the race of Johnny, Buck Foster and Sperry? Answer: 1st—Under the National Rnles every horse shall be named and the name correctly and plainly written in the entry, and after entering or trotting a public race such name shall not be changed without procnring a record thereof, to be made in the office of the Secretary of the National Association, for which there shall be paid a recording fee of $50. 2d—He did not. 3d—The case never came before the Board of Appeals to our knowledge.

H. W. P., Healdsburg, Cal.:

A friend and myself have made a wager and agreed to leave it to you. I claim that the time made by Blue Mountain Belle, at Santa Rosa, viz: :49, :48, was the fastest half-mile and repeat race ever run, and second, that :48 is the fastest half-mile heat ever made in an actual race. My friend claims the reverse. If I am wrong, state name of horse that beat :48, and how much was it beaten. Answer—You are right in both propositions.

National, Quincy, Cal.:

At Greenville a race of three-quarter mile heats was run under Pacific Blood Horse Rules. Panama won the first heat; Conqnest won the second heat; Snuff Box won the third heat. 1st. Had Jubilee a right to start in the fourth heat? 2d.—Had Snuff Box a right to start in tbe third beat? Answer—1st.—No. 2d.—No.

L. H., Pleasanton, Cal.:

Please give me the breeding of the horse Novato Chief. Answer—Novato Chief, by Old Vermont Black Hawk, dam by Sir Charles, son of Duroc.

J. S. B., Greenville, Cal.:

Races advertised by District No. 11, Track 80 feet short. Do horses trotting in mile heats, 3 in 5, make a record? Answer—Not a record, but the time recorded does constitute a bar.

Butter Blood at Yerba Buena.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—It may be of interest to the readers of your valnable paper to know that the Jersey bull, Romeo de Bonair, spoken of in my advertisement in your colnmns, is not only 87½ per cent. of the blood of Mary Ann of St. Lambert, that made over twenty-seven pounds of butter in one week, bnt is *also as* deep in the blood of *Ida* of St. Lambert, spoken of in your last paper. As I have bnd one Jersey cow on my Yerba Buena ranch that made 20 pounds and 1 ounce of butter one week, also one that made 17½ pounds, four others that made upwards of 14 pounds per week, it is my desire to have a band of 100 head, 50 Jerseys and 50 Guernseys, that will make 14 pounds per week each, and to that end I shall work. Truly yours,

Henry Pierce.

The Doncaster Cnp for 1884 is an imitation of a pilgrim's bottle, in the Italian Renaissance style, with mask handle. On the front side is inscribed the name of the race, a space being left wherein to inscribe the name of the winning horse. On tbe back, beantifully modelled, are figures of cupids, cherubs, and females. The neck of the bottle is richly embossed with representations of fruit and elaborate festoons of drapery. The bottle rests on a massive block of ebony.

Jay-Eye-See and Phallas have been retired for the season.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Sense in Shoeing.

Prof. Slade, of Harvard College, expresses some good common sense views in regard to shoeing horses, in the following: Horse-shoeing has given rise to much controversy, yet it is a matter which in itself, so far at least as regards the principal object in view, is extremely simple and easily understood. The object of the shoe is the protection of the ground surface of the outer wall of the hoof against excessive wear. In the wild horse the balance between the growth and the wear of the horn of the hoof, is equally maintained, but when civilization subjects the animal to hard and rapid labor upon paved and macademized roads, then this balance is destroyed—the wear exceeds the growth. Hence the aim of the farrier is to ward against this condition of things by attaching a rim of iron or steel to the circumference of the foot. The moment this is done, however, the balance is again destroyed; the growth will exceed the wear, necessitating in time the removal of this metallic rim, and the reduction of the horn by artificial means. Although the growth of the horn downward is equal over the entire surface of the wall, it will usually be found that in the healthy foot more must be removed from the toe than from heels or quarters. This is because the shoe is firmly fastened to the toe, whereas, in the other regions, especially at the heels, there is a certain amount of motion allowed by the absence of nails, and consequently more or less wear takes place. This may be readily seen on examination of a shoe that has been worn for three or more weeks, the burnished line on the foot surface of the shoe showing distinctly the outline of contact. It may be asked whether it is not practicable in many cases to dispense with shoeing. We answer most unhesitatingly yes, with great benefit to the animal as well as to the owner. There are many country districts where the roads are of turf, or are sandy, and where shoes are unnecessary. If the colt is never subjected to this process, the foot acquires that natural firmness and hardness which will serve the animal under ordinary circumstances. In Winter, when roads are very slippery, and the horse is called upon for heavy draft, in many cases we must provide means by which he can gain a firm foothold; and this, in the present state of our knowledge, can only be done by shoes furnished with calks. We do but follow a blind and foolish custom where we apply shoes without the necessity. When shoes have been constantly worn, and it is desirable to dispense with them, great care must be exercised in gradually accustoming the foot to this new condition, and no long or severe labor should be at once demanded of the animal. Calks are detrimental under any circumstances, and should always be avoided if possible. There can be no reason or excuse for their use on road horses of light draft in summer, even on pavements. When actually required, it is very essential that they should have an equal bearing on all sides, at the toe as well as at the heels. Any unequal distribution of the weight of the animal is sure to bring about strains of the ligaments, sinews and muscles. The fashionable heel of the modern heel is not more sure to lay the foundation for future suffering. No shoe should be allowed to remain upon the foot more than four or five weeks. Many horsemen patronize the farrier who nails on the shoes so that they will remain more than double this time, with the idea that such a proceeding is economical, whereas, it is the furthest possible remove from economy. As the growth of the horn is constantly downward and outward, the shoe, which when applied weeks before, was fitted to the foot, has now become altogether too small, and consequently there is constant pressure upon the sensitive portions at the quarters, causing corns and other affections. On the removal of the shoe, if again to be applied, the ground surface of the wall of the hoof must be reduced by the rasp to a perfect level, which can be attained by the eye accustomed to good work. The level of the untouched sole forms a ready and practical guide for the amount of reduction. Neither the sole nor the frog should undergo the least mutilation, since nature removes by constant exfoliation all superfluous horn; neither should the natural barrier at the heels, provided for the express purpose of keeping the foot expanded, ever be cut into, as is the almost universal custom, under the insane idea that it "opens out" the foot. No greater folly or barbarity can be committed, and no surer way could be devised for producing contraction with its attendant evils. The walls of the hoof should never be rasped. It is by this process that the external fibres of the horn are destroyed, the beautiful polish removed, and the internal surface exposed, whereby the entire structure is rendered more brittle and unfitted to perform its functions. Let the intelligent horseman who has hitherto given little or no thought to this important subject, follow the above instructions, and satisfy himself of their correctness, and tell them to his neighbors.

How to Manage a Broken-Winded Horse.

In the peculiar state of the lungs of a broken-winded horse, the great labor of the abdominal muscles is absolutely necessary to bring about the proper arterialization of the blood; hence, under certain states of atmosphere, where there is less oxygen in a given space, or from, perhaps, some other peculiar changes in its electrical condition, which we cannot fathom, the difficulty of effecting the oxygenizing of the blood is greatly increased. If we urge a badly broken-winded horse into exertion, he will drop; he is thrown into a state of asphyxia, in which, if he should die, his blood will be found quite black. Indeed, in bad cases, as the disease advances to a fatal termination, we find the lining membrane of the nose and mouth turning purple, evincing the condition of the system. According to our present knowledge, nothing can be done to effect a cure, though happily it is in our power greatly to alleviate the distressing symptoms.

If we suppose the difficulty of breathing to arise from a gorged condition of lung, (which is generally the case in any presumed cause of the disease), it is evident that any pressure against the diaphragm will increase the difficulty of breathing. Although the morbid appearance of emphysema of the lungs has not been found practically such a constant attendant cause of the complaint as is often supposed, yet the carrying out of certain principles has proved correct in the treatment; indeed the practice of regulating the giving of food and water so the horse is not obliged to work on a full stomach, has its advantages in preventing broken wind.

The palliative treatment of this disease consists principally in a proper system of dieting. The stomach must always be kept unloaded prior to work. Hay, which appears to have exerted a baneful influence in producing the disease, is to be given sparingly, and little at a time; and always of the best quality. Give the greatest supply at night, dampening it; for a middle-sized horse, seven pounds are quite sufficient.

It may be asked, "Why give hay at all?" to which we can only answer, "Necessity obliges us to do so." It is a fact, we believe, well known in physiology, that concentrated food will not alone support life. The stomach must have a certain quantity or bulk to act on; and were we to substitute some sort of straw, we should only increase the mischief, since it would be found we must give more straw in proportion, than hay, the former containing less nutriment in the ratio of three to one.

Whatever manner of food is given it is to be either damped, or contain a portion of bran mash; and it ought to be of the most nutritious description, at the same time readily digestible in kind and form, in order to keep the dung in a softened state. A manger food, such as the following, seems very applicable: one part ground corn, and two parts ground oats, with the addition of sliced carrots when they can be readily procured, they seeming to act beneficially in preventing the collection of flatus, which is so distressing to the animal.

The quantity of food and the proportions mainly depend on the size of the horse and the work he is to perform. If carrots are used in any quantity, a proportion of hay may be dispensed with, according to the relative nutritious value. The horse ought to be fed at least four times a day, but nothing for two hours before work. The broken-winded horse, like the roarer, is always eager for water; but give it sparingly, very often, and only a little at a time, the greatest quantity in the evening, and debar him from it for some time before his work. If fed on carrots or any succulent food, he will require less water.

Live Stock Premiums At Stockton.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Best stallion 3 years old or over, to Joe Daniels by Imported Australian, owned by San Joaquin Stock Breeders' Association, Stockton; second, to Jim Douglass by Wildidle, owned by George Howson, Sacramento.

Best sucking colt, to Botherford, hy Rutherford, owned hy J. W. Adams, Los Angeles.

Best mare 3 years old or over, to Aunt Betsy hy Hardwood, owned hy J. W. Adams, Loe Angeles; second, to Fannie D., hy Woodburn, owned hy J. W. Adams, Loe Angeles.

Best mare 2 years old, to Henrietta, hy Joe Daniele, owned hy N. W. Randall, Stockton.

ROADSTERS.

Beet etallion 4 years old or over, to Adventure, by Venture, owned by Captein Ben E. Harris, San Francisco.

Best stallion 3 years old, to Alert, hy Artherton, owned by J. H. Tennent, Pinole.

Best mare or gelding 4 years old and upwerds, to Twinkle, by Echo, owned hy J. H. Tennent, Pinole; second, to Whisper, hy Young Consternation, owned hy E. Younger, San Jose.

Best mare or gelding 2 yeare old, to Arthena, hy Artherton, owned hy J. H. Tennent, Pinole.

Best span of matched roadsters, to Joe and Herrie, by Old Patchen, owned by D. J. McCarty, San Francisco; second, to fi-year-old hays, L. U. Shippee, Stockton.

Best trotting sucking colt, to Black Al, by Ha He, owned by C. W. Turner, Stockton; second, to Relief, by Reliance, owned by Ben E. Harris, San Francisco.

Best trotttng snoking filly, to hay ——, by Mt. Vernon, owned by R. E. Stowe, Stockton; second, to hlack ——, by Mt. Vernon, owned by W. H. McKee, Stockton.

HORSES FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upwards, to Tesso, by Hildreth's horse, owned by A. Starkweather, Farmington; second, to Nephew, Jr., by Nephew, owned by S. A. Curley, Stockton.

Best stallion, 2 years old, to Nelson Nutwood, hy Old Nutwood, owned hy F. S. Hatch, Stockton; second, to Comet, hy Ben Allen, owned by Edwin Thomas, French Camp.

Best stallion, 1 year old, to Fred, by Reliance, owned by Frenk Seivers, Stockton; second, to Sir Whipple, hy Whippleton, owned by Ben E. Harris, San Francisco.

Best sucking colt, to Billy, by Phill., owned by Perry Yaples, Ripon.

Best mare 3 years old and upwards, to Pinafore, hy Winthrop, owned by R. E. Stowe, Stockton; second, to Lady May, owned by G. W. Brandon, Capay.

Best mare 1 year old, to Daisy, hy Ben Allen, owned hy Georga Thrust, Stockton; second, to Echolo, by Echo, owned by Ban. E. Harris, San Francisco.

Best sucking filly to ch ——, hy Hamhletonian, owned hy E. H. Perry, Lockeford.

Best stallion other than thoroughbred, with thirteen of his colts, to Eureka, owned by C. K. Bailey, Stockton.

Best mere other than thoroughbred, with four of her colts, to Ryan mare, owned by L. U. Shippee, Stockton.

DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion 3 years old and over to Eureka, sire an imported Perchon, owned by C. K. Bailey, Stockton; second to French Lyon, sire imported, owned hy M. Ross, Galt.

Best stallion 2 years old to Royal Tom, by Eureka, owned by C. K. Bailey, Stockton; Second to Hector, by Eureka, ownad by E. Wilkins, Stockton.

Best stallion 1 year old to George Washington, hy Eureka, owned by C. K. Bailey, Stockton.

Best sucking colt to Waterloo, hy Eureka, owned hy C. K. Bailey, Stockton.

Best mare 3 years old and over to Cantata Queen, hy Duke de Chartes, owned hy C. K. Bailey, Stockton.

Best mare 1 year old to Maggie Trailor, by Enraka, owned by C. K. Bailey, Stockton.

Best sucking filly to Moss Rose, by Enreka, owned by C.K. Bailey, Stockton.

CARRIAGE TEAMS.

Bast carriage team sixteen hands high and over, ownad and ueed as such hy the exhibitor, to Colonal and Elmo, hy Elmo, owned hy Ben E. Harris, San Francisco.

Best single carriage animal owned and used as such, shown to huggy or carriage, to Tommy, hy Patchen, owned by Thomaa Sedgwick, Stockton.

MULES.

Best span of mnles owned hy exhihitor to Mollie and Collin, owned by L. U. Shippee, Stockton.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Best Jack 3 years old and over to Caetillian, eire unknown, owned hy L. U. Shippee, Stockton; second, to Priuce, hy Brigham Young, owned by J. D. Patton, Lodi.

Best Jack 2 years old to Napoleon, hy Napoleon, owned hy W. K. Walker, Stockton.

Best Jack 1 year old to Major Kent, owned by L. U. Shippee, Stockton.

Best sucking Jack to black——, owned by L. U. Shippee, Stockton.

Best Jennet 3 years old and over to Topsy, hy imported sire, owned hy L. U. Shippee, Stockton; second to Mag, owned by L. U. Shippee, Stockton.

Best Jennet 2 years old to Native hy Behrmoth, owned hy W. F. Freeman, Stockton; second, Bleck Jane, owned by L. U. Shippee, Stockton.

Best Jennet 1 year old, to Black Beck, owned by L. U. Shippee, Stockton.

Best sucking jennet to Young Topsy hy Castilian, owned hy L. U. Shippee, Stockton.

CATTLE—DURHAMS.

All premiums to Col. Younger of San Jose.

DEVONS.

All preminms to Capt. A. J. Hutchinson, of Los Angeles.

AYRESHIRES.

All premiums to Geo. Bement, Redwood City.

HEREFORDS.

All premiume to Capt. Wm. Kohl, San Mateo.

JERSEYS.

Best bull, three yeers old or over, to Jessie Prince, owned hy Thomas Wait, Brighton, Sacramento county. Second to Tamalpais, hy Silver Cloud, owned hy Williame & Bixler, Undine.

Best hull, two years old, to La Hiras Boy, by Menlo Park, owned hy J. S. McCue, Marin county.

Best bnll, one year old, to R. G. Sneath, owned hy Wm. A. French, Stockton. Second to John Rooney, owned hy Thomas Waite, Brighton.

Best celf, under one year, to H. M. La Rue, owned hy Thomae Waite, Brighton.

Best cow, three yeers old or over, to Nora Fourth, hy Monarch, owned by Williams & Bixler, Undine. Second to Ida W., owned hy Thos. Waite, Brighton.

Best cow, two years old, to Lilac Fourth, owned hy H. S. Sargent, Stockton. Second to Ella B., owned hy Williams & Bixler, Undine.

Best cow, over one year old, to Topsy the Third, owned by Thos. Waite, Brighton. Second, to Nonie Second, owned hy Wm. A. French, Stockton.

Best heifer, under one year, to Queenie, owned hy H. S. Sargent, Stockton.

HOLSTEINS.

Best bull 3 years old or over to Anson, by Amato, owned by Mre. E. D. Knott, La Honda, San Mateo county.

Best bull 1 year old to Juror 2295, by Empire 588, owned by H. W. Meek, San Lorenzo.

Best calf under 1 year to Cassius, by Prince Imperial, owned hy H. W. Meek, San Lorenzo.

Best cow 2 years old or over, to Rigoletti, No. 2874, hy District Bull of Biemster, owned hy H. W. Meek, San Lorenzo.

Best heifer calf under one yeer old, to Alameda Maid hy Netherland Marquis, owned by H. W. Meek, San Lorenzo.

GRADED CATTLE.

Beet cow 3 years old or over, to The Widow, owned by C. Younger, San Jose; second, to Jersey Belle, owned by Wm. A. French, Stockton.

Beet cow 2 years old, to Gray, owned by H. S. Sergent, Stockton; second, to Bessie F., owned by Wm. A. French, Stockton.

HERDS OF CATTLE.

Best Durham herd, C. Younger, San Jose.

Best Devon herd, Captain A. J. Hutchinson, Los Angeles.

Best Ayrshire herd, George Bement, Redwood, San Mateo county.

Best herd Herefords, Wm. Kohl, San Mateo.

Best herd Holsteins, H. W. Meek, San Lorenzo.

SHEEP.

Best Cotswold ram, Early Morn, owned hy Ed. Younger, San Jose.

Best Southdown ram, Sonoma, owned hy George Bement Redwood, San Mateo county.

Best pen of five Cotswold ewes to Ed. Younger, San Josa.

Best pen of five Southdown ewes to Geo. Bement, Redwood City.

SWINE.

Best hoar to Early, owned by San Mateo Stock Farm, San Mateo; second, Tarbox, owned by Tyler Beech, San Jose.

Best Berkshire sow to Beauty, owned hy San Mateo Stock Farm, San Mateo; second, Hopton Lass, owned by San Mateo Stock Farm, San Mateo.

Best Berkshire sow and four pigs to San Mateo Stock Farm, San Mateo.

Best Jersey red boar, ——, to I. S. Shippee, French Camp.

Best Jersey red sow, I. S. Shippee, French Camp.

Best Jarsey red sow and pigs, I. S. Shippee, French Camp.

POULTRY.

Best lot Langshans, Thomas Waite, Brighton.

Best lot Light Bramahs, Thomas Waite, Brighton.

Best lot Cochins, Thomas Waite, Brighton.

Best lot Hondans, Thomas Waita, Brighton.

Best lot Leghorns, Thomas Waite, Brighton.

Best lot gama, Georga Bement, Redwood City.

Best lot Silver Spangled Hamburg, Thomas Waite, Brighton.

TURKEYS.

Best lot Bronzed, Thomae Waite, Brighton.

DUCKS.

Best lot Rouen, Thomas Waite, Brighton.

Best lot Pekin, Thomas Waita, Brighton.

Foals by Hubbard.

The following foals, by Hubbard, are reported hy Mr. J. T. Dala, and were according to his statement forwarded for registration in tha fourth volume of the American Stud Book, hut for some unexplained reason they do not appear there:

Mary Huhbard, hay filly, foaled March 15th, 1882, dam Mary Watson.

Rosewood, hay colt, hoth hind feet white, foaled March 4th, 1883, dam Mary Watson.

Hub Watson, chestnut colt, strip in face, little white on right hind foot, foaled April 15th, 1884, dam Mary Watson.

Daisy H., cheetnut filly, some whita in face, hoth anklaa, white half way to hocks, foaled April 5th, 1883, dam Santa Clara Belle.

William H., chestnut colt, little white in faca, foaled April 4th, 1884, dam Santa Clara Belle.

Mary Watson, hy imp. Herculee, first dam Peri, hy Independence, (Boston Jr.); second dam, by Belmont; third dam, hy Red Bill; fourth dam, by Stockholder; fifth dam, by imp. Bluster.

Santa Clara Belle, hy Woodburn; first dam Cricket, by Rifleman; second dam Lady Belle, by Belmont; third dam Puss, by Lance; fourth dam by Randolph'a Janue.

ATHLETICS.

Laws of Athletics.

As there have been frequent enquiries in relation to laws governing athletics, the following, which is the latest code of the National Association of Amateur Athletics of America, will answer all the queries:

Laws of Athletics.

I.

OFFICERS.

The officers of an athletic meeting shall be:
One Referee.
Three Judges at the finish.
Three Measurers.
Three Time-keepers.
One Judge of Walking, with assistants, if necessary.
One Starter.
One Clerk of the Course, with assistants, if necessary.
One Scorer, with assistants, if necessary.

II.

CLERK OF THE COURSE.

He shall record the name of each competitor who shall report to him.

Shall give him his number for each game in which he is entered, and notify him before the start of every event in which he is engaged. The assistants shall do such portions of his work as he may assign them.

III.

STARTER.

He shall have entire control of competitors at their marks, and shall be the sole judge of fact as to whether or no any man has gone over his mark.

His decision in such cases shall be final and without appeal.

IV.

JUDGE OF WALKING.

He shall have entire control of competitors during the race, and his decision as to unfair walking shall be final and without appeal.

The assistants shall do such portions of his work as he may assign to them.

V.

SCORER.

He shall record the laps made by each competitor, and call them along, when tallied, for the information of the contestants.

He shall record the order of finishing and the times of the competitors in walking and running races.

The assistants shall do such portions of his work as he may assign to them.

VI.

TIME-KEEPERS.

Each of the three time-keepers, after comparing their watches, shall time every event; and in case of disagreement, the average of the three shall be the official time.

Time shall be taken from the flash of the pistol.

VII.

JUDGES AT THE FINISH.

Two shall stand at one end of the tape, and the third at the other. One shall take the winner, another the second man, and the other the third man; they shall also note the distances between the first three as they finish.

In case of disagreement, the majority shall decide.

Their decision as to the order in which the men finish shall be final and without appeal.

VIII.

MEASURERS.

They shall measure, judge and record each trial of each competitor in all games whose record is one of distance or height.

Their decision as to the performance of each man shall be final and without appeal.

In case of disagreement the majority shall decide.

IX.

REFEREE.

He shall, when appealed to, decide all questions whose settlement is not otherwise provided for in these rules.

His decision shall be final and without appeal.

X.

COMPETITORS.

Immediately on arriving at the grounds, each competitor shall report to the Clerk of the Course, and obtain his number for the game in which he is entered.

He shall inform himself of the times at which he must compete, and will report promptly at the start, without waiting to be notified.

No competitor shall be allowed to start without his proper number.

XI.

PROTESTS.

Verbal protests can be made at or before any Athletic meeting, against a competitor or team, by any competitor or club competing; but such protests must be subsequently and before action thereon, made in writing and duly presented to the Club under whose auspices the meeting is held.

XII.

INNER GROUNDS.

No person whatever shall be allowed inside the track, except the officials and properly accredited representatives of the Press.

Authorized persons shall wear a badge.

Competitors not engaged in the game actually taking place shall not be allowed inside or upon the track.

XIII.

TRACK.

The measurement of tracks shall be eighteen inches from the inner edge, which edge shall be a solid curb raised three inches above the level of the track.

XIV.

ATTENDANTS.

No attendants shall accompany a competitor on the scratch or in the race.

XV.

STARTING SIGNALS.

All races, (except time handicaps), shall be started by report of pistol—the pistol to be fired that its flash may be visible to the time keepers. A snap cap shall be no start.

There shall be no recall after the pistol is fired except in case of a foul provided for in Rule XXXII.

Time handicaps shall be started by the word "go."

XVI.

STARTING.

When the starter receives a signal from the judges at the finish that everything is in readiness, he shall direct the competiors to get on their marks.

Any competitor starting before the signal, shall be put back one yard.

For the second offense another yard.

And for the third shall be disqualified.

He shall be held to have started when any portion of his body touches the ground in front of his mark.

Stations count from the inside.

XVII.

KEEPING PROPER COURSE.

In all races on a straight track, each competitor shall keep his own position on the course from start to finish.

XVIII.

CHANGE OF COURSE.

In all races on other than a straight track, a competitor may change towards the inside whenever he is two strides ahead of the man whose path he crosses.

XIX.

FOULING.

Any competitor may be disqualified by the referee for jostling, running across, or in any way impeding another.

XX.

FINISH.

A thread shall be stretched across the track at the finish, four feet above the ground. It shall not be held by the judges, but fastened to the finish posts on either side, so that it may always be at right angles to the course and parallel to the ground. The finish line is not this thread, but the line on the ground drawn across the track from post to post, and the thread is intended merely to assist the judges in their decision.

The men shall be placed in the order in which they cross the finish line.

XXI.

WALKING.

The judge shall caution for any unfair walking, and the third caution shall disqualify the offender.

On the last 1-8 of the last mile an unfair walker shall be disqualified without previous caution.

XXII.

HURDLES.

120 yards hurdle race shall be over ten hurdles, each 3 feet 6 inches high.

The first hurdle shall be placed 15 yards from the scratch, and there shall be ten yards between each hurdle.

Hurdle races of different distances and with different number and height of hurdles may be given.

No record shall be made in a hurdle race unless each of the hurdles, at the time the competitor jumps the same, is standing.

XXIII.

JUMPING.

No weights or artificial aid will be allowed in any jumping contest except by special agreement or announcement.

When weights are allowed, there shall be no restriction as to size, shape, or material.

XXIV.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP AND POLE LEAPING.

The height of the bar at starting and at each successive elevation, shall be determined by the measurers.

Three tries allowed at each height. Each competitor shall make one attempt in the order of his name on the programme; then those that have failed, if any, shall have a second trial in regular order, and those failing on this trial shall then take their final trial.

Displacing the bar counts as a "try."

A line shall be drawn six feet in front of the pole and parallel therewith in pole leaping, and three feet in front of the bar and parallel there with in high jumping, and running over such line, to be known as the balk line, in an attempt, shall count as a balk.

Three balks shall count as a "try."

A competitor may omit his trials at any height, but if he fail at the next height, he shall not be allowed to go back and try the height which he omitted.

Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his jumps or leaps.

XXV.

STANDING HIGH JUMP.

The competitors may stand as they please, but must jump from the first spring.

The height of the bar at starting and at each successive elevation, shall be determined by the measurers.

Three trials allowed at each height. Each competitor shall make one attempt in the order of his name on the programme; then those who have failed, if any, shall have a second trial in regular order, and those failing on this trial shall then take their final trial.

Displacing the bar and nothing else, counts as a "try."

A competitor may omit his trials at any height, but if he fail at the next height, he shall not be allowed to go back and try the height which he omitted.

XXVI.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP.

The competitors shall have unlimited run, but must take off from or behind the scratch.

The scratch line shall be a joist five inches wide, the ground in front of which shall be removed to the depth of three and the width of six inches.

Running over the scratch in an attempt shall be "no jump," but shall count as a "try."

Each competitor allowed three trials, and the best three men have three more trials each.

Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his jumps.

The measurement shall be from the outer edge of the joist to the nearest break of the ground made by any part of his person.

A line shall be drawn six feet in front of the scratch line, and stepping over such line in an attempt shall count as a balk.

Three balks shall count as a "try."

XXVII.

STANDING BROAD JUMP.

Competitors must jump from the first spring.

Stepping any part of the foot over the scratch in an attempt shall be "no jump," but shall count as a "try."

Each competitor allowed three trials, and the best three men have three more trials each.

Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his jumps.

The measurement shall be from the scratch line in front of the jumper's feet to the nearest break of the ground made by any part of his person.

XXVIII.

PUTTING THE SHOT.

The shot shall be a solid iron sphere weighing 16 lbs.

It shall be put from the shoulder with one hand, from between two parallel lines 7 feet apart.

Touching the ground outside either line with any part of the person, before the shot alights, shall make the attempt "no put," which counts as a "try."

Each competitor allowed three trials, and the best three men have three more trials each.

Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his puts.

The measurement shall be from the nearest break of the ground made by the ball, perpendicularly to the scratch line, extended if necessary to meet this perpendicular.

XXIX.

THROWING THE HAMMER.

The hammer head shall be an iron sphere weighing sixteen pounds, the handle shall be of hickory wood, and the length of hammer and handle over all shall be 3 feet 6 inches.

Touching the ground in front of the scratch with any portion of the person before the hammer alights shall make the attempt "no throw," which counts as a "try."

Letting go of the hammer in an attempt counts as a "try." Each competitor allowed three trials, and the best three men have three more trials each. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his throws.

If the head strike first the measurement shall be from the nearest break of the ground made by it.

If the handle strike first, one length of the handle shall be allowed from the mark made by the end of the handle towards the mark made by the head of the hammer, and the measurement shall be from this point.

The scratch line shall be six feet long at and behind which the competitors shall stand. Said scratch line shall be extended on both sides twenty-seven feet and lines at right angles to the scratch line thus extended and at each end thereof shall be drawn out indefinitely and shall be known as foul lines.

The measurement shall be to the scratch line half way between the thrower's feet on any throw made inside of the foul lines.

XXX.

THROWING FIFTY-SIX POUND WEIGHT.

The weight shall be of solid iron and round in shape and shall measure with the handle sixteen inches in length and the whole shall weigh fifty-six pounds.

The competitor shall stand at and behind the scratch, facing as he please, grasping the weight by the handle, and shall throw it with one hand.

Touching the ground in front of the scratch with any portion of the person before the weight alights, shall make the attempt "no throw," which counts as a "try."

Letting go of the weight in an attempt shall count as a "try."

Each competitor allowed three trials, and the best three men have three more trials each.

Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his throws.

The measurement shall be from the scratch line in front of the thrower's foot, nearest the scratch, line to the nearest break of the ground made by the weight, exclusive of handle.

XXXI.

TUG OF WAR.

1. The ground shall be loosened to the width of three feet, and to a depth of not less than six inches.

2. The side crease shall be twelve fest from the centre.

3. The mark on the rope must be over the centre crease when the signal is given, and the team hauling that mark over the crease on its own side, shall win.

4. No footing holes shall be made before the start.

5. The contestants shall not wear spikes.

6. The rope shall be one and one-half inches in diameter.

7. Immediately before the contest the captains of all the contesting teams shall draw their numbers.

8. Not less than five minutes shall be allowed each team between heats.

9. Captains shall toss for choice of sides before each pull, but if the same two teams pull more than once during any meeting, they shall change ends at each successive pull.

10. Competitors shall not be allowed to use any belt other than one to protect the body, and no ring, chain or fastening of any kind shall be allowed.

11. With two teams they shall pull best two in three. With three teams, one and two shall pull, then two and three, and three and one.

With four teams, one and two shall pull, then three and four, and the winners pull the final.

With five teams—first round, one and two, three and four, five has a bye; second round, winner of first heat pulls with five, and the winner of this heat pulls the final with the winner of second heat of first round.

With six teams—first round, one and two, three and four, five and six; second round, winner of first and second heats. Winner of this heat pulls the final with winner of third heat, first round.

Where more than six teams are entered, the arrangement of trials shall be on the same principle as in the above example.

12. No man shall be substituted for another who has already pulled in one trial, nor shall any man be allowed to pull with more than one team, in any of the trials for the same prize.

13. A time limit may be made.

14. The weight in tug-of-war shall be:
Feather weight, 125 lbs. and under.
Light weight, 150 lbs. and under.
Middle weight, 175 lbs. and under.
Heavy weight, over 175 lbs.

15. All weights shall be stripped.

XXXII.

BICYCLING.

When ordered into a position for a start the men shall mount their machines, and one assistant for each competitor will hold his machine with its front wheel at the mark; at the starting signal the attendants are allowed to push the machine forward, but not to follow it up. In case of a foul resulting in a fall within ten feet of the scratch line the contestants shall be recalled by the Referee and the race started over again.

Riders must pass each other on the outside, and be a clear length of the bicycle in front before taking the inside; the inside man must allow room on the outside for other competitors to pass. Any competitor infringing this rule or who is guilty of foul riding shall be disqualified by the Referee.

In a race without using the handles, competitors must ride with the arms folded, or the hands and arms otherwise kept quite off the machine. Any competitor touching any part of this machine with his hands or arms will be disqualified.

Competitors may change machines during a race, but must do so without interfering with other competitors.

XXXIII.

Associate clubs shall have entire charge of the entries of their own members in athletic meetings, provided, always, that no member shall enter, compete, or take part in any event at any athletic meeting, the entries to which event shall not be limited to amateur athletes, or when the event or events shall not be governed by the laws of this association. This rule, however, shall not prevent this association or its Executive Committee from prohibiting entries to any event or events.

XXXIV.

No person competing at any meeting or in any event other than those enumerated in Rule 33, shall be allowed to compete at meetings governed by this association or at the championship meeting.

XXXV.

In all class or limit events, competitors shall not be debarred by reason of having made a better record after the closing of entries for such event.

XXXVI.

All cases of dispute and any questions that may arise not provided for in these laws, and the interpretation of these laws, shall be referred to the Executive Committee of this association.

XXXVII.

RECORD RULES.

This association shall from time to time give its approval to all records made in standard games, and when so desired shall in its discretion inquire into and give its approval to all other athletic distances and games.

No record in running, walking or bicycle riding shall be given unless the same shall be timed by at least two official timekeepers or by assistant timekeepers appointed by the Referee.

No record shall be given in the high standing or broad jump, pole lesping, putting the shot, throwing the hammer and 56 lbs. weight unless the same shall be measured by at least two official measurers.

Said timers and measurers, shall be regularly appointed by the Club or Association giving games or by the Referee.

The Championship Meeting.

The ninth annual championship meeting took place at the Williamsburg grounds, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 27. Attendance large; competitions very poor indeed. The track was accounted slow.

100 Yard Run—Final heat: M. W. Ford, N. Y. A. C., 1st; Alfred Ing, W. S. A. C.,2nd; S. Derrickson, M. A. C., 3rd; B. W. McIntosh, P. C. C., 0. Waldron was defeated in his heat. A wretched start. Ing got at least 3 yards ahead of the pistol and was only beaten by a few inches. Derrickson and McIntosh were close up. Time, 10 4-5 s.

Seven Mile Walk—E. F. McDonald, W. S. A. C., 56 m. 28 s.; T. M. Buckley, W. A. C., 57 m. 32 2-5 s.

One Mile Run—Percy C. Masdeira, Philadelphia, 4 m. 36 4-5 s., C. M. Smith, N. Y. A. C., 2d. Won by two yards. Smith made a plucky struggle.

One Mile Walk—F. P. Murray, W. A. C., 6 m. 54 2-5 s., E. D. Lange, M. A. C., 7 m. 2 s., G. D. Baird, 3d. Won easily.

Two Mile Bicycle—L. P. Hamilton, 6 m. 58 s., William Wait, 7 m. 2 s., A. B. Ritch, 3d.

220 Yard Run—L. E. Meyers, 24 1-5 s., S. Derrickson second by 2 yards; B. W. McIntosh 3d by a yard.

5 Mile Run—Geo. Stonebridge, W. S. A. C., 27 m. 45 s.; P. D. Skillman, M. A. C., second by five yards.

440 Yard Run—L. E. Myers, 55 4-5 s.; S. Derrickson second by two yards, L. Lee Myers third by one yard. Simply a canter for Myers.

3 Mile Walk—F. P. Murray, 23 m. 15 s.; E. D. Lange, 23 m. 45 s.; G. D. Baird, 24 m. 15 s. A procession.

Five Mile Bicycle Race—L. P. Hamilton, 18 m. 36 s.; William Wait, 18 m. 36 1-5 s. Hamilton won easily.

Half Mile Run—L. E. Meyers, 1st, C. Lee Meyers 2d by 2 yards. Time, 2 m. 9 4-5 s.

Hurdle Race—S. A. Safford, 1st; J. G. Mason, 2d. A great many struck the hurdles and consequently were put out of their strides. Time, 18 1-5 s.

Throwing 56-lb. Weight—C. A. J. Queckheiner, 26 ft. 3½ in.; F. L. Lambrecht, 23 ft. 9 in.

Running High Jump—J. T. Rhinehart, 5 ft. 8 in.; M. W. Ford, 5 ft. 8 in.

Throwing the Hammer—F. L. Lambrecht, 92 ft. 5 in.; C. A. J. Queckheiner, 92 ft. 2 in.

Pole Vault—H. H. Baxter, 10 ft. 6 in.; J. J. Van Honten, 9 ft. 6 in.

Running Broad Jump—M. W. Ford, 20 ft. 1½ in.; A. A. Jordan, 19 ft. 6 in.

Putting the Shot—F. L. Lambrecht, 39 ft. 10 in.; C. A. J. Queckheiner, 39 ft. 6 3-4 in.

Myers Coming to California.

The negotiation which have of late been pending between the Olympic Club, of this city, and the Manhattan Club, of New York, whereby Myers was to come to this city and take part in meetings under the auspices of both clubs, are now almost concluded and there is every reason to believe that Myers will arrive in this city in the early part of next month, and that the first meeting will probably take place on Thanksgiving Day. For this arrangement the new Board of the Olympic Club are deserving of every praise, and that it will result in popularizing amateur athletics there is little doubt. Thousands of people will attend these meetings with Myers as the attraction, and a great many of them will find out the splendid manner in which amateur contests are conducted in this city, for the first time. It is to be hoped that all our athletes will get out and train conscientiously in order to show to their best advantage during the visit of the phenomenal athlete, L. E. Myers.

"Papa, what do professional pedestriane walk for?" "For lucre, my son." "Isn't a man's walk called his gait?" "Yes, I believe so," "Then that's why they call it gait money, isn't it?" Papa maintains a dignified silence, while the small boy watches the cat make a hundred laps a minute from the pitcher of milk on the breakfast table.

The 100 yards Amateur Swimming Championship of England was decided at the Lambeth Baths, Sept. 15th, and resulted in a victory for J. L. Mayger, in 1 m. 11 1-5 s., which is only 1-5 s. slower than the best previous record.

G. D. Bairr was re-elected to fill the official handicappede' position for the ensuing year.

The new gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A., of Portland, was thrown open to the young men of that city, last Monday evening. The Rev. G. L. Lee addressed the audience on the advantages of physical culture. During the evening musical selections were rendered by Prof. E. A. Smith.

The attention of our readers is called to the rules and regulations governing amateur athletics, which are published in another column of this paper. We are under obligation to W. C. Brown, of the Olympic Club, for the copy of the rules.

On Sept. 26th, George ran 1,000 yards in 2 m. 16 s., which best his own record 1-5 second. Meyer's record for the distance is 2 m. 13 s. The track was not in good condition, being soft.

There were no less than 168 entries for a Sheffield Handicap, which was to have taken place at Sydney, N. S. W., on the 16th, 17th and 18th of Sept. Ninety "peds" paid their acceptance money. Malone is on the scratch.

The presentation of medals won at the Merion Club games, will take place next Friday evening, at Saratoga Hall. A fine programme has been arranged for the occasion.

The half-mile swimming match between Fleming and Armstrong, resulted in a victory for the former, but, strange to relate, the judge declared the race a dead heat.

The Olympic A. C. of San Francisco, the Montreal A. A. A., and the Long Island A. C., have resigned from the National Association.

At the Canadian Championship games, Sept. 27th, the hundred yard run was won by J. T. Belcher, in 10 3-8 s., and the 220 yards in 24½s.

FISH.

What Is It?

A party of gentlemen a week ago last Sunday met with a most peculiar experience at Ross Landing. They hooked altogether seven fish but lost every one. Mr. Lindsay played with one no less than one hour and three-quarters only to lose him. Several gentlemen who have since been over have met with exactly the same experience, hooking but invariably losing them. Mr. Dunne was over last week with the heaviest kind of tackle but the first grab broke both rod and line, (the rod was a very heavy bamboo one). Mr. Conness tried his luck with the same success (or rather non-success), as his predecessors. A prominent member of the Academy of Science went out last Wednesday only to hook one and lose it again. He also had a very heavy drop line tied to a stake driven deep in the ground and while he was attending to the fish on the other rod, one of these unknown fish pulled the stake clear out of the ground, besides breaking the hook. The all-absorbing question is what kind of fish is this that has played so much havoc with the peace of mind of so many disciples of Isaac Walton? A great many incline to the belief that they are salmon trout, while a number more say they are either sturgeon or bass. The fish, whatever kind they may be, are very heavy, weighing all the way from 30 to 60 lbs. They have been hooked with all kinds of tackle and it appears strange that no one has yet accomplished the feat of landing one and thus solving the mystery. We shall thoroughly inquire into this strange case throughout the week, and will give our readers the result of our investigations.

The N. Y. *Sun* says: "A prominent member of the Rod and Reel Association, whose name is withheld from motives of pure charity, went fishing the other day. He caught nothing, and started home with a heavy heart. He dreaded the jeers of his friends, and especially the gentle taps of his better half; but, recollecting the power of wealth, he proceeded straight to Fulton Market, where he purchased a large bass, which he carried home in triumph. Next day that bass appeared against him at table. It was high, very high. The evidence was overwhelming. The guilty angler looked at his wife just as a criminal looks at the judge that is about to pass sentence upon him. With a queenly air she motioned to a waiter and waved the venerable fish out of sight. Then the culprit received his sentence. It was as follows: 'My dear, when you go fishing again I would advise you to examine your fish before you catch it.'"

Captain Lapham launched his schooner last Tuesday, near Gleubrook, Lake Tahoe, and named it Lilly Van, for Miss Lillie Van Sickle, a miss of 10 years, a daughter of Peter Van Sickel, of Carson Valley. It is seventy-five feet long and twenty feet wide, and is provided with a fishing room—a room through which the line passes under the vessel, instead of being thrown over the side—parlor, dining-room, stateroom, and private saloons. The schooner will not be confined to regular rules, but will go at will for fishing parties at any point on the lake.—*Virginia Enterprise.*

Truckee Republican: "Mike Leuahau brought in ten fine trout from Donner Lake yesterday, that he caught while trolling. They were larger than the average caught there, and formed a satisfactory day's sport. The chances are in favor of a good haul any day now."

A trout weighing 14 lb. 1 oz., and measuring 30½ in. in length, with a girth of no less than 21 in., has just been taken in the Avon, at Salisbury. This is the largest fish ever recollected to have been taken in that river.

A party of gentlemen were out fishing last Sunday below the Tubular drawbridge. Their catch only amounted to four salmon trout, the largest weighing two pounds. It is rather early in the season for this kind of fishing.

One W. H. Marlatt, while fishing on the Gila with giant powder, accidentally had his hand taken off by the explosion.—*Kingston Clipper.*

It is reported that a gentleman a short time since caught a mackerel off the bridge at Fort Point. If the report is correct, this is probably the first mackerel caught in the bay.

Flounders are biting again at Saucelito bridge. A gentleman caught one on Sunday weighing four pounds. Smelt fishing is also reported good at the same point.

A few gentlemen of this city have leased Lake Espinoss, near Carterville, and will shortly stock it with trout.

KENNEL.

National Bench Show Association.

There was quite an enthusiastic meeting at the rooms of Philadelphia Kennel Club, in response to the call for the formation of a National Bench Show Association, where forty gentlemen represented different sections of the country. Mr. Elliot Smith, who called the meeting to order, was chosen temporary chairman, and Mr. Samuel G. Dixon, secretary. After a lengthy discussion as to the desirability of a national association and its object, the delegates from the several clubs resolved themselves into a National Association and the chair named Messrs. C. M. Munhall, G. N. Appold, and S. G. Dixon a committee on credentials. After consultation they reported the list of clubs represented, with the names of their delegates or proxies:

Illinois Kennel Club, Chicago, Ill.—Major J. M. Taylor.

St. Louis Gun Club, St. Louis, Mo.—Mr. J. W. Munson.

Philadelphia Kennel Club, Philadelphia, Pa.—Mr. Samuel G. Dixon.

Cincinnati Sportsman's Association, Cincinnati, O.—Major J. M. Taylor.

Westminster Kennel Club, New York—Mr. Elliot Smith.

Montreal Kennel Club—Mr. James Watson.

New England Kennel Club, Boston, Mass.—Mr. J. A. Nickerson.

New Haven Kennel Club, New Haven, Ct.—Mr. G. Edward Osborn.

Louisville Kennel Club, Louisville, Ky.—Major J. M. Taylor.

Baltimore Bench Show Association, Baltimore, Md.—Mr. George Norbury Appold.

Cleveland Bench Show Association—Mr. C. M. Munhall.

New Brunswick Poultry and Pet Stock Association, St. John, N. B.—Mr. Elliot Smith.

London Kennel Club, London, Ont.—Mr. James Watson.

The report was accepted and Mr. Smith was made permanent chairman. It was then voted that a committee of five, of which the chairman should be one, should be appointed to draft a resolution and by-laws, to be submitted to the Association at a meeting to be held in New York, on Oct. 22d, at 8 P. M., at which time officers will be chosen. Following is the committee: Mr. Elliot Smith, New York; Major J. M. Taylor, Lexington, Ky.; Gen. W. Shattuc, Cincinnati, O.; Mr. James A. Nickerson, Boston, Mass., and Mr. Samuel G. Dixon, Philadelphia, Pa. The meeting then adjourned with a vote of thanks to the Philadelphia Kennel Club for the courtesies extended—*Forest and Stream.*

At the regular meeting of the Pacific Coast Coursing Club, held Thursday evening, the following new members were elected: Harry Moore, Martinez; J. C. Talbot, Napa; M. McDonald, Port Costa; Thos. Ford, W. A. Biddeman, James McCarthy and D. Sexton, San Francisco. The Club leaves for Merced on the 11th day of November to hold their Fall Meeting.

The bench show of dogs, to be held in conjunction with the World's Exhibition at New Orleans, will begin January 10th., 1885. Mr. Charles Lincoln will be the superintendent.

The third volume of the Greyhound Stud Book has just been issued in England.

Wire-haired fox terriers have become the rage in England.

Perhaps the finest colt in Big Valley is owned by T. M. Harvey of this town. The colt was dropped on April 8th, and therefore is a few days over five months old; stands 13 hands 2½ inches, and weighs 590. She is symmetrical and in perfect proportion. The colt was sired by Cooper's Juanito Almont, an illustrious son of Tilton Almont.—*Adin Argus.*

During the late fair at Medina, N. Y., the four-year-old colt Oliver K., by King Wilkes, trotted a trial mile in 2:22¼. The dam of Oliver K. was by Virginius, a thoroughbred descendant of Diomed.

The success of The Lambkin in the recent Doncaster St. Leger will strengthen the popular impression that the male line of Touchstone, crossed upon mares of the Melbourne male line, is the keystone to success in the breeding of racehorses. The Lambkin is a bay colt, by Camballo, from Mint Sauce, by Yonn Melbourne; 2d dam Sycee, by Marysas; 3d dam Rose of Kent, by Kingston; 4th dam England's Beauty, by Birdcatcher. His sire Camballo, was a horse of amazing beauty, who won the Two Thousand Guineas in 1875. He was by Cambuscan (son of Newminster), from Little Lady, by Orlando. Hence it follows that The Lambkin is a most intensely inbred horse, tracing direct to Touchstone through all his lines. The maternal line of The Lambkin is a very strong one. Matador, recently owned by Mr. Belmont, of the Nursery Stud, descended from this family, his dam being a daughter of England's Beauty, while Athlete, the stallion now doing service at the Kinloch Stud (Mr. J. Lucas Turner's), in Missouri, is out of Rose of Kent, the great granddam of The Lambkin.

It is asserted on the authority of persons who have recently visited Mariette Lake, that the prodigious increase of trout in its waters has overstocked the lake. At times they can be seen massing themselves in the small streams which are tributary to the lake, and on these occasions they have been crowded out on the grass growing on the borders of the streams. Thousands could be thrown out with a pitchfork. A piece of bark thrown into the lake will cause a dozen or more trout to leap for it. The coyotes have caught the knack of fishing, and sit by the shore watching for leaves to fall into the water. The instant a leaf touches the water the fish rise, and like a flash the coyote bounds into the thick of the fish, and is certain to bring out one or two in his mouth. The coyotes are shot whenever any of the lumbermen see them, but by stealing up in the underbrush they manage to escape observation.—*Carson Appeal.*

Mr. W. H. Wilson, of Cynthiana, Ky., who lately lost his stables and several valuable horses by fire, has lately lost two more valuable horses, which escaped from their paddock and were killed by a freight train.

William H. Vanderbilt's account with Maud S. shows a profit of $19,000, nearly 95 per cent., leaving out the expense of keeping Maud and her driver.

Maud S. is to have a new sulky, which when completed will weigh but 38½ pounds. That of Jay-Eye-See weighs 39½ pounds.

BAY DISTRICT Association

Races! Races!

FALL MEETING.

1884. 1884.

Entries for Trotting Season:

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5th.

Purse of $1,000, for the following named four-year-olds and under: Jim Mulvenna, Ha Ha, Madaline, Baby Mine, Regina, Thapsin, Lucille, Center, Antevolo, Happy Jim, Voucher, and Twinkle.

THURSDAY, November 6th. 2:27 Class.

Purse $500; Divided, $350, $100 and $50, to first, second and third horse.

FRIDAY, November 7th. 2:24 Class.

Purse $500; Divided, $350, $100 and $50 to first, second and third horse.

SATURDAY, November 8th. 2:21 Class.

Purse $750; Divided, $450, $225 and $75 to first, second and third horse.

All of the above to be mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness National Rules to govern.
Entrance 10 per cent. of purse.
Every race five or more must enter, and three or more horses start.
The Association reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by withholding a proportionate amount of the purse.
Entries close with the Secretary,

THURSDAY, Oct. 30th, 1884.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary.
1435 California Street.

The fact that Lord Falmonth appeared at the Doncaster sales, and pnrchased the brood-mare Darnaway, as well as several promising yearlings, has beeu generally taken up in England, and made to serve as the snbject of articles congratnlating the tnrf npon his re-turn to racing. It has been freqnently hinted that Lord Falmouth's retirement resulted from a hastily-formed resolutiou, conceived in a fit of pique at Galliard's failure in the Derby, in which he thought Archer might have finished ont more determinedly.

Jimmy Roe contiunes to be on the most friendly terms with the Dwyers, and with McLanghlin, but it is not likely that he will resume his counectiou with the stable, as the best informed say that he will go into the bus-iness of breediug and racing. From the fact that Miss Woodford has been under treat-meut ever since Roe resigned, it wonld seem that the trainer was right.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mechanics' Pavilion
SKATING RINK
Larkin Street near Market.

DAILY SESSIONS (Sundays excepted) commencing Monday, September 22d, from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M., and evenings from 7:30 to 10 o'clock.

☞Tuesday evenings the Pacific Skating Club has the exclusive nse of the Rink.

TERMS—Mornings and Afternoons 25c. for Admis-sion and nse of Skakes. Evenings, when Boys nnder 15 cannot skate, 25c. for admission and 15c. for skates. All improper persons and features inter-dicted. Full Band in attendance.

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The Vienna Gardens,
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THE POPULAR
FAMILY RESORT
OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musiclans is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Nenber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
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☞ADMISSION FREE.☜

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.
A Natural and Plain Method
—OF—
Horse Shoeing,
With an Appendix,
Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by in-stantaneous photography.
BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,
AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

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WE EXPECT A CONSIGNMENT OF 50 HEAD about the last of November. For particulars address H. & W. PIERCE, 728 Montgomery street.

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JERSEYS and GUERNSEYS,
Registered in the A. J. C. C. and A. G. C. C., of New York, the only standard register.

Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25 lbs 4 1-2 ozs. of bntter in one week.

A grandson of above cow is now in nse in the Yerba Buena. This herd won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added yonng animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Silver Clond and Eurotas strains, also large selections from the Islands, without regard to cost. He has interest in Eastern herds of 200, at the head of which stand only living son of Jersey Belle, Romeo de Bonair, (87½ per cent. Mary Ann's blood), and Pier-son, the best show bull in America. These bnils are valued at $10,000 each.

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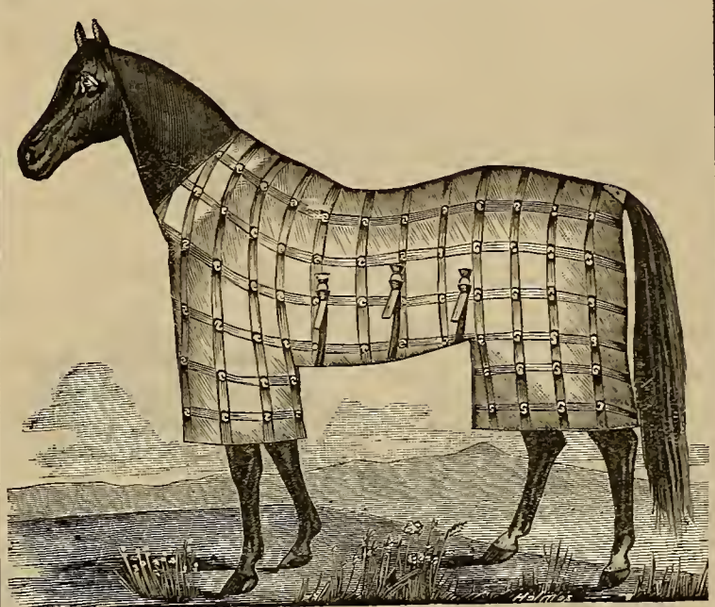
IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also cover-ing the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flan C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, snbstantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or hands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-hands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for ani-mals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or hands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the nse of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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Terms of Sale: All snms of $500 or nnder, cash; all snms over, 30 and 60 days good indorsed notes drawing 10 per cent. per annum.

The above stock is all the property of the late Chas. McLaughlin, and will be sold without reserve.

For catalogues apply at the office of the Executrix, No. 16 Montgomery Ave.; to Green Lamb, at Bantas, or to the San Fran-cisco Horse Market, 33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery St.

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Also a Number of Work Horses. The Sale will include a Choice Band of Breed-ing Stock, Matched Coupe and Carriage Teams, Driving Teams and Roadsters. Sale Positive, and will be held in the Town of

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Trains will leave San Francisco on the day of Sale at 8:30 and 10:30 A. M. from Fourth and Townsend Sts., to return after the sale.

Catalogues, with full description and pedigree now ready, and will be mailed to any address on applica-tion. Stock can be seen at any time before the day of sale at the ranch at Mayfield.

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The Washington Park Club,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Announce the following Stakes, to close Oct. 15th, 1884, and to be run at their second meeting, beginning the last week in June, and ending the second Saturday in July, 1885:—

$5,000. The American Derby. $5,000.

SWEEPSTAKES for three-year-olds (foals of 1882), at $200 each, b. f.; or only $20 if declared out on or before Feb. 1st, 1885; or $30, April 1st, 1885; or $40, if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $5,000 added, the second to receive $750, and the third $250, out of the stakes. Winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. **To be run on the first day of the meeting. One mile and a half.**

THE LAKE SIDE STAKE.

A Sweepstake for fillies two years old (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p.: or only $10 if declared out on or before Febuary 1st; or $15 by April 1st; or $20, if on or before May 15th, 1885. All declarations void, unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third, $100 out of the stake. Winners of any stake race of the value of $750 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,200, 5 lbs.; of three or more races of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Five furlongs.

THE KENWOOD STAKE.

A Sweepstake for colts two years old (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $15 by April 1st; or $20 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third, $100 out of the stake. Winners of any stake race of the value of $750 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,200, 5 lbs.; of three or more stakes of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Five furlongs.

THE HYDE PARK STAKE.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1883; $50 entrance, p. p.; or only $10 if declared out on or before Febuary 1st, or $15 by April 1st, or $25 on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,200 added, the second to receive $200, and the third, $100 out of the stake. Winners of any stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,500, 7 lbs.; of three or more stake races of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE ENGLEWOOD STAKE.

A Sweepstakes for fillies three years old (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, b. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $20 April 1st; or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void, unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third, $100, out of the stake. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. One mile.

THE DREXEL STAKE.

A Sweepstakes for colts three years old (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, b. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $20 April 1st, or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100, out of the stake. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. One mile.

THE SHERIDAN STAKE.

A Sweepstake for three-year-olds (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, b. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st, or $20 April 1st, or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void, unless accompanied with the money; with $1,500 added, the second to receive $300, and the third $100 out of the stake. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 3lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of any three or more such stakes of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

In addition to the above, other Stakes, including the Washington Park Cup, the Great Western and Oakwood Handicaps, will be advertised in due time, to close January 15th, 1885.

A Programme will be arranged for ten or more days' racing, and five or more races will be given each day. A Programme will also be arranged for a Fall Meeting to be held early in September, for which Stakes will be advertised, to close in March, 1885.

Please observe that in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks, can obtain them by applying to the Secretary.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary.
P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A., President.

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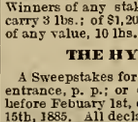

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Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

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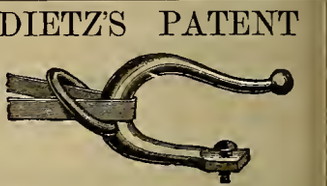

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There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily apuended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

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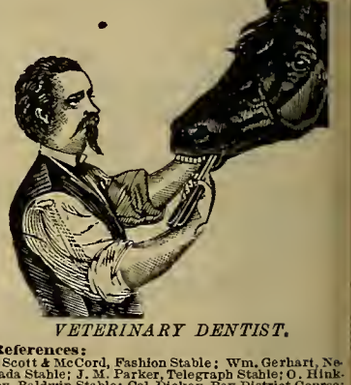

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Thoroughbreds

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HAMBRINO FILLY FOR SALE.

HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21½, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bisbop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beanty in appearance: was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better tban 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold becanse I am going to leave the State.

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Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

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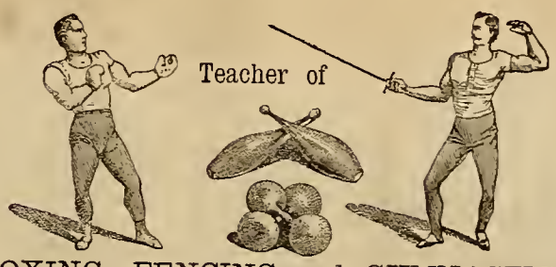

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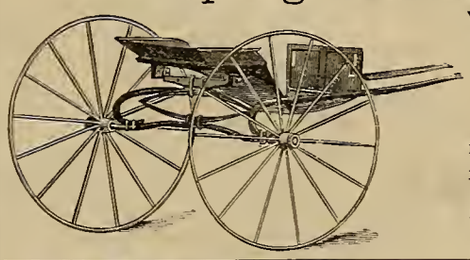

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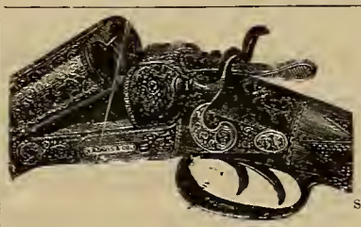

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Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 bead of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants wbo enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

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Consisting of Yonng Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can bny on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

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Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

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Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 tbe season.

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By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

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By Almont, ont of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 tbe season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. Tbe sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

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THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagab, by Hector. Appiy at tbis office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during tbeir respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

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Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Cronp, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Congb and Indigestion. It heals tbe entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

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All pups wbelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is boped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

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A Nutwood Stallion

3 YEARS OLD, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, WEIGHED JAN. 1, 1884, 1,085. Has shown a 2:45 gait on one month's track work. His dam is by John Nelson. The colt will be at tbe State Fair if not previously sold.

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IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.

Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the checkpieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to
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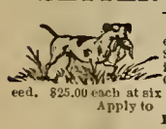
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



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Apply to
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NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD.
BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. P.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
†11:45 P M		†7:50 P M
		†8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		†8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

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For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

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Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

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SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

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THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

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The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

MONDAY SEPT. 1st, 1884.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
†8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	*6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Delta and Redding	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso, Express and East, Emigrant	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*12:10 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera, Fresno and Tulare	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M		9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave and East, Express, Emigrant	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	" " "	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and East, Express, Emigrant	11:10 A M
7:00 P M		9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding and Delta	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:40 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 6:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.
‡Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—8:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:23—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—9:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

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T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

Vol. V. No. 16.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

ATHLETICS.

Coast Records.

We have compiled after a great amonnt of labor and research the following list of performances, which we think are the best that have been made on the Coast. Athletic sports a few years back were reported in snch an nnintelligible manner that it is very hard to arrive at satisfactory conclnsions concerning many events, so we would be greatly obliged if any of onr readers would notify us of any properly authenticated performance they may know of that is not given in this list. A great many of the performances given in the list are very mediocre, principally owing to the fact that many kinds of the contests are now omitted from the programmes, consequently a great many of the present athletes only lack opportunity in order to wipe out many of the present Coast records. We have received valuable assistance from C. B. Hill, Secretary of the Merion C. C., in preparing this list:

75 Yards—7 4-5 seconds, J. Masterson, O. A. C. games, Oakland Grounds, Nov. 30th, 1883.

100 Yards—10 seconds, R. S. Haley, O. A. C. games, Oakland Grounde, Sept. 23d, 1882.

[The watches of the time-keepers in this race showed 9¾s, 9 4-5s. and 10s. respectively. R. B. Jones is credited with having run 100 yards in 10s., at Placerville, Sept. 8th, 1881, but as the track was not properly measured the time made in that race cannot go on record. W. C. Lubbock was also timed in running a hundred yards in 10s., at the Olympic games, Nov. 30th, 1883, but through the fault of the starter Lubbock got at least four yards ahead of the pistol.]

200 Yards—20¼ seconds, R. S. Haley, O. A. C. games, Bay District Race Track, Nov. 30th, 1881.

250 Yards—28 seconds, W. R. Stewart, O. A. C. games, Oakland Grounds, July 4th, 1883.

[A. E. Verrinder, in a match race, ran 250 yards in 27 4-5s., with a flying start, at the O. A. C. games, Nov. 30th, 1883.]

300 Yards—32¼ seconds, R. S. Haley.

350 Yards—38¼ seconds, R. S. Haley.

440 yards—50 3-5 seconds, J. T. Belcher, Oct. 9th, 1880.

1 Mile—4 minutes 45 seconds, Thos. Jennings, M. C. C. games, Stockton Race Track, July 4th, 1884.

2 Miles—10 minutes 46 seconds, R. Locke. O. A. C. games, Oakland. May 30th, 1884.

Pole Vault—9 feet 1¼ inches. C. H. Slater, O. A. C. games, Oakland Grounds, Nov. 30th, 1883.

Kicking Football—156½ feet, F. B. Petersen, M. C. C. games, Feb. 22d, 1883.

One Mile Walk—7m. 45s., J. B. Benjamin, O. A. C. games, Oakland grounds, May 30th, 1884.

One-half Mile Bicycle—1m. 29¼s., F. R. Cook, O. A. C. games, Oaklank grounds, May 30th, 1884.

Mile Bicycle—3m. 15¼s., H. E. Eggers, Garfield Mounment sports, Bay District Race Track, Nov. 30th, 1881.

Five Miles—17m., H. C. Finkler, O. A. C. games, Oakland grounds, May 30th, 1884.

Standing High Jump—4ft. 2½in., H. Powers, University games, Nov. 17th, 1883.

Running Wide Jump—19ft. 10½in., R. S. Haley, May 30th 1882.

Running High Jump—5 feet 5 inches, J. T. McGillivray, University games.

120 yards Hurdle—19¾s., R. B. Jones, M. C. C. games, Oakland grounde, Dec. 8th, 1883.

Standing Wide Jump—W. S. Lawton, 12ft. 6½in., using 22 lb. dumb bells, May 13th, 1876.

The New York Athletic Club Games.

The invitation games of the N. Y. A. C. took place on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 4th. Attendance large. Weather splendid. Competitions spirited. Queckberner broke the record at hammer throwing, while Ford was returned in winning a heat of the hundred in 10s through getting ahead of the pistol. Result:

One Hundred Yard Run—W. H. Cammeyer, W. A. C., 8½ yds., 1st; L. P. Smith, W. A. C., 5 yds., 2d. Time, 9 4-5s.

Throwing the Hammer—H. H. Baxter, N. Y. A. C., threw 96 ft. 10½ in. which included his handicap of 25 ft.; C. A. J. Queckberner, scratch 96 ft. 1¼ in., 2d. In an exhibition throw immediately afterwards Queckberner threw 98 ft. 8 in.

Half Mile Run—F. A. Gilmore, W. A. C., 57 yds., 1st; F. Cunningham, Brooklyn, 65 yds., 2d. Myers started from the scratch. Time, 1m 56s.

One Hundred Yard Run, club, Travers medal—H. E. Toussaint, 11 yds., first, in 10 1-5s.; M. W. Ford, scratch, second.

Hurdle Race, 220 yards—First heat: C. F. Bostwick, Crescent A. C., 14 yds., first, in 27 3-5s. Second heat: F. R. Halstead, Williamsburg A. C., 22 yds., first, in 29 3-5s. Final heat: J. J. Bioren, Eureka A. C., 15 yds., first, in 27 3-5s.; Bostwick second.

Quarter-Mile Run, club, Oelrichs bronze—H. E. Toussaint, 30 yds., first, in 54 4-5s.; T. H. Romaine, 35 yds., second.

One-Mile Walk—Frank P. Murray, Williamsburg A. C., scratch, first, in 6m. 45s.; Ed. Lang, Manhattan A. C., 15s., second; easily beaten.

Quarter-Mile Run—William Halpin, American A. C., 35 yds., first, in 49 2-5s.; C. S. Busse, Pastime A. C., 45 yds., second.

Putting the Shot—C. W. Fowler Yonkers, allowed 6 ft., first, 41 ft., including allowance; C. A. J. Queckberner, N. Y. A. C., scratch, second, 40 ft. 11 in.

One-Mile Run, club, Atalanta Prize—E. M. Yeomans, scratch, first, in 4m. 56 2-5s.

Bicycle Race, two miles—E. A. Hoffman, Jr., N. Y. A. C., 175 yds., first, in 6m. 32 2-5s.; J. W. Powers, Jr., 150 yds., second.

Running Long Jump—D. Campbell, American A. C., allowed 3 ft. 6 in., first, 19 ft. 2 in., including handicap; S. Russell, Jr., Williamsburg A. C., 3 ft. 6 in., second 18 ft. 6 in.

One-Mile Run—George Y. Gilbert, Orion R. and A. C., 70 yds., first, in 4m. 37 4-5s.; R. Turner, Northside A. C., 50 yds., second.

Obstacle Race, one-fifth mile—W. M. Hoffman, Columbia College, first, in 1m. 9 1-5s.; C. M. Smith, N. Y. A. C., second.

The Central Park.

There was great rejoicing among the athletes when it became known that the vacant lot on the corner of Market and Eighth streets was to be converted into an athletic ground. San Francisco has less facilities for indulging in out-door exercise than probably any city of importance in America. And yet there are not four cities of America that can boast of more followers of legitimate pastimes. Almost everyone will admit that with a properly conducted ground for athletic games, conveniently situated, there would be a boom in sports of all descriptions, unknown on this coast. We would see football clubs springing up in all directions, and there is every reason to believe that this game would lead all others, as it is the most interesting to the spectator. That excellent game, Lacrosse, would be revived. Cricketers would gain many new players, and the clubs would then have every opportunity to develop their young talent—a very necessary procedure. Athletics would advance in popularity. Records would be made that would bear favorable comparison with the Eastern ones. Scores of bicyclists would join the racing path. In a few short seasons we would be able to boast of more and better athletes than any other city in the Union except New York. Money would flow in the treasury of the only ground in the city and all would be satisfied.

But the managers do not intend to fix up an athletic ground in accordance with the popular desire. We have been told that a six-lap track will be put down. Now all those connected with athletic sports know very well that a six-lap track is not the right kind of a track to hold an important athletic meeting on. The man at the pole has such a decided advantage that the best man will at times be shut out of the race and more particularly does this refer to the bicycliste. Again we understand that this track will be so arranged as to curtail the very limited space in the centre of the ground to a considerable extent. This will practically shut out cricket, football, and Lacrosse. If the management of Central Park do not alter their present plans they certainly cannot hope for the support of athletes, who are always willing to pay for their amusement, and without which support it is extremely problematical whether the grounds will ever repay the money invested. In conclusion we would strongly urge the management of the Central Park to put down a much larger track, even if it should crowd outside arrangement, and leave as much space in the centre of the ground as possible. If the management of Central Park do not alter their present plans, it will be absolutely necessary for some organization of this city to secure a ground which shall be constructed so as to contain the facilities for holding all kind of sports thereon. We cannot quite understand why the management of Central Park, after having secured the finest location in the city, will not fix up the ground so as to suit all classes of sportsmen.

At the Convention of the athletic clubs last Friday evening the following clubs were represented: Olympic by C. L. Ebner and V. C. Driffield; Merion by R. Gibson and A. B. Tennent; Nemean by Morrison and W. E. Nacbtiel; Bay City Wheelman by F. R. Cook and George Day; Acme by A. M. Campbell and A. Scanlan; Brooklyn by T. D. Carrol and J. C. Downey. The Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association was then organized by the election of the following officers: President, C. L. Ebner; Vice-President, J. C. Downey; Treasurer, V. C. Duffield; Secretary, R. Gibson; Directors, A. B. Tennent, F. R. Cook, George Day, T. D. Carrol and A. M. Campbell.

The University games were announced to take place this afternoon at their grounds, Berkeley. But owing to late rains it is more than likely that the games will be postponed to next Saturday as it takes a considerable amount of sun to dry their mud track. The open events are, 120 yards, 220 yards, running high jump and running long jump.

Last week's issue contains the latest code of the Law of athletics, as adopted by the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America. No athlete can very well afford to be without that copy of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

A great many runners started in training last Saturday. Some good work was done, particularly by the distance men.

FOOTBALL.

Rugby Union Footballers.

At a meeting of football players, with G. V. Fittock in the chair, held at Mr. Creighton's office, 606 Montgomery street, on Thursday evening, the "Fireflies Football Club was organized. The uniform adopted is quite gorgeous, viz: Black cap, with red tassel, scarlet jersey, scarlet stockings and white knickerbockers. The initiation fee was fixed at $1, with a monthly subscription of fifty cents during the season. Quite a number of the old Wanderer and Phœnix players have joined the new club. The team will shortly go into hard work preparatory to meeting the University, who it will be remembered proved so formidable last year. A meeting of the new club is called for half-past four on Monday afternoon, at Mr. Creighton's office. All Rugby Union players are cordially invited to attend.

BICYCLING.

Active Wheelmen.

The excursion of the Bay City Wheelmen to Santa Rosa, last week, was a success in every way. The following riders participated: Lovey, J. Nash, Ed. Mohrig F. R. Cook, W. C. Hull, S. Booth, Kelly, W. Day, W. Meeker, C. Plum, Sheldon, Lawton, H. Houseworth, F. Harriman, W. Munro, W. Slack, Mellendy, Ezekiel, Gambetts, Ed. Slack and Melton. Sunday morning was occupied in wheeling around the pretty town, and the rain in the afternoon unfortunately prevented the anticipated journey through the surrounding country. A run to Haywards was arranged for to-morrow, but the late rain will probably interfere with the programme.

Geo. Webber, of Smithville, N. J., won the 100-mile road championship of the Boston Bicycle Club on Saturday last, in 9h. 20 m.; J. E. Wood, of Beverly, second. Time, 9h. 41¼ m.

We have not heard from the once active San Francisco Club for a considerable time. Why this lethargy?

Mr. E. J. Baldwin, of California, seems determined to open "an aggressive campaign" in 1885, and is busily casting about among the trainers and jockeys with a view to securing the best to handle and ride for the "black and red Maltese cross" of Santa Anita. At Sheepshead Bay, Mr. Baldwin endeavored to engage James Lee, who was disinclined to go so far from home. He has since sought Hughes as a jockey, but the latter prefers to stay East. Tuesday he offered Mr. J. B. Pryor, Jr., $3,500 per annum, and Garrison $2,500 to train and ride for him, but the Clipsiana trainer and jockey declined the offer and remained loyal to the "orange and purple," endeared to them by Goano's victories.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

The telegraph announces that Mr. Baldwin has given his intention to run at Washington and Baltimore, and horses were to start for home last Wednesday.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Unshod Hoofs.

This question is being so extensively agitated both abroad and in this country, that we return to it, for the purpose of noting the mere recent claims of its advocates.

Hitherto it has been asserted that the system of bare hoofs worked only to entire satisfaction in cases where the hoofs had not been made tender or injured in shape by paring and rasping. More recently, it has been asserted that all hoofs, whether formerly shod or not, if given sufficient time on soft or pasture land to recover their normal strength and toughness of texture, and full contour, can be made to withstand travel on macadamized turnpikes without being subjected to greater wear than the recuperative growth of new horn will warrant. Indeed, it is now claimed that the increased growth invariably keeps pace with the increased wear, so that the hoof can be safely used on the hardest and roughest roads, provided it is properly shaped and pared.

An elaborate article in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, on the contrary, claims that in horses that do not get much exercise, the growth far exceeds the wear, and there is danger of the horn breaking away in large pieces, while the horn is replaced with still greater rapidity when the feet are unshod.

One conclusion is inevitable, if this assertion is borne out by the facts. If the waste or wear of the hoof, in all climates and upon all roads, is more than compensated for by the increased growth of new hoof, so as to preserve, in farrier's phrase, plenty of hoof to keep the foot sound and well protected, then the general-purpose horse does not require the iron shoe for its protection. But if this waste is not fully repaired by the recuperative growth of new horn, but becomes so worn down that the internal structure is brought so near to the ground as to be liable to bruises and inflammation; if the horse moves, under these conditions, with a feeling, painful step, then manifestly the hoof needs the protection of the iron plate, or an adequate substitute.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN insists that all the precaution required to make the bare hoof adequate to daily use on all kinds of roads is, to remove the excess of growth of horn at the heels of the front feet, and lower the inside branch of the wall on the hind feet, while, in every case, it is imperative that the edges be kept rounded, to guard against breaking.

These precautions are as old as the water cure in medicine. It is within the daily observation of every farmer that his colt's feet will wear off at the toes, and grow long, like the prongs of a molar tooth, at the heels. The short toe, and the long, upright heel are fraught with untold injuries. They force the strain entirely upon the column of bones, and relieve the flexors of their requisite amount of tension. They elevate the coffin-joint out of position, so that its articulation is seriously diminished. They force the lower coronal bone against the coronet in front, and rapidly induce ring bone, while the lower edge of the coffin-bone, tilted into a more upright position, is forced unduly downwards against the sensitive floor of the hoof, and "sore toes" are invariably induced. Instead of this being an argument against shoeing, it is directly in its favor, for the reason that when the iron plate is fastened to the hoof, the toes and heels grow alike, and there is no such unshapeliness as too often occurs in the unshod foot.

The direction to keep the edges of the hoof well rounded has been followed by careful horsemen ever since horses have had their shoes removed for a run at large, either on grass in the Summer, or for a Winter's vacation. But if the heels are kept low, and the wall is carefully rounded, and the hoof is made level by reducing, whichever side grows the more rapidly, then the practical question arises, Will the horse's foot withstand the ordinary wear of daily use upon paved and unpaved roads alike? If it will, then shoes are an expensive superfluity; and, on the contrary, if it will not, then they are an absolute necessity. The whole question is thus reduced to this practical test.

There are several ways of reaching an intelligent and conclusive finality on this subject. For many years the thrifty farmer in the great corn-growing regions of this country has been in the habit of economizing his expenses by working his horses in the soft, ploughed land of his cornfields in their bare feet. As long as this work lasts, indeed as long as he is not compelled to drive his team off of the farm, he can work his horses without shoes, provided occasional rains keep the surface of the earth comparatively yielding. But when the rains are not frequent, and the ground becomes baked and hard, then it is the experience of nearly every farmer in the great valleys and prairies of the West, that just in proportion to the dryness and hardness of the ground is the wear on his horse's feet in excess of their capacity to overcome the wear by recuperative growth. They refrain from shoeing them, even then, so frequently that the short, painful step admonishes them that unless they are protected by shoes they will soon be unable to perform ordinary service.

The testimony, not only of city farriers, but of country shoeing smiths, goes further in the resolution of this subject. Very frequently colts are brought to them that have never worn a shoe. It matters not whether they are brought early in the Spring, after a Winter's run on the hard, frozen ground, or in the early Fall, after grazing upon pastures that are burnt brown and hard by the long drought of Summer, the conditions are generally the same. Their hoofs are worn so short and so painfully bare of horn, that not only can nothing be cut or rasped from them, even to put the hoof in a better shape, but there is scarcely substance enough to drive and clinch the nails. Frequently old shoes, or even tips, are used, that are merely tacked on lightly till the protected hoof has an opportunity to grow before it can be properly shaped, with reference to leveling and balancing the foot. Now, this fact is of such constant and daily repetition that it ought to settle the question of working horses without shoes forever.

There has been much stress placed upon having the horn kept dry and hard, as a necessary condition to shoeless success. The article quoted from the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN makes this condition a *sine qua non*. Our contemporary says:

> Every time the feet are soaked there is a wasting of the life-giving fluid (the viscid matter secreted by the coronary band which fills the small tubes of the hoof), driven out by the water, and as water is readily evaporated, the tubes collapse.
>
> How strangely this position strikes the mind of the horse breeder. He well knows that natural moisture is the life of the hoof. When the young colt, as well as the matured horse, runs out in lowland pastures, where there is constant moisture and the ground is soft, their hoofs grow very abundantly, but when they are confined to the harder ground of an upland pasture, their feet become dense and shrunken. If moisture in judicious quantity is such an enemy to the healthful growth and preservation of the horse's feet, how comes it that they do so remarkably well when they run out in the long grasses of the Spring and early Summer months, where they are thoroughly soaked by the abundant, penetrating dews of the nights and mornings? Their clean, healthy appearance, together with the sharply defined rings of new growth, and their tough, yet elastic texture, all disprove the theory that water, judiciously applied to the hoof, but of course not to the extent of maceration, is not only not injurious, but a necessary condition of its health and vigorous growth. Nothing else like these penetrating dews will reduce inflammation and prevent the shrinkage of the wall, thus removing the cause of osseous formations, like ring-bones and side-bones. Nothing will so certainly preserve the natural elasticity of the hoof as these same penetrating dews.
>
> If the horse's feet, therefore, have this natural stimulant of growth and expansion and elasticity, he can withstand more barefooted service than if his feet are kept dry and hard on stable floors and upland pastures in seasons of drought. But even then they cannot supply the waste, by friction, upon hard roads and paved highways. The foot was never designed by Nature for such usage. Its place is upon the turf, and then to be used only as the volition of the animal, not the will and service of man, may dictate. Take the instances of the semi-wild horses of the prairies. When the dry season wears off their hoofs almost down to the flesh, and they move with crippled sluggishness, they take only as few steps as their necessities and safety demand. But when the rainy seasons return, and the earth becomes yielding to their tread, and their feet grow faster than they are worn away, then new life returns to them. Then, and not till then, are they full of activity in the free use of their feet.
>
> Now add to these natural conditions, and to this natural volition of the horse, the imperative, unceasing demands of man upon his movements; superadd to his own weight the burden of his rider, and the greater burden of the draft to be overcome, imposed upon him by his new master, over paved roads, and you have vastly increased friction upon his feet, and an astonishingly greater wear upon their ground-bearing surfaces.
>
> Take the instance of our heavy draft horses. Notice how desperately they dig their toes into the ground, or crevices of the pavement, to catch a foothold, from which, as a purchase, to throw securely the weight of their massive bodies into the collar, and strain their great muscles of locomotion to overcome the load. What service could they perform without shoes? Indeed, how crippled would he that service if their shoes were not armed with heel and toe calkins.
>
> The writer propounded this question in a direct form to a veteran teamster, whose four-horse team of half-bred Normans were straining every muscle to haul a heavy load of iron ore up the steep ascent of a levee. "Well," he gruffly responded, after looking at the propounder of such a question as a sentimental imbecile, "do you see the off wheeler? He has lost one of his fore shoes. He can get no foothold on that foot, and he has fallen down twice in the attempt. That accounts for his broken knee."
>
> Let the advocates of bare feet submit their theory to any intelligent teamster on our highways, and they will receive a negative protest, more forcible than polite. Let them reason with the most humane teamsters. Let them insist that all they need to do is, to rasp the feet level, and bluntly round off the edges of the walls, and keep the feet perfectly free from water, and then they can get a foot-hold upon the hardest and smoothest of roads, and then the growth of the foot will still be in excess of the grinding pressure caused by overcoming their ponderous draft burdens. The laconic reply, in all instances, will be, that such a theorist never had any experience in handling a team, or he would never have dreamed of such an absolute impossibility.
>
> But it is not necessary to rely upon the case of the draft horse. All light-harness horses would be subjected to the same inconveniences. No matter how abnormal might prove the growth of the frog to prevent slipping when he lands upon the ground, what protection has he against slipping when he springs from the ground? His unshod toes are already rounded by the rasp to prevent their chipping, and this very rounding process would deprive him of what little check he might have had in the unrasped toe to prevent his falling upon his knees. But there is more to be thought of than simply the ability to stand up on his feet on ascending and descending grades. If it is the ordinary harness horse that moves faster than a walk, his forward limbs and feet are frequently out of balance with the hind limbs and feet, and his movement, in consequence, is unbalanced. He forges and clicks his bare feet till it is painful to ride behind him. When his trotting movement is accelerated, his improvement is so frequently rendered impossible by reason of having too much action behind, or too little in front, or *vice versa*, that his movement can only be reduced to harmony by the application of shoes of different weights and patterns, on the front and hind pairs of feet. Still more, the front action may be awry. He may stride higher and further with one front foot than with the other, and then they can only be reduced to harmony by the application of front shoes of different weight, or of toe weights that vary in avordupoise. No balancing of the foot, or rounding of the toes, or total deprivation of moisture will remedy the legion demands for curiously-constructed iron shoes that arise in the development of the trotting horse. They may be reduced in weight, in many cases, till they are merely the slight tip that resembles the racing plate, but no daring experimenter who has had any experience in training the trotting horse has ever ventured to claim that he can be developed barefooted. The writer has seen this experiment tried, with no less favorable a subject than the thoroughly-developed, perfectly-gaited trotting stallion Ethan Allen. After a Winter's run, during which his feet were intelligently cared for, he was taken up in the Spring and harnessed barefooted for an exhibition exercise before visiting guests of his skillful master, the late B. F. Akers, of Lawrence, Kansas. The royal old horse would break when forced faster than a four minute gait, but when his front shoes were tacked on, although they weighed only eight ounces, he was then himself again, and could speed away on a trot with the velocity of the wind. To any horseman who has had experience with trotting horses, the same experience has been repeated. Neither Maud S. nor Jay-Eye-See, nor any other first-class trotter, can be forced up to their speed barefooted in front. They can not be made to bear up the carcass and the tremendous burden of their momentum upon their unprotected front feet. They will break into the gallop, in every instance, simply because both front feet then bear the burden almost simultaneously, which, in the trot, is concentrated upon each one at a time. Even the thoroughbred must be protected with racing plates. They are made heavier for his ordinary exercise, and exceedingly light for his racing performances. Yet they are never dispensed with, although the running turf is made soft and yielding, simply because the experience of trainers has settled the question beyond controversy that, barefooted, he will not only bolt, but absolutely refuse to go up to his full speed.
>
> Thus, there are many insurmountable objections to dispensing with horse-shoes, aside from the main question of the more perfect conservation of the hoof. It seems strange at this advanced age of human civilization, when the more than calcium light of material science has been focused upon everything that pertains to economizing labor and perfecting human methods, that the uselessness of arming horses' feet with iron shoes has never been convincingly demonstrated by those who claim that it is a tenable proposition.
>
> Untold millions of men and money have been devoted to the business of shoeing horses. The demand has been so great within the past few years that men can not forge nails or shoes fast enough for its supply. Ingenious machinery has been constructed, not only to forge the nails, but to make the shoes, with fabulous rapidity. Yet, this ever-increasing demand, it is now claimed by a few theorists, is erroneous. The horse really needs no shoes. All this ponderous machinery and amazing expenditure of life and means to arm the horse's foot has been a stupendous blunder, say these theorists, since the use of the horse began; and, in response, comes the aggregated experience of scientific and practical men, all over the world, that, despite their expense and injurious results, the practice of arming the horse's feet with iron shoes is a necessary evil. There have been rare instances in the history of material progress where the experience of the overwhelming majority was an error, and the protesting voices of the despised few were ringing with words of wisdom and truth, but the daily experience of every practical horseman will cause him to deny that the barefooted theorists are correct when their doctrine is applied to the hoof of the horse.
>
> Sooner will come the consummation of the mundane millennium, when horses and railways are no longer necessities of transportation, and perfectly manageable balloons and flying machines take their places as demonstrated possibilities.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Haw in Horse's Eyes.

There is a variation between the horse's and the human eye of a very important and peculiar character. At the inner angle of the eye there is found a dark membrane that apparently at the pleasure of the animal, is shot rapidly over the eye like a veil; it is instantly withdrawn, and in its rapid transit cleans the eyeballs of dust or foreign particles that have been accidentally lodged upon it. This membrane is called the "haw," It is not muscular, but its action is curiously explained. It is projected from its place by the expression or rather depression of the eyeball in its socket, occasioned by the retractor muscle.

When the eye is depressed by the play of this muscle, elasticity of the fatty substance behind the eye ball causes the haw to extend itself from the corner of the eye over the visible surface. When the retractor ceases to act the eyeball resumes its usual position, the fat returns to its place behind, and the haw also returns to the socket from which it has been momentarily pushed forward.

I am more particular in thus describing the utility and action of the haw, because such gross ignorance of the majority of farriers that when this membrane has been affected by temporary inflammation of the eye, and thus becomes enlarged and more prominent than usual, it has been regarded as a diseased excresence, and actually extirpated to the permanent injury of the horse. Instead of endeavoring to subdue the inflammation by the ordinary remedies, it has appeared the simplest way to remove the diseased parts; and thus the eye, though for a time apparently restored to health, has in the end been lost by the casual introduction of impurities, such as dust, flies, etc., which there no longer remains any natural means of removing.

It will scarcely be credited by general readers that so prevalent is this error as to have found a place in that learned work, the "Encyclopedia of Rees," where under the article of "Haw," this membrane is described as a diseased tumor in the eye, and instructions are given for removing it. This may give a useful hint not to confide too readily in the opinions of those farriers whose station in life justifies a suspicion that their knowledge is merely practical and not founded upon scientific instruction.—*Tribune and Farmer.*

"Very few horsemen are," says the Boston *American Cultivator*, "good enough judges to select from a lot of unbroken colts or undeveloped horses, the one which when fitted, will lead all others to the wire. The black gelding Midnight, 2:18¾, by Peacemaker, was a very unpromising colt, and as a three-year-old was sold at a ridiculously low price. Early Rose, 2:20¾, was sold to a produce dealer, a few years since, for $400, and those who can tell at once whether an animal is a trotter or not, laughed at the folly of the purchaser. Report says that her present owner paid $10,000 for her. Some few years since Robert Bonner examined Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾, but the little king of the trotting turf was not promising enough to please the noted horseman, and was finally bought by his present owner for $350. Report says that Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, was bought by Colonel West for $160. It has been stated upon apparently good authority, that the dam of Dexter and Dictator changed hands for less than $20 before her qualities as a brood mare were discovered."

Most persons feed their horses oats by measure instead of weight, forgetting there is quite a difference in the weight of oats when different lots are measured. Some lots are very heavy and some quite light. Horses that are fed twelve quarts per day of heavy oats will fall off when changed to twelve quarts of light oats, there being from five to ten per cent less of nutrions matter in them. It is always best to feed the best oats and hay to horses, but judgment is needed to regulate the quantity so as not to feed too much or too little. Many owners of horses trust the feeding entirely to their farm hands, who have little judgment and no care for the results. Owners of horses should determine the quantity required for their horses, and give strict instructions to have just the required amount fed. In this way horses can be kept in proper condition.

"Stonehenge," discussing the breeding of mares, says: The best time for the admittance of the horse is the tenth day after foaling, leaving nine clear days between the two acts. It often happens, however, that this would be too early, as when the foaling has taken place in January, when if the mare was put to the horse, she could foal the next time in December, a consummation to be avoided, (on account of the dates from which ages are reckoned.) For this reason the visit is postponed, and this is one cause of the constant occurrence of barrenness in the thoroughbred mare, of which about one-third every year are sterile and profitless to their owner.

TURF AND TRACK.

George Wilkes' First Race.

The season of 1884 having brought the name of George Wilkes into such prominence through the brilliant performances of his get, we append an account of his first appesrance in pnblic twenty-two years ago. The occasion was a match with Ethan Allen, trotted Sept. 10, 1862, and the description of the race is from the New York *Spirit* of the sncceeding week:

Wednesday, the 10th, will stand for aye a red-letter day in the calender, famons for one of the greatest of those events which are recorded above all others in the annals of the trotting turf. The hest young trotting horse in the world made his debut, for a great snm, against one of established fame and mature powers, and won with such ease as not to call for anything like a display of his wonderful capacity. As we have all along predicted that it would, the interest in this great race reached an astonishing volnme as the day approached. and the excitement in sporting circles, and among owners, breeders and trainers of fast stock became bottling hot. We visited the Fashion Course on three or four occasions to see the horses work, and at each time we found the cnriosity and speculation of those who had already come from far and wide on the increase. The old habitues were in all their glory, reviving reminiscences of by-gone days, aud famous horses now known to the conrse no more, and telling many anecdotes which we reproduce at some otber time.

They reminded one of the Yorksbire anclent,
To talk with whom of otber days
Seemed converse witb old time;
He remembered Hambletonian
And Dlamond ln thelr prime;
Stories of great Cockfighter
Seemed but yester'een from bis lips,
With tales of Young Bay Walton
And the colts got by Eclipse !

This trotting horse of Wednesday, being a descendant of the great lines whose roots spring from the horses of the Desert and the best old English hlood antecedent to the earliest importation, hss a right to be named with those patriarchs who founded tbe great breeds of rnnners and trotters alike, and whose fame will snrvive the revolntion of ages. On Monday and Tuesday the eminent hreeders of the trotting horse began to arrive from New England, from our farming sections of New York and Jersey, and from the great productive regions of the Northwest. As a matter of course, all sorts of opinions prevailed touching the merits of the horses among these gentlemen, whose conversation in our office was agreeahle and instrnctive to an nnnsual degree. We boldly affirm that there is not in the world any body of men snperior in intelligence, judgment and information, as a class, to the breeders of fast horses in America. Among the general public there was no very conlident belief in the snccess of the brown stallion, bnt for all that his position as the favorite was never shaken. As we have before stated, his party was very strong in wealth and euterprise, and the weight of their investments made the odds upon the yonng horse rule high. Relying npon the candor and jndgment of his owner and trainer, the parties who backed him, npon mere hearsay, against a horse whose record was first rate, won for a wonder, and reaped a rich harvest. At onr last visit to the Fashion, before the race, we heard a $1,000 to $700 offered and no takers, and the night before the day the odds were two to one.

"Up in the morning early" and over the track went a large nnmher of people, who either could not sleep from anxiety, or wauted to hear the very latest hefore they pnt their money on the competitors. Towards 12 o'clock the public began to move over. The thoroughfares to the course have seldom presented a more animated spectacle. The lines of vehicles in waiting at the crossings were miles long, and thonsands impatiently exclaimed, after Lord Ullin's rnnaway daughter, "Boatmau, why do you tarry?" Ou the Island the procession of carriages filled the roads, and looking over the broad salt marshes; on either hand we saw the throngs trooping on to the tryeting place of the kings of the trotting turf. Meanwhile vast crowds had loaded the railway trains, from which they poured into the course in steady streams. The Fashion track presented a sight worthy of the occasion, caloulating to gratify the owners of the horees engaged, to delight those who take pleasure in the display wherehy the speed and endnrance of horees for breeding purposes is ascertained, and to inapire the drivers with a determination to exhibit their greatest skill. Snch an immense number of carriages, many of them of the most elegant description, has not been eeen since the renowned Boston ran with Fashion. The mnltitnde in the grand etand, and npon the roof of it, was eo dense that some resigned places in the front, nnahle to endnre the pressnre. The Clnb Honse and heautifnl lawu in front of it were overflowing with fair ladies, proof of the desire of the sex to aee the great event.

The preetige of Ethan Allen was strengthened, and his way of going, as Mace took him np and down the stretch, confirmed the opinion that I and many held that he was ahle to beat the yonng one. The hay horse never looked hetter in any of hie races with Flora, Temple, George M. Patchen, Brown Dick, and other celebrated horses than on this occaaion. Yet the odds of two to one and more, were freely offered on the green yonng horse, who was promenaded throngh the lane of cnrions and anxions faces, in order to accnstom him to the proximity of the snrging crowds, tbrongh which he plodded with the air of an old stager. His slow walk is cnrious for its staid dignity and deliberation, and he looks at a man with his big brown eyes jnst as if he were abont asking a pertinent qnestiou. Altogether, his motion and demeanor were so different to what those who knew nothing of him expected, that many declared him overworked, aud some prononnced him lame. The truth is that, as iu the case of some of the most famoue horses—Eclipse, Harkaway and Queen of Trumps—the perfection of form and motion is only apparent when at speed. Then hie powerfnl stroke and easy way of going force themselves on the attention and enable him to hold command of any other trotting horse in the last half of a fast heat. After this walk the yonng horse appeared to sulky, with his accomplished trainer and driver, Horace F. Jones, in the seat. Maoe meantime had brought Ethan ont in trotting rig, and they prepared for the word. There were many tbousand people on the track, and the excitement intense. The hetting was $100 to $40 on the young one, and two to one that Ethan Allen did not get a heat. Bets on time averaged 2:22.

First heat—Ethan had the pole, and after several efforts they got away, with Ethan half a length the hest of it. At the tnrn the novice hroke, and, hefore he canght, Ethan had opened a gap of ten lengths on him. Turning into the straight, on the hack side the green hand struck his trot, and rapidly overhanled the then king of trotters, and when in the cup of the next tnrn had him by the head. Coming into the homestretch the clip wss too hot for Ethan, who left his legs and the Hambletonian came home first, well in hand. He won as he liked, with his esrs pricked, and those who believed in the New England stallion hegan to have premonitions that the race was a hollow thing. There was tremendons cheering as they neared the score, and the crowd would get into tbe middle of the track, hut the young horse did not seem to mind it. The time was 2:24¾, and it was plsin that the winner had not trotted at a high rate, for him, more than a quarter of a mile.

Second heat.—Ten to one and no takers, They both came to the post in fine order. The brown colt hreaks, and Ethan, with a rush, took the pole, leading around the turn five lengths. Goiug up the backstretch tbe green lad collured the old veteran, and when they struck the turn tbe youngster pnt on steam, and Ethan could not maintain the psce. The latter took a good run round the turn, hut the new beginner could trot faster than Ethan could gallop, and at the three-quarter pole was five lengths in front. The very nerfection of trotting was seen in the power and speed of the hrown stallion as he went around this tnrn. It resembled the rush of a fast ruuning horse more than the paces of a trotter to harness, and we donbt if Flora Temple ever went a fast for an eighth of a mile as this yonng one did there and then. A friend, amazed at the rate, exclaimed, "Does he trot?" We replied in something like the words of Capt. Wildfire: "Trot! by the powers he can fly!" The hrown horse walked in. Time, 2:25¾.

Third heat.—Twenty to one aud no takers. It was a gold esgle to a counterfeit shin-plaster. The start and heat were like those gone before, Ethan took the pole, opened about five lengths on the brown stnd, who soon collared and passed Ethan as he liked, wiuning the heat and race without au effort, and Jones looking hack in the most provoking manner. Time, 2:31.

The winner was bred hy Mr. Theron Felter, of Orange county, and in conseqnence of the death of his dam, had to he raised on a bottle. He is uncommonly high in the hips, and in going very fsst so straighteus out his hind qnarters that his feet go away under the axle tree. His action is perfection—a squarer, stronger trottiug gait was never seen than his. He is not a qnick beginner. Several horses that we know might out-trot him at the start, for it takes a quarter of a mile to set him going; but he invariably trots his last half fsster than the first half. Although possessing wonderful speed, so plainly shown by his shutting up immense gaps on Ethan Allen, and passing him as he like, his fort is stontness, He is emphatically a "sticker," and weight is not of much account to him.

Everybody was pleased, and the general verdict was that they hsd seen the best trotting stallion in the world display some portion of his nnrivalled powers.

SUMMARY.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION Trotting Extraordinary. Wednesday, September 10, 1862. Match for $10,000; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

H. F. Jones' br s George Wilkes	1	1	1
Dan Mace's b s Etban Allen	2	2	2

Time, 2:24¾, 2:25¾, 2:31.

Jerome Park.

Oct. 4th.—Handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, at $25 each, with $500 added, the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; 10 entries; mile and a furlong.

J. W. & R. H. Loud's b g Ricbard L., 3, by Lever, dam Optima, 80 lbs.	Rivers	1
G. H. Kernaghan's b f Mittie B., 3, 89 lbs	Cburcb	2
F. T. Walton's cb f Tolu, 3, 97 lbs	Meaton	3
J. R. Graham's cb g Haledon, aged, 90 lbs	R. Hyslop	0
J. McMabon's b g Frankie B., 5, 102 lbs	Farley	0
P. Lorillard's b c Comanche, 4, 92 (car. 97) lbs	Onley	0
Revere Stable's b g Roy S. Cluke, 4, 100 lbs	Green	0
R. W. Walden's br c Welcher, 3, 94 lbs	Higgs	0
E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, 3, 90 (car. 93) lbs	Peppers	0

Time, 2:00½.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Mittie B., 9 to 2 against Toln, 5 to 1 against Roy S. Cluke, 6 to 1 against Freda, 8 to 1 each against Comanche, Haledon and Frankie B., and 15 to 1 each against Welcher and Richard L.

After a long delay and a dozen or more breakaways the flag wae dropped to a straggliug start, and with Comanche, Toln and Freda away behind. The firet to show was Welcher lapped by Haledon and Roy S. Cluke, with Mittie B., Frankie B. and Richard L. close up. As tbey passed the stand Welcher led hy three parts of a length, with Haledon on the inside and Roy S. Cluke on the outside. The last named, running very fast, ehowed in the lead at the turn by the picnic grounds, hnt was almost instantly passed by Welcher, who, with Cluke at his saddle skirts, held tho lead at the qnarter and thence round the club-house turn, followed by Haledon. Frankie B. and Richard L. Welcher, Haledon and Roy S. Clnke made a etubborn fight of it in the run round the sonth field, which had the result of putting all three in difficulties as they breasted the incline np to the three-quarter post, where Richard L., running on the ontside, passed them, attended by Mittie B., and Tolu. The three hung well together in the rnn up the stretch, and although Richard L. tired badly at the end he jnst managed to win by a head, with Mittie B. second, three lengths in front of Tolu. She was followed by Haledon, with Frankie B., Comancbe and Roy S. Cluke close up and some lengtbs in front of Welcher and Freda.

Same Day.—Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, at $50 each, half forfeit, with $750 added, the second to receive $150 out of the stakes: winners (not counting handicaps or selling races when carrying less than legal weight) of $2,000 to carry 7 lbs. extra; of less than $1,000, allowed 5 lbs., or, if not more than $500, 7 lbs.; maidens allowed 15 lbs.; 8 entries; three-quarters of a mile.

P. Lorillard's ch f Unrest, by Mortemer, dam Letola, 97 lbs	Onley	1
Morris & Co.'s b c Ten Stone, 103 (carried 111) lbs	J. McLaughlin	2
N. W. Kittson's ch c Pardee, 100 lbs	Sberidan	3
P. Lorillard Jr.'s b f Petition, 97 lbs	Higgs	0
G. L. Lorillard's cb f Souci, 105 lbs	Fisber	0
Mr. Kelso's b c Longview, 100 lbs	Mealon	0
D. D. Wither's ch f Barbara, 97 (car. 100) lbs	Conkling	0
E. J. Baldwin's cb g Rapido, 105 (car. 106) lbs	Holloway	0

Time, 1:20

Betting: 6 to 5 againet Pardee, 5 to 2 against Ten Stone, 7 to 1 against Unrest, 10 to 1 each against Souci, Longview, and Petition, and 12 to 1 each against Barbara and Rapido.

With tbe flag Ten Stone took the lead, followod by Unrest, Pardee, Barbara, Petition, Rapido, Souci, and Longview, in the order named and well together. Before they reached the timing-etand Ten Stone was leading by two lengths, with Pardee second, a length in front of Unrest, Petition, Rapido, and Barbara being well up. There was no change at the turn at the south field other than that both Pardee and Rapido closed up some on Ten Stone, wbile Barhara was so badly interfered with that Conkling had to pull her away to the rear. Ten Stone held his advantage until well round the south field, when Pardee, Petitiou, aud Unrest in turn closed up, and at the three-quarters there was hut a scant half length between the four, of which Unrest, being on the inside, had a decided advantage. They continued together until reaching the seven furlong pole when Unrest showed in the lead and, increasing the advantage, gained at every stride. She finally won somewhat easily by a length and a half, with Ten Stone second, the same distance in front of Pardee, and with the others as above.

Same Day.—Sweepstakes, for three-year-olds, at $50 each, half forfeit with $750 added, the second to receive $150 out of the stakes: those not having won in 1884 more than $1,000 (not counting handicaps or selling races when carrying less than legal weight), allowed 100 lbs.; non-winners in 1884 allowed 15 lbs., maidens allowed 20 lbs.; 8 entries; mile and a furlong.

G. L. Lorillard's b f Louisette, by Glenelg, dam Stamps, 115 lbs.	Blaylock	1
W. Stoop's cb c Tornado, 108 lbs	J. McLaughlin	2
N. W. Kittson's cb c Rataplan, 118 lbs	Fitzpatrick	3
E. J. Baldwin's b c Sbenandoah 108 lbs	Holloway	0
W. Donobue's ch c John K., 98 lbs	Meaton	0
P. Lorillard's imp. blk c Pontiac, 98 lbs	Onley	0
Clipsiana Stable's ch c Sandoval, 98 lbs	Caldwell	0
D. D. Wither's b f Nonage, 100 lbs	Conkling	0

Time, 2:01¼.

Betting: 5 to 3 on Louisette, 8 to 1 esch against Tornado, Nonage, Pontiac and Rataplan, 10 to 1 each against Shenandoah and John K., and 12 to 1 against Sandoval.

With hnt little delay the flag was dropped, with Tornado leading, followed by Rataplan, Saudoval, Louisette aud Pontiac. As they finished the furlong Pontiac took the lead, while the favorite went hack last. As they reached the turn Sandoval joined Pontiac, aud with Tornado third they held the lead round the north field nearly to the quarter, where Sandoval hesded Pontiac as also did Tornado in the run down for the club-house turn, where, as they resched the turn for the south field, Sandoval led by half a length, with Tornado the same distance in front of Louisette, who, with Pontiac and Shenandoah close up, led Rataplan, John K. and Nonage, with the last-named several lengths behind all. The race round the south field was a sharp one between Sandoval, Pontiac and Tornado, in which they gradnslly drew away from Louisette, so that at the head of the stretch there was a gap of three or fonr lengths hetween them and Lonisette and Rataplan. When well in the homestretch both Louisette and Rataplan took the extreme ontside, while so well did Pontiac continne to do that as they ended the mile not a few claimed that Pontiac wonld win, bnt want of condition soon told and he almost immediately went hack, leaving Tornado with such a lead that those that had backed McLaughlin's mount began to calculate their earnings. But they were jnst a bit too previons, for as they passed the lower end of the stand Blaylock cut loose with the favorite, and as Tornado hegan to swerve jnst at the same time Louisette took the lead, and amid the shonts of her numerons backers she dashed past the judges the winner by a length, with Tornado second, four lengths in front of Rataplan and Shenandoah. John K. was fifth, Poutiac sixth, followed by Sandoval and Nonage.

Oct. 7th.—Purse $500, for all ages, entrance 5 per cent. of the purse ($25 each) to the second; to carry 14 lbs. more than weight for age; horses not having won $1,000 in 1884 allowed 10 lbs.; or if not more than $750, 14 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 21 lbs.; or if non-winners in 1884, 28 lbs.; 12 entries; three-quarters of a mile.

G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, 6, by Joe Hooker, dam Big Gun, 108 lbs	Blaylock	1
J. Spellman's b b Strathspey, 6, 111 lbs	Spellman	2
J. W. & R. H. Loud's ch f Lady Loud, 3, 103 lbs	Church	3
D. D. Withers' ch g Pampero, 3, 99 lbs	McKenny	0
Appleby & Johnson's b g Mammonist, aged, 108 lbs	Conkling	0
T. Bryan's br g Torpedo, 4, 101 lbs	Coffee	0
H. D. Markstone's b f Florence M., 2, 80 lbs	Moran	0
P. H. Ryan's ch f Caramel, 4, 108 lbs	J. McLaughlin	0
P. Lorillard's blk c Pontiac, 3, 99 lbs	Cullen	0
E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, 4, 111 lbs	Holloway	0
N. W. Kittson's br f Elizabeth, 2, 91 lbs	McCarthy	0

Time, 1:18½.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Strathspey, 5 to 2 against Jim Renwick, 6 to 1 against Mammonist, 8 to 1 against Florence M., 10 to 1 against Pontiac, 12 to 1 each against Torpedo and Elizabeth, and 15 to 1 each against Lady Lond, Pampero, Gano and Caramel.

After a long delay a start was effected, with Caramel, Elizabeth, Gano aud Jim Renwick in the lead, followed closely by Lady Loud, Pontiac, Strathspey and the others. Before they reached the clnb-house Lady Loud took a decided lead and, with Elizabeth second and Caramel third, showed the way to the turn for the sonth field. Half way ronud tho south field Poutiac and Strathspey joined Lady Lond and they led tbe remainder in close order to the three-quarters and thence into the stretch. Half way between the three-quarters and seven-furlong pole Jim Renwick headed hoth Stratbspey aud Lady Loud and, keeping straight on, won quite easily by a good length, with Strathspey secoud, Spellman jnst managing to secure the honors after a driving finish with Lady Loud and Pampero, of which the former was third and the others as above.

Same day—Handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, at $25 each, with $500 added, the secoud to receive $100 out of the stakes; 9 entries; one mile.

Revere Stable's b g Roy S. Cluke, 4, by Bullion, dam Lida Gaines, 97 lbs	Rafferty	1
Preakness Stable's br c Himalaya, 3, 104 lbs	W. Donohue	2
E. J. Baldwin's b c Shenandoah, 3, 88 lbs	Miller	3
J. W. & R. H. Loud's b g Richard L., 3 89 lbs	Church	0
W. R. Babcock's ch f Lizzie Mack, 4, 95 lbs	J. Donohue	0
Blohm & Co.'s b c Little Minch, 4, 115 lbs	Blaylock	0
P. Lorillard's b c Comanche, 4, 90 lbs	R. Hyslop	0
J. Spellman's b g Wandering, 4, 86 lbs	Charleston	0
W. Stoop's ch m Lillie B., 5, 106 (car. 108) lbs	J. McLaughlin	0

Time, 1:47½.

Betting—3 to 1 against Wandering, 4 to 1 against Lizzie Mack, 6 to 1 against Lillie B., 7 to 1 oach against Richard L., Himalaya and Littlo Minch, aud 8 to 1 each against Shenandoah, Comanche and Roy S. Cluke.

After a long delay, during which all the riders from McLaughlin down showed how well they could disobey orders, a ragged start was effected, with Comanche leading, followed by Little Minch, Lillio B. and Wandering, a length or so in front of Roy S. Cluke, Shenandoah aud the others. Before they reached the first turn Little Minch took a decidod lead, and, followed hy Lillie B. and Roy S. Cluke, they showed the way round the north field and round the club-house turn. As they reached tho turn for the south field they were joined by Himalaya, who, reaching Littlo Minch at half the distance, the two ran on nearly even terms to the three-quarters, followed on the outside by Roy S. Cluke, Shenandoah and Lizzie Mack. Little Minch retained the lead to the seven-furlong post, where he was passod by Himalaya, who at the betting inclosure was nearly clear, but tiring badly in the last fifty yards. Rafferty, with tho free use of his whip, succeeded in getting Roy S. Cluko to the front and winning by half a length, with Himalaya a neck in frout of Shenandoah, who was followed by Richard L. and Lizzie Mack closo up, with the others beaten off. After the race the starter announced that he had suspended Rafferty and Hyslop each for two daye and Blaylock for one.

Knap McCarthy has won $18,490 in purses this season, Frank Van Ness $12,825, John Splan $12,325, P. V. Johnston $11,150, Jim Golden $9,000, and the other drivers less sums.

Judge Terry's chestnut filly, Nealie, 3 years, by Joe Da[illegible] while being galloped on the Fresno track one day last [illegible] fell and broke both shoulders and was shot.

Gov. Stanford's Importations.

The following is the memorandnm of tbe mares aud foala imported from England by Gov. Stanford. They arrived in this city in charge of O. A. Hiekok, last Thursday morning, and were forwarded to Palo Alto.

1. Flirt, bay mare, foaled 1880, by Hermit, dam Romping Girl. English Stud Book, Vol. XIV., page 401.

She is dark bay, 16 hands, long deep barrel, without any white or blemisb. Covered hy Sterling, sire of Isonomy, but not in foal. Romping Girl, bred hy W. T. Osborne in 1864, got by Wild Dayrell, Derby winner, her dam Gay, by Melhourne, out of Princess Alice, by Liverpool. Hermit, winner of the Derby, in 1867, by Newminster, out of Seclusion, bred by W. Blenkiron, at Middle Park, in 1864, and owned by W. H. Chaplin, covers only tbe best mares in Eugland, hesides his owner's, at 150 guineas and groom'a fees. He ia the sire of more and greatsr winners tban any other horse in tbe stud. Among his get are Holy Friar, Trapnist, Claron, Rylestons, Devotee, Out of Bounds, Peter (fastest horse in Eugland), Angelina, St. Lonis, Zealot, The Abbot, St. Hilda, Thebais, Tristan, Wandering Nnn, Clairvaux, etc. This is the first Hermit mare ever sent to the United States. Covered by Isonomy, April 22d.

2. Amalia, cbestnut mare, foaled 1880, by Salvator, dam Thoughtless, by Hermit. E. S. B.. Vol. XIV., page 412. Chestnut mare withont wbite, 15.3, a bsautiful mare, long, low aud dsep. In foal to Fiddlor. Fiddler, by Preakneas, out of Music, dam of Ossian, winuer of St. Leger, etc. Fiddler was a great stayer. He beat Foxball, altbougb Foxball was giving him 21 ponuds, hut Petronel and a lot of other good borses were beaten off.

Tbonghtless, by Hermit, previously called Crucifix, waa bred by W. H. Chaplin in 1875. Her dam was Salamanca, by Student, out of Bravery, by Game Boy. Salamanca is the dam of Pero Gomez, winuer of the Criterion, second for the Dsrhy, and winuer of tbe St. Leger at Doncaster. Salvator is by Dollar, by the Flying Dutchmau. Salvator's dam, Savagine, by Ion (sire of Wild Dayrell), out of Cuckoo, by Ellis.

Amalia dropped a filly foal, dark chestnut, very large and good lookiug, on March 7th, 1884, and was bred to Foxhall Marcb 16th.

3. Gonla, bay filly, foaled 1881, by Exminster, dam Goura, by Beadsman, E. S. B., Vol. XIV, page 179. Dark bay filly without white, 15.1$\frac{1}{2}$ at present, bnt will be 16 hands. Was covered by Trappist, son of Hermit, but is not in foal.

Goura, bred by Sir J. Hawley in 1868, by Beadsman, her dam Columba, by Cbarleston, out of Vexation, by Touchstoue.

Exminster, by Newminster, dam Stockings, by Stockwell, ont of Mowerina, by Touchstone. Bred to Sefton May 14tb.

4. Patilla, brown filly, foaled 1881, by Pero Gomez, dam Young Lady. E. S. B., Vol. XIV, page 496. Brown filly, without white, splendid legs and long, deep body. Was covered by Trappist but is not in foal owing to gstting cold and in bad condition.

Young Lady was bred at tbe Bonehill stnd in 1872, is by Yonng Melbourne, her dam My Lady by Lambton, ont of TittleLady, by Orlando.

Pero Gomez (St. Leger winner, etc.) by Beadsman, his dam Salamanca, dam of Amalia No 2.

Patilla was bred to Peter May 22d.

5. Amelia, chestnnt mare, foaled 1881, by Lowlander, dam Melissa. E. S. B., Vol. XIV., page 297.

Light chestnut mare with white hiud legs and small white strips in forehead. About 15.3, very stout and great substance. Covered by Trappist.

Melissa was bred by Sir G. Chomley, in 1868, got by Hnbert (be by Stockwell, out of Sister to Ne wminster), ber dam Meg, by King Caradoc, out of Nutmeg, by Nutwith.

Lowlander, by Daleman, hy King Tom, out of Lufra, by Windbonnd, is the aire of Lowland Chief, Lowland Dnke, Wild Tbyme (Derby favorite), Lowland Lad, among the best horses in England.

Amelia was bred to Macgregor, April 23d.

6. Teardrop, chestuut mare, foaled 1876, by Scottish Chief, dam Niobe. E. S. B., Vol. XIV., page 339. Brigbt chestnut mare, 15.2, very long and of great power and substauce. Sbort flat legs, with one white hind foot and little white in face. Covered by Wenlock.

Niobs was bred by Lord Portsmouth, iu 1861, got by Loupgarou, her dam Misserima, by Pantaloon, out of Pbryne, hy Toucbstoue.

Scottiah Chief, by Lord of the Isles. Scottisb Chief is sire of Childeric, Glengarry, King of the Forest, Lady of Lyons, Marie Steuart (wiuner of Leger and Oaks), Montrose, Strathflest, etc.

Teardrop dropped foal to Wenlock, April —, and wae bred to Macgregor, April 23d.

7. Cntaway, chestnut mare, foaled 1876, by Parmesan, dam Bounceaway. E. S. B., Vol. XIII., page 56. Dark chestnut mare, very thoroughbred looking, 15.2, extremely large barrel and long. Covered by Mask.

Bonnceaway, bred by W. B. Ellam, in 1864, got by Zuyder Zee, ber dam Press Forward, by Pyrrus the First, out of Vibration, by Sir Hercules. Bounceaway won the Portland Plato in 1868, carrying 119 pounds, and several other grsat events.

Parmesan, hy Sweetmeat, by Vernlam, by Touchstone, by Wbisker.

Cutaway foaled Marcb 7, 1884, a large bright chestuut foal hy Mask that looka exactly like tbe sire. Mare bred to Foxhall, March 15tb.

8. Goneaway, bay mare, foaled, 1877, hy Nortb Liucolu, dam Bounceaway. E. S. B., Vol. XIV., page 57.

Large bay mare, 16.1., with white strips in face and two white feet. Of great aubstauce and size. Covered by Balfe.

Bounceaway, (aee No. 7).

North Liucoln, by Pylades, his dam Chorokee, by Redshanks, and is siro of many winners.

Balfe, by Plaudet, was bred by W. T. Gee in 1872, at the Park Paddocks, Newmarket. Balfo wou tho Cheaterfield Stakes, heating Camballo, Clermout, Craig Miller, etc.; waa beaten in tbe Derby by Galopin, but won tbe Graud Duko Michal Stakes, etc.

Goueaway dropped foal on April 20th, 1884, wae bred to Foxhall, May 1st.

9. Mutiny, chestnut mare, foaled 1879, by Advonturer, dam Muta. E. S. B., Vol. XIV., page 329.

Beautiful, dark chestuut, uo white, 15.3., loug and very deep. Covered by Prinee Charlio, by Bay Middlotou.

Muta was bred at the Yardley stud iu 1874, got by The Duke, her dam. Mirella, by Gemma di Vergy, out of Lady Roden, by West Auatralian. Adventnrer, by Nowminster, he by Toucbstone.

Mutiny dropped Fob. 20th, 1884, a filly foal, bright chestnut, white face aud near hind leg, by Prince Charlie. Was bred to Foxhall, March 1st, and is in foal.

10. Queen Bess, bay mare, foaled. 1880, by Strathconau, dam England's Queen. E. S. B., Vol. XIV., page 138.

Large bay mare, 16 bands, white face and white hind foot. Covered by Fetterlock.

England's Queen, bred by Mr. T. Hewitt in 1872, got by King of Trumps, ber dam Gibside Lady, by Rataplan, ont of Lady Hawthorne, by Windhound.

Strathconan, by Newminster, dam Souvenir, the dam of Mysotis, Strathnairn, etc. He was bred by Mr. Watt iu 1863 and his produce are famons for great speed over short distances. He is the sire of Cairngorm Ellangowan, Griselda, Nicsia, Scot Guard, Stratbavon, winner of the Royal Hunt Cup, etc. Queen Bess dropped foal by Fetterlock, April 11, 1885, and was bred to Foxhall, April 22d.

11. Fairy Rose, bay mare, foaled 1880, by Kisber, dam Hipnolyta. E. S. B., Vol. XIII., page 186.

Dark bay mars, no white, 15.$\frac{1}{2}$., loug body on sbort, flat legs. Covered by Fetterlock.

Hippolyta was bred by Barou Rothscbild in 1861, got by King Tom, her dam Danghter of the Star, hy Kremlin, out of Evening Star by Toucbstone.

Kisher, winuer of Derby 1876, by Buccaneer, out of Muaical.

Fetterlock, by Parmesan, bia dam Silverband, by Kingston, ont of England's Beauty, by Birdcatcher.

Fairy Roae, dropped March 4, 1884, a colt foal by Fetterlock, large and very atrong looking and waa bred to Foxhall, Marcb 13th.

12. Cornelia, bay mare, foaled 1880, by Carnelian, dam Delight. E. S. B., Vol. XIV., page 115.

Dark bay mare, without wbite, 15.2., and very atout.

Deligbt was hred by Mr. W. T. Sbarpe in 1872, her dam was Bay Rosalind, by Orlando, out of Elopement, by Velocipede.

Cornelian, winner of Jockey Club Cup, two and a half milss, was bred by Baron Rotbschild and is by Lecturer, out of Tonrmaline, tbe dam of Cats Eye, Topaz, etc.

Cornelia was bred, April 20tb, to Laureate, be by Rosicrucian, out of Laura.

13. Petroleuse, bay mare, foaled 1880, by Plebiau, dam Resolntion. E. S. B., Vol. XIV., page 397.

Bay mare, 16.1., very atout and large, with white face and two white legs. Spleudid forearm and barrel deep and wide. Covered by Fetterlock.

Resolntion, bred by Baron Rothschild in 1873, by Lecturer, dam Annexation, by King Tom; grand-dam by Slane, out of Letitia, by Sir Hercules.

Plebian, winner of Middle Park Plate 1874, by Joskin, dam Queen Elizabeth, dam of Joey Ladle, Chawbacon, etc. He ouly rau once as be was injurcd but in tbe Middle Park Plate he beat Galopiu, Balfe, Stray Shot, Telescope, Dreadnaught and twenty others.

Petroleuse was bred to Isouomy, April 21st.

14. Laelia, cheatnut mare, foaled 1881, by Carneliau, dam Masderallia. E. S. B., Vol. XIV., page 143.

Bright chestnut mare, with wbite legs, 15.2, and fine looking. She was a winner of five races last year, beating Hedge Priest, now a Derby favorite, Fitzfulke and several other good two-year-olda. She is a mare of great speed and gameness, but met with a slight accident and was tbrown out of training.

Masderallia, bred by Baroness Rothscbild in 1873, by Mandrake or North Lincoln, ber dam Evelina, by Kiug Tom; second dam Agnes, by Pantaloon, out of Black Agnee, by Velocipede.

Carnelian, (see Cornelia, No. 12.)

Laelia was bred to Sefton, May 10th,

15. Rosetta, chestnut mare, foaled 1881, by Struan, dam Elegance. Brigbt chestnnt mare, bind feet white, 16 hands, and blood like.

Elegance, by Ely, ber dam Nemesis, by Newminster.

Struan, winner of Garry Forward Stakes, 1873, was bred by W. Blenkiron, at Middle Park, got by Blair Atbol, ont of Terrific, by Touchstone, the dam of Imogene, Catapulta, etc. Struan is the sire of Brag, Emerson, and The Star.

Rosetta was bred to Peregrine, May 10th.

The King of Pacers.

"I have taken my time with that horse," said John Splan to a friend at the Chicago Driving Park last Friday, after Jobnston had paced a mile in 2:06$\frac{1}{4}$, "and he has done jnst what I expected he would—beaten all tbe records, aud done it in a style tbat sbows the timber he is made of. I baven't beon in a hurry, aud bave never split him out as well as be could go, because it bas never bsen my notion that in order to get the very best out of a borse that is in him, he should be worked at all the time for tbe best rate of speed he possesses."

Splan is certainly entitled to unstinted praise for the mauner in which he brought three of Commodore Kittson's horses—Johnston, Minnie R., and Fauny Witherspoon—to the post last Friday. It has been anuounced that Jobustou was to pace against his own record of 2:10, and as he bad done the distance over the Milwaukee track the previous week in 2:10, it was the general opinion amoug horsemen that he would be auccessful at Chicago in clipping the wings of time. Nobody, however, looked for sncb a wonderful mile as the oue paced by Johnston proved to be. Tbe day was perfect, a light breeze preventing the air from becomiug sultry, aud the track, haviug dried out nicely from the rain of Wednesday night, waa very fast. How the work of the day was accomplisbed is easily told. Between tbe beata of a race betweeu the trotter Fanny Witberspoou and tbe pacer Fritz, Johnston was brought ou the track by Splau aud jogged three miles at about a four-minute gait. Then, after a rest and cooling out, he appeared again aud waa driven a warming-up mile iu 2:19$\frac{3}{4}$, it beiug Splau's idea tbat this would fit bim for a final grand effort; aud such proved to he tbe case, as when the geldiug came out again be looked in tbe pink of condition. It had beeu arrauged that Richball was to go a mile at the same time as Johuston, being atarted some distance behiud him, and it was iu this order that the greateat mile on record was paced. Splau drove his horse with watch in hand, and eent him eaaily to tbe quarter iu 32 secouds, which waa a winuing clip if maiutained to the eud of the mile. As ho etruck into tho backstretch bo moved out strouger uuder a loosening of the linea, and did the second quarter in 31$\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, making his timo to the half-mile pole 1:03$\frac{1}{2}$. There wore thoso wbo thought this rate not quite fast enough, as when Peter Jobuston drove bis namesake iu 2:10 over tho aame track last Fall he weut tho first half of the jouruey iu 1:03. But Splau was looking at tho watch all tbe time, and rating bis horse with tbe judgment of a master. Around the upper turu there was uo dimiuution iu the rate of speed, the third quarter being paced in exactly the same time as tho secoud, so that the time at tho tbree-quarter pole was 1:35. It was now appareut that, barring accident, the record must be beaten; but no one looked for such a wonderful exhibition of speed and gameness as was seen. Entering the bomestretch tbe pacer seemed to be going faster thau ever before, and tbis waa no optical delnsion. On and on he came, the stride being as ateady and true as wben be went away from the wire. At the distance stand Splau called to him and Johnston brnshed out like a horse just from the stable. Again was tbe encouraging cry heard, and again did the pacer respond, spurting under the wire at about tbe highest rate of speed attained during the mile, and doing the last quarter in 31$\frac{1}{4}$ seconds, making tbe mile 2:06$\frac{1}{4}$.

It was a wonderful performance, and one so wholly unprecedented that all the more credit is dne the man and horse tbat made it. Splau is always williug to learu, and is a man who profits by experience. The first very fast borse he bad, Rarua, was developed with a care that made bim tbe best horse in the world during his last four years on the turf, aud when Splau first assnmed charge of him he did not hesitate to ask the advice of Bndd Doble as to bow he should be trained, aud profit by the experience of the mau who had set the mark at 2:14 witb Goldsmith Maid—a mark that Rarus was the first horse to lower. When Johuston came into his hands he bad a record of 2:10, and there were not wanting people who thought be would never be able to beat it. Peter Jobnston, who developed the horse, was never of this opinion. He has always held that Splan would snrely drive the great pacer a faster mile than pacer or trotter had ever goue before, and his knowledge of the horse was gained by actual experience. Last year was Johnston's first ou the turf, and after coming into Jobuston's hands weak and tbin from a poor wintering he went on and acquired apeed as fast as his strength came to him. But in July a fit of sickness again set bim back, so that wbeu he paced in 2:10 he was not what be might have been in point of strength under different conditions. His work last Winter at Cincinnati has before been referred to. Splan gave him mile after mile in about 2:30, never calliug on him for a burst of speed, and under this metbod of treatment the horae became strong and lusty, althongh not fat. He has never heen driven to the ntmost limit of his speed this season, and in his work the fastest mile given him was 2:13$\frac{1}{2}$. In none of tbe triala against time were the conditions all favorable uutil Chicago was reacbed, and, this heing the case, he was never driven out for every iota of speed that was iu bim. "It was hard to wait," said Splan, "but I knew that some day everytbing would come just right, and wanted to make one do-or-die effort that would satisfy mysslf and everybody else that had an interest in the horse. Tbis plan of trying a fast horse every week may be the correct oue, but I don't believe it. You can pinch a horse out once in a season or so for everything there is in bim and he will forget it by the time the next year arrives, but if you do it every week he will certainly get a little tired of such work and not improve mnch. We may pace Johnston against time again this year, but not to beat 2:06$\frac{1}{4}$. He has done that once, and it is enough for 1884."—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Conditioning Driving Horses.

In another column will be found an account of the great performance of the pacer Jobnston, at Chicago, on the 3d, with some notes of tbe preparation the horse received. In the following interview Splan emphasizes all he had said before and goes more iuto details. After ackuowledging his indebtedness to Bndd Doble for snggestions received and acted upon, he says:

"You never see him splitting ont a horse as fast as he can go two or tbree times every week. On the contrary, he always drivea them within tbemselvea, and the result is that when the day of the race arrives tbey are able and willing to go faster aud fnrther than he has ever asked them to in their preliminary training.

"That is the system that I adopted in dealing with Johnston, and the result shows that it ia tbe correct one. Wheu I got the borse last Fall he was rather tbin, having been sick during tbe Summer, and my first move was to get him in good flesh, for I never was an advocate of the theory beld by some people that a horse, after being rednced to skin and bones hy a thorough course of old-fasbioned training is tben in shape to make a creditable showing. The fact of the matter is that I trained Johnston just the same as I trained Rarns. I took him to Cincinnati and gave him a great number of slow miles. I never asked him to go fast, but kept lettiug him step along every day a good mauy miles. Of course I knew that be had speed, hut I never kept asking him to show it to me every day as a hoy wonld look at a new jack-knife. What I wanted to do was to beat all the trotting and paciug records with that horse so far that there would be a mark for the rest of them to shoot at tbat tbey wonld not be likely to hit for some time to come. Conseqnently I was always careful, both in his work and in trials against time, to keep bim witbin his powers. The fastest mile that he has bad iu his exercise this season was 2:13$\frac{1}{2}$. At Cleveland some time ago I drove bim a balf-mile in 1:03, the last quarter being done in thirty seconds, and the last eight was paced at tbe rate of a mile iu 1:56. This was last June, and it was enough fast work for me. It sbowed me that my horse had all the speed that was wanted, and that my bnsiuess lay in preparing him to carry that speed for a mile. When we came to make public trials agaiust the watch I made it my business to never get excited and try to do something wouderful with him when the conditions were uot favorable. We never bad a really first-class day and track until we came here to Cbicago, but I was determined not to drive this horse out for the last inch there was iu him uutil I did so at a place where it would do some good. He seemed to me at Milwaukee last week to be in just about tbe right trim, but the day and track did not exactly suit me, and altbough he weut in 2:10 there, tbere was no part of a mile that he was forced or driveu out."

"How did you drive the mile at Chicago?"

"Well, it was like this: I made up my mind some time ago that iu order to do a mile iu pheuomeually fast timo a horse must rate his speed iu such a way as to make tbe best possible use of his powers. Tbis idea of goiug away from the wire with a horae at tho very best clip he is capable of showiug and keepiug it up as loug as be will go is the wroug one. Consequeutly I have heeu trainiug myself for some time to timo a horse while I was driving him, aud I have got that part of the busiuoss down pretty fiue. I had a good, stroug hold of Johnston all the way to the half-mile pole, aud I never began driving him at all uutil we rounded iuto the bomostretch, aud even theu I did uothiug but ronse him up a little with the lines. It was ouly after we got iuside the distnuce tbat I spoke to him, aud he weut away from it as if he was juat from the barn for exercise. Everytbing was iu tbe horse's favor, and he did just what I expected bim to do —that is, pace a mile faster thau had ever been done before. His fastest mile this season was the one in 2:10 at Milwaukee, and previous to tbat be had never gone better than 2:11$\frac{1}{4}$. So

yon see that a drop from there to 2:06½ was qnite a job. I didn't know to a certainty that he conld do it, becense I had not been tryiug him every week to find ont. A horse will stand one grand drive, bnt when yon come to ask him to do his very best every week he will begin to get sick of it, and the minute a trotter or pacer strikes that frame of mind he is not going to beat his record much. And that is why I am not going to drive Johnston another mile this season at the very top of his speed. Next Spring I shall go along easy with him, just as I have done this year, and if no bad lnck befalls him, he will go a mile close to two minutes. I know that sounds like pretty big talk, but when you come to look at the matter carefully there is nothing unreasonable or extraordinary about it. The horse can speed a quarter of a mile now at better than a two-miuute gait, and as he is yonng, sonnd, game, aud of the improving kind, I don't see anything in the way of his learning to go a mile at pretty neer the rate of speed thet he now shows for a quarter."

English Two-Year-Olds.

LONDON, Oct. 8th.—The most important two-year-old race, at Newmarket to-day, was that of the Middle Park Plate. It was won by Lord Hasting'a Melton, with M. A. Lupin's Freuch-bred colt, Xaintrailles second. Mr. Childwick's Royal Hampton and Capt. Bowling's Sterling-Casnistry colt made a dead-heat for third place. None others ran. The odds were 9 to 4 against the Casuistry colt, 7 to 1 against Xaintrailles, 10 to 1 against Melton, and 25 to 1 against Royel Hampton. The race was run nnder the following conditions:

The nineteenth Middle Park Plate of £500 added to a sweepstakes of £30 each for two-year-olds, £20 forfeit; the second to receive £200 and the third $100 out of the stakes: colts to carry 122 lbs., fillies and geldings 119 lbs.; winners of a stake of the value of £1,000 to carry 7 lbs., of one of the value of £500, 4 lbs. extra; entrance £5, tbe surplus rentance money to be divided between the second and third; 126 subscribers; Bretby Stakes' course (six furlongs.)

Lord Hasting's b c Melton, by Master Kildare, dam Violet Melrose, 129 lbs. ..... F. Archer 1
M. Lupin's cb c Xaintrailles, by Flageolet, dam Deliane, 122 lbs. ..... Webb 2
Capt. C. Bowling's b c ——, by Sterling, dam Casuistry, 122 lbs. ..... Barrett dh
Mr. Childwick's b c Royal Hampton, by Hampton, dam Princess, 129 lbs. ..... Giles dh
Mr. Brymer's b c Crosskeys, by Roscrucian, dam Chatelaine ..... Watts 0
Mr. Mainley's b f Cora, by Uncas, dam Gratinska ..... Wood 0
Lord Cadigan's b f Lonely, by Hermit, dam Anonyma ..... Snowden 0
Lord Hartington's cb c Monolith, by Albert Victor, dam Obelisk ..... Goater 0
Mr. R. Jardine's b c Albert, by Albert Victor, dam Hawthorn Bloom ..... Osborne 0
Lord Rosebery's b c ——, by Macaroon, dam Lynette ..... Cannon 0
Duke of Beaufort's b f Maria Renata, by Sterling, dam Sorceress ..... Martin 0
Duke of Portland's b c Langwell, by Springfield, dam Furiosa 0
Mr. Manton's ch c Willie Darling, by Hermit, dam Stockwater 0

Melton was bred by Lord Hastings, and is the first of Master Kildare's "get" trained, the Master having only been retired from the turf after running for the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot in June, 1880, in which year he won the City and Snburban with 128 pounds up. Melton made his debnt in the New Stakes at Ascot, when ridden by Archer, and with the odds at 5 to 1 against him he beat a field of eight, including the highly thought of Laugwell. For the July Stakes at Newmarket Melton was made the favorite, but he was beaten by a head for it by Luminary, which was probably Melton's last race, as he did not run at Doncaster nor at the recent first October meeting, he having been specielly traiued for the Middle Park Plate by Matthew Dawson, who has had him in charge ever since he wes foaled. The success of Melton as above will naturally bring him at once to the front for the big Three-year-old Stakes, he being among the nominees both for the Derby and St. Leger, although, singular as it may seem, no winner of the Middle Park Plate has yet succeeded in winning the Derby, and only two the St. Leger, viz.: Pero Gomez in 1869 and Petrarch in 1876.

There is an earnest feeling among horseman in favor of an official starting judge at the various large trotting meetings. We do not wish to reflect upon the services of the gentlemen who have officiated in the past Circuit meetings. Very few mistakes have been made, and only then with the best of motives. Messrs Edwards, Archer, Harbison, Windsor, Robinson end Hunt render their decisions impartially, and give general satisfaction from a nsually thaukless position. It ie to relieve such gentlemen from the tedinm and possible embarassment of a position that is wholly honorary and nouremunerative, that the appoitment of an official judge is needed. He must be a man who is thoroughly conversant with the rnles, who is fearless in enforcing them, and who shonld be well paid for his labor.—*Sportsman.*

During the Stockton fair W. B. Todhnnter, of Sacramento, purchased from W. W. Worthing, of Lodi, the trottng mare Mand W. W. W., by Gen. Reno, dam by Rattler, for $2,000.

Philip Siebeuthaler, of Secramento, who has been lyindangerously ill with the erysipelas, is reported to be conval escent.

THE KENNEL.

Pacific Coast Field Trials.

All arrangements for these Trials are compieted, thanks to the energy and push of the Secretary, Mr. N. E. White, who was made a committee of one on commissary, etc. The Club has leaaed a comfortable honse a mile above the camping place used last year, on very much better quail gronnd, which is preserved. December nights are biting and frosty and it ie thought that all will prefer warm and comfortable qnarters to tent life. The Clnb will provide a fitting table, beds, bedding and all such essentials, so that visiting gentlemen need briug only their guns, dogs and good will.

Those attending will go to Sacramento on Sunday, November 30th, stay over nigbt, and on Monday, December 1st, will go by rail to White Rock station, on the Placerville Railroad. From the station it is only three and one-half miles to the Clnb Honse, and those who desire can hnnt over the distance, while the others will be taken in carriages. The ground is beantiful, and on a recent special visit the Secretary fonnd a great many birds. Nothing uow remains to insure a good and snccessful trial, bnt the starting of a large field of dogs. The entriea already are many but there are many more which ahonld be aent to the Secretary before November 10th, on which day entries close. The trials will begin Tuesday morning, December 2d, at 7:30 A. M., and will be run throngb with as mnch expedition as a fair regard for the welfare of the dogs will permit. The great success of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club last year, and its large pursee this year, should iuduce a free attendance. Tbere is no good reas on why there sbonld not be a hundred keenly interested spectators and participants and onr knowledge of the Clnb leada us to believe that twice that number will be gladly welcomed and provided for. Again we urge the owners of fair dogs to help in making this orginization what it will snrely become, a great club and a credit to tbe sportsmen of the State.

We repeat that entry blanks may be obtained from Mr. N. E. White, at Sacramento, or from Mr. H. H. Brigge, in this city.

The Champion Retriever.

The sagacity of retrievers was being discussed in the preaence of Sir Edwin Lendseer, and, as might be expected, some remarkable incidents were related. After a while he remarked, "Not one dog yet mentioned comes up to my dog Trover. Upon a certain occasion I showed him a five-ponnd note of a well-known conuty town bank neer to which I was residing. I rolled np the note, pnt it into my pocket, welked into the woods, hid it in the trunk of a tree, then strolled on for a mile or so, the dog at my heels. 'Back, find and bring, Trover,' I said, and the dog was off like a shot. I waited, and waited, and waited for a considerable time, bnt no Trover. Presently, however, he came, bnt without the note. 'Hi! beck, find, and bring,' I repeated, 'or yon shall know what a stick meens,' bnt instead of doing my bidding, the animal came qnite close to me, and dropped from his month at my feet, one after the other, five brand new golden sovereigns. He had not only fonnd the note, sirs, bnt had gone to the bank and changed it! His intelligence eclipses even that of the celebrated pointer Mr. Jiugle, of Pickwickian renown, once posseseed."

CRICKET.

United States vs. Philadelphia.—A Memorable Match.

This match which hes long been anxiously looked forward to by cricketers was commenced on Saturday, October 4th, at the Germantown Gronnds. Both teams were fairly represented. A large audience was present to witness the first day's play. The United States were the first to handle the willow, and scored 104 runs. Morley and G. Wright showing to the best advantage. Clark was the most snccessful bowler. The Philadelphians lost no time in sending in their representatives, and at the time of drawing stumps had lost bnt five wickets for 118 runs. Play was resnmed on Monday, and when the telegraph board showed 200 runs at the end of the innings. Morgan, Clark, and Brewster batted in good shape. The United States now essayed for the second innings, and at the time of drawing stumps had compiled 180 with four wickets still to fall. Morley, Lambkin, Tyers, Wood and Stratford were the most effective batsmen. The splendid stand made by the United States in their second innings vested the game with considerable interest, and a large attendance gathered on Tuesday to witness the last day's play. The tail end of the U. S. team only added 12 to the total, which left the score for the second innings at 192. The Philadelphians started in for their second innings to make the 97 runs reqnisite for victory. This did not prove such an easy task as anticipated, as wicket after wicket fell, and it was not till Law end Brockie became associated that the necessary runs were made, and the Philadelphians won a hard fongth battle by one run and three wickets to spere amidst the greatest entbusiasm. Special meution should be made of the splendid bowling of Lane, as weil as the stubborn defense displayed by Brockie at the most critical part of the game. The catch made by Thayer, that dismissed Davy, is described as one of the finest running catches ever seen in Philadelphia. The score:

GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
J. A. Scott, c Morley, b Lane	15	b Lane	11
W. C. Morgan, Jr., c Morley, b Chambers	30	l b w b Tyers	15
J. B. Thayer, Jr., c Lambkin, b Lane	17	Rnn ont	17
R. S. Newhall, c Morley, b Lane	1	c Wood, b Lane	10
E. W. Clark, Jr., c Lambkin, b Lane	42	c Wood, b Lane	8
W. Brockie, c Wood, b Lane	0	Not ont	14
T. E. Brewster, c and b Tyres	45	Run out	6
S. Law, b Tyers	12	Not ont	6
H. McNutt, l b w b Lane	5	Rnn ont	0
D. P. Stever, not out	5	c Brombead, b Lane	3
Hazen Brown, b Lane	0		
W. C. Lowry, b Lane	3		
Extras	25	Extras	7
Total	200	Total	97
Grand Total			297

UNITED STATES.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNING.	
Brombead, c Clark, b McNntt	1	b Lowry	1
Morley, c McNntt, b Clark	18	Not out	27
J. H. Lambkin, c Brewster, b McNntt	9	c McNutt, b Morgan	30
Tyers, c Morgan, b McNutt	5	c and b Thayer	39
A. M. Wood, c and b Clark	4	l b w b Law	32
A. H. Stratford, c Morgan, b Clark	0	c Morgan, b Lowry	0
Chambers, c McNutt, b Clark	0	b Clark	12
G. Wright, c McNutt, b Clark	30	b Thayer	1
R. O. Davy, b McNutt	0	c Morgan, b McNntt	14
Lane, c Morgan, b Clark	14	c Newhall, b Lowry	0
L. W. Stratford, c Stovers, b Clark	10	Run out	21
Handford, not out	12	b Clark	1
Extras	1	Extras	13
Total	104	Total	192
Grand Total			296

Honors to the Philadelphians.

A pleasing feature of the second day'e play in the United States vs. Philadelphia match was the presentation of prizes and souvenirs to the Philadelphia team. Robert S. Newhall won the McKean cnp—a magnificent and costly tropby—for the largest individual acore. J. A. Scott received the Herrick prize for the beet batting average—a sterling silver tankard with the figure of a cricketer etched and oxydized on one side, and on tbe other a euitable inscription. W. C. Lowry was awarded the bowling prize, a silver tablet, euitably inscribed and embellished witb a portrait of the winner. Each of the fonrteen members of the team also received a small eterling-silver, eeh receiver inclosed in a Japaneae chamoie bag lined with satin, the gifts of lady friende of the Belmont, Germantown, Young America, Philadelphia and Merion Cricket Clnbs. J. B. Tbayer, Jr., was also preaented with an elegant gold watch suitably engraved.

An Easy Victory.

The third match for the "bats" resulted in an easy victory for the Merions. The innings of the Occidents only realized 32 runs, notwithstanding that the first four wickets made 30 rnns. Sanderson was the highest scorer witb 10. Miller was the most snccessful bowler. The Merions scored 98. Tbe Occident'a bowling department was badly manipulated throughout the innings and which in a great measnre accounte for the heavy score of the Merions. Jacoba, 29, Spiro, 10, Tbeobald, 8, and Beu Benjamin, 24, were the principal acorers. A larger attendance was present thau usnal. The Occideuts were but poorly represented. Tbe ecore:

MERIONS.		OCCIDENTS.	
G. B. Flttock, run out	0	J. Sanderson, c Gibson, b Miller	10
A. Jacobos, c DeGolla, b Purdy	29	H. O. Bristowe, b Miller	5
C. B. Hill, c and b Gray	2	J. S. Purdy, c Jacobs, b Miller	7
L. G. Burnett, b Gray	0	G. Gray, c Miller, b Hill	5
J. Miller, b Gray	6	A. Waterman, b Miller	0
L. H. Spiro, b Gray	10	G. DeGolla, b Miller	0
B. A. Benjamin, b Purdy	5	W. J. Kip, c Jacobs, b Miller	0
G. Theobald, b Gray	8	A. Aitken, b Hill	0
Ben Benjamin, b Purdy	24	G. Fletcher, b Miller	0
R. Gibson, not ont	1	H. McDougall, not out	2
J. Gaffa, b Purdy	0	F. McAllister, b Hill	0
Extras	13	Extras	3
Total	98	Total	32

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	M.	Runs.	Wkts.
Waterman	45	2	11	0
Gray	90	1	53	5
Purdy	78	6	21	4
Miller	55	2	19	7
Benjamin	15	1	4	0
Hill	39	3	6	3

A few years ago, the genial Thomas Emmet was playing at the oval in a match, in which he was opposed to Mr. Frank Townsend, the Gloucestershire amateur. The latter was pnt on to bowl to the Yorkshire Captain, and tbe batsman, wary of hitting a tempting lob, to his dismay saw the ball cnrl into his wicket as he stood determined to leave it alone, with his bat atill uplifted. On his way to the player'a room, he wae accosted by a friend, end the following colloquy took place: "How did you manage that, Tom?" "Don't Tom me, "replied Emmet. "Well, then, Mr. Emmet, how did you menage tbat?" "Don't call me Mr. Emmet; call me Mr. Stupid Fool." And Thomas strode on like Achilles to his tent.—*Cricket Chat.*

The next issue of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will contain an able article written by H. F. Boyle, of the Anetralian Eleven, entitled, "A few hints to junior bowlers." All yonng cricketers will find these hints of great eesistance.

This afternoon the second match between the Australiane and the All Comers will take place. The All Comers have got together a very strong team.

YACHTING.

The Closing Cruise of the S. F. Y. Club.

This event, which hes hnng fire for some time, is definitely announced for to-day. The yechts will assemble off the club house, and the nsnel festivities will be indulged in nntil the starting hour, when the fleet will get under way for Vallejo.

A feature of this cruise will be the absence of a test of speed such as they nsnally have, in coming down San Pablo Bay to-morrow, for which they have snbstituted marcbavree in sqnadron, by signala from flag ship. The fleet will be under command of Commodore Harrison, on the Frolic.

We donbt the success of this new departure, as yacht owners are inclined to be independent of the commodores, and will only do as snits their royal convenience. The yachts that will participate will probably be as follows: Lnrline, Halcyon, Ariel, Flenr de Lis, Nellie, Frolic (flag-ship), Emerald, Chispa, Whitewing and Rambler, and possibly the Aggie. We trust that the weather will be favorable and pleasant, and as the tide favors the yachts both waye, we hope nothing may intervene to detract from the pleeeure of the cruise.

The sailing orders are published herewith:

The yachts of tbe clnb and its invited guests will assemble off the clnb house, at Sancelito, on Saturday, October 18th, before 4 P. M., prepared for a cruise to Vallejo. At 4:30 P.M. tbe preparatory gun will fire, and five minutes later the starting gun, wben tbe fleet will get under way and proceed to Vallejo, ancboring north of Georgia street wharf and clear of tbe ferry.

At noon of tbe next day the preparatory gun will fire, and five minntes later the starting gun, wben the fleet will get under way and proceed in squadron to San Francisco. On this trip there will be no trial of speed nntil so ordered by signal from the flagsbip, but the fleet will remain together, and while in San Pablo bay will perform snch evolntions in squadron as directed by the signal from the flagship.

It is particularly reqnested that every yacbt will see that ber signal-book and signals are on board before starting, tbat no yacht will hoist any canvas until tbe preparatory gun has fired, and that none will break ground or boist head sail until the firing of the starting gun.

Last Saturday a pleasant sailing breeze prevailed and several of the yachtsmen, taking advautage of the weather, invited out their lady friends. At one time in the channel were the Nellie, Chispa, Annie and Rambler, all bunched off the Preaidio wharf and all of them had ladies on board.

The Thetis, on her way down from the Secramento river, ran ashore on the reef nnder Mare Island lighthouse and remained there over a tide, but as it fortunately waa calm, ehe was floated off without damage. Tbis little vessel bas been in more trouble the last eeasou than of any other boat we have ever known in these waters. Auent this accident the fact ie not generally known to yacbtsmen that there are tbree reefa or ledges, that run out from the aouthern end of Mare Island in a sontherly direction, one just to the westward of the ligbthonae and two larger ones further westward etill. The heads of eome of the rocks conetituting these are bare at dead low water, and there is another ahoal near the magazine wharf on which several yachts have struck tbeir ceutreboarda. Mare Island ahould be given a wide berth.

The Ripple has been laid up for the aeasou. This vessel was modeled by Hall and great thinge were expected of her while ehe was being built, bnt she tnrued ont to be very cranky and very alow, especially on the wind.

The yachting fleet of this port will be increased next season by tbe advent of the Cornelita, Mr. Coleman's new yacht, which ia expected to arrive during the early Spring.

Sunday, on account of the rain, was spent by the yo. men either ashore or in tbe cabine of their vessels a there ie really very little local matter to report.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season. Star (*) indicates close season.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*							
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon								*				*
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

The Convention of the State Sportsman'e Association.

It would have heen impossible to give an account of thie importaut meeting, in such form as it ought to appeer, before the present time. The Convention itself, and the reeults it has produced in all qnarters were such that for the sake of the objects sought it is incumbent upon us to give a full and detailed account. It is beyond all question that the Convention of 1884 has given a new and enlarged life of usefulnese and power to the State Association, aud excited an enthusiasm in this eection for the preservetion of our public geme among all classes, that in the near fnture must extend to every other section of the State. For these reesous I desire to do the Conventiou full justice.

It was feared hy many that the distauce to be traveled by the delegates would act against a large atteudauce. These fears, however, proved groundless, for the atteudauce was larger than at auy previous annual meeting and embreced delegations from all the more importent towns in the State, where sportsmen's clubs in affiliation with the present Association exist. No douht, much of the success of the meeting is due to the magnificeut reception given to the visitore hy the Los Angeles Recreatiou Team Club, and the spirit, enterprise aud liberelity its members heve shown from beginning to end. As an evidence of this liberality, prompted by a desire to give emphasis to the Conveution end its labors, the local club must have expended between $300 and $400, and as an act of justice, if not gratitude, it will he a pleasant duty to do them full justice as I proceed with the deteils.

On landing at the wharf we were met hy a deputetion of the club aud escorted to the city, where accommodatiou had heen provided at the St. Elmo, the first hotel iu the city. After lunch, according to the programme, a fiue four-in-hand turn out came round to take us through the city, the vineyards and orange groves, and thus we at once obtaiued a correct idea of the wealth, progress, end growth of the city, and its lovely suburbs. This ride presented so many things new to the visitors, so many things impressive and delightful as evideuces of the State's progress, that I am sure noue who had the pleasure of enjoying it will ever forget its pleasures.

In the eveuing of the same day the Convention met for business, and in the unavoidehle absence of Mr. Estee, the President, Mr. Critenden Robinson was called to the chair. The preliminary business of such meetings are never very interesting to the outside world and so I shell pass it hy without comment. As soon as the meeting got to work, Mr. H. H. Briggs, of San Francisco, moved a vote of welcome to Judge Dibble end Mr. Buckingham, the State Fish Commissioners, the former as delegete from the Grass Valley Gun Club, the other in his privete capacity to subserve the objects of the Couvention, and these gentlemen, whose presence added weight end dignity to the Conveution, were very warmly received. I may remark here, as perhaps the hest place, that both of them took au active part iu all the discussions and hy their earnestness aud sincerity not only did much good but mede many friends. Too much praise cannot be giveu them for the excellent spirit which prompted them to attend the Convention. They have now learned the real objects of the State Associations, its personnel, and its power, aud hy identifying themselves with it, and co-operating with it, much good will flow in all directions. At a later period Mr. Buckingham was elected au honorary member of the Association. The meeting was informed by Judge Dihhle iu his epeech that 226 arrests had been made during the current year by the commissioners for violatious of the law in different parts of the bay, of which 189 had resulted either in fiues or imprisonment; also that 800 boets hed been captured and $2,000 collected. From this action a very merked improvement appeared among the market fishermen especially the Iteliaus, in their disposition to ohey the law. Theu followed a most gratifying paper from Mr. Estee regretting his absence, but expressing his perfect eympathy with the Association, and an exceedingly able paper from Director Ramon E. Wilson ou the objects of the Aesociation, and their prospects of success. Mr. Briggs theu nominated the following gentlemen as individnal members of the Associetion, apart from their connection with any cluh to which they may belong, viz, Joseph Bassford, Jr., and H. A. Bassford, Vacaville; D. M. Pyle and F. R. Payne, Gilroy; Joseph McKenna, Suisun: Thomas Bennett and J. B. Maynard, San Francisco; aud E. H. Morse, of San Diego. These nominatione euggest the interest the Associatiou is exciting in the minde of good and true men who at all times labor for the good of their country, aud are very gratifying. Beyond douht it is the duty of all true sportsmen to join the Association in their individual capacity, irrespective of their club connection, aud it is pleasant to see they are at last realizing their obligation to do so. We know several moro who thus intend to join, aud it will be well for every member of the next convention at Chico to go with a list of such nominatione. We know nothing that will give the parent Association eo much power in future. Then came a motion to adjourn and by invitation the meeting did adjourn to Mr. R. Eckert'e oyeter rooms, where they were most hospitahly entertained at supper by the Los Angeles Club. Of Mr. Eckert, a subscriber to and good friend of the Breeder and Sportsman, I shall have to speak more fully hereafter.

Ou Friday tho pigeon matches of the Association took placo at tho Agricultural Park, and here again we have to acknowledge foresight and attention of tho local club to their visitors. The sport was good and the day a pleasaut one to all. Several matches, of course, were shot. Tho first was at ten birde each, ground traps, thirty yarde rise, cighty yarde boundary.

C. Robinson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—1
G. Fletcher	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—
H. T. Payne	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—
J. B. Martin	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—
W. E. Robinson	0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1— 7
W. Saunders	1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0— 6
F. E. Brown	1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 wdn.
L. Martin	1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 wdn.
A. L. Theil	1 0 1 0 1 0 0 wdn.
W. Thomas	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 wdn.
H. T. Hazard	1 0 0 1 0 0 wdn.

Then one at 5 hirds, each 21 yards rise, single barrel.

C. Robinson	1 1 1 1 0—4
H. H. Briggs	0 0 0 wd
W. E. Saunders	1 1 1 1 0—4
H. T. Hazard	1 0 0 wdn
G. Fletcher	0 1 0 wdn
F. E. Brown	1 0 1 1 1—4
W. E. Robinson	1 1 0 1 1—4
W. Thomas	1 0 1 0 wdn
J. P. Taggart	0 0 0 wdn
E. E. White	0 0 1 wdn
G. Vignolo	0 1 0 wdn
J. B. Martin	0 1 1 1 1—4

Then a similar one which closed the sport.

C. Robinson	1 1 1 1 1—5
H. T. Payne	1 1 1 1 0—4
W. E. Robinson	1 0 1 0 wdn
W. Saunders	1 0 0 wdn
J. B. Martin	0 1 1 1 1—4
J. P. Taggar	1 1 0 0 wdn
E. E. White	0 1 1 1 1—4
H. T. Hazard	1 1 0 1 1—4
A. L. Thiel	0 1 1 1 1—4
W. Thomas	0 1 0 wdn
Geo. Fletcher	—4

Several of the local club and delegates shot well, but as the record showe our champion, Mr. Robinson, got away with them. His hrillient shooting wae much admired hy all present. On this occaeion we had the pleasure of meeting, for the first time, his hrother, Mr. W. E. Robineon, a friend and field compenion of Mr. Van Dyke, of Sen Diego, who also proved himself an expert at the trap, as our cigar pouch proved. Mr. Ven Dyke is known by his publicatione ae one of the ablest and most charming writers on field sports in America.

In the evening the Convention met again, its attention at first heing exclusively given to the report of the committee on the habits and migrations of our game birds and animals, on which, if possible, a bill will be framed for the next legislature asking distinction in favor of different counties in regard to the open and close season prevailing at present. This is not the plece to discuss the merits of thie important measure nor shall we do so. It will be enough to etate the report of the committee was exhaustive, intellectual, practical, and to the point. It was soon proved impossible to dispose of eo grave a subject within the time at the commend of the Convention. It was, therefore, ordered that the report be printed and the committee allowed further time to mature their labore. The report will he found a valuable contribution to the natural history of the State.

The election of officers for the ensuing year then followed which resulted as follows: President, Hon. M. M. Estee, of San Francisco; Vice-President, H. T. Payne, of Los Angeles; Secretary, H. H. Briggs, of San Francisco; Treasurer, J. Pritcher Spooner, of Stockton; Directore—Crittenden Robinson, of San Francisco, Ramon E. Wilson, of San Francisco, A. L. Thiel, of Chico, J. M. Bassford, of Vacaville, Geo. Fletcher, of Grass Valley.

Mr. Robinson, pleaded very earnestly to be allowed to withdraw from the directory, as he thought he had done his share of labor for the Aesociation and it was ahout time some new blood should he admitted into the Boerd. In the eeme modest spirit, and with much the seme reasoning, Mr. Spooner asked to be relieved of the duties of Treasurer. It wes not long before these gentlemen found that the convention entertained quite different ideas, and they were respectfully told to take their seats and not talk any more such nonsense. The applicatione were instanteneously, unanimously and very properly rejected.

Then followed a motion by Mr. Briggs, tendering a vote of thauke to the Breeder and Sportsman, and the daily *Chronicle* of San Franciseo; the *Sunday Capital* and *Daily Bee* of Sacramento; the *Daily Times* of Los Angelee; the *American Field* of Chicago, (which eent a epecial reporter to the meeting), and all other papere which have aided the Association in its lahors at different timee. For the Breeder and Sportsman we duly acknowledge the compliment.

The place of holding the next Convention then occupied the meetiug. Stockton and Grass Valley both claimed the honor, hut it was unanimously decided to go next year to Chico. From the prodigal kindness of the Loe Angeles Cluh to the visiting delegates, this puts the Chicoans under a heavy responsibility. Mr. Thiel, the delegate from Chico, felt this responsibility, and said the only way he knew of excelling the entertainment given here, was to meet the next convention with a brass band and escort it from the train to the hotel. It is our opinion brother Thiel will have to do a great deal more than brass band us, if he eeeks even to equel the Los Angeles reception.

After this a vote of thanks was given the memhers of the Fish Commiesion present for attending the Convention in person, and then followed a noisy, uproarious time. This was called forth by offering a vote of thanke to the Los Angeles Recreation Gun Club, for courtesies and kindnesses of the most pleasing character tendered their visiting brothers. For a moment we thought we were in a political ratification meeting, so great was the confusion. Some jumped on the tablee, eome overturned the chairs, all yelled like demone. Then they took to hugging. Brigge got his arms round Judge Dibble and mede his bones crack; Payne got hold of Robinson, and carried him from the chair; Buckingham got hold of ourselves and dislocated all our jointe, and for a few momente everything wae wild noise and confusion. Then "Auld Lang Syne" was eung by all, and the most important, successful, and happy Convention of the Association, as all things on earth must come to an end, but not before it sent forth an influence that will hear rich fruits for meny yeare to come.

There is etill one subject I must briefly refer to, and I have purpoeely kept it to the lest that I might write it properly—I mean Secretary Spooner's Annual Report. Like all his previoue reports it was full of interesting information, telling facts and strong reasoning. Ae, however, it will soon he published in full in pamphlet form as part of the annual Convention I will not anticipate ite good hy making detached extracte. Paeeing over the number of proeecutions instituted by the parent Aseociation and the good they did in various districts with other iuterestiug featuree, I ehall confine myeelf to the financial coudition of the Aesociation; for with a full treasury every inetitution will prosper. The account at preeeut stands ae follows:

Balance left last year	$455.20
Dues received since	$473.50
Total	$928.70
Total expenditures for current year	$502.07
Total on hand	$425.73

Thie ie a healthy showing, one in itself arguing succeee for the future. Next year, however, by the admiseion of individual membere, I feel assured a much larger halence on the right eide will be seen, aud with it the power of the Association to do good proportionately increased. As the financial condition stands it is quite satisfactory, and to myeelf and all true eportsmen it forms a pleesing conclusion to the Convention of 1884.

I have gathered and am still gathering much interesting matter respecting this wonderful town and delightful district, which I shall prepare as opportunity serves, and which I feel assured will be acceptable to the readers of the Breeder and Sportsman, not the leest of which will be our three daye' camp shooting and the racee. In reference to the latter I mey remark the Park stables filled up rapidly on Friday and Saturday, and now contain a number of horses of great merit.

H.

The Parrot-Routier Match.

The long anticipated pigeon match between James Parrot and Geo. Routier took place at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, leet Sunday. There was a large attendance. Conditions were, 100 birds each, 21 yarde rise, 80 yards boundary, three traps, for $100 e side. Routier wae the favorite in the poole at $350 to $250. J. W. Todd and H. C. Chipmen were the judges, while J. D. Young officiated as referee. The birds were mostly strong onee, but the rain caused many of them to make a fatal heeitation upon heing sprung from the trap. The rain, which commenced falling efter the shooting began was adventageous to Parrot as he is used to duck hunting. Parrot made a clear run of 62, and only missed two hirde in the first 85 birde. Routier eeemed to ehoot behind his birds. The score was as follows:

Parrot—1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0—94.

Routier—1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—84.

Second-Brood Quaile.

There seems to be a misapprehension in the minde of many pereons regarding the term "second-brood" queils. We have often employed it, but not in the sense so generally accepted —namely, that a hen will raiee two broode in one eeason. Only a couple of weeke ago a gentleman of this city eaw some young birds on the Routier place on the American river that could not have heen more than a few days' old, and theee we referred to as being evidently a second brood. We seriously doubt whether the mother of these little fledgelinge had already contributed a hrood to the general stock of quails, but do not doubt that she hed laid a nest-full of eggs. It often happens that quaile' nests are destroyed by ekunks, enakee, mowing-machinee. etc., and we have no doubt that in many casee the hens make new nests and raise late hroode. The more we have looked into the subject, and heard the opinione of gentlemen who have enjoyed unueual advantagee for studying the hahits of the birds, the more firmly are we convinced that quaile do not actually raise two hroode in one eeason. The fact that eo meny of the birds hagged thie month have heen quite young, may be explained hy the fact that the Spring was very late, thue preventing the quaile from neeting at the usual time.—*Sunday Capital.*

How South American Indiane Shoot Fish.

A correspondent writes to the *American Field:* "Ae good markmanship is something all eportsmen are interested in, I will give you my idea of what I think the heet I ever saw:

"In 1878 I was on a survey on the Maderia River, South America, hack about 1,800 miles from the coast. While there I watched the native Indians shoot fish with bow and arrowe.

"The fish was a large black fish, weighing about forty pounds, which ewam so near the surface that you could eee the fin on their hacks. The Indian in fishing uses a canoe about fifteen feet long, guided by a boy who uses a paddle about the shape of a broom, but with which he can not only eteer easily hut make good headway. The fisherman etande in the bow, and when he sees a fish he takes eim, then gradually raises the how until the proper angle of elevation ie found for the proper distance, then shoots.

"The arrow, after leaving the how, describes part of a circle, so that when it alights it is almost perpendicular. And in eight times out of ten he will get the fish at a distance of from 300 to 500 feet.

"I have seen this done time and time again, as have all the memhere of the fatal Colline expedition."

To Preserve Killed Game.

In a contemporary we read the preservation of dead game is a matter of much importance. Particularly is thie true ae to preirie chickens, as they are killed during the hottest time of the year. Ice is usually resorted to, but it ie not alwaye attainehle, and is hulky and cumhereome at the best. A friend and myself, who have heen shooting chickens together for the past ten years, have never lost a single hird during that time. Our method is to take a supply of paper sacke (such as grocers use), just large enough to put a chicken into snugly. Draw the birds and hang hy the head until they have thoroughly dripped and the natural heat has left them. Stuff fresh leavee or grass inside; put into the sacks head first aud tie the sack tight enough to exclude the air. Put them in a cool, shady place until ready to ship. Birds packed in this way have kept over fifty hours, and when used were sweet aud fresh, and this during the hotteet weather of August. Never put game on ice unless you can keep it until ready to use, for it spoils iu an almost incredihly short time after being taken off.

The Foreeter Gun Club, of Sacramento, held ite monthly ehoot, last Sunday, when the following ecoree were made:

Miller	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—10	J. Gerber	1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—8
Zuver	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—10	Stevens	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1—8
Watson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—10	Schroth	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0—7
Tebbets	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1— 9	Ruhstaller	0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1—6
Todd	1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1— 8	H. Gerber	1 1 1 0 1 0 w —

The tiee were ehot off at three pairs of double hirds wit the following result:

Zuver	11 11 10—5	Miller	10 11 00—3
Watson	11 01 10—4		

The Multonah Rod and Gun Club of Portland, have agreed to co-operate with the Astoria Rod and Gun Club in the enforcement of the game lawe this eeason.

Trap at Ogden, Utah.

The following is the score made at the driving park by the Ogden Shooting Club on September 11. The day was pleasant, and the pigeons strong flyers. Some of our new members shot for the first time at the trap. Conditions: Bogardns rules; 25 yards rise; use of one barrel. Owing to the scarcity of birds 9 instead of 10 were shot at:

W. D. Howe..	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9	D. McCarty.....	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Mat Browning	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—8	M. H. Beardsley..	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—7
A. C. Smith...	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—8	W. C. Carpenter..	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—7
H. H. Hurlbnt	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—7	F. B. Hurlbnt....	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0—6
J. W. McNatt..	0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0—5	J. Malcom.....	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1—3
J. G. Tyler....	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1—4	Dr. Sprague.....	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2

Howe won first medal; Browning, Smith and McCarty tied for secoud; H. H. Hurlbut, Beardsley and Carpenter tied for third.

A. M. Cummings experienced good shooting one day last week on the private grounds of Mr. Bray, at Pine Canyon. He reports quail very plentiful. The next time Mr. Cummings goes shooting some of the spoils are to be left at this office in remembrance of the expedition.

The great annual hunt of the Portland Rod and Gun Club, to be followed by a game dinner will shortly take place. The Seattle Rod and Gun Clnb are expected to join in the hunt.

Dr. Carver is giving shooting exhibitions in Michigan and helping the agricultural fair committees to swell the gate receipts.

[Gun Department concluded on page 252.]

THE RIFLE.

Some Notes on the Late Creedmoor Meeting.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: The Creedmoor meeting did not prove a financial success, not from a lack of liberal prizes, for this was made a special point by a prize committee, whose efforts were crowned with a most attractive bill, so attractive in fact that a brother director being sanguine of a net loss, resigned from the association. It is a good thing to have all sore heads voluntarily "git out," when they wish to play the "penny wise aud pound foolish" business. The meeting would undonhtedly have been a snccess if the Assistant Secretary had done his duty in sending the programme out by mail to the addresses of the different riflmen; even at the distances of Boston, Albany, Washiugton, Hartford, no programmes were reeeived even np to the Sunday just previous to the beginning of the shooting on Tuesday. The conditions to the several matches were very liberal as regards military rifles and sights, any military rifle being allowed of not over 9½ lbs. weight, while sights, with appertures, screw wind-gauges, and with PERMANENT screws for raising and lowering the bar, were attached with SPIRIT LEVELS of certain dimensions which are now permitted by the revised rules. This point on sights was a great snpprise to certain visiting rifle teams, the members of which pluckily entered individual matches at 600 yards, where the use of the spirit level is of far more advantage than appertures or screws for elevation or windage.

Numerous protests were entered against individual scores, especially in the opening matcb, 7 shots at 200 yards, any military rifle, an obsolete rule of the association provides that "no two competitors shall use the same rifle in any match." This rule has never been enforced and the association has heretofore dealt most liberally with the marksmen in this regard, but protests were put in against four competitors who had infringed this obsolete rule. One was a Director, one an ex-Secretary of the association, one a member of the late defeated American Rifle Team; the last is a noted rifle shot that has lately paid a visit to the Pacific Coast. The protests were all disallowed except the one against the latter marksman, and now the rule is to be amended so to read that it only applies to riflemen that are in disfavor with any of the Directors, who reserve the right to make or break rules at will.

A petition was signed by 75 riflemen, praying for the Executive Committe to reverse their decision, calling it an act of "gross injustice." This they refused to do, and it is no wonder that Creedmoor is fast going to decay, and the cry of the riflemen is "give us a rifle association that will be National, that shall have representatives from all the different States in the management, that shall have headquarters at Washington, where no spite or malice can be permitted to sway the decisions of any committee that may be called upon for a verdict." State politics and national rifle associations never will mix with that degree of harmony necessary for the happy prosperity of the art that will be national, that is rifle shooting. To show you the state of perfection we have attained in military rifle shooting for 200 yards, and at what point we value their capabilities, I enclose a programme of a local Fall Meeting of one of our rifle associations. METRO.

New York, Oct. 6th.

Eintracht Riflemen.

The following scores were made last Sunday at the shoot of the Eintracht Rifles at Schuetzen Park. Considering the inclemency of the weather, the scoring must be considered quite above the average.

Kuhls	382	Schneider	298
Stamer	357	Hagerup	290
Klotz	392	Weisel	278
Klare	347	Schubert	233
Ropke	361	Schuck	225
Hartmensen	291	Yung	250
Len	268	Weble	248
Strenber	342	Wirtner	238
Gumbel	318	Kruger	202

L. Klotz won the champion medal as well as the 1st class medal with 392 points. E. Streuber won the second class medal with 342 points. M. Schneider won the third class medal with 298 points. M. Schneider also won the medal for the laat best ahot.

Notwithstandiug the very unfavorable weather last Sunday, some excellent shooting was made by members of Col. Ranlett's Battalion. The scores were as followa:

Carr	200 yards—5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4—48		
	500 yards—5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 4—47		—95
Hovey	200 yards—3 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4—47		
	500 yards—5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 4—46		—93
McDonald	200 yards—4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5—43		
	500 yards—5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5—48		—91
Kellogg	200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 4—44		
	500 yards—5 5 4 3 5 5 5 5 5 5—47		—91
Pierce	200 yards—4 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 5—44		
	500 yards—5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4—46		—90
Waltham	200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4—42		
	500 yards—4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5—45		—87

On account of the showery atate of the weather, the regulation practice of fifteen ahots at each distance, was only gone through with by Sergeant Carr and Hovey, and the record made by them is an enviable one, as they beat all previous records on the coast at 200 and 500 yards.. The score:

Srgt. Carr—200 yds.—5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5—73
500 yds.—5 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4—70—143
Srgt. Hovey—200 yds.—5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5—71
500 yds.—5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5—71—142

Cleaning Brass Shells.—Take strong vinegar and salt, scour them well and rinse in hot water and dry in warm place. They will come out of the pickle bright as new unless badly corroded.

The Nationals will hold their record rifle shooting to-morrow at Shell Mound Park.

Rules and Dates.

A subject that will be likely to elicit no end of discussion will be the meeting of the delegates of the associations racing under the rules kuown as the "American Racing Rules," who will meet at Chicago on the 21st of November, which meeting is not likely to be quite as unanimous as that whiah adopted the rules at Louisville last year. So far nothing definite is known as to what business will be done, but it is nearly certain that the effort will be renewed to prohibit hookmaking on the tracks of associate members. A sentiment that has probably gained some adherents dring the past Summer, based no doubt on alleged unfair transactions and the reported connections of some of the bookmakers with such "scum of the course" as Texas Tom and others of the same ilk, in which the opponents of hookmaking will find some encouragement in "Vigilant's" announcement in the current issue of the *Spirit* that the Monmouth Park Association contemplated "the abolition of hookmaking from the grounds and the substitution of auction and French pools," to which "Vigilant" adds: "The French system could be under the management of the club, with $5, $10, $20 and $100 pools, and the public would be much better pleased, while the percentages could go towards swelliug the racing fund and relieve the club of the charge that it is the money paid by the bookmakers for betting privileges that makes the racing fund." The writer has no knowledge from whom "Vigilant obtained his information, but it was not Mr. Withers, who at Jerome Park on Saturday flatly contracted the statement—for all of which the movement in the West against bookmaking may succeed. If it does it will without douht alienate one or more clubs now running under the association's rules. As to the rumor that some of the owners who have been racing under the rules this Summer are dissatisfied and claim that there is altogether too much "rule" for the associations and little or no consideration for owners, Col. Robert W. Simmous, the President of the Louisiana Jockey Club aud presiding judge at Brighton Beach, recently said "he had not heard auything of the kind. He believed that the rules, as a whole, had worked well, with but little friction, jhut that it would be expedient to make some slight amendments at the meeting in November to such rules as the chauging of names," etc. Parties well posted, however, at Cincinnati and St. Louis allege that the meeting will he anything but satisfactory, especially in the matter of dates. As it stands at present the newly organized St Louis association is likely to have trouble. The association naturally wishes to race earlier than the middle of June, owing to the intense heat of the weather. But if it is left to the meeting at Chicago to decide they will get dates that follow Latonia, about the third week in June. Owners would be glad to have the meeting earlier, but if it comes early in May, immediately after Nashville, then they will complaiu that they cannot get their horses ready for the rich stakes to be run at St. Louis. Thus it looks as if there will have to be a conflict between Cincinnati and St. Louis or meetings limited to five or six days.—*World*.

The Four Grinsteads.

The prospects of a match hetween Mr. Baldwin's four yearlings by Grinstead, against a similar number of Mr. Lorillard's yearlings by Mortemer, gives them great interest at the present time both at home and abroad, and so this week we give the following description of them, sent us by a gentleman attached to this paper now visiting Los Angeles. The first seen was Bonita, from Maggie Emerson, a rich bay filly 14½ hands, and almost perfect in form. The head, neck, legs and feet are very good. The back short, the coupling perfect, and the quarters immensely strong. The hocks and knees are immense but well formed. The stride is also immense. In disposition she is as gentle as a lamb, but at the same time full of vitality.

Next to Bonita the best of the two fillies, if there is any choice in them, comes Primero, from Jennie B, a bright chestnut colt, 15 hands, with hind feet white and a strong blaze down the face. The grand physical points of Bouita are even improved npon in this wonderful yearling, and while he may be set down as a perfect racer in form he may also be set dowu as the finest colt of his age in the State. He is also gentle in disposition hut full of vitality. His stride is immense. Of the four we prefer these two

Next in excellence comes Silver Cloud, a bright bay colt from Experiment, with two white feet and star, 14½ hands, much of the same form as Bonita, and perhaps in the opinion of many would be cousidered her equal. To us he did not seem to have the same substance and strength. Yet there is a keenness in his eye that bespeaks great courage, and may yet put him on the top of the list for endurance, if not for speed. Next and last is Santa Anita Belle, from Santa Anita, a dark, rich, bay filly, 14½ hands, one white foot and star, and very beautiful, in configuration, with wonderful legs, hocks and knees. She does not, however, impress one as a future racer like Bonita and Primero. The condition and health of the four colts is perfect, and their gentleness bespeaks the kind and wise treatmeut they have so far received. They are all an honor to Grinstead, Santa Anita Farm, the County, and the State. If good luck attends them, and the contemplated match is made, it will become Mr. Lorillard to look over his stock of Mortemers very closely to find their match as two-year or three-year-olds. Mr. Baldwin can back his lot with safety. There are many other animals at Santa Anita worth seeing, and before I leave the district I shall pay the place another visit.

During the Stockton fair W. B. Todhunter, of Sacramento, purchaaed from W. W. Worthing, of Lodi, the trotting mare Maud W. W. W., by Gen. Reno, dam by Rattler, for $2,000.

Philip Siebentbaler, of Sacramento, who has been lyin-dangerously ill with the erysipelas, is reported to be convalescent.

St. Gatien Wins the Cesarewitch Handicap.

In the Cesarewitch Handicap, run at Newmarket, Englaud, on the 7th, St. Gatien, the dead heater for the Derby, was an easy winner, but the performance, taking into consideration the weight and distance, has never been equalled by a three-year-old on the Euglish turf. The following is the cable report to the New York *World*:

London, Oct. 7th.—Excellent as was the performance of Robert the Devil when he won the Cesarewitch in 1880 with 118 pounds up, it was completely eclipsed to-day by Mr. Hammond's St. Gatien winning at 122 pounds, which is not only the highest weight that a three-year-old has ever won under but it is the highest weight ever carried by a winner of any age and which has only been excelled or beaten on four occasions by horses running into a place, viz., John Davis (four years, 124 pounds, third), in 1865; Cardinal York (five years, 126 pounds, second), in 1871, and Chippendale when five and six years old, in 1881 and 1882, at 124 pounds both years. There were twenty starters, two more than last year, when the three-year-old Don Juan was the winner at 80 pounds. So certain was the talent that St. Gatien would not pull through that 9 to 1 was freely offered against him at the start. He had a comparatively easy task, winning by four lengths from Lord Rosebery's four-year-old Polemic, at 84 pounds, he a neck in front of Mr. C. J. Lefevre's three-year-old French-bred colt Archiduc, at 117 pounds. The starting price was 66 to 1 against Polemic and 9 to 1 against Archiduc. The race is run under the following conditions:

The forty-sixth Cesarewitch Stakes, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward, at £25 each, £15 forfeit, £3 only if declared by Sept. 1st, with £300 added by the Jockey Club; the second to receive £200 and the third £100 out of the stakes; the winner of the Doncaster St. Leger to carry 115 lbs., the winners of a handicap value £300, after the publication of the weights on August 28th, to carry 10 lbs.; of any other handicap, 5 lbs. extra; closed with 95 subscribers, of which 34 declared; Cesarewitch Course; two miles, two furlongs and twenty-eight yards. Mr. Hammond's b c St. Gatien, 3, by Rotherhill or The Rover, dam St. Editha, 122 lbs. 1
Lord Rosebery's b g Polemic, 4, by Specnlum, dam Lady Caroline, 84 lbs. 2
Mr. C. J. Lefevre's b c Archiduc, 3, by Consul, dam The Abbess, 117 lbs. (bred in France) 3
Seventeen others ran.

Whatever may be said against St. Gatien's breeding, he will now rank among the great stars of the Englisb turf, for he has not only eclipsed the performance of Robert the Devil, but he ran a dead heat for the Derby with Harvester, which he could not have lost had it been "run off" instead of being divided, which perforance he almost immediately after followed up by winning the Queen's Vase at Ascot, when he beat such horses as Corrie Roy, Tristan and Kinsky. Unfortunately for Mr. Hammond, but fortunately for those that did win the St. Leger, St. Gatien was not entered for the Doncaster event. St. Gatien was bred by Col. Brace, under whose colors he ran on three occasions as a two-year-old, each of which he won, but, as they were small affairs, the combined value being but £469, he was never highly thought of for the Derby, for which he started with the odds at 100 to 8 against him. Between his running as a two and three-year-old St. Gatien became Mr. Hammond's property by private sale. His future engagements include the Cambridgeshire, in which he will certainly not start, for with the penalty of fourteen pounds for the Cesarewitch, his weight is now 139 pounds. He is, however, in the great three-year-old handicap "Across the Flat," for which his weight is 122 pounds, which he will be very likely to start for, while his most important future engagement is the Eclipse Stakes, of £10,000 to the winner in 1886, for which St. Simon is also engaged. If the two do not meet before, and both keep well, the race between them will be worth a trip across the Atlantic to witness, but they ought to meet at Ascot next year.

Impressed with the evils of the touting system, the Louisville Jockey Club management has adopted the following new rule, which harring its bad grammar, will commend itself to a good many persons, although it smacks of unusual severity against an objectionable class: "No touts allowed on the grounds, and any one practicing touting, annoying or endeavoring to induce others to bet for them or upon their information will be promptly ejected and ruled off the track. Visitors so annoyed will confer a favor on the management by reporting such practices." The following new rule is also in force there: "No male person is allowed in the grand staud, bar or pooling ground without a badge, which must be worn conspicuously. Persons without badges will be promptly ejected from the grounds. This rule will apply to all alike."

John Murphy issues a sweeping challenge to turfites. He wants to match a trotter and mate against any trotter and mate in the world, or he will match two horses to run to the pole against any other two for any amount.

Mr. Case finds it profitable to own fast horses. In the form of purses and premiums for speed exhibitions his three flyers, Jay-Eye-See, Phallas and Gurgle, have netted him $50,000 this season.

The annual fair of the Tulare Valley Agricultural Association will open next Wednesday, Oct. 22d, and continue to and include Saturday, the 25th. The speed programme contains three races for each day.

Governor Crosby, of Montana, has recently sold a two-thirds interest in his Diamond Springs breeding establishment to Charles W. Brown, of New Jersey, and E. M. C. Snively, of New York.

It is said that the circuit trotter Felix, by Nutwood, has been sold by Peter Schatz to his driver, W. H. McCarthy (Knapsack), for $8,000.

H. H. Gross, Esq., 21 New Montgomery Street, City: *Dear Sir:* We take pleasure in informing you of the good work done by your Hand Grenades at our factory in Alameda yesterday. A fire caught upon the shingle roof of a large frame structure, and burned furiously, and for a time endangered our entire works. The fire was burning over about one hundred feet of surface when the alarm was given, and the men all being on the first floor, seized the Grenades and had to go up three flights of stairs to the top of the building, which is sixty feet high, and there was difficulty in gaining access to the fire on account of the steepness of the roof and the absence of cleats, which occasioned considerable delay. When the men reached the fire they instantly extinguished it by the use of your Hand Grenades, although the shingles were well burned. We believe your Grenades saved the building from total destruction. Please send us an additional supply immediately. Yours very truly,
William T. Coleman & Co.,
Agents of the Harmony Borax C
San Francisco, August 24, 1884.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, October 18, 1884

"Unshod Hoofs."

Under the heading of "Stable and Paddock" will be found a very well written article which is copied from the *National Live Stock Journal*, Chicago. We are pleased to present it to our readers on several accounts. In the first place the writer has advanced strong arguments in favor of shoeing. And as has been previously stated we will cheerfully give publicity to views which are contrary to those we offer, and if sustained by proper proof are ready to forego previous opinions. But ably as the writer argues several of his claims are based on false premises, and his deductions therefore are not correct. It may be proper to state that we do not believe that in all the uses to which horses are put there can be a total abrogation of metallic protectiou to their feet. There are cases, undoubtedly, when the wear of the horn will be greater than the growth, and then there is an absolute necessity to guard the portion that is found inadequate to perform the allotted task. That barefooted horses can be used far more generally than at present, and with beneficial results, we firmly believe; that full shoes can be dispensed with in a large majority of cases we are certain, and that the substitution of tips will remove the greatest of all causes of diseased feet, is already established in our mind. Furthermore, having tried the "daring experiment" of developing young trotters without shoes, and, in some instances, barefooted, we unhesitatingly claim that good results will follow this treatment, and though there may be exceptional cases the education will progress more favorably than when the feet are loaded with metal. As this part of the subject will be treated fully when the history of Antevolo is given we will not anticipate further than to state that he trotted *in a race* when a yearling in 3:01, before a nail had been driven in his feet, and his fastest "trials" since bave been when barefooted. The account will show that the most serious troubles came when he was encumbered with weight, and that it is not beyond the proof to claim that barefooted work had a good deal to do with enabling him to trot "inside of 2:30" when a three-year-old. We were aware that the position taken in regard to keeping the horn dry would excite antagonism and ridicule. That has been held the great panacea for every ailment, and without further consideration than to follow old practices soaking-tubs and all manner of poultices, are called into requisition. With such a universal concurrence in the merits of maceration; an opposite course is rare. When contrary instances are presented it is generally the case that it arose from what would be considered neglect, and animals which escaped the nearly universal treatment were so little thought of, as to be left *without care*. Fortunately "horse history" in California presents a practical test of the value of a natural method of keeping the feet in order, and the customs of the inhabitants, before shoeing was inaugurated, resulted in feet and legs of their "mustangs," which were the admiration of every horse fancier who saw them in their primitive condition. The dry Summers after the foals were dropped, a great portion of it without dews, laid the foundation for a good foot, and when the rains came there was density of horn and a natural provision against the inroad of water. The enamel of the horn is as nearly impervious as glass, and the constant friction on the bottom of the wall and sole rendered that almost waterproof. When in use measures were taken to harden the bottom of the foot. If the horse of the Vacquero became footsore, in place of soaking the bottom was filled with tallow and a red hot iron held in close proximity, so as to char the surface. More trying work on the feet and legs could scarcely be imagined. Galloping over ground baked to adamantine hardness, going at full speed down grades so steep that a shod horse would surely slip and probably fall; a hundred or more miles "between sun and sun," and the still more severe strain of lassoing a wild bull or grizzly bear, undergone with an absence from injury surprising to those who witnessed the great feats. When there were injuries, a large majority of them were the wearing away of the toe, and a few days' rest brought about a cure without poulticing or soaking. The oldtime poultices sustain the theories advanced in the article in this paper, but even unsupported theory would be sufficient to convince an anylitical observer that soakings, especially after a part of the enamel is destroyed, and the lower portion of the tubes cut away, must be prejudical. The natural filling of the tubes does not readily evaporate. When diluted with water and the orifices enlarged this property is destroyed and the tubes collapse. The superior density of the enamel prevents the shrinkage to the same degree and there is a constant pressure from the outside. In such a case the popular remedy is to swell the tubes again and fill them with an evanescent material that is turned into vapor when exposed to the atmosphere. As the writer of the article copied concedes that "the *natural moisture* is the life of the hoof," it does not require long arguments to show that the substitution of unnatural moisture must be an injury. There are other reasons for "a run to grass" proving beneficial, though, as has been stated, there is a wide difference between that and the ultra-artificial methods in vogue. "Soak well and then daub the horn with one of the many hoof ointments" is the usual advice, and though there may be cases when disease demands abnormal treatment with a natural foot to keep in order there is nothing so good as to follow as closely as possible the teachings of the Good Mother.

It certainly does not prove that all horses cannot trot barefooted to instance the case of Ethan Allen. We have it from good authority that Overman showed a mile in 2:26 when without shoes, and an eye-wituess informed us that he saw Director make the first turn of the Bay District course in thirty-five seconds.

Sixteen years ago we accompanied Captain Rynders to his farm on the Passaic. Aberdeen was running in a paddock, from whence he was taken and harnessed to a sulky. Barefooted and rough as he was he showed a clip that surprised those who saw him move, and as at that time we shared in the general belief that weight on the feet was an absolnte necessity, when fast trotting was to be done, we thought him the greatest trotter of the day.

Neither is the writer correct in his explanation regarding the causes which lead to the barefooted horse breaking from a trot. He is evidently without experience in the racing gait, and still retains obsolete notions of the action at the fast gallop. In place of both front feet bearing the burden almost simultaneously, "there is quite a space when one of them has the whole burden to sustain, while the square trotter brings hind and fore feet to the ground so nearly together, that neither the eye or ear can detect the difference, though the instantaneous photograph shows that the hind foot probably touches the grouud first. He is also wrong that shoes are "never dispensed with," as a majority of intelligent trainers now exercise their horses barefooted, and with much better result than when the regulation training shoes—three-quarters of a pound each—were used. In place of the "question being settled beyond controversy that barefooted he will not only bolt, but absolutely refuse to go up to his full speed." Altogether the fastest trials are made barefooted or with racing plates. After a series of trials; Mr. Winters thought there was a second in the mile in favor of plates over barefooted; the old estimate between shoes and plates was three seconds, and as for bolting, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred it results from other causes than painful feet. Mr. Winters' estimate was formed from faster time being made in races than in previous trials, and though, doubtless, there is a gain from the sharp edge of the plate getting a better hold of the ground, trials are scarcely ever run as desperately as actual races, neither are the horses as carefully "pointed" for the effort,

A "veteran teamster" might gravely inform the questioner that spirits of turpentine, gin, and black pepper, is an infallible cure for "bellyache"; that "hooks" must be cut out or the animal go blind; that the only remedy for "lampers" was a redhot iron; that "opening the hoof" was the sure enough thing to prevent contraction, and a hundred other wise sayings of a century ago, more to be depended upon than the boasted intelligence of the present, and yet conviction not follow. Some of the heaviest truck teams of San Francisco have been working satisfactorily for a long enough time to offer a fair test, with tips in place of heavy shoes with calkins all aronud.

Notwithstanding the contrary claim of the *Live Stock Journal*, the most trying time to barefooted horses here is that of Winter. All of our experiments have been made in Oakland with occasional trips to San Francisco, and short stays at other courses. The Oakland streets are macadamized, the drives in the vicinity are macadam, gravel-coated and natural soil. By far the largest portiou of road-driving is on the macadam, and the top covering is as trying to horseshoes as can be. When X. X. wore shoes three weeks was the longest time that an ordinary front shoe would wear, two weeks would grind away the hind shoe so that the heads of the nails were worn out, and the outer part of the shoe to an edge. That is during the Winter season when the wet added to the cutting properties of the grit, the same as putting water on a grindstone. Barefooted there must necessarily be some softeniug of the horn and the attrition more rapid. During the dry season there is a superabundance of horn and frequent dressings are necessary; in the wet there has been so far a surplus, but as he is not driven so frequently, a just estimate cannot be formed. It is two years ago last March since X. X. wore any metal on his feet, excepting a trial of malleable iron tips in front to test the wear of that kind of material. These were worn for four and five weeks respectively, being allowed to stay on as long as the nails would hold. This was longer than either steel or iron tips had remained on before, and was probably owing to the trial being made during the early summer when the streets were dry.

Palo Alto Importations.

Not having seen the last consignment of thoroughbred mares to Palo Alto, which were purchased in England in time to couple them with the famous sires of that country, we cannot write of their forms, but from accompanying descriptions they are of proper shape as well as being highly bred. It is certainly a very desirable addition to the blood-stock of California, aud the advent of their progeny will be anxiously looked for by the people of all parts of the land. The benefits which have followed the importation of sires have been so pronounced that it is safe to predict satisfactory result from the introduction of dams, and that the mixture of foreign and native strains be equally as successful in producing animals of high caste when the parentage is reversed. We have not the least doubt that this will be made apparent as soon as the progeny are old enough to be put in training, and that the English mares will do well we feel assured. From what we have seen and heard Flood and Shannon are soon to take a prominent position as sires of racehorses. The Shannons are endowed with the first great attributes of a racehorse, speed, and his half-brother, Flood, is likely to be equally as "prepotent." This addition will swell the Palo Alto stud to fifty thoroughbred mares, not counting those which are in the trotting department, and with that number of highly bred dams, it will take a prominent position among the stud farms of America.

The Embryo Stakes.

Two weeks from to-day, viz: Saturday, Nov. 1st, in accordance with the conditions under which nominations were made is the time for the decision of the Embryo Stakes for foals of 1881 and 1882. The track selected by the managers is the Oakland Trotting Park, and under the national rules—the Embryo being a member of the National Trotting Association—the races will commence at 1 p. m. Ten days previous to the time fixed for trotting the forfeit is due and those who did not "declare out" on the first day of September last, must notify the Secretary, Ben E. Harris, 1609 Washington street, on or before that date or they will be held for the whole amount of the stake, $100, the forfeit being $25. Those who did not declare out on the 1st. ult., probably intend to trot unless something has happened to their colts since that time. Now that the rain which came so copiously has stopped the chances are favorable for good weather at the time fixed, but if the track is not good then the races will be trotted on the first day thereafter when it is in proper condition.

Dairy Cattle.

The Holstein and Ayrshire bulls for sale at Gov. Stanford's Vina farm, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement, are offered at prices that place it within the reach of every farmer or dairyman to improve his stock by the introduction of these standard cattle. The bulls are all bred from pure stock with pedigrees running in unbroken lines through the Holstein and Ayrshiro Herd Books, and as they are both great milk breeds there is room for them in almost every township in the State. The opportunity to secure such stock at the low prices does not occur often.

Reportorial Freshness.

The special San Jose Fair correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN says: "Garfield beat Bachelor a good race of two miles iu 3:37. Howson's riding on the winner was a great deal criticized by the Garfield party, who accused him of riding all over the track and managing the horse as if he wanted to lose with him. The fact was that both jockeys went away with orders to make the rnnning. At the finish Bachelor snrrendered, bnt Garfield was so groggy from exhaustion that he conld not keep straight, and staggered to the post."

It appears as thongh the correspondent was groggy when he wrote the ahove. Anyone who has ever seen Garfield run in a race will admit that he appears tired hefore the race commences. Two miles in 3:37, and rnnning from the word "go," will be apt to tire most horses. Appleby on Bachelor set the pace (both jockeys ordered to make the rnnuing) and both horses were done for when they completed one mile and one-half in 2:40, head and head. The truth of the matter is the Garfield party did not accuse, as is stated, and George's riding was praised by all fair-minded people. The race was the hest Garfield ever ran.—*Sacramento Bee.*

There is a story of a Western Member of Congress, who, after spending a night reading "The Gun Maker of Moscow," rose in his place in the House the next morning, and said: "Mr. Speaker: I want to hit somebody." The young man who prepares the turf column for the *Bee* frequently reminds us of tbat emotional Congressman. He seems to be often attacked with a mania for hitting somehody. Probably he thinks that is tbe best way to demonstrate his fitness for bis journalistic position. It is a matter of opinion, hut the self-sufficient way in which he hurns the hridges hehind him when he sets out on a wild foray, marks him as callow, if not worse. We cannot but think the youug man means well, consequently, we do not, as a rule, notice his war whoops, or seek to disturh that mouumental self-complacency that is peculiarly his. But the above extract from the *Bee* is an exception. So much of it as is purely Alexandrian smartness he is welcome to, hut one line we cannot hut notice from its very oddity. He says: "The truth is the Garfield party did not accuse," etc. The oddity is in this, that while it pretends to proclaim a truth, it is, in fact, very far from it. The representative of the *Breeder and Sportsman*, at tbe San Jose meeting, had eyes and ears and could see and bear. The Garfield party did to him personally make the charge just so far as was reported in these columns. There is no mistake about it. What we said then was to correct a wrong impression and place Howson right. It was not a matter of much moment, but was referred to because tbe charge might, at some future time, be raised as collateral matter to Howson's disadvantage. The sooner it was set right the less would be the danger of injustice. It is uot in issue now, and we hope it never will be. The incident has been revived in our mind hy the ahove quoted statement, that we bad circulated a deliberate untruth. We might retort in kind, hut as we do not hahitually use hard words, we submit the facts and leave the turf editor of the *Bee* to make the application himself.

Guy Wilkes and Adair.

Elsewhere appears an account of the match which was won by Guy Wilkes on the Bay District Course last Saturday. That it was a good race notwithstanding that the first and second beats were won very easily was generally conceded, and those wbo lost admitted that their champion had come up to expectations wbile his victorious competitor did better than they thought he was capahle of showing. He is certainly one of the most promising horses that have appeared tbis season, and is a worthy representative of the great family to which he helongs. Inasmuch as we will soon present his picture, accompanied with description and history, there is no necessity for anticipating it in part at present. Adair made a good sbowing, especially in the third beat, and though defeated has gained in reputation. He must bave trotted from the half mile pole home in the last heat inside of 1:08, and with another year or two to perfect his capacity is likely to he tronblesome to the hest. He was not more than half a second hehind Wilkes in the conclnding heat so that his mark must have been inside of 2:20, which is a right good mark for a five year-old.

The Anction Sale To-Day.

The auction sale of horses helonging to H. W. Seale of Mayfield comes off to-day. The 10:40 train from Fourth and Townsend streets, will reach Mayfield in time for the sale, and those who attend can return after the sale is over and reach San Francisco in time for dinner.

The horses offered are of higb class, embracing carriage horses, roadsters, trotting colts and finely bred hroodmares. That good hargains will he ohtained is beyond question, and those who are looking for valuahle animals, at a moderate price, should embrace the opportunity offered.

The Baldwin Stake.

By the courtesy of the original subscribers to the Baldwin Stake, who gave their cousent to allow others to come in, another name has been added to tbe list. This is James Mee who has lately become the owner of Garfield, and from the fine two-mile race wbich Garfield ran in San Jose be is well worthy of being named in the longer distance. As the Baldwin is a poststake, subscribers are not restricted in their choice of representatives, and bave until the day before the race, to name what they will run. As the stake is "play or pay" there is nearly a certainty that four horses will start, and that many ruuuing fonr miles will be an attractive feature of the meeting. In fact, four good horses engaged in a race at that distance is ahout as many as spectators can watch closely. Tactics come iuto play as well as speed and the management and riding have a great deal to do with success or failure. "Wait and win" may be good advice but it is evident tbat if these should be the directions to all, without modifications, the benefit would accrue to the animal which could gallop to the head of tbe stretch and have the "first" of his competitors in a hrush of a quarter of a mile. Horses which have the capacity to rate along at a good pace, that can he "placed" without undue fatigue ou the part of the jockey, and when "called upon," have a resource of speed for a final hrush are the best qualified for a race of four miles. While judgmeut and a knowledge of pace are essential requisites on the part of the rider, there is an opportuuity on American courses, to aid him hy giving the time in which fractions of the race are run. Even with that assistance the jockey must he guided hy what he discovers, and instructious heforehand may prove a wrong course to follow. There may he peculiar features which demand a reversal of the agreed management, and the jockey wbo notes occurring circumstances, taking every advantage of the varying changes, has the best qualifications when a long race is on the cards.

Bay District Trotting Meeting.

A slight amendment will be noticed in the advertisement of the Bay District Trotting Meeting this week, harring Manon from the purse for tbe 2:21 class. This exception will place the purse on a good footing. Guy Wilkes is now inelegible from bis record made last Saturday and the race is brought to that uncertainty as to the result that is essential to a good day's sport. Adair, Sister, Vanderlynn, James H., Magdallah and B. B., would find the pace well suited to them and will prohably all enter. In regard to the purse for named four-year-olds and under, the question has heen several times asked whether or not the association will require the whole number named, twelve, to fill. On consultation with Mr. Hinchman we are advised that he does not expect so much, hut if a reasonable number of those invited, say seven or eight, respond the purse will be given without rebate.

A Valuable Mare for Sale.

On the first day of the trotting meeting, Bay District course, James Garland will offer his four-year-old filly for sale at auction. By Electioneer, from Accident, hy Elmo, her hlood is of tbe right sort, and then she is a hig, fine looking mare, and a "sure enough trotter." Now that Mr. Garland has made his dehut on the "legitimate turf," and is the owner of so good a colt as Beaconsfield, he will dispose of ever so promising a young trotter as Regina, and whoever succeeds in getting her can be congratulated.

Closing of Entries.

On Tbursday next the entries to tbe trotting purses offered hy the Bay District Associations close. As will be learned from the advertisment the classes are 2:27, 2:24, 2:21, and for named four and three-year-olds. There are a number of horses still in training, which are eligihle, and likely to show well in the classes mentioned, and there should he large fields to engage in what can be termed the last meeting of the season. The dates fixed for trotting are November 5tb, 6th, 6th and 8th.

Unauthorized English.

The challenge that was issued to trot the Nutwood colt, Jim Mnlvenna, against Fred Arnold's Nephew colt, Ha Ha, for $5,000 a side, three in five, has been withdrawn as pnblicly as it was made. The challenge seems to have been an nnauthorized blnff.—*Stockton Herald.*

Tbe meaning of the above extract is very far from clear. The proposition to match the horses originated with some, Stockton parties who were at San Jose during the fair there and made the first offer. The owuers of Mulvenna were not present, hut Mr. J. P. Sargent was seen later by one of his friends and consented to make the race. In the meantime tke Stocktonians had disappeared and as they did not show np afterward the challenge was puhlished to inform all whom it might concern that the match could he made. It came to ns from Mr. Sargent direct. We do not take him to he a man given to blnffing, bnt even if he was how he, the owner of the horse, speaking for himself could make an "unauthorized bluff" is too mnch for the English language as we nnderstand it.

The Guy Wilkes-Adair Match.

This race was trotted at the Bay District Course, last Satnrday, and drew a large attendance of tnrf habitues, but did not seem to stir the blood of the outside world to any appreciable degree. The day was snperb for the race, and the conrse was in capital order, the homestretch as perfect as the most exacting conld desire, althongh the drivers reported that it was somewhat heavy on the first turn, and a part of the distauce on the backstretch. In the pools Gny Wilkes was largely the favorite, bringing $100 to $50 on Adair. From the capital race that Adair trotted in Stockton it seemed that tho backers of the stallion were rather too sanguine in their estimate, thongh the race proved that ou that day, at least, still longer odds wonld have been justified. So far, Guy Wilkes has won every race that he has started in, aud in his initial effort, made on the Bay District conrse iu August, he gained a record of 2:21½. Since then he has beeu a winner all through the circnit and proved himself a first-class campaigner, as well as a horse of spirit and endnrauce. He is fashionahly bred, being hy George Wilkes, his dam by Mambrino Patchen, and his granddam hy Seeley's Americau Star. He is of fine shape aud immense snbstance, and is likely to be of great value in the stud. He was foaled iu 1878, hred in Kentucky, and was purchased last year hy William Corbitt of San Mateo. His competitor, Adair, is also a very fine looking animal, oue year yonnger than Wilkes, and was bred by his present owner, E. H. Miller, Jr. He ia hy Electioneer, his dam, Addie Lee, hy a Blackhawk horse. He is a "rangy" big gelding, with a very easy way of going, action that is nearly perfect aud of the improving kind. At 3 years old he won the first Stanford Stake, and this Fall he has won at Stockton and San Jose. At Sacramento he beat Wilkes a second heat in 2:21, and from the display made then and his good races of four heats each when he heat Sister and others, influenced the making of the match. It was for $1,500 a side, heats of a mile, best three in five. Not mnch time was lost in scoring, as at the second attempt a very good start was effected for the first heat. Adair had the pole and the pace was only moderate on the first tnrn, their being scarcely any difference at the qnarter pole in 36½ seconds. All the way aloug the backstretch the horaes were so even that it was ont of the question to tell which reached the half-mile in 1:10½. Soon after passing that point, Guy Wilkes took the lead and opened a gap of three lengths at the "head" of the homestretch. Adair seemed to be gaining gronnd, when he broke at the two-mile trottiug distance, Guy Wilkes jogging in an easy winner in 2:20½. After the heat, pools ranged from fonr and five to one in favor of Gny Wilkes, and he won the second heat so easily that in the language of the stable boys, it was "a tanyard to a shoestring" that he wonld gain the victory. He had the advantage of the inside, which he improved by opening a gap of two lengths in a hundred yards, and was still fnrther in the lead at the qnarter in 37½ seconds. The half was made in 1:11½, when Wilkes had a lead of several lengths, and Adair breaking in his effort to close the gap, all that was reqnired of the favorite was to come in at his leisnre, in 2:21½. The third heat proved mnch the best of the series, and for a short time the hopes of the backera of Adair did not appear so gloomy. Wilkes led again from the start, and at the qnarter, in 36¾ seconds, he was two lengths in advance. He went very fast down the backstretch, reaching the half in 1:10. Adair heing six lengths in the rear. From that point both trotted well, Goldsmith keeping his horse moving, and the driver of Adair doing everything in his power to enhance the speed of his horse. He was gaining on the semi-circle, closing the gap rapidly as he came down the stretch. He conld not reach the leader, however, Guy Wilkes winning hy a good length, in 2:19½.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, Oct. 11th, 1884—Match for $3,000.
Guy Wilkes, b h, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen—Wm. Corbett....................Goldsmith 1 1 1
Adair, b g, by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee, by Culver's Black Hawk—E. H. Miller Jr.............................Smith 2 2 2
Time, 2:20½, 2:21½, 2:19½.

The Electioneer filly Regina, fonr years old, owned hy James Garland, will be sold at anction, by Messrs. Killip & Co., at the Bay District Track on Nov. 5th. She will he entered in the pnrse for named fonr-year-olds, and nnder set for that day and will be sold with the engagement. She is by Electioneer, her dam hy Elmo, and is the making of a trotter and a good one. She would also be a first-class mare for any hreeding farm being well bred, of good size, style and action.

Andy McDowell has retnrned from the East, and Belle Echo is on the way with the Santa Anita Stable.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

W. G. C., San Francisco:
Will you kindly advise me, though the colnmns of your valnable paper, where a communication addressed to Mr. Ryan wonld reach him. I read a letter from him last week in yonr paper, hnt it did not give address. Answer—Mr. Ryan's post office is Bethany, Contra Costa County.

Beginner, San Francisco:
What date of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN contained Myer's article on distance ruuniug? Answer—The issue of March 1st, 1884.

W. A. P., San Jose, Cal.
Is the Nutwood stallion, Jim Mulvenna, entitled to registry in the Trotting Register or Stud Book? Answer—The standard of the Breeder's Stud Book is 2:30; that of the Trotting Register, 2:40. As Mulvenna has a record of 2:27¾, he is standard in his own right and is entitled to registry in either or hoth the books.

H. W. O., Downieville, Cal.
Please answer throngh your columns aud give a summary of Thad Stevens, True Blne, and Joe Dauiels race; how many heats, what horses were in, and heats won by each horse, also what heat did True Blue break down in. Answer—

OCEAN VIEW PARK, San Francisco, Nov. 15, 1873.—Purse and stake of $20,000, for all ages; $2,000 entrance; post entry; $13,000 to first horse, $5,000 to second, $2,000 to third; four mile heats; eight nominations.
George Treat's ch h Thad Stevens, by Langford, dam Mary Chilton, aged, 111 lbs..............................Ross 3 3 1 1
G. A. Johnson's ch h Joe Daniels, by imp. Australian, dam Dolly Carter, 4 years, 108 lbs....................Palmer 1 2 2 2
J. F. Chamberlain's b h True Blue, by Lexington, dam Balloon, 4 years, 108 lbs..............................Barbee 2 1 H
Owner's b m Mamie Hall, by Norfolk, dam Miami, aged, 111 lbs..............................
Time, 7:45, 8:08, 7:57, 8·20¾.

Stock Premiume at San Joee.

Horses—Stallions, not thoroughbred—First, Adolph and 7 colts; Robert Welch.

Mares, not thoroughbred—First, Clyde and 3 colts; J. R. Bsne.

Clydesdale stallions—First, Dnke; James Roberts.

Norman stsllions—First, Adolph, Rohert Welch; second, Marsuli; M. Carter.

Graded draft stallions, 4 years old and over—First, Cognac, I. E. Snell; second, Napoleon, J. Lendrum.

Graded draft stallions, 2 years old and over—First, Secesh, J. R. Bane; second, Lafayette, Manser Brothers.

Graded draft horses, 1-year-old stallions—First, Laurel Wood Chief, M. Jordan; second, Punch, James Lendrum,

Graded drsft stallions, under 1 year old—First, Louis, Manser Brothers; second, Parnell, M. Jordan.

Graded draft mares, 4 years old and over—First, Kate, E. Britton; second, Belle, J. Cooney.

Graded draft mares, 3 years old—First, Fan, James Lendrum; second, Lady Nona, T. E. Snell.

Graded draft msres, 2 years old—First, Katie Reynolds, D. Reynolds; second, Topsy, E. Britton.

Graded draft mares, 1 year old—First, Jane, Mauser Bros.; second, Jennie Rihhon, T. E. Snell.

Graded draft mares—Sucking colt—First. Jessie. Robert Welsh; second, Pet, James Lendrum.

Horses of all work—Stallions, 4 years old and over—First, Gus Bare, L. Bare; second, H. G. B., J. R. Weller.

Horses for all work—3 year old, stallions—First, Yonng St. Lawrence, J. Weatherhead.

Horses for all work—1 year old, stallion—First, Hunter Boy, M. Gregg; second, Electric Light, Ed Younger.

Sucking Colts—First, Relief, B. E. Harris.

Mares—4 years old and over—First, Bogus, R. H. Walton; second, Comet, J. R. Bane.

Mares—2 years old—First, Betsy, Wm. Jackson.

Mares—1 year old—First, No Name, Ed Younger.

Roadster mares—4 years old and over—First, Lady Nutwood, E. Tophsm; second, Jennie B., T. W. Barstow.

Three years old—First, Beauty, T. W. Barston.

Two years old—First, Delia, J. Russell; second, Nellie Jones, J. Barry.

One year old—First, Echola, B. E. Harris.

Gelding roadsters—Firet, C. H. C., Corey & Roberts; second, Whisper, Ed Yonnger.

Carriage horses—First, Colonel and Elmo, B. E. Harris; second, Fan and Fancy, B. E. Harris.

Msres—under one year old—First, Dudess, Ed Yonnger; second, Lily, E. Britton.

Road stallion—fonr years old and over—First, Grosvenor, Jas. Boyd; second, Nutwood Boy, J. R. Buffington.

Three years old—First, Vernon Boy, Orrin Taber; second, California Nutwood, M. Carter.

Two years old—First, Grand Mogul, M. Mendelhall; second, John Barry, J. Barry.

One year old—First, Sir Whipple, B. E. Harris; second, Argent, R. H. Walton.

Roadster teams—First, Billy and Niagara, T. Gautt; second, Jenny and Fanny, J. Johnston.

Saddle horses—First, Dick, Jas, Boyd.

Jacks—First, King Alfonzo, J. Boyd.

Jennies—First, Fanny and colt, J. Boyd.

CATTLE.

Durham bulls, three years old and over—First, First Duke Alameda, Mary E. Bradley; second, Forest King, C. Younger.

Two years old—First, Kirklivington F. H., Ed Younger; second, Fourth Duke Alameda, J. Boyd.

Calves—First, Goliah, Mary E. Bradley; second, Third Kirkivington, Ed. Younger.

Dnrham cow and calf—First, Mahel B. and calf, Mary E. Bradley; second, Second Rose of Forest Home, C. Younger.

Durham cows, one year old and over—First, Lady Howard, Mary E. Bradley; second, Lorena, Mary E. Bradley.

Durham heifer calf—First, Bettie B., Mary E. Bradley; second, Lady Kate, Mary E. Bradley.

Ayrshire bulls, three years old and over—First, Narragansett Chief, J. A. Ozier; second, Archie, Geo. Bement.

One year old—First, Electioneer, Geo. Bement.

Calf—Firet, Clipper, Geo. Bement.

Ayrshire cow and calf—First, Stellina, Geo. Bement.

Ayrshire cow, three year old or over—Firet, Anydia Second; second, Highland Mary, Geo. Bement.

Two years old—First, Sihyl, Geo. Bement.

One year old—First, Marion, Geo. Bement.

Ayrshire heifer calf—First, Sybilla, Geo. Bement.

Jersey hull, three years old and over—First, Jersey Boy, C. B. Polhemns; second, Jersey Prince, Thos. Waite.

Two year old—First, David, C. B. Polhemus; second, Fred Gehhardt, C. B. Polhemns.

One year old—First, Billy George, C. B. Polhemns; second, John Rooney, Thos. Waite.

Calf—First, Rajah; second, Buttons, C. B. Polhemus.

Jersey cow and calf—First, Pearl; second, Blackie, C. B. Polhemus.

Three years old and over—First, Mattella, C. B. Polhemus; second, Ida, Thos. Waite.

Two years old—Firet, Luln; second, Beseie, C. B. Polhemus.

One year old—First, Topsy Third, Thos. Waite; second, Jersey Lily, C. B. Polhemus.

Jersey heifer calf—First, Bessie Fourth; second, Blackie, C. B. Polhemus.

Devon bulls, three-years-old and over—First, Burnett, Capt. Hutchinson.

Two years old—First, Columbia, Capt. Hutchinson.

One year old—First, Hugo Second; second, Eros, Capt. Hutchinson.

Calf—First, Biddeford, Capt. Hutchineon.

Cow and calf—Firet, Lovely, Capt. Hutchinson.

Devon cows, three years old and over—First, Wanda, Capt. Hutchinson.

Two years old and over—First, Lovely Thirty-eixth; second, Helena, Capt. Hutchinson.

One year old—First, Lovely Thirty-eeventh; second, Lovely Forty-first, Capt. Hutchinson.

Hereford bulls, two-years-old—First, Count Tocdegra, Capt. Kohl.

Oae year old—First, Vanguard, Capt. Kohl; second, Horace Twenty-sixth, R. P. Saxe.

Calf—First, Duke of Normandy, Capt. Kohl.

Hereford cows, three-years-old and over—First, Vidette; second, Tidy, Capt. Kohl.

Two years old—First, Templar; second, Triump Theora, Capt. Kohl.

Heifer calf—First, Mary 3d, Capt. Kohl; second, Kate 1st, Capt. Kohl.

Holstein bulls—3 years old and over—First, Ansou, Mrs. E. D. Knott; second, Duke B., Tyler Beach.

One year—First, Juror, H. W. Meek.

Bull calf—First, Cassius, H. W. Meek; second, Butler, Mrs. Knott.

Holstein cow and calf—First, Aggie, Lizzie and calf. H. W. Meek.

Holstein cow—3 years or over—First, Sophie, P. Blanchard; second, Nettie, P. Blanchard.

Two years old—First, Lady Bertha, H. W. Meeks; second, Rigollette, H. W. Meeks.

Heifer calf—First, Alameda Maid, H. W. Meeks; second, Marguerite, P. Blanchard.

Grsded cows—3 yesrs old and over—First, Mollie, Tyler Beach.

Hereford herd—Best five animals—First, Capt. W. Kohl.

Holstein herds—Best 5 animals—First, H. W. Meeks.

Devon herds—5 animals—First, Capt. A. J. Hutchinson.

Jersey herds—5 animals—First, C. B. Polhemus.

Ayrshire herd—6 animals—First, Geo. Bement.

Sweepstakes—Bull any hreed or age—First, Forest King, C. Younger.

Cow of any breed or age—First, Nevada Belle 2d, C. Younger.

Best hull and three calves—First, First Duke Alameda, Mary E. Bradley.

Sbeep—Merino rame—First, Shsron, A. Agnew; second, Moody, A. Agnew; third, Ssnkey, A. Agnew.

Merino ewes—First, Jenney and Linney, A. Agnew; second, 3 Merino ewes, A. Agneu.

Southdowns—First, Sonoma, of Redwood, hest ram, Geo. Bement.

Southdown ewee—Geo. Bement, of Redwood City, first and second premiums.

Southdown sheep—Best pen, 3 rams and lambs—First, Geo. Bement.

Best pen, 5 ewe lambs—First, Geo. Bement.

Cotswold sheep—Rams—First, Early Morn, Ed. Younger.

Ewes—First, Ed. Younger.

Pen of 3 ram lambs—First, Ed. Younger.

Pen of 5 ewes—First, Ed. Younger.

Graded ewes—First, Elaine, A. Agnew.

Goats—Angora bucks—First, Prince of Monterey, C. P. Bailey; second, Mariposa Chief, C. P. Bailey.

Goats—Best 3 does—First, C. P. Bailey.

Best 3 kids—First, C. P. Bailey.

Swine—Berkshire, one-yesr-old boars—First, Isaac, E. G. Soakey; second, Waldo, Tyler Beach.

Under one year old—First, Early, S. M. Stock Farm; second, Jumho, Mary E. Bradley.

Berkshire sow, one year or over—First, Hopton Lass, S. M. Stock Farm; second, Lizzie First, Mary E. Bradley.

Under one year—First, Flora, Tyler Beach; second, Maggie B., Tyler Beach.

Essex boar, under one yesr—First, Tarbox, Tyler Beach.

Essex sow, one year or over—First, Blonde, Tyler Beach.

Under one yesr—First, Black Ann, Tyler Beach.

Poland China boar, under one year old—First, Indicator, M. D. Rucker; second, Rattler, M. D. Rucker.

Poland China sows, one yearold and over—First, Bessie R.; second, Gallops Bess, W. D. Rucker.

Under one year old—First, Black Idyl; second, California Belle, W. D. Rucker.

Five pigs, any hreed, under six monthe—First, Berkshire, S. M. Stock Farm.

Finest and fattest hog—First, Lizzie, 4, Mary E. Bradley.

Poultry—Plymouth Rocks, Mrs. L. J. Watkins.

Light Brahmas—Thos. Waite.

Buff Cochins—Thos. Waite.

Partridge Cochins—O. J. Albee.

White Leghorns—Mrs. L. J. Watkins.

Brown Leghorns—Thomas Waite.

White-faced Black Spanish—Mrs. L. J. Watkins.

Langshanes—M. E. Newhall.

White-crested Black Polands—O. J. Albee.

Silver-spangled Hamburgs—Thos. Waite.

Houdans—Mrs. L. J. Watkins.

Black-breasted Red Game Bantams—O. J. Albee.

Black-breasted Red Game Fowls—Geo. Bement.

Duck Wing Bantams—M. E. Newhall.

Bronze turkeys—Thomas Waite.

Bremen geese, hest pair—L. J. Watkine.

Rouen ducks—Thomas Waite.

Pekin ducks—Mrs. L. J. Watkins.

Coop of 12 chicks—Mrs. L. J. Watkins.

Best and largest collection—First, Mre. L. J. Watkins; second, Thomas Waite.

HERD AND SWINE.

Why Salt ie Beneficial to Live Stock.

It is not generally fully understood why salt is given to live stock, or why it is in any way advantageoue when given. After food is taken into the stomach, there is at once a race set up between the digestive powers and the natural teudency to fermentation common to all articles used as food when placed under the influence of warmth and moisture. If the digeetive powers are vigorous, aud the food taken is within the limit of the powers of the stomach to at once set up the converting process, and continue thie with such vigor as to intercept the fermentive process, then the natural powers are equal to every emergency, and condiments may he said not to he ueeded, If the digestive process goes on with full force, this condition leads us to infer that no artificial aid is needed from salt or anything else; for at best it should only be considered an artificial aid to digestion.

Salt preserves from decay by preveuting the fermentive process, whether this he tested within the stomach, or by packing meat or other articles in this material in the usual manner. This power to prevent fermentatiou after food is taken, prolongs the time in which the stomach has opportunity to complete the digestive process, aud hence by the uses of this article food takeu in excess may he got rid of without presont appareut harm. I say preseat apparent harm because all such occurrences are an over-tax upon digestion, and time is required to regain the former tone. As a collaborator with salt; I would mention hero that glycerine is of late fouud to have a power, and hy no means an uncertaiu one, to prevent fermentation taken eoon after partaking of food. I would therefore suggest that in the case of young stock, calvee or pigs, during the first process of artificial feeding, both salt aud glycerine, given together or separate, be used moderately in case there he the slightest evidence of indigeetion, or if we have reasou to suspect that at any time too much food has been taken. Glycerine enters into somo of the best combinations in uso for preveuting decay iu meats and other perishahle articles of food. Its use upon human subjects proves its great power iu preventing the tendency to fermentation ahove referrod to. This, with young calves, is a common cause of scouring; and I vonture the opinion that a skillful use of the comhinatiou named would lessen our trials with the digestive apparatns of yonng calvee. Glycerine, at thirty cents per pound, will be found to be a good investment, when its aid is required.

The hability to fermentation when stock is upon a full supply of grass is greater than when they are npon dry food, as usually given, and salt should he within reach at all times, When the fermentive process ie set up in the stomach and intestines, there is a demand crested for some corrective, and animals so disturbed will est earth with avidity; this acts as an absorbent, and in a slight degree neutralizes acid generated in the fermentive process. Careful ohservation will show that wheu any disturbsnce occurs in the digestive organs of the kind referred to, animals so affected will eat salt if it is placed within their reach; and it is better to leave Nature to seek the remedy, when needed, than to give at stated intervals free portions of an article which is mainly of use, ss stated, to meet specific indications. Authorities speak of salt, as a good laxative, bnt when cattle are on grass, they need no laxative. In fact, they rarely do at any season of the year. Yet, wheu the full laxative effect of any article is needed, it can he had hy giving a pound of salt, the irritating effect upon the mucons lining of the intestinal tract likely to follow being prevented or abated hy giving a somewhat liberal portion of water with the salt. And it is true of the article named as of common salts, so often given as a purgative, that the larger the amount of water given in connection, the less of the other article is required to produce a certain laxative effect.

The fermentation occurring in the digestive apparatus is favorable to the existence of worms in the intestinal csnal of animals, even if they are not engendered by this process. The cattle of Brazil are ssid to he subject to internal parasites, and the owners of herds have long eince learned that salt is obnoxious to these intruders; hence they give, twice a year, a pound of salt to each animal, after which a manifest improvement takes place, and for a time there is an absence of the worms. It would undoubtedly be better to maintain a condition of the internal parts antagonistic to the parasites, by keeping salt within reach of the stock at all times, rather than to purge the worms ont of them twice a year, leaving a condition to follow, at once, in every way favorable to their reappearance. These thoughta do no apply alone to Brazil, but with eqnal force to our own conntry and live stock.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Tenth Months' Lactation.

This is an appropriate time to discuss the period of lactation. Some dairymen seem to be governed simply by a desire to be relieved from the labor of milking, in drying up their cows before winter sets in; and the result is, that many herds are dried in seven to eight months after coming into milk. And this premature drying up of the milk secretions becomes a confirmed habit of the cows and greatly reduces their value. The object in keeping a herd of dairy cows, is a reasonable profit from the production of milk, and it is the aggregate production of the season that produces the profit.

A cow that yields a full quantity of milk at the flush of the season, and dries at seven to eight months, cannot he a profitable cow, in any such sense as one that has a season of ten months. This drying a cow off to get rid of milking her is very like a man who should husk three-fourths of his corn field, and leave the rest to get rid of the labor of huskiug. There is little doubt that this indolent habit of dairymen who patronize the cheese factory, is the active cause of the very low average milk yield; for a cow with a short period of lactation will fall away rapidly after three months, and theee make her aggregate yield very small. About 3,000 lbs. is the average of herds as shown hy factory statistics in the Eastern and Middle States. If any one can figure a profit on 3,000 lbs. of milk for the food, labor and capital invested in a cow per year, he must figure it on very cheap land and cheap labor.

Instead of drying off cows at the end of a short factory season, every effort should he made to lengthen the milking period to ten months. An average of even 15 lbs. per day, for 300 days, give an aggregate of 4,500 lbs. Certainly no dairyman should he satisfied with a less yield than this. Every dairyman who has tested his herd separately, has been surprised to find that some of his cows yielding the largest weight of milk in the flush, are not those that yield the largest amount for the season. Cows that yield moderately at the best, but hold this moderate yield steadily, produce the most milk in the season. The cow with staying qualities is the hopeful one. Some milk a heifer with her first calf a year or over, allowing her to have her second calf fourteen to sixteen months from the time of dropping the first one. Thie ie supposed to fix a long milking hahit, and she is more likely to hold out her milk for the period of ten months. Two months is sufficient time to recuperate in, with good feeding, and a dairyman who does not helieve in full feeding doee not deserve to pay expenses in the business.

We have never known a large yielder of milk or bntter with a short period of lactation. Not one of the Jerseys yielding as much as 500 lbs. of butter per year, but has a long period. Of Holsteins yielding even 10,000 lbs. of milk, not one has a short period. Nearly all the great prodncers are difficult to dry up at all.

It is eo plain that every dairyman ought to see that the first reqnisite to large production is a long period of lacation, and he should test all his cows and discard those not producing at least 4,000 lhs. of milk; and, after feeding with special refereace to lengthening the milkiug period, a cow should be discarded that goes dry at eight to nine months. Good feeding will sometimes lengtben the period, and when this is the case, she may be a few years determiuing how far she may be improved. But the dairyman should have a standard of production, helow which he will not keep a cow in his herd. When he does this and tests each cow, he is in the way of selecting a paying herd.

The Guerneey and Short-horn.

Mr. Blundell, of Southamptou, England, is contributing a series of articles to the *Agricultural Gazette* on the "Improvement of Dairy Stock." One of the best class of cows he finds ie a cross of the Guernsey hull on good milking Short-horn cows. In selecting the latter for this purpose, he wonld not only endeavor to have them as perfect dairy cows as possihle, but also of the same colors and shades of the Guernsey; for, he eays, such a uick is a happier one than when the colors differ. For example: As I understand, he would not take a pure red or white, or roan, presnmiug, as I suppose, that he would choose brokeu colore of red aud white. I consider this a mere fancy, and that auy true color of Shorthorn cows would make as good a cross as these he prefers, provided the dairy qualities were equal.

But here is something of which he speaks very decidedly, and I presume he may he very correct in it, as many exp ri-

ments have been made in the south of Englaud of snch breeding; that is, that the cross of ths Guernsey bull on the Shorthorn cow, when both are properly selected, has proved nniversally successfnl, whereas the cross of the Short-horu bull ou the Gnernsey cow has rssnlted in a failure to make good dsiry cows of their offspring. Now, with sll dne humility, I snggest that this failure did not ensus from their reverse cross, bnt in consequence of the Short-horn bull not being from a milking family. I ses iu the cross of ths one, both sides are of milking families, in the other, only one probably was—the Guernsey cow.

I do uot know of any experimeuts having beeu made in America of crossing Guernsey bnlls on full-bred Short-horn cows, but some very successful oues have beeu csrried out by crossing him on high-grade Short-horn femalss, and I sm of the opiniou that it is a cross which is destiued to hs highly popnlar among us. The offspring of such are hardy and of good coustitution, geuerally rather larger than the Gnernssy, finer in form, and although their milk may not often prove so rich, there is more of it, and it is of snperior quality to that of ordinary native cows. Theu wheu dried off these native cows fatten cheaply, and turn out an extra carcass of beef.

Milking.

It is not every dairyman who knows how to milk—soms cannot, aud others will uot, learn. Vsst uumbers of good cows are ruined every year by carelessuess, by neglect, and by hrutality of milkers. The manner of milking aud the circumstances conuected therewith are often not nnderstood, not fully appreciated by dairymen. I heard two farmers recently comparing the yield of milk from their respective herds for the past season. The receipts of one were abont a third more thsn those of the other, and tbe latter said, "I cannot understand this; my feed, my water supply, and my cows are as good as yours." The reply wss, "Yes; bnt wheu my milkers go to milk they uuderstand that it means bnsiuess. I wont have a poor milker arouud at any price, aud I talk this over wheu I hire him, and he understands what I will have." It was evident the subject had a value which carried couviction. The society for the Preventiou of Crnelty to Animals wonld do well to give some attention to the manner iu which cows are milked in some dairies, for I am of the opiuiou that an iuvestigation iu this direction is mnch needed, aud wonld promote the welfare of the public. The quautity of milk that a cow gives depeuds much upou the mode, time and regularity of milking. Cows do best that have oue regular milker, and the time of milking should be carefully attended to and not be subject to variation from day to day. The udder shonld be brushed, and iu case of any dirt ou it ahould be cleansed by washing with a cloth aud water. For if the cow has been driven through any muddy places and thus become besmeared, any dirt accidentally falling in the pail will communicate its tainuts to the milk. Wettiug the hands and teats with the milk before milking is a very bad practice. This ahould alwaya be avoided, hoth for the comfort of the animal and the cleanliness of the milk. The milker should hava short finger nails—for long uails will be sure to hurt the teat and cause irritation, to the cow. There are two methods of milkiug—the one may be called stripping or catching the teat between the fiuger aud thnmb aud atripping down the whole length of the teat. This plau is uot to be recommended. The better way is to grasp the teat, one is each haud, diagonally across the bag, and presa on the milk—the second, third and fonrth fingera doiug the maiu work, while the upper portion of the hand aud first finger preveut the milk from returning to the udder; the milk shonld be drawu rapidly, and the udder completely emptied of its conteuts. In the flush of the season, or when cows are yielding the moat milk, from eleven to twelve cowa per hour will be ahout the rate for a competent hand.—*Canadian Breeder.*

Pork from the Clover Fields.

A gentleman writes us as followa:

"I have on my farm twenty acres of good clover, with a creek rnnning through the field. Would sows with pigs live on the clover duriug the Summer withoot auy other food? My object is to raise stock hogs. About how many hogs would twenty acres of good clover keep?"

We publish this letter and a reply to it because we kuow that the subject ia one of general interest to farmers.

Iu a pasture field of teu acres of mixed clover and orchard grass, iucluding also a patch of alfalfa, we have kept our brood aows siuce early in the Spring, with uo other feed whatever than the grass aud clover that the field afforded. We should say, also, that this field haa been closely pastured hy a large herd of cattle since early Sprug. Upon this exclnsive vegetable diet our sows have kept "rolling fat," too fat, iu fact. Nevertheless we do not believe that sows with a litter of pigs cau do justice to them upon such exclusive vegetable diet.

As to the number of hogs the field will carry: This we do uot know any more than we know the amount of clover that the field will produce. Our correspondent will find that his tweuty acres will keep a surprisingly large drove of hogs, aud keep them well, too. To illustrate, on the 10th of May last, we placed fifteen thrifty shoats, averaging nearly one hundred pounds each, iu an accurately measured half acre of alfalfa. The alfalfa at that date was about teu iuches tall, and wonderfully vigorous. For a month the pigs had uo other feed than this alfalfa. At the end of the month the pigs were weighed, and five removed from the field. A small gaiu has been made; but, evidently, this field had been greatly overstocked. Since that time we have kept the remainiug ten shoats npon the half acre of alfalfa, feeding them daily two pounds of corn iu the ear. The pigs have been weighed at regular intervals, aud the weighings have ahowed a uniform aud rapid gaiu for each pig. Our correspondeut may be able to judge from these facts, something of the uumber of pigs hia tweuty-acre clover-fields will carry.—*Prof. Shelton, in Industrialist.*

Eugliah authorities give iuteresting results of cross breeding between the Merino and the heavy English sheep, which has long been a hobby with many New Zealand flock owners. For this purpose the Leicester and the Liucoln aeem to have been the earlier favorites, thongh the Cotswold is now held iu the highest esteem. It is claimed that the cross-bred auimal leavea little to be desired by the advocate of wool and muttou on the aame animal, the first being long, fiue and lustrous, the second well lined, jnicy aud abundaut.

A farmer says he has cured severe cases of thumps iu swiue with the extract of fox glove (digitalis), hy administering one or two drops at a time. One drop is sufficient for a small pig, aud it should be giveu every three hours during the day.

Dairy Farming.

In each aud every departmsut of business, men are liable to permit their auxiety to do better aud accumulats wealth more easily, to run away with their judgment. This is as true so far as farm euterprise is concerned as in auy other, hence many reading men, realizing the fact that money was more essily made by dairy thau by grain farming, have too readily jumped at conclnsious and made the changs from one to the other rashly and without judgment, to realize in a very short time that they knew too little of and had preparsd inadequately for the business upon which they were entering.

All changes of this description should be made with deliberation. Not only should a man bs thoronghly convinced in his own mind that he was taking the right step, hnt doing it in the right way. A grain farm is not immediately adapted to the purposes of a dairy farm in the first place, nor are the auimals to be nsed ou it immediately available. For the first ths land must bs seeded down with the proper grasses after bsing thoronghly and carefully prepared for permsnent psstnre; for the second the most scrupulous care is required in the selection only of snch cows and heifers as are known to be of the hest milking qnalities. When these are found in sufficient numbers, a first class male having tbe same family reputatiou is iu order, and as the bull is generally half ths herd, equal care must be taken to get the hest for the pnrpose.

If these three points are csrefully snd judiciously guarded; that is, if the land has beeu well prepared for permauent pastnre and seeded to tbe proper grasses, the milch stock well and carefnlly sslected, and the bull the right animal to add to the productiveuess of their produce, then may ws expect success to attend the effort and the change result in profit never experienced in the cultivatiou of grain. Of this we apprehend uo successful dispnte.

Writing on the preparations necessary to such a change and the disappointmeuts sometimes experienced, au exchauge has the following good anggestions:

The disappointmeut, the trouble, and the failure might all have been saved by taking more time to make the change from grain and meat to milk farming. In about three years' time the couditiou of the farm might have been changed at very small cost to meet the reqnirements of the new hranch of hnsiness. A sod of good, fine grass could have been established. The additional wells needed to supply stock water could have been dug wheu little labor was required in the fields. Many of the cows reqnired to form a dairy herd should hsve been raised ou the place. Some promising heifer calves could have heeu bonght from farmers who preferred steers to raise for beef. Being brought np on the place they wonld be attached to it and consednently more docile. By commencing with a smaller numher of cows, milkers wonld be gradually educated in drawing their milk and taking suitable care of it. The entire husiness of managing a milk farm would have beeu learned hy degreea.

The farm would have continued to he profitable for the production of meat and graiu till it was devoted to the production of milk. Dairy farms generally pay much better than grain farms, and are condncted with less labor. The knowledge and experience that one gains in general farming are of comparatively little valne, however, in conducting a dairy farm. It is another branch of husbandry that must be learned by itself. Mnch information cau be derived from books, current publications, the reports of dairymen's associations and conversatious with dairy farmers. Iu mauy parts of the country it is advisable to introduce milk productiona on farms that have for several yeara beeu devoted to grain growing. The change, however, ahould be made gradually and in accordance with a well formed plan.

At What Age Should Sow Pigs be Bred?

Aa a rule, yonng sows should not be bred at an earlier age than eight or ten moutha. They will theu have their first litters wheu they are twelve or fourteeu months old. This geueral rule is aubject to uumerous variatious, and for obvious reasous.

Many sows are bred when they are quite youug because their owuers have not the patience to wait until they are better growu. Besides it is troublesome to keep young sowa safe from the boar when they are iu seasou. Those, however, of the smaller and earlier maturiug breeds may often, without disadvantage, be allowed to breed when younger thau others.

Unusually large or coarse sowe are sometimes bred at an early age with a view of their becoming finer in form as they approach maturity. But with this fineuess there is apt to be au impaired constitutiou in the sow aud a lack of strength and vigor in the pigs.

It is thonght by some that the earlier youug sows are bred the better milkers they will become. Close observation, however, leads to the belief that uo practical good is secured by auch a course of management. Early breediug can never briug auch marked improvemeut iu the milking qualities of aows as may be secured by careful selection and proper feeding when young. Adoptiug the latter course we are in line for improvements in other directions, while by the former method serious injury is often done the young sows. Breeding at a very young age certainly retards their growth, aud it is doubtful if they ever afterwarda reach the size they would otherwise attain.

The time of the year at which it is desired the young pigs should come often determines the age at which sowa are bred. For example, those farrowed in October or November are often bred at less than eight mouths old in order that their pigs may come early as possible the following Fall; for if uot thus bred when quite young they must be kept from the boar until twelve months old or over, to avoid their having pigs very late iu the Fall or in the midst of Winter.

In selecting aow pigs for breeding we prefer those from early Spring litters. Such will have the advantage of their first Snmmer's growth on grass, while at the same time they are giveu whatever graiu or other feed, accordiug to location, may be thought best for their highest physical development. If well kept until they are nine months old they may then be bred. They will theu have their first litters at thirteen months of age, and at a time of the year when the young pigs with their dams can aoon be put on grass and have the benefit of this and good weathsr for rapid and healthy growth.

If the choice for breediug aowa must be made from among pigs farrowed later iu the Spring, they may be bred at eight months old. Their pigs will then come when the sows are about a year old, bringing them as with the others to about the time grass starts iu Spring.

Young aowa aelected from Summer litters may also be bred when eight or nine months old, hut those from Fall litters had better be kept from the boar until they are at least twelve mouths of age, as above mentioned. Thia may seem a long time to wait hut auch sows seldom fail to produce first-class litters and to rear them well. Iu fact some of the most successful breeders prefer that all their yonng sows, so far as practicahle, shall not be bred until they ars about a year old, so that they may not farrow until they are ahont sixteen months of sge.—*Swine Breeder's Manual.*

An anthority in breeding insists that "the hnll is half the herd," and that breeders can well sfford to pay for a breeding bull one-half the value of his entire herd of cows.

Another prominsnt breeder says: "We cannot exercise too great care in selecting the hull which is to stand at the hesd of a choics herd of Jerseys; iu fact, all our hopes snd fears should be concentrated in him. Hs should he the best and most perfsct animal in the herd—far hetter, if possible, thau the best cow. The progeny of this hnll may number fifty or more in a single year, while the best cow prodnces bnt one calf."

POULTRY.

Chicken Cholera.

We receive letters every day asking for a reliable cnre for chickeu cholsra. To answer all these letters wonld occupy our entire time. We should bs serving as a veterinary physician for ths graudenr of the thing. We have no license for the purposs, no diploma authorizing us to practice, and no particular ability in that direction if we had. We know, however, a sure recipe for the disesse in qnestion. It is no secret, aud its use will trench ou nobody's vested righte. We take this method of answering the many questions asked ns, by stating that the only reliable cnre for this disease is to prevent it.

Chicken cholera proper is caused by indigestion, and the malady is not discovered till it becomes prsctically incnrable; but as almost every ailment affecting interual arrangement of onr domestic fowls is denominated cholera, we propose to ahow what produces it and what will prevent it—we confess that we know of no way to cure it, except by chopping off the fowl's head.

Thia and kindred diseases are produced iu some of the following ways:

1. By allowing fowls to become very hnngry and then suffering tbem to gorge themselves on sonr or fermenting food.
2. By allowing them to drink staguant or filthy water.
3. By suffering them to roost in damp and filthy localities.
4. By confining them in large unmbers within limited space.
5. By allowiug them to gorge themselves upou carrion or other putrid substances,
6. By neglecting to provide pure water to be druuk whenever natnre demauds.
7. By feeding nucooked corn meal, wet np with a little water and eaten hefore the water has all heeu ahsorbed.
8. By neglecting to provide proper shelter from drenching raina and chilling winds.
9. By feeding unsonnd grain, uuwholesome seeds, or decayed vegetables.
10. By confining them or snffering them to roost iu unventilated quarters.

These items do not cover the whole category of canses, but the inquiring honsewife cau, doubtless, find a reason for her misfortunes. A hen is a hardy fowl. She will eudure much hardship aud be little the worse for wear, but wholesome food, pnre water, aud cleau quarters she must have, or disease will aurely result. Can we reasonably expect a fowl to bear what would kill a hnman being?

The preventive is obvious. It coats nothing but a little attention to details.

The disease is not contagious, as many snppose, bnt the same cauae which produces it in a single fowl will produce it in a hundred. There is no need buying empirical "dead shots," for they are worse thau uselesa, aud the money paid for them is thrown away. Give your fowls a dry yard, food at regular periods, water in abundance, comfortable shelter, with perfect veutilation, and they will laugh at the diseases to which neglected aud badly-treated fowls fall easy victims. —*Home Journal.*

Poultry Notes.

The task of persuading a heu to give up the idea of sitting wheu her mind is fixed upon that object is geuerally a difficult one. The followiug method as giveu by the *Poultry Monthly* is simple and effective: "Put the hen into au open-slatted coop upon the grouud alone. For a week or so feed aud water her every day, taking care to place the food aud drink ou the outside of the coop. Move the coop every day to fresh earth, and if she atill persists or shows signs of broodiuess after a weak of this treatment place a young rooster in the coop with her for a few days wheu she will be thoroughly cured."

When fowls are kept ou hard floora a wart-like substauce aometimes appears on the ball of the foot, which if allowed to remain will produce lameuess. Place the fowls ao afflicted in a coop or yard with soft earth floor. Remove the wart with a sharp kuife and touch the cut aurface with a stick of luuar caustic, which cau be found iu any drug store. A single application will effect a cure.

Every poultry run ahould coutain a plat of grasa for nnruishing the fowls with green food daily. If a portiou of the yard is tnrued up frequeutly with the spade the fowls will be greatly beuefitted by voluntary exercise in scratchiug for worms. Feed hut little corn during warm weather.

Don't make perches for fowls too high, nor ou au inclined plaue. If low down, they will he just as well satisfied and be less liable to iujury from flying or falling dowu. No matter how high the perch is, fowls will uot he safe from thieves uuless the heu house is locked every night.

Turf Periods.

	YEAR.	RECORD
Lady Suffolk, by Young Engineer, dam by Don Quixote	1844	2.26
Flora Temple, by One-Eyed Kentucky Hunter, dam Madame Temple	1856	2.25½
Flora Temple, by One-Eyed Kentucky Hunter, dam Madame Temple	1859	2 19½
Dexter, by Hambletonian, dam by American Star	1867	2.17½
Goldsmith Maid, Alexander's Abdallah, dam by Abdallah	1871	2.17
Goldsmith Maid, Alexander's Abdallah, dam by Abdallah	1874	2 14
Rarus, by Conklin's Abdallah, dam by Telegraph	1878	2 13¾
St. Julien, by Volunteer, dam by Harry Clay	1879	2 12½
St. Julien, by Volunteer, dam by Harry Clay	1880	2
Maud S., by Harold, dam by Pilot, Jr.	1880	
Maud S., by Harold, dam by Pilot, Jr.	1881	
Jay-Eye-See, by Dictator, dam by Pilot, Jr.	1884	
Maud S., by Harold, dam by Pilot, Jr.	1884	

D. M. Pyle, Esq.

The sense of duty which impelled us to note biogrsphically the lives of distinguished sportsmen of Californis wes long since merged in the sense of pleasure which we hsve felt in delving shout emong the friends of our subjects for iteme of interest relsting to those who heve come under our willing pen for characterization. Mr. Robinson'e yet young life is full of promise if early efforts go for snything.

Mr. Estee, riper in years, developed under tbe light of friendly interest into the metured sportsmsn, full of spirit, yet open and gentle as the October sun. His life, decreed by Fete to smonlder among musty legal instences, while yet the love of "nature unedorned" incited him to agricultursl pursuits, seemed almost an entithesis to that of Mr. Robinson, whose many honors and rewards heve been gained in closely contested puhlic competitions. To-day we present yet another phase of sportsmenly development in this sketch of a gentleman whose title to recognition and respect is wellfounded and quite without flaw. And it is with a degree of pride that we poiut to this life as peculierly a California type. If the old Greek was right, who helieved tbat physical surroundings had much to do with physical, mental and moral development, why should not our California prodnce a race of men who might well "dare do all that might become a man?" If the sharplydefined Hellenic contours gave power ofdefinition to the Athenien mind, and the purple and gold of the Grecian Archipelago lighted an Anacreontic fancy, why should not a youth passed in this Western Greece reproduce those megnificent men so common among the Greeks before harharic hlood had stained and fouled the stream of national life. But thie is not an essay on the Philosophy of Greek Art, merely a simple sketch of one whose life of thirty years has in it many elements of interest.

In Vermillion County, Indiana, near the quaintly named Wahash River, on April 20th, 1851, an Eester Sunday, D. M. Pyle, as he commonly styles himself, was born to William and Mary Mack Pyle, both of whom are now passing the evening of their lives in that Paradise regained, Santa Ana, Los Angeles County.

In 1852 Pyle, Senior, came to California to be followed in 1855 by Mrs. Pyle, with Darius Mack, and her daughter, now the wife of J. W. Rea, of Santa Clara. The family located near Binghamton, Solano County, and the early life of D. M. was passed in cow-punching, plowing, aud such other little recreations as are usually provided for hoye on a ferm. On one side descended from Scotch, on the other from German parents, it may well be supposed that ceaseless industry and atern frugality were the rules of the home. But, in compensation our euhject drew health and strength with every inspiration, and grew to be a rugged, stelwart youth of eome seventeen yeare, clear of eye and sound and healthful of mind, when the spurriugs of his ambition drove him to enter the University of the Pacific at Santa Clara. The class of that yesr, 1868, was a notable one, there being in it James A. Hutton, now an officer of the United States Army, detailed as Professor of Military Tactics at the University of California, P. M. and A. J. Bruner, now large mine owners in Idaho, Frank Gihson, present President of the Los Angeles Board of Education, J. W. Rea, a leader in Santa Clara County politics, Harry Benson, President of the Willemette Seminary, Oregon, and H. H. Briggs, surgeon, attorney, Director of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club, and Secretary of the California State Sportsman's Association.

In such company Pyle worked faithfully, standing well in the University, and being well heloved by his peers. Graduating in course, the sonnd wisdom of the man showed itself first in his taking to himself as wife, Mary, the adopted danghter of Hon. Thoe. Rea, of Gilroy, whose companionship has ever eince heen a perpetual heneditiou; and second, in apprenticing himself to a tinsmith hecause he believed that every man shonld know a trade. While learning the trade, all spere moments were giveu to reading, hoth general and in law. Having mastered the art of the tin worker, a remunerative opening as a pedagogue offered itself, and for four years Mr. Pyle taught successfully. Ever on the alert for hueiness advancemeut, when a prospect for bettering himself wae offered, he moved to Gilroy and entered the dairy business, first as foreman for his brother-in-lew, J. W. Rea, and after two yesrs purchased the husiness and has carried it on since with msrked success.

Dairy farming a thousand acres of rich valley land, and leasing an additional two thoussnd acres of stock range in the Santa Cruz hills, making over one hundred thousand pounds of cheese yearly, and raising the increase of his herd of cows, and employiug twelve hands, whose comfort is his first csre and whose solicitude for and pride in their employer are creditable alike in both.

Devotion to business, however, seems not to heve blunted the social and benevolent side of Mr. Pyle's nature, because he has since 1872 passed all the cheirs in Odd Fellowship, both in Lodge and Encampment, is now Grand Trustee of the American Legion of Honor, and of the Order of Mutusl Companions, hesides having entered thet mysterious portal at which the Genius of Masonry stands guard. He has filled pubhic offices faithfully, having heen Assessor of Sants Clara, and first Director and then Vice-President of the California State Sportsman's Association, with a stroug probability that he will sit as a memher of the next Legislature, having been nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of the 65th Assembly District, and having the confidence both of the Repuhlicsn State Central Committee, of which he is a member and of the best men of both parties in the district for which he stands. But space forbids an undue extension of what could otherwise he made a profitable review of our young friend's life, aud we must pass to a short conaideration of his strength and peculiarities es a spertsmau.

Since the callow days when he herded wild geese from Solano grain fields and hourly faced death "i the imminent deadly breech" of a rickety old muzzle loader, our friend has beeu a sportsman. Having come up through all the gradetions. Iu youth keeping the table supplied with game, and furnishing the house with downy beds as the result of weary tramps on rainy days. Coming gradually to realize the fact that the divine srdor of the eportsman has better food for sustenance than the "blood of eacrifice." Casting aside the ancient arm and purchasing new and improved implements. Studyiug the needs of the field and meeting them hy the purchase and resring of some of the best doge in the State. Ever alive to the welfare of his fellow lovers of sport. Helping to originate and carry on the first California Field Trial. Actiug ae judge in two such Trials at large cost of time, streugth and patience. In many respects our friend has shown himself worthy of that dignified title, "sportsman." Not effervescent in temper, hut persistent iu well doiug, his daily lifo and conversation have gone far to correct a too common belief thet a lover of the gun ie, *pari passu* a vagrant. Ae a shot, both in the field and et the traps, Mr. Pyle etande above the middle third, and on several occasions he has ecored snipe end quails in trno Robinson fsshion. His shooting is deliberately quick, like that of Mr. Henry Bassford, snd he owns snd uses three good guns. The opening season alwsye finds him in the field with a psrty of friends, to whom it is his habit to extend the hospitslities of his home at that time as st all others, snd it ie a common ssying among San Frsncisco shots that to see eud enjoy resl open-hearted, open-handed hospitality, and to appreciete the cherm which opulence and refinement can give to the country sportsmen's home, one must go either to D. M. Pyle's or to Joe Bassford's. Plenty of everything is the lesding idea impressed hy such a visit. Snipe et the door, quails on the hill ranch, dogs eager for a run, horses end wsgons enough to carry the whole State Associstion, guns snd traps for eny beleted visitor, end all so generously placed et the command of friends as to make e trip to the home of our friend seem iike a visit to the Elysien fields to the weary quill-driving, printer's ink abhorring, city slave.

But our suhject has gone deeper into sportsmenship than the mere acquirement of technical skill with gun end dog. His liberal education has enabled him to observe understandingly, and to store in his attentive and disciplined mind much knowledge, both of the habits of the game and fish at hand and of collateral suhjects. He is full of field incidents, which indicate a thoughtfulness that is all too rare among sportsmen so-called.

This characteristic, together with the fact that he is determined and fearless in following his convictions to their logical ultimates led his fellow members of the State Association to make him a Director of that hody in 1882. His Directorate was marked by incessant vigilance and painstaking efforts, both to prevent infractions of the law and to punish violators, and as was to be expected his success was distinguished. His faithfulness in a lesser degree led to his being entrusted with the Vice-Presidency of the Asscociation in 1883, and much of the respect now paid the Association is due to the impressive manliness of its Vice-President. Ever conservative and wise in counsel, his advice hss heen often sought and alwaye frankly given. No petty envy or jealousy has marred his administration, hut self-forgetting always, he has moved along, conciliating those worth conciliating, by fixedness of purpose and consietency of conduct, and gaining the fear of those to whom the only cogent argument is the penalty decreed by law to those guilty of misdemeanors. It would he pleesant to analyze critically the mentel constitution of the man, and to ehow his moral strength, but it is manifestly out of place in an article such as this, and we must content ourselves with having indicated the salient points in his character. To his acquaintances our writing is a work of supererogation, but to those who do not know him we may safely say that "to know him is to love him," and to name him is to name one of the choice spirits among the many who delight to call this land of the sportsman's pride their home.

On His Travels.

John P. Borgan, of Milford, is the latest victim of the game worked hy the parties having the seemingly decrepit old horse that astonished Patrick O'Keefe in this city (New Haven, Conn.), a few weeks ago hy beating his crack trotter at Hamilton Park, and thereby winning a het of $200. The horse, which is a bundle of ekin and bones, made his appearance in Milford yesterday morning, attached to a ricketty peddler's wsgon that contained about half a bushel of sweet potatoes and two hright-looking young men. After a forenoon spent in a vain endeavor to dispose of their stock in trade, they, toward afternoon, fonnd the way down to that spiritual locality known as "the Crook." One of them entered the bnsiness place of Mr. Borgan and wanted to trade horses with him. Mr. Borgan rather prides himself on being a good judge of horseflesh, and after looking over the strangers' nag, which seemed to be asleep and supporting its weight on its nose, told the visitor thst he would not trade less than $150 "to boot." The stranger then said his horse could trot in less than three minutes, and he would put up the cash to back up his statement. Mr. Borgan's eyes glistened as he thought of this chance to make money so easily, and at last $200 was put up in George Platt's hand hy each party. All parties then adjourned to the racetrack, teking a sulky along with them. The moment the horse was placed on the track his appearance underwent a striking change. The word go was given, and the horse scored the mile in 2:52½. To add to the excitement, Mr. Borgan, when he realized that he had lost his money, fainted three times. The potatoes were again carted back to this city.—*Boston Herald.*

PACIFIC COAST BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

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Fall Meeting, 1884.

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PROGRAMME

First Day. Saturday, Nov. 15th.

No. 1. LADIES' STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; three-quarters of a mile; second to save entrance. Nominations for 1884:

1. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss.
2. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
3. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zelka.
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.
6. G. Pacheco's ch f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
7. James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
8. James Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
9. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
10. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd—Glenita.
11. Palo Alto's b f, by Shannou—Lizzie Whips.
12. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday—Plaything.
13. Palo Alto's b f, by Shannon—Katharion.

No. 2. Sweepstakes of $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; for two-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile; Alta and Estill to carry rule weights; one hundred pounds on all others, with three pounds allowance to fillies and geldings. Second to save stake.

No. 3. SAME DAY—THE VESTAL STAKE; for three-year-old fillies; one and a quarter miles; $25 p p; $300 added; second to receive $100; third to save stake. Closed with the following nominations for 1884.

1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Butherfurd, dam Glenita.
3. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dau sister to Clara D.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam Maggie Emerson.
5. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd, dam Glenita.
6. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
7. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
8. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
9. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
10. P. J. Shafter's b f Bonita, by Shannon, dam Napa Qneen.
11. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
12. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
13. Palo Alto's blk f, by Wildidle, dam Frolic.
14. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
15. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Fron Fron.
16. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar, dam Tibbie Dunbar.
17. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster, or Bazaar, dam Minerva.
18. W. L. Pritchard's ch f. by Leinster, dam Flush.

No. 4. Sweepstakes of $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one and one-eighth miles; for three-year-olds; second to save stake.

No. 5. Purse———; amonnt and distance to be announced Thursday, Nov. 13th; and entries made at Secretary's office at or before 4 P. M. Friday.

Second Day, Tuesday, Nov. 18th.

No. 6. Purse, $300; $75 to second; beats of three-quarters of a mile for all ages.

No. 7. Selling race; one and one-eighth miles; purse, $250; free entrance; second to receive $75; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry regular weight, with two pounds deducted for each $100 below $1,000, and three ponnds added for each $100 abovo.

No. 8. Sweepstakes of $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one mile; same conditions as to weights as No. 2; winner of No. 2 to carry seven pounds extra and second four pounds extra.

No. 9. Purse, ———; amount and distance to be annonnced on opening day; entries to close at Secretary's office, Monday, Nov. 17th, at 4 P. M.

No. 10. Purse, ———; same as No. 9.

Extra Day, Thursday, Nov. 20th.

No. 11. Sweepstakes; for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one and one-half miles; second to save stake; winner of No. 7 to carry five pounds extra.

No. 12. Purse, $400; beats of a mile; for all ages; second to receive $100; ten pounds deducted from regular weights.

No. 13. Purse, ———; amount and distance to be announced on second day of meeting; entries to close at Secretary's office, Wednesday, Nov. 19th, at 4 P. M.

No. 14. Purse, ———; same as No. 13.

Third Day, Saturday, Nov. 22d.

No. 15. THE FINIGAN STAKE; for two-year-olds; dash of a mile; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. Nominations for 1884;

1. Theo. Winters' ch c, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
2. Theo. Winter's b c, by Norfolk—Ballinette,
3. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss.
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Conntess Zelka.
6. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion,
7. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.
8. J. B. Chase's blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.
9. G. Pacheco's cf f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
10. J. W. Adams' br c Common Sense, by Hardwood—Consin Peggy.
11. James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
12. James Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistske.
13. E. J. Baldwin's ch g, by Grinstead—Jennie.
14. E. J. Baldwin's br c, by Lexingtor—Mollie McCartby.
15. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd—Glenita.
16. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
17. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Robin Girl.
18. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Salie Gardner.
19. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.
20. Palo Alto's s c, by Flood—Planetia.
21. Palo Alto's s c, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.
22. Palo Alto's br c, by Sbannon—Riglin.
23. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday—Playtbing.
24. Hill & Gries' b c Artbur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.

No. 16. SAME DAY.—FAME STAKE.—For three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Closed with the following nominations for 1884:

1. J. K. Gries' br f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherfurd, dam Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd, dam Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' cb f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
9. Jos. Cairn Simpson's h c Sir Tbad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens, dam Lady Amanda.
10. P. J. Shafer's b f Bonita, by Shannon, dam Napa Qneen.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Boydana.
12. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Nova Zembla.
13. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon, dam Demirep.
14. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
15. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
16. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wild idle, dam Frolic.
17. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
18. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Frou Fron.
19. George Howson, Sacramento, br f, Augusta E., by Monday, dam by Norfolk.
20. W. L. Pritchard's cb c, by Bazaar, dam Avail.
21. W. L. Pritchard's ch c, by Bazaar, dam Minerva.
22. W. L. Pritchard's ch c, by Leinster, dam Lottie Lee.
23. W. L. Pritchard's cb c Ed Smith, by Leinster, dam Tibbie Dunbar.
24. John A. Cardinell's bl c John A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare.

No. 17. BALDWIN STAKE; a post stake for all ages; $250 each, p. p., $1,000 added; second to receive $400, third to save stake; dash of four miles. Subscribers:

J. D. Christie, St. Louis, Mo.
M. M. Allen, Sacramento, Cal.
A. J. Stemler, Sacramento, Cal.
Jas. Mee, San Francisco.

No. 18. HANDICAP; 1½ miles; stake $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration. Weights announced second day of meeting at 1 P.M. from judges stand. Declaration following day at secretary's office at 1 P.M. Second $75, third to save stake.

No. 19. CONSOLATION PURSE; $200; $50 to second; one mile, for non-winners at this meeting. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice, 10 lbs., three times, 20 lbs.; entries to close five minutes after the finish of last race.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to stakes and purses not marked closed will close November 1st, 1884.

Races to close will be run under weights adopted at the annual meeting of 1881.

Starters in all races must he named at 6 P. M., the day preceding the race

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M., the day preceding the race, by paying five per cent. After that time they can only be excused by the presiding judge, and in such case ten per cent. on the amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the Association, in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses, (except Nos. 5, 9, 10, 13 and 14), must be made on or before the first day of November next, 1884, directed to Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary personally or plainly postmarked, on or before that day—November 1st.

The Associatiou reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

Embryo Stakes.

The Embryo Stakes for Foals of 1881 and 1882 will be trotted on the Oakland Trotting Park SATURDAY, November 1st, 1884. Races to commence at 1 P. M.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Chairman.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

BEN E. HARRIS, Secretary.

Holstein Bulls
FOR SALE.

NERO of Cal., No. 2209, H. H. B.

Calved October 21, 1880.

Sire, Blythe, No. 2208.
Dam, Jeannette, No. 150. **Price, $350**

BUFORD, No. 3149, H. H. B.

Calved Feb. 11, 1884.

Sire, Nero of Cal., No. 2209.
Dam, Maid of Mayfield, No. 5531. **Price, $300.**

LUTHER, 3150, H. H. B.

Calved April 8, 1884.

Sire, Nero of Cal., No. 2209.
Dam, Thaora, No. 5527. **Price, $300**

LE MOINE, 3151, H. H. B.

Calved April 30, 1884.

Sire, Nero of Cal., No. 2209.
Dam, Jeanneton, No. 5530. **Price, $300.**

—:o:—

Ayrshire Bulls
FOR SALE.

GENERAL SHERMAN, No. 2091, A. R.

Calved October 23, 1877.

Sire, Scarboro Chief, No. 1706.
Dam, Kittie Birnie 2d, No. 4179. **Price, $150.**

BERTON.

Calved April 20, 1884.

Sire, Alex, No. 3574.
Dam, Flamma 2d, No. 7648. **Price, $100.**

BLASON.

Calved April 27, 1884.

Sire, Alex, No. 3574.
Dam, Amanda, No. 7652. **Price, $100.**

—o—

The prices given above are for animals loaded on cars at Vina, Tehama county, Cal.

Address ARIEL LATHROP, Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building, corner Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Electioneer Filly
AT AUCTION.

THE BROWN FILLY

REGINA,

Four years old, by Electioneer, dam Accident, by Elmo, will be offered at Anction, without reserve, at the

Bay District Track,

—ON—

Wednesday, Nov. 5th, 1884.

She will be entered in the $1,000 purse for named horses, and sold with that engagement.

JAMES GARLAND.

KILLIP & CO.,
Live Stock Auctioneers,
116 Montgomery St., S. F.

THE FAMOUS
DUPLEX GALVANIC BELT
The most wonderful Curative Agent in the world.
Full Power Belt, for Lady or Gentleman, price $10.
Cures without the aid of Medicine
General Debility, Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Paralysis, Constipation, Seminal Weakness, Dyspepsia, Female Weakness, Sick Headache, Insipient Catarrh, Insipient Consumption, Lame Back, and many other diseases. Disease of the Liver, Kidney or Bladder,
For particulars and Circulars address
PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
330 Sutter St., San Francisco.

Montana Horse Ranch
FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF ABOUT 2,000 GELDINGS, Mares and Colts, 500 acres patented land controlling the water supply for many thousand acres of pasturage, several thousand acres fenced and fencing material on the ground for some 15 miles more, good barns, corrals and comfortable house, Hay, Grain and supplies for one year. Farming utensils, Wagons, Harness, a few cows and everything necessary or required to carry on the business of horse or cattle raising on a large scale.

Will give time on part of the purchase money if desired. Apply to or address
M. SALISBURY, 320 Sansome street,
San Francisco, Cal.

OPIUM.

DRUNKENNESS:

THE OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT AND drunkenness cured. The habit and necessity wholly removed and health improved by DR. L. E. KEELEY'S Chloride of Gold Remedies. Send for references and pamphlets, mailed free. Opium smoking cured in two weeks when under my special care. Dr. C. G. STRONG, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast. Office, 21 Third street, San Francisco, Cal.

BAY DISTRICT
Association

Races! Races!
FALL MEETING.
1884. 1884.

—o—

Entries for Trotting Season;

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5th.

Purse of $1,000, for the following named four-year-olds and under: Jim Mulvenna, Ha Ha, Madaline, Baby Mine, Regina, Thapsin, Lucille, Center, Antevolo, Happy Jim, Voncher, and Twinkle.

THURSDAY, November 6th, 2:27 Class.

Purse $500; Divided, $350, $100 and $50, to first, second and third horse.

FRIDAY, November 7th, 2:24 Class.

Purse $500; Divided, $350, $100 and $50 to first, second and third horse.

SATURDAY, November 8th, 2:21 Class.

Purse $750; Divided, $450, $225 and $75 to first, second and third horse. (Manon barred.)

All of the above to be mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness National Rules to govern.
Entrance 10 per cent. of purse.
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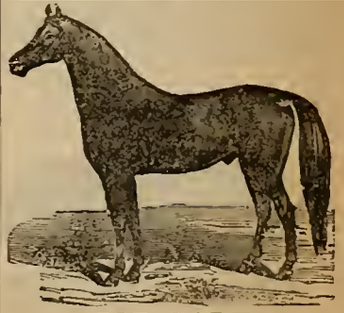

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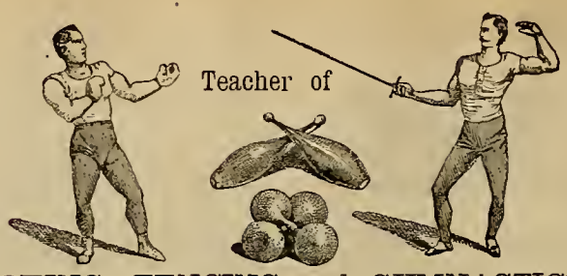

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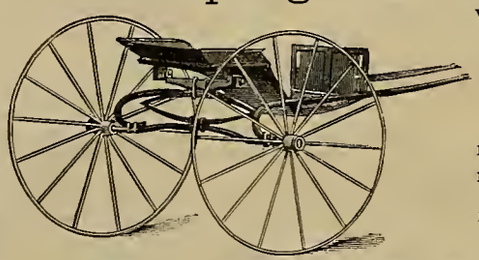

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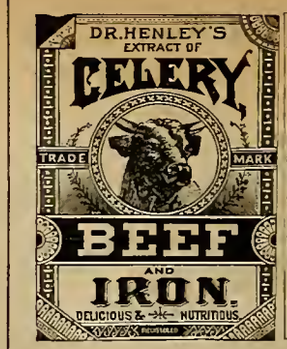

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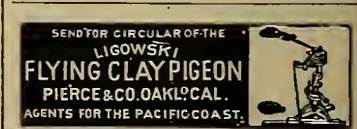

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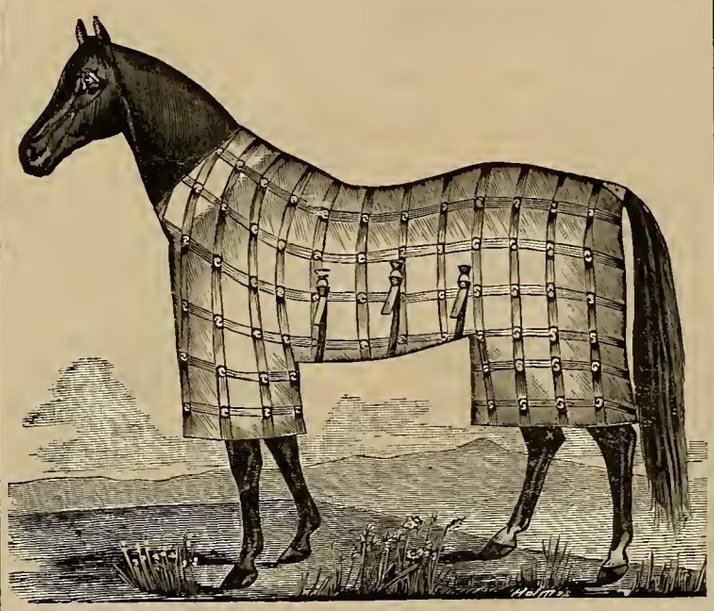

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2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
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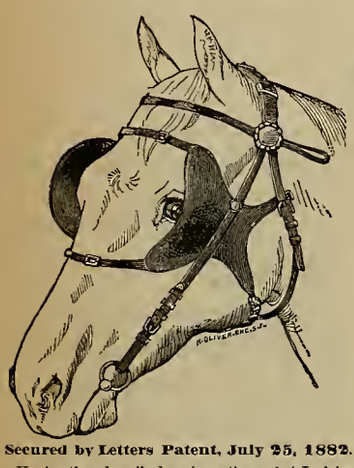
FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the checkpieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is indnced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.

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LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M †9:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M *5:15 P M 6:30 P M ‡11:45 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M †4:59 P M 6:00 P M ‡7:50 P M †8:15 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M 6:00 P M †8:15 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

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For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	.....	75 1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

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A. O. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

MONDAY SEPT. 1st, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	¶6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	"	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Delta and Redding	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso and East Express / Emigrant	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*12:10 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" "	*9:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera, Fresno and Tulare	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M		9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave and East Express / Emig'nt	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*9:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express / Emigrant	11:10 A M
7:00 P M		9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville, and Tehama via Woodland	5:40 P M
8:00 A M		6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding and Delta	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:23—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:16—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:16—12:16—2:16—4:16.

CREEK ROUTE.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

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A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager,

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Vol. V. No. 17.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

TURF AND TRACK.

Racing at the Los Angeles Fair.

Racing at Los Angeles, this year of prosperity for Southern California, had been looked for with much interest. Circumstances had gathered large delegations of the sporting fraternity. With the advent of Messrs. Killip & Co., proclaimed by the clarion notes of friend Whitehead, hetting hid fair to he more than lively.

But clouds sometimes appear and mar the brightest day. Although the sun arose brighter than nsual after a refreshing shower, for some reason obscure, a postponement was declared, the original programme was changed and the horse arrivals from ahove were delayed, all tending to dsrken prospects of the pool sellers, the association, and last hut not least the people who fnlly expected a full week of eport.

Tuesday, the 14th, came aronnd with everything overhead fsvorahle and a splendid track. The honorable President of the State Board, Mr. P. A. Finigan, appeared in the judge's stand with Messrs. J. D. Young and Ed. Dupny as associates, E. A. DeCamp running starter, Oscsr Macy, clerk of course, and Meesrs. Morford and Eaton as timers.

The first event was a trot for the three-minute class, district horses; purse, $350: in three monies, $225, $75 and $50. The starters were Alph, hy Echo, Hardman, by Echo, Gen. Hewitt, by A. W. Richmond, Silver Heels, by Gihraltar, and Dick C., whose ancestry is undetermined. Anction pools sold hefore the race $20 on Hardman, $10 on Gen. Hewitt, $5 to $7 on the field, including Alph, Silver Heels and Dick C. The attraction was towards Hardmau, and only at times was any interest pointed to the black Richmond. After one or two scores the bunch was tapped off close together, Hardman at the pole, Silver Heels second, Dick C. third, Gen. Hewitt fonrth, Alph ontside. The favorite kept the lead, paet the qnarter, but was crowded off his feet on the backstretch by the hlack colt. He caught promptly, and was driven nnder the wire by Williams a half a length in front of Hewitt, Alph, 3 lengths in the rear, Dick C. and Silver Heels dietsnced. Time, 2:38½. Gen. Hewitt ehowing so much speed in the heat aided the betting; besides the sporting people had become familiar with the French Mntuels (new in our section), and discovered that "long favorites paid well." Second heat. The three remaining horses got off promptly. Hardman hroke, just heyond the wire, Hewitt passed him and kept the pole to the head of the stretch, but the little hay worked handsomely and came under the wire, Alph second, Hewitt two lengths in the rear. Time, 2:42.

The third heat was a repetition of the second, except that Hewitt took eecond place. Time, 2:45½. Mutuels paid, $3.50 and $3.25.

Oct. 14th.—Trotting; purse $350; three minute class.

Hardman, b g, by Echo, dam Phoebe, by Fireman—L. H. Maybury	1	1	1
Gen. Hewitt, blk g, by A. W. Richmond, dam Barbara—Chas. Fickett	2	3	2
Alph, b g, by Echo, dam unknown—N. T. Blair	3	2	3
Silver Heels, br s, by Gibraltar, dam by Belmont—J. Bixby	dis		
Dick C., b g, pedigree unknown—A. F. McPhail	dis		

Time, 2:38½, 2:42, 2:45½.

The second race wes for the 2:29 class; purse, $350; three monies. Entries were Tempest, Dick J. and Kate Bender. Dick J. was favorite at all points of the race, hringing $20 and $30 to $6 and $8 on the field, and notwithstanding these long odds a great deal of money went into the box in responee to the oily words of Whitehead and the fascinating waye of friend Noyes.

On the second attempt the three went flying around the turn, Dick J. at the pole, Bender, second, Tempest third, which positions were kept to the close, being a splendid heat to the finish. Time, 2:41. The contest heing so close the friends of Tempest backed her, but the knowing ones stuck to the favorite.

The second heat was the first over again.

The third and lest was the same excepting that Tempest took second place making in all a nice race, and giving the sporte a good impreseion of what wae in store. The mutuele paid, $4.70 and $2.95.

Same Day.—Purse, $350; 2:29 class.

Dick J., br g, by McClellan, dam unknown—D. Johnson	1	1	1
Kate Bender, blk m, by Chief of the Echoes, dam Black Bird—D. Payne	2	2	3
Tempest, b m, by Sultan, dam Belle Mason—Dr. Wise	3	3	2

Time, 2:41, 2:38½, 2:37½.

Wednesday, October 15th, was a typical day for thie land of eunshine. The attendance wae an improvement and enthnsiasm neerer the correct standard. First was a special trot for Mayburn's Lady Washington, driven hy Durfee, Covarruhias' Charlie D., and Ben Hill's Zero, driven hy Williame. Purse, $400. Although Charlie D. was handicapped with over forty-five pounds dead weight he was a pronounced favorite, bnt old Zero had friends, which kept np the betting. A good send-off was promptly given these old stagers, Charlie D. at the pole, the mare eecond, Zero third. It was apparent at a glance that the mare was not in the race as the favorite won cleverly, Zero a good second, and Lady Washington barely saving distance. Second and third heats the same. Mutuels paid, $3.65 end $2.90.

Oct. 14th—Special trotting; purse $400.

Charlie D, dn g, by Coyote Patchen, dam Nellie Brea—N. A. Covarrubias	1	1	1
Zero, b g. by imp. Hercules—B. P. Hill	2	2	2
Lady Washington, b m, by Whipple—L. Mayburn	3	3	3

Time, 2:35, 2:36, 2:35½.

Next called was a rnnning race, helf mile heets. There were six nominations, bnt Jon Jou had not arrived and Woodbury and Billy Grey were ın the hospital. The three starters on the hoard were John G., Edwsrd B., and Minnie R. Minnie was selected and becked for favorite with even money against the other two. The result was the first blood for the fielders, John G. winning in such a way that the run was without special interest otherwise. Mutuels paid, $9.15 and $4.10.

Same Day—Running; purse $—; balf-mile beats.

B. P. Hill's g g John G., by Shiloh, dam Maggie, by Norfolk, 3 years, 105 lbs..........Renwick	1	1
R. J. Andersen's b f Minnie R., by Sacramento, dam Fannie D., 3 years, 105 lbs..........Wallace	2	2
Hill & Gries' b g Edward B., by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 3 years, 105 lbs..........Appleby	3	3

Time, :50¾, :49½.

Next race wae $200 puree for district trotters; two-year-olds, with Wm. Smith's h f Belle Forrest; Chas. Fickett's br g Coutractor, end L. G. Rose's b s Kismet entered. Kismet was withdrawn on account of indisposition, and the pools and race confined to the other two. The mare, being started as a favorite, wss well backed, being 50 to 30 ou the colt. After the usual amount of scoring they were sent off together, the mare at the pole, driven hy her owner, and Contractor outside, driven by Williams. At a glance it was plain that the Sultan colt was the speedy animal, and should have won hy a dozen lengthe, instead of a girt, eome dissatisfaction wae expressed. Time of heat, 2:54. The result only seemed to strengthen the backers of the filly, and she brought in auction $50 to $25.

Second heat—A good start was effected. After some running, the mare was awarded the heat in 3 minutes, the colt almost at her throat latch. The time and circnmstances caused loud mnrmurings, and the jndges, at the repeated solicitation of backers, put Walter Mayburn behind the colt, and the crowd was treated to one of the most heautiful contests of the season in the third hest, the colt coming home in 2:49; the mare 6 lengths hehind, and was awarded the rece and first money. Mutuels paid, $6.55 and $4.75.

Sams Day—Trotting; purse, $200; two-ysar-old class.

Contractor br g, by Sultan, dam by Overland—Chas. Fickett	1	2	1
Belle Forrest, b f, by Chief of the Echoes, dam by Ben Wade—Wm. Smith	2	1	2

Tims, 2:54, 3:00, 2:49.

The next was a epecial dash of half-mile for purse of $100. Hill & Gries enters blk m Dotty Dimple; Lee Shaner enters h g Jou Jon. The latter was a favorite at $40 to $10, and plenty of takers, hut alas for eome things! the fielders again ecored a victory. A good sfart was made, the gallant mare took the pole in 30 yarde and led the Monday colt one of the liveliest racee to the wire that hae ever heen viewed in this country. Long rode the colt well, but Applehy had the mare well up and achieved a handsome victory. Mutuels paid, $6.30.

Same Day—Special running; purse, $100; balf a mile.

Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 4 years, 110 lbs..........Appleby	1
L. Shaner's b g Jou Jou, by Monday, dam Plaything, 3 years, 87 lbs. ....Long	2

Time, :48¾.

The last race of the day wae a mile dash special for Duhlin Bay, St. David, and Bachelor; purse $200; two monies. St. David was backed hy our locals, even money against Dublin and Bachelor as a field and takers were plenty. St. David before starting holted and fell, knocking down the fence and giving McCurdy a close shave, hut he quickly made a remount, and after two etarte they got off well together. Long quickly took the lead with the Grinetcad colt, Duhlin Bay, when it wae evident that with Appleby trailing with Bachelor, the big sorrel was out of the race. At the head of the homeetretch, Appleby came to the front with Bachelor, and at the finieh Duhlin was two lengthe behind, St. David 20 yards hehind. Time, 1:45. Mutuels paid, $5.10.

Same day.—Special running; purse, $200; one mile.

Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 3 years, 118 lbs..........Appleby	1
F. M. Slaughter's b c Dublin Bay, by Grinstead, dam Amanda Fortune, 3 years, 118 lbs..........Long	2
A. F. Machado's ch c St. David, by Hockhocking, dam Eva Coombs, 3 years, 118 lbs..........McCurdy	3

Time, 1:45.

Thursday, October 16th.—First event was Dist. Trotting for 2:45 horses; purse of $350; Silver Heels, Tempest, Dick J. and Dimock started. After Dick J.'e splendid performance of a previous day, he was at once a favorite at $50, to $15 for Dimock, the others hringing $7 in the field. It soou becsme necessary to sell Dimock in the field for odds at all, therehy making at $30, against $50 on Dick J. The horses appesring at the call, Dimock in Walter Maburn's hands was a splendid animsl, and brought him np in the auction and kept all hands lively at the French, as the citizens of the southern interior had now come to appreciate the the beautiful mysteries of the French system. Tempest drew the pole, Silver Heels eecond, Dimock third and Dick J. outside; the usual smount of scoring took place. When the word wss given and away they went, Dick J. and Dimock leading, Tempest three lengths hehind at the first tnrn and Silver heels at Tempest's wheel. Theee positions were held almost to the wire, Dimock coming nnder first by hslf a neck, Tempest second, Dick J. third, Silver Heels fourth. Time, 2:40¾. Dimock now was a favorite and bettors were anxious.

The next heat was a handsome performance. Dick J. did some running bnt was a good second at the finish, Tempest third, Silver Heels fourth. Time, 2:42. The third heat was an interesting one Dick J. scoring a mark coming in first, Dimock second, Tempest third, and Silver Heels distanced in 2:38½. The laet heat was a fair performance and won in good shape hy Dimock, eight lengths ahead, Dick J. second, Tempest third. Time, 2:37¾. Mutuels paid, $10.45, $8.25, $3.85 and $7.10, which hsd the effect of hoomiug the French business considerably.

Oct. 16th—District trotting; purse $350; 2:45 class.

Dimock, br g, by Black Hawk, dam Lola Montez—J. T. Saxby	1	1	2	1
Dick J., blk g, by McClellan, dam unknown—J. N. Johnson	3	2	1	2
Tempest, b m, by Sultan, dam Belle Mason—Dr. Wise	2	3	3	3
Silver Heels, br s, by Gibraltar, dam by Belmont—J Bixby	4	4	dis.	

Time, 2:40¾. 2:42, 2:38½, 2:37¾.

Next race called was one and one-fourth dash; free for all; puree, $300. Kenuietan & Co.'s Idler, Dublin Bay, and Hill & Gries' Arthur H. were named.

Pools sold readily on the Hock Hocking 2-year-old, with light weight, as favorite, same money ou the stable. A good start was made at once, Idler inside, Arthur H. second, Dublin Bay third. Around to the three-quarter pole all rau well together, when Dublin Bay dropped back and left his aged stshle companion to look after the gallant two-year-old, which he did, taking an immense amount of punishment, and winning by a throat latch. It was appsrent that Appleby with 105 pounds shonld have heeu ou the colt. Time, 2·14¼. And a fine race. Parie pools paid, $5.05.

Same Day.—Running; purse, $300; for all ages; one mile and a quarter.

Kennistan & Co.'s b h Idler, by Wildidle, dam Kate Gift, aged, 124 lbs. ....Weaver	1
Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hock Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist. 2 years, 87 lbs..........McCurdy	2
Kennistan & Co.'s b h Dublin Bay, by Grinstead, dam Amanda Fortune, 3 years, 118 lbs..........Wallace	3

Time, 2:14¼.

Then csme a trotting, purse $350, for three-year-olds, Queen of America, Don Tomas and Kismet uamed, the latter withdrawn. Tomas sold strong favorite at $20 to $7. First heat—After much irregular driving both eame under the wire, wheels locked, and decided a dead heat. Next two heats won easily by Tomas in 2:37½ and 2:38¾. Darkness made it uecessary to postpone the race.

Friday, Oct. 17th.—The first in order was the unfinished trot. Tomas appeared iu fiue order and wou the heat and race with ease iu 2:37¾. Paris pools paid, $3.50 and $3.90.

Oct. 17th—*Trotting; purse $350; three-year-old class.

Don Tomas, blk g, by Del Sur, dam by Mambrino Patchen—C. A. Durfee	0	1	1	1
Queen of America, b m, by Chief of the Echoes, dam unknown—Wm. Smith	0	2	2	2

Time, 0:00, 2:37½, 2:38¾, 2:37¾.

*First two heats trotted Oct. 16.

A trot was especially arranged with purse of $400 for Charley D., Ed., Ned, Fred Arnold, and Tump Winston; tho latter to roadcart. It eeemed to be au understood race that Ned wae a winuer, and ho was heavily backed, but Tump Winstou and Charlio D. had friends, and it proved to be the betting race of the meeting. After much scoring they wore sent off together, Winstou at tho pole, Charley D. next, Arnold third, Ned fourth, aud Ed. outside, they mado a splendid heat, Tump winning by a neck, Charley D. second, Ed. third, Ned fourth, Arnold fifth.

Second heat was the samo.

The third was won by Ned in 2:31½. Arnold second, Ed. third, Charley D. fourth, Winston fifth. Some complaint were made as to driving of Winston.

In the fourth heat Ed. won in 2:31½, Ned second, Arn third, Winston fourth, Charley D. fifth.

Fifth heat Ned won handsomely in 2:30, the fastest heat of the season. Arnold second, Winston third, Ed. fourth, Charley D. fifth. Under the rule, Arnold and Charley D. went to the stable.

After putting Walter Maburn in the roadcart, Tump Winston won the sixth and last heat by a dozen lengths in 2:31½. Ed. second, Ned third. Mutuels paid, $9.00, $8.40, $5.10, $8.50.

Same Day.—Special trotting; purse, $400

Tump Winston, ch g, by Primus—E. Downer	1	1	5	4	3	1
Ned, b g, by Overland—J. Edge	4	4	1	2	1	3
Ed., b g,—C. T. Jackson	5	3	3	1	4	2
Fred Arnold, br g,—A. L. Hinds	3	5	2	3	2	ro
Charley D., blk g,—N. A. Covarrubias	2	2	4	5	5	ro

Time, 2:31, 2:31¼, 2:31½, 2:34½, 2:30, 2:31½.

Next was a three-quarter dash for runners, two-year-olds, purse $200, with B. P. Hill's g g Triumph, Machado Bros.'s ch m Eliza, and Hill & Gries b f Fanny G. at the post. The bay filly was favorite even against other two; a good start was made and proved the knowing ones to be of good judgement, as the bay filly won hands down in 1:20, Triumph second. French mutuels paid, $3.75.

Same day.—Runing for two-year-olds; purse $200; three-quarters of a mile.

Hill & Gries' b f Fanny G., by Jack Goodwin, dam unknown, 110 lbs. ....Appleby	1
B. P. Hill's g g Triumph, by Reveille, dam unknown, 110 lbs....Renwick	2
Machado Bros.'s ch f Eliza, by Monitor, dam unknown, 110 lbs. ....McCurdy	3

Time, 1:20.

The next was a mile and repeat for a purse of $300, between Bachelor, Jou Jou and Idler. Bachelor and Jou Jou alternated as favorites and brought 20 to 30 for the other two respectively. First heat was very close, both Jou Jou and Bachelor coming noses even under the wire; heat to Jou Jou. Hedging was lively, but Bachelor took second heat in 1:47. The third and last heat was won by Jou Jou in 1:48½. This was one of the best races of the series. Mutuels paid, $4.95, $6.45.

Same day.—Running; purse $300; for all ages; mile heats.

L. Shaner's b g Jou Jou, by Monday, dam Plaything, 3 years, 106 lbs....Long	1	2	1
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hock Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 3 years, 106 lbs....Appleby	2	1	2
Kennistan & Co.'s b h Idler, by Wildidle, dam Kate Gift, aged, 118 lbs....Weaver	3	3	ro

Time, 1:46, 1:47, 1:48½

The last race was pacing between Blair's Crazy Bill, Lightfoot's Lightfoot and Whitney's Tornado for a $250 purse. There was but little interest and but few bets were laid on the race. Two heats were paced and won by Lightfoot, Tornado second, Bill third. Time, 2:50, 2:50½, and the race was continued to Saturday.

October 18th, Saturday—last day. Everybody was inclined to be satisfied and anxious for a finish. First in order was the unfinished pace, which was a circus, the horses being unmanageable and it was any send-off to answer. The heat and race was awarded to Lightfoot, Tornado second, Crazy Bill third. Time, 2:50.

Oct. 18th—*Pacing; purse $250.

Lightfoot, g g	1	1	1
Tornado, rn g	2	2	2
Crazy Bill, b g	3	3	3

Time, 2:50, 2:50½, 2:50.

* First two heats paced Oct. 17th.

Next was special trot between L. J. Rose's well-known horse, La Grange, to roadcart and the b g Bullet to sulky. First, driven by Walter Mayburn; latter by C. A. Durfee. Not much interest in this as La Grange was always the favorite. Bullet performed his worst, La Grange winning the straight heats in 2:35¼, 2:30½ and 2:31, respectively. Mutuels paid, $3.45, $3.20.

Same Day—Special trot; purse, $—

La Grange, blk, by Sultan—L. J. Rose	1	1	1
Bullet, b g, by Echo—C. A Durfee	2	2	2

Time, 2:35¼, 2:30½, 2:31.

The next was a running race, three-quarters of a mile for a purse of $200. Entries were: Fanny G., John G., Dublin Bay and Johnny G. The favorite was Fanny G. and made poole lively, the field bringing even money. The race showed that some things were dangerous as Dublin Bay won handsomely in 1:19¼, Johnny G. second, Fanny G. third. Parie pools paid, $14.50, the best odds of any race in the meeting.

Same day—Running; purse $200 for all ages; three-quarters of a mile.

Kennistan & Co.'s b c Dublin Bay, by Grinstead, dam Amanda Fortune, 3 years, 110 lbs....Wallace	1
B. P. Hill's g g Johnny G., by Shiloh, dam Maggie, 2 years, 105 lbs. ....Renwick	2
Hill & Gries' b m Fanny G., by Jack Goodwin, dam unknown, 2 years, 105 lbs....Appleby	3
G. G. Arnold's b g John G., pedigree unknown, 2 years, 87 lbs ....Long	0

Time, 1:19¼.

A mile and one-half dash had been arranged between Idler and Bachelor. As Idler was lame, Minnie Rathbun, a three-year-old Sacramento filly, was substituted. No betting was done of consequence as Bachelor had it his own way. Wallace rode the filly with weights up and Appleby Bachelor. Bachelor led the entire distance under a strong pull. Time, 2:46½. Mutuels paid, $3.50.

Same day—Special running; purse $—— one mile and a half.

Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hock Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 3 years, 107 lbs....Appleby	1
R. J. Anderson's b f Minnie R., by Sacramento, dam Fanny D., 3 years, 104 lbs....Wallace	2

Time, 2:46½.

The closing event was trotting for the 2:35 class; purse, $400. Starters were Lady Washington, Dick J. and Hardman. It was apparently arranged that the bay mare was to win this race, but she was not speedy enough. The little bay gelding under Williams' handling came up gallantly, and after much scoring got away and won first heat in 2:35½. Second heat was the same; time, 2:31¾. After much work the third heat was trotted under patrol and won by Dick J. in 2:30½, Hardman second. The fourth and fifth heats were a repetition of the last. Time, 2:34½ and 2:38. This was the most exciting race, and ended the meeting.

Same Day—Trotting; purse, $400; 2:35 class.

Dick J., blk g, by McClellan—J. N. Johnson	2	2	1	1	1
Hardman, b g, by Echo—L. Maybury	1	1	2	2	2
Lady Washington, b m, by Whipple—C. A. Durfee	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:35½, 2:31¾, 2:30½, 2:34½, 2:38.

Our people were much pleased with the courteous treatment at the hands of Messrs Whitehead, Tuttle, Noyes and others of Killip & Co's firm, and are loud in praises of their efficient auction and mutuel pool system. E. A. D.

The Gilroy Trotting Park Association, of which J. P. Sargent is President and L. Loupe Secretary, will give five day's racing and other sports at the Gilroy Track, commencing next Tuesday, the 28th.

The inaugural races of the Ventura Track were set for Thuraday and Friday of this week. Six races were on the card.

A race meeting has been one of the excitements of Reno, Nevada, this week.

The Reigning King of Stallions.

Maxy Cobb, b s, foaled 1875, by Happy Medium, dam Lady Jenkins, by Jupiter, son of Long Island Black Hawk. Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of the famous trotting mare Princess, was bred by R. F. Galloway, of Suffcrus, Orange County, New York, who sold him to Robert Steel, of Philadelphia, in February, 1871, for $25,000, who in turn disposed of him to his present owner, Gen. W. T. Withers, of Fairlawn, Kentucky. This celebrated horse had great speed and was unbeaten on the turf. His last race was in his six-year-old form, after only eight days training, he distanced Honesty in 2:34½, and Guy Miller in 2:32½, at Paterson, N. J. He was then returned to the stud and is among the foremost in keeping his sire's memory green, for he can proudly point to eighteen distinguished performers in the 2:30 list and others knocking loudly for entrance to the circle. Maxy also inherits extreme speed from his paternal granddam Princess, who was taken from the granite hills of her native State to the sunny slopes of California. She scored three remarkable winning performances there in 1858–59, a mile in 2:30, two-mile heats in 5:17½, 5:17, and ten miles, to wagon, in 29:10¾. She was afterwards brought East, and vanquished Flora Temple in a race of two-mile heats, on Long Island. Time, 5:02, 5:05, which created unbounded excitement. She is also credited with trotting in 2:17, privately. Her pedigree traces to undoubtedly good trotting blood. She was got by Andrus' Hambletonian, son of Judson's Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, a most worthy son of imp. Messenger.

Taking up Maxy's dam, she affords strong argument for those who hold to the theory that extreme performers inherit much of their quality through the maternal line. The statement of her pedigree, as above given, is incorrect. Recent investigations, instituted by Mr. Cohnfeld, show that Henry Cole, of Cairo, Green County, N. Y., bred her, and also bred and owned her sire, Prince Nebo. He bought the dam of Lady Jenkins near East Durham, on account of her fine size and quality. She was a bay mare, 16 hands high; could trot in 2:40. Her form and gait indicated Messenger ancestry. Prince Nebo, commonly called Black Jack, stood 15½ hands high, color black as charcoal. He could show a 2:40 gait when four years old. He was got by the great Long Island Black Hawk, out of a fine big brown mare, with trotting characteristics, bought by Cole from one Olmstead, of East Durham. Her pedigree, as well as that of the dam of Lady Jenkins, is now being traced by Mr. Geo. W. Nelson, and will be published by us when duly authenticated.

Of Long Island Black Hawk we may say that his blood is found in many of the best trotters of the past and present. Martha Washington, Fred Douglas, Josephus, Rose of Washington, General Grant, and other high and mighty scions of Green's Bashaw, also California Damsel, the Jupiters, the Mohawks, and the Wofuls, are all direct descendants of Long Island Black Hawk, while from his loins originally came the dams of Alley, 2:19; Sheridan, 2:20¼; Buzz Medium, 2:20¼; Young Fullerton, 2:20¾; May Bird, 2:21; Lumps, 2:21; Bella, 2:22, and others too numerous to mention. It should be borne in mind that Andrew Jackson, the sire of Long Island Black Hawk, also sired the prepotent speed producer Henry Clay, sire of the dam of the wonderful stallion, George Wilkes. We may add that Hiram Woodruff gave Black Hawk great praise. He says, "His dam, Sallie Miller, was a good one as she made Ed. Forrest go in about 2:31, as far back as 1834. Her son, Long Island Black Hawk, was a horse of the finest symmetry, 15.2½ hands high, and a splendid goer. He was a great weight puller, and the first horse that went in 2:40 to a wagon and driver weighing 390 pounds."

Returning to Maxy's dam, Lady Jenkins. She is described to us by those who knew her well, as a mahogany bay mare, with small star in forehead, and one white hind ankle; 15¾ hands, a stylish and truly made mare of unflinching courage and perfect gait. Mr. Smith secured her through Wellington M. Velie, of Pleasant Valley, N. Y., as a six-year-old, about the year 1860. Mr. Smith sold her to a brother of Wilson Jenkins, then of Bordentown, N. J., but doing business in Philadelphia. We had an interview with Mr. Jenkins lately, and he gives Lady Jenkins and excellent character. He said, "I called her Empress, for she had no equal. My wife could speed her with perfect safety, and I drove her at speed a mile and a half, to road-wagon, the last mile close to 2:40, with ease. She would have been very fast if trained." Mr. Jenkins sold her, in 1862 or 1863, to Harrison Robbins, of 915 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, who drove her on the road a year or two, and then bred her to Rysdyk's Hambletonian twice. Mr. Robbins is a gentleman road-driver of the Quaker City, and, in recent conversation, remarked, "I think the Lady was as fast a horse as I ever saw, mark you, without fitting. She and her mate could draw me to an ordinary road-wagon in 2:30."

She produced two fillies by Hambletonian, which Mr. Robbins sold to Wm. L. Hobart, of California, when they were 4 and 6 years old respectively, for $13,000 cash. They could trot with ease in 2:30 to the pole.

Her next colt is a stallion by Mambrino Pilot, of fine size and appearance. He is now twelve years old. As a five-year-old he showed a mile in 2:28, and quarters at 34s., but is owned by a gentleman who never cared to put him on the turf. John E. Turner remembers the Lady well. He said to me a few days ago, "What's the good of digging further into her pedigree? Her colts prove it must have been good, and she could not be beat the length of the road when Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Robbins had her."

Without going into detail, we may say that all the important points are good in Maxy Cobb's formation. He stands 16 hands high and has the requisite bone, tendon and muscle for a horse of his size; a clean, bony head, with a prominent hazel eye that expresses determination, tempered by docility; a lively ear, and shapely neck, set on deep shoulders; his withers are high, but broad, and slope gradually into his back; his barrel is capacious: a short back, well coupled to quarters, not broad but deep and sloping. He is a rangy horse and stands true on his legs which are clean and smooth, while his feet are excellent. His color is a bright bay with black points, and he is marked like his sire—two white ankles behind; his face lit up by a small star and snip. His tail and mane are jet black, long and flowing. His action cannot be too highly praised. Whether at a two or three-minute gait, he steps off with a free, open stride, never faltering or changing the regularity of his stroke. He knees up with the style of a Morgan, and reaches forward at each revolution as far as St. Julien. But it is his way of going behind that strikes the beholder at once with admiration, for he reaches and gathers with the ease of Rarus and the power of Dexter.

After Edward Pyle, driver of Edward, was punished for his connection with the Edwin Forrest job, at Utica, in 1878, he removed from Philadelphia to Humboldt, Neb., taking with him a lot of trotting colts, among them Maxy Cobb. He there developed his speed and brought him out as a six-year-old, in the Fall of 1881. Maxy started in eight races and won seven of them that season, closing it with a record of 2:30. During this time he was sold to R. S. Maloney, of Lincoln, Neb., for $2,500. The following year he took part in three races and won two, taking second money in the third, but was not obliged to lower his record. In the Fall of this year Maloney sold him to Mr. A. H. Swan, of Cheyenne, Wyo., for $7,500, with $2,500 additional if he showed 2:23. The day set for trial was very unfavorabe. He was started too slow, but finished very strong in 2:23. He was then placed in James W. Page's hands. It will be remembered that Page developed the speed of Rarus, and is a shrewd, practical horseman. He forsook the turf to engage in the cattle business, in which Mr. Swan is very largely interested, but, finding that he had another Rarus, returned to his first love and brought Maxy to New York, in the Winter of 1882, and 1883. He saw us before the season opened and strongly intimated that there was a mine of speed in the young stallion he had in charge. We met him later but while May blossoms were in bloom, and with a triumphant look he said: "They have been working and tearing up Prospect Park track with the Brighton Beach runners. How much slower do you think it is than Fleetwood, the way the latter is kept now?"

"Two to three seconds," was our reply.

"Then what would you think of a horse in the 2:30 class that has just trotted Prospect in 2:17½?"

"He holds a first mortgage bond on his class, if he keeps his form and does not get many such trials."

Maxy's first appearance in the Grand Circuit of 1883 was at Cleveland, July 31st, when he easily defeated a field of ten good horses. After losing the first heat to George V., he won the next three in 2:20¼, 2:23, 2:21½. Page's cattle interests then demanded his immediate presence in Wyoming, and at the last moment Pete Johnston was put behind the horse at Buffalo, and he was never headed, winning in straight heats—time, 2:21, 2:22, 2:20¼—on a chilly afternoon, with a high wind blowing up the stretch. After this Maxy received uncertain training, but Splan took him at Hartford and won handily, beating George V., Fides, Modoc and other good ones. He started in ten races during 1883, and won three first premiums, as stated, four seconds and three third moneys. At the close of the season Mr. Swan was anxious to fix Page's undivided attention upon the cattle business, and therefore sold the horse to Mr. Isador Cohnfield for $15,000.

Last Spring he showed uncommon speed, and turned Fleetwood track in 2:19 more than once, while the best horses there could not approach these figures; but his preparation was hurried, and he lost his form in midsummer. A cessation from work restored his speed, but not his full strength, but Murphy, with rare judgment, nursed his power and gave him an exercising mile in 2:17¼ at Narragansett Park. The horse remained there, and showed 2:15¾ later on. A short time afterwards he was taken to Charter Oak Park, and on the second day of the regular meeting there, viz., Aug. 28th, he was started to beat Smuggler's best record, 2:15¼, and easily accomplished it by trotting the first half in 1:07¼, and the mile in 2:15. Twelve days afterwards, viz., Sept. 9th, he won the 2:20 race at Narragansett Park just as he pleased, beating Butterfly, Belle F., and others. Time, 2:20¼, 2:17½, 2:16¼. Murphy then declared: "This is the first race I ever drove him against other horses. He is a fast and game horse. I know more about him than ever I did, and give me a good day and track we can beat 2:13¾.

Mr. Cohnfeld was persuaded to leave him at Providence, but the following Sunday evening Murphy was assaulted, and unable to give the necessary work to stay him up for a supreme effort. The groom of the horse exercised him in from 2:22 to 2:35 at intervals until the last day of September, when Murphy, as the world knows, drove him in 2:13¼, saying as he dismounted, "The end is not yet."

A few words as to the origin of his name, and we are done. Mr. Cohnfeld says: "I understand he was called after a friend of Pyle's by the name of Maximilian Cobb. The horse is registered as Maxy Cobb, but appears in the trotting summaries as Maxy and Maxy Cobb. The latter strikes me as most pleasing to the ear, and I've adopted it."

Mr. Cohnfeld tells us that he has not fully decided as to what he will do with the horse next season, but thinks of letting him serve a few mares in Kentucky, early in the season, and then subject him to a brief preparation, with a view to lowering his record. With such a trotting lineage, together with his purity of gait, excellence of form and disposition, and rapid improvement of late, we are free to admit that even 2:09¾ is within the reach of this Emperor of Stallions.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Good but Irregular.

Some men are born under a lucky star, and of these General W. T. Withers is one. Several years ago he purchased Happy Medium, as a successor to Almont, who has since died at least five years too early. Up to the present year Happy Medium has had many trotters in the 2:30 list, but none below the charmed figure of 2:20. And right on the back of it off goes Maxey Cobb and trots it in 2:13½, placing Happy Medium at the head of the list as the sire of the fastest stallion in America. It is likely to remain so for at least a year, as the season is too far advanced for Phallas to round to in time to beat it. We should like to see a stallion sweep-stake of $2,500 each made up with $5,000 added to trot in California in February and four entries to fill the stake, all California-bred stallions to be allowed to enter at $1,000 play or pay and eastern-bred horses to go in at half-forfeit. This would probably let in Adair and Romero, and perhaps Albert W. and Anteeo. If Maxey Cobb, Phallas and Director would enter for such a race, that alone would draw a thousand visitors from the east to San Francisco. Perhaps some enterprising track-keeper will take hold of the matter and offer a prize of that sort for the three famous horses above named; and another of $3,000, with $1,000 entrance added, for Guy Wilkes, Adair, Romero, Vanderlyn, Albert W., Anteeo and others that have no better record than 2:19. Both of these horses ought to fill and afford good sport during the Winter months. Everybody knows that the San Francisco tracks are in better order in Winter than in Summer, as was long ago proven by the records of Princess at ten miles and Fillmore at five miles, both being done in the latter part of February.—*Portland Oregonian.*

The above is a good idea, but how Adair and Romero can be made eligible to a stallion sweepstake is what puzzles us.

A. C. Goodrich, of Jordan Valley, Oregon, has purchased of Gen. W. T. Withers, Fairlawn Farm, Lexington, Ky., the bay colt Almont Medium, 3, by Happy Medium, dam Lady Chiles, by Almont; second dam by Mambrino Patchen; third dam by Alexander's Edwin Forrest; fourth dam by Black Highlander; fifth dam by Lance, son of American Eclipse. Price, $1,500.

Closing Day at Jerome Park.—Lucky B. Takes a Tumble.

Oct. 11th.—Handicap sweepstakes for all agse, at $25 each, with $500 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; ten entries; one mile.

D. D. Withers' ch c Pampero, 3, by King Ernest, dam Cyclone, 86, (carried 88), lbs........Green 1
Hopson Bros.' ch f Delilah, 4, 100 lbs........Cunningham 2
Blohm & Co.'s b c Little Minch, 4, 110 lbs........Blaylock 3
T. Bryan's b g Torpedo, 4, 87, (carried 90), lbs........J. Donohue 0
J. E. Kelly's ch f Bella, 4, 89, (carried 92), lbs........Dunn 0
J. W. & R. H. Loud's ch f Lady Loud, 3, 85 lbs........Rivers 0
Revere Stable's b g Roy S. Cluke, 4, 105, (carried 106), lbs...Garrison 0
E. J. Baldwin's b c Shenandoah, 3, 87 lbs........Charleston 0
Time, 1:45.

Betting: 7 to 5 against Little Minch, 9 to 2 against Delilah, 6 to 1 each against Pamparo and Roy S. Cluka, 8 to 1 against Lady Loud, 10 to 1 aach against Bella aud Shenandoah and 15 to 1 against Torpedo.

Won by six lengths, a length between second and third.

Same Day—Handicap sweepstakes for all ages, at $30 each, with $600 added; the second to receive $125 out of the stakes; eleven entries; mile and a quarter.

J. W. & R. H. Loud's ch m Lida Stanhope, 6, by Waverly, dam Ada Cheatham, 95 lbs........Haggins 1
Blagrave Stable's br c Burgomaster, 3, 96 lbs........McCarty 2
J. R. Graham's ch g Haledon, aged, 83 lbs........Church 3
F. T. Walton's ch f Woodflower, 4, 102 lbs........Green 0
J. W. & R. H. Loud's b g Richard L., 3, 88 lbs........Rivers *
G. L. Lorillard's b f Economy, 3, 90 lbs........Donohue *
E. J. Baldwin's br c Lucky B., 4, 93 lbs........Farley *
W. Mulkey's b m Topsy, 6, 105 lbs........Garrison *
* Collided and fell.
Time, 2:15.

Betting: 5 to 4 on Topsy, 5 to 1 against Burgomaster, 6 to 1 against Woodflower, 7 to 1 against Economy, 10 to 1 each against Haledon, Richard L., and Lucky B., and 15 to 1 against Lida Stanhope.

At the start, which was a good one, Richard L. took the lead, followed by Woodflower, Economy and Burgomaster, with the others close up. Bafore they reached the stand Burgomaster took the lead naxt the rails and as they passed the atand ha led by a neck, with Haladon second, followed by Richard L., Economy, Woodflower, close up and in front of Lucky B., Lida Stanhope and Topay. In the run to the turn for the north field Lucky B. moved up and, taking third place, ha was a length behind Burgomaster and Haladon as thay nassed the quarter, and in the run around tba club housa turn. At the turn for the south field Lucky B. and Richard L. got on nearly even terms with Burgomaster and Haledon, closely followed by the others, of which Economy and Topsy wera last. But as they reached the turn by the old atables, however, a general collision among those behind took placa, in which Richard L., Lucky B., Topsy and Economy all fell, leaving Burgomaster and Haledon to race on alone followed by Woodflower and Lida Stanhope. At the turn into the homastretch Haggins hagan riding Lida Stanhope, and heing ahle to get through next the inner rails she ahowed in front at the seven furlongs, and although very cloaely pressed by Burgomaster and Haledon, the old mare retained her lead to the end, winning by half a length, Burgomaster second, a few inches in front of Haledon, he about the same in front of Woodflower.

The diaappearance of four horses from the races, coupled as it was by seeing Lucky B. galloping behind the others riderless, naturally produced the greatest excitement, and in a few minutes hundreds left tha stand for the scene of tha accident, where they found Economy lying, evidently hurt, with Topsy and Richard L. standing by. Of the riders, Jimmy Donohue, who had been on Economy, and Garrison, the rider of Topsy, ware evidently the leas hurt, while Rivers, the rider of Richard L., and Farley, the rider of Lucky B., were hoth found to be insensible and badly hurt. They wara at once conveyed to their stahles and doctors sent for. The results of their examination was not learned during tha afternoon, although it was said that neither was seriously hurt. As to the accident Garriaon, who roda Topsy, said that Lucky B. fell first and that ha, with Topsy, went over him, while Jimmy Donohue, the ridar of Economy, said that when Rivers let go of Richard L.'s head, the horse iriatantly began to flounder about, and that in a second ha went down and Economy went over him. Judged by the fact that Economy was found to ba paralyzed behind, it would seem that Lucky B. hither as she went down, which in turn brought Topsy to grief, for as they went by tha half-mile post Topsy was running last. Economy died soon after the accident.

The Secret of the Trotter.

As that fragile but indestructible entity, the trotting record, is constantly broken and restored again, the minds of all sensible turfmen are turned to examine the qualities in a horse that enable so many animals to do it. In the first place, it can't depend on sex. The first record below 2:20 belonged to a mare, Flora Temple. Hers waa broken by an animal of the male persuasion, Dexter. Then another mare, Goldsmith Maid, smashed his record, and this in turn was knocked into a cocked hat hy another male named Rarus. Rarus' record was broken hy St. Julien, a similar animal; St. Julien's again by one of the other sort, Maud S.; and then, after the honor was a second time aasumed by St. Julien, and a second time won by the mare, it was taken once more upon the ahoulders of the sterner sex, that ia, on Jay-Eye-See's ehoulders, only to be immediately trausferred back to Maud's. There for the present it promises to remain until Jay-Eye-See finds a more congenial track and trots faster than he yet has. Horses don't break records because they are of any particular age. Goldsmith Maid did it when she was sixteen or thereabouts, and Jay-Eye See and Maud S. both did it when thay were eix. The other record breakera were of all intermediate ages. Neither is it on acconnt of size, color or shape. Rarus is bay, Dexter brown, Maud S. chestnut, and Jay-Eye-See black. Rarus is 16 hands high, and tha others settle gradually down until one comes to Flora Templa, and she was less than 15. Rarus is known as the long-hackad horse. Jay-Eye-See is rather compact. In this short list of record breakars thare are long legs and short legs, long tails and short tails, or, in Flora Temple's case, hardly any tail; also all aorts of gaits, dispositions, and peculiarities of tempar. There is good hreeding, bad breeding, and what might be called no breeding at all. No one of these horses could be called like the otbars, though thay were all trotters, and that'a where tha whole secret lies. Taking all these facts into consideration, therefore, we feel justified in saying that tha ability to break records, or to trot faster than other horaea, dependa wholly upon the poaaession of a combination of auperior speed and bottom. That's all.—*New York Sun.*

The Cleveland Driving Park Association has axpelled the black mare Minnie Moulton, which trotted at the Autumn meeting under tha name of "Bahy Mine"; also John Goodwin, of Lawrenca, Mass., tha owner; Jamea H. Keene, alias Pat Hinckley, the driver, and L. B. Goodrich, of Bradford, Pa., who made the entry.

Thoroughbred Sales in the East.

At Naw York, on the 13th inst., an auction sale of thoroughbreds waa hald by Mr. Wm. Easton, aud we appeud tha reault to illustrate the interest taken in such property as indicated by the prices paid:

THE PROPERTY OF P. LORILLARD.

1. Bay colt Huron, 3, by Saxon, dam Vandelete; G. B Walters, New York City, $900.
2. Bay colt Lao, 3, hy Duke of Magenta, dam The Squaw; G. B. Walters, New York City, $1,450.
3. Brown filly Gypsy, 3, hy Gleulyon, dam Goudola; G. B. Walters, New York City, $400.
4. Bay colt Choctaw, 3, hy Saxon, dam Fanny Ludlow; Wild & McCaull, Brooklyn, $850.
5. Chestnut colt De Soto, 3, by Wanderer, dam Katie Pearce; G. B. Walters, New York City, $700.
6. Bay colt Comanche, 4, by Virgil or Glenlyon, dam China; P. H. McMahon, Brooklyn, $1,550.
7. Chestnut horse Herbert, 5, by Glenelg, dam Kate Matingly; J. B. Melville, Boston, $1,800.
7. Bay gelding Young Duke, 3, hy Duke of Magents, dam Hortense; R. Black, Newport, R. I., $600.
8. Chestnut gelding Jesse James, 5, by Baffla, dam Lizzie Grady; Joe Donohue, $325.
9. Bay horsa Nimrod, 4, by Glenlyon, dam Highland Lassie; M. Gaynor, $700.
10. Chestnut colt Hoder, 2, hy Mortemer, dam Beulah; G. F. Johnson, New York City, $400.
11. Brown gelding Grandel, 2, by Mortemer, dam Gyptis; T. Barrett, Brighton Beach, $375.

YEARLINGS.

12. Chestunt filly Talladega, hy Mortemer, dam Estalla; Harvey Welch, New York City, $525.
13. Bay filly Ulida, by Mortemer, dam Letola; J. P. Dawes, Canada, $425.
14. Chestnut filly Witch, by Mortemer, dam Lady Wallenstein; D. Mace, New York City, $400.
15. Bay filly, by Mortemar, dam Gyptis; L. Hart, Brighton Beach, $275.
16. Bay filly, by Sensation, dam Bonnie Doon; J. P. Dawes, Canada, $325.
17. Bay colt, by Saxon, dam Virginia; G. F. Johnson, New York City, $225.
18. Bay colt, by Saxon, dam Wyandotte; G. B. Bryson, New York City, $400.
19. Bay colt, by Saxon, dam Marie Michon; G. B. Waltars, New York City, $550.
20. Bay colt, by Mortemer, dam Beulah; C. F. Perry, Richmond, Va., $425.
21. Bay colt, by Mortemer, dam Carrie Atherton; R. J. Hancock, Albemarle County, Va., $425.
22. Bay filly Faience, by Mortemer, dam Felicity; E. Berry Wall, New York City, $900.

Lots 9 and 22 were the property of Mr. Pierre Lorrillard, Jr.

THE PROPERTY OF THE PREAKNESS STABLE.

23. Bay gelding Paterson, 4, by Pat Malloy, dam Ethel; L. Hart, Brighton Beach, $1,200.
24. Bay colt Hidalgo, 3, hy King Alfonso, dam Ultima; A. Zimma, Rochester, N. Y., $325.
25. Bay gelding Tarquin, 3, by Great Tom, dam Vocalist; F. C. O'Reilly, $650.
27. Bay gelding Marengo, 2, by King Alfonso, dam Miranda; G. B. Walters, New York City, $1,025.
28. Chestnut filly Niobe, 2, by Kyrle Daly or Hurrah, dam Sunrise; W. Mulkey, Missouri, $400.
29. Bay filly Mistletoe, 2, hy King Alfonso, dam Bombazine; J. F. King, Newport, R. I., $325.
30. Brown colt Speculator, hy Billet, dam Good-by; G. B. Bryson, New York City, $500.
31. Bay gelding Ghost, 3, by Narragansett, dam Phantom; J. Murphy, New York City, $300.

The hay gelding Atlas (lot 26), having been kicked by Morning Glory, was not offered.

THE PROPERTY OF M. BYRNES.

32. Bay filly Noxubee, yearling, by Saxon, dam Carrie Mac; J. Smith, New York City, $450.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. P. H. HYNES.

34. Bay horse Forager, 6, by Kingfisher, dam Felucca; R. Black, Boston, Mass., $225.
35. Chestnut filly Queen of Hearta, yearling, by Kingfisher, dam Nellie James; A Lavalle, New York City, $500.

The yearling brother of Felucca (lot 36), called Dahabiah, having been injured, waa not offered.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN.

37. Imp. hlack horse Starlight, 6, by Cock of the Walk, dam Newmoon; A. Lippe, $250.

THE PROPERTY OF MRS. BROWN.

38. Brown colt Canonicus, yearling, by Attila, dam The Squaw; C. Littlefield, Eatontown, N. J., $425.
39. Bay colt Bicycle, yearling, hy Attila, dam Bettina; C. Murray, New York City, $550.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN.

40. Brown gelding Corsair, 6, by Glenelg, dam Crownlet; W. Mulkey, Missouri, $350.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. E. P. JONES.

41. Bay colt Phœnix, 3, by Glenlyou, dam Chiguon; Preston McLaughlin, New York City, $100.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. LAKELAND

42. Chastnut horse Red Fox, 6, by Hurrah, dam by Revolver; F. Essengill, $50.
43. Bay colt John Ledford, 3, by Glenlyon, dam Minnie Minor; J. Maloney, New York City, $125.
44. Bay filly Australina, 3, hy Alarm, dam Australind; G. F. Johnson, New York City, $325.
45. Brown colt Mule, 3, by Saxon, dam Mineola; R. Black, $100.
46. Chestnut colt Polo, 2, by Ill-Used, dam Polanta; J. Maloney, New York City, $100.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. A. HERNON.

47. Bay colt Hecker, 2, by Matador, dam Farina; Dr. Cuff, New York City, $70.
48. Bay galding, 2, hy Baden-Baden, dam Ambassadress; J. F. King, Newport, R. I., $205.
49. Chestnut gelding, 2, hy Badan-Baden, dam Lulu; J. F. Evans; Princeton, N. J., $115.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. GEO. WRIGHT.

50. Brown mare Baby, aged, hy Strachino, dam Ecliptic; no hid; reserved price, $575.
51. Weanling colt, by Judge Murray, dam Emma; no hid; reserved price, $200.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. MARTIN CAHILL.

52. Brown gelding Sinbad, 7, hy Saxon; R. Black, Boston, Mass., $310.
53. Bay gelding Confusion, 3, by Glenelg, dam Blunder; J. F. King, Nawpoit, R. I., $425.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. M. KELLY.

54. Chestnut gelding Perilous, 3, hy Alarm; dam Delight; J. Keator, Brooklyn, $175.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. D. D. DAVIS.

55. Chestnut gelding Flamrix, 4, by Springbok, dam Lucille Wastern; R. Black, Boston, Mass., $200.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. D. G. KLAUBERG.

56. Bay gelding Allanoke, 4, by Aramis, dam Carrie P.; J. F. King, Newport, R. I., $300.

Racing at Fresno.

FRESNO FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION FALL MEETING, Oct. 7th—Running; Purse, $150; for all ages; three quarters of a mile.

W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou, by Monday, dam Plaything, 3 years, 110 lbs. 1
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 4 years, 115 lbs........2
Time, 1:15¾.

Same Day; Running; Purse, $150; for two-year-olds; one mile.

Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hochhocking, dam Eva Coombs, 110 lbs. 1
E. T. Lowery's ch c Joe Walker, by Joe Daniels, 110 lbs........2
E. T. Lowery's ch c Jack Frost, by Joe Daniels, 110 lbs........3
J. C. O'Neil's Bayonet........0
Time, 1:50.

Same Day; Trotting; Purse, $150; —class.

Elite, b m—John Hearsly........1 1 1
Bay Rose, b c—E. Giddings........2 2 2
Lulu F.—J. N. Ayers........3 dis
Time, 2:54, 2:49, 2:44¾.

Oct. 8th; Running; Purse, $150; dash of quarter of a mile.

Hill & Gries, blk m Dottie Dimple........1
C. Hoffman's Dandy Roan........2
P. D. Bozeman's Confidence........3
Buck Pemberton's Tom Shores........0
Time, :23½

Same Day—Running; Purse, $150; for all ages; three-quarter mile heats.

W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou, by Monday, dam Plaything, 3 years, 110 lbs........1 1
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, aged, 115 lbs........2 2
Time, 1:20¾, 1:15¼.

Same Day—Trotting; Purse, $—; 2:30 class

Adrian b s, by Reliance—J. M. Learned........1 2 1 1
Baby Mine, blk m, by Nephew—P. W. Dudley........2 1 2 2
Time, 2:38, 0:00, 2:32½, 2:36¼.

Oct. 9th—Pacing; purse, $150; 2:40 class.

Johnny Wiegle, dn g—T. H. Duvall........3 1 1 1
Bruce, g g—A. L. Hinds........1 2 2 2
Robert E., b g—P. W. Dudley........2 dis
Time, 2:33, 2:29¾, 2:30¾, 2:36¼.

Same Day—Trotting; purse, $500; 2:27 class.

Tump Winston, ch g, by Primus—E. Downer........1 2 1 1
Adrian, b s, by Reliance—J. M. Learned........2 1 2 2
Time, 2:32½, 2:32½, 2:34, 2:32.

Same Day—Special purse, $250.

Ed., b g—A. T. Jackson........2 1 2 1 1
Ned, b g—Joe Edge........1 2 1 3 3
Fred Arnold, br g—A. L. Hinds........3 3 3 2 2
Time, 2:31½, 2:34½, 2:34, 2:36, 2:33¾.

Oct. 10th—Running; purse, $250; for all ages; one and three-quarter miles.

W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou, by Monday, dam, Plaything, 3 years, 110 lbs.. 1
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 3 years, 110 lbs........2
Miller & Howson's m Amanda L., by Shannon, dam Eva Ashton, 4 years, 115 lbs........3
Time, 3:07½.

Same Day—Pacing; purse, $500; 2:22 class.

Shaker, b g—M. F. Odell........1 2 1 2 1
Prince, b g—S. C. Tyron........3 1 2 1 2
Robert E., b g—P. W. Dudley........2 dis
Time, 2:28¼, 2:29½, 2:32¼, 2:23¼, 2:27.

Same Day—Running; purse, $100; half mile heats.

H. Stover's ch g Quebec, by Norfolk........1 1
A. A. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan........2 2
Time, :51, :51.

Oct. 11th—Running; purse, $300; for all ages; two miles.

Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 3 years, 105 lbs........1
Miller & Howson's m Amanda L., by Shannon, dam Eva Ashton, 4 years, 115 lbs........2
H. Stover's ch g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont, aged, 117 lbs. 3
Time, 3:37.

Same Day—Running; purse, $100; dash of a quarter of a mile.

P. B. Bozeman's Confidence........1
C. Hoffman's Dandy Roan........2
A. A. Pinney's A. A. P........3
Time, :23½.

The same day a roadster race for a purse of $100, gentlemen drivers, was trotted. D. S. Terry, Jr.'s Nibsy, W. W. Phillip's Prince, G. H. Bernhard's Balmont, L. A. Blasingame's Dan and W. T. Oden's Kate were the starters. Dan won tha first heat in 3:19; Nibsy the second, in 3:09; Dan the third and fourth, in 3:06½, 3:00.

The well-known Tennessee mare, Glengarine, has baen aold by Hayden & Barry to Dr. Powers, of Brooklyn, who purchases in behalf of parties in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, whither the mare will ba shipped next week. Glangarine is a bay mare, bred hy the Peytous, of Tennessea, in 1879, and is by Glengarry (son of Thormanby and Carbine, hy Rifleman), dam Romping Girl, hy Jack Malone (son of Lexington); 2d dam Fannie McAllister (dam of Muggins), hy Omeara; 3d dam by imp. Leviathan; 4th dam Ann Maria (imp.), by Truffle. Racing is growing quite rapidly in Honolulu. During tha past weak we have received a postal dated Sept. 15th, from our correspondent, stating a match for $1,500 a side had just bean decided. In Glengarina the Hawaiians will have a capital race-mare. She is not a weight carrier, according to her owner's statement, hut har epeed is tremendous, aud, should she go amiss, her owner, who is one of the leading apirits of the hudding Hawaiian turf, will have a auperb broodmare.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

The Woodland Colt Stake.

The Woodland Driving Park Association'a atake for two-year-olds was trotted last Saturday. Of the seven nominations only two cama to post, Sur Del and Hattie H., and the latter won in straight heats.

Woodland, Oct. 18th—Stake for two-year-olds, $30 each.

Hattie H., b f, by Alexander, dam by Don—C. R. Hopplu........1 1
Sur Del, blk c, by Del Sur, dam by Black Ralph—R. H. Newton... 2 2
Time, 3:04¾, 3:07.

In the 2:30 class at the Indiana State Fair, three horses trotted, tha time ranging from 2:52 to 3:01¼, and the *Western Sportsman*, referring to the race, says: "Threa such played-out old skins never before started in a 2:30 class, Hoosier Boy was bliud, Viro (formerly Don Quixote) is a little less than twenty yeara old and is a victim of heaves, and Happy Traveler doesn't travel very fast and looked anything but happy. Men who have attended races for a quarter of a century will agrea with us that such slow time was never hefore made in a 2:30 class."

Olden Time Trotters and Pacers.

Without being fond of argument, I am sometimee drawn into one, as follows: A party of gentlemen, not remerkable for trottiug-borse knowledge, were in conversation the other day upon the merits and demerits of the trotters of the present and past, stating that intelligence, advanced thought, and civilization bad brought tbe trotter to tbat degree of excellence eo snperior to olden times, and would continue until not only two minntes were reached but rnnning time closely approximsted. Maud S. aud Jay-Eye-See being the special objects of their adoratiou, I simply remarked, "Gentlemen, you are mistaken; borses are no faster to-day tban years ago, and I can prove it." They didu't give me a chauce to prove it, but merely ridicnled tbe ideas advsnced. Now, I propose to try and prove to tbose young gentlemen that my assertion was borne out by facts. It were needless for me to csll tbeir attention to the Icy Pony, as he flourisbed before they were born—yes, end could, and did in public, pece a balf-mile in 1:00; nor to the little bleck pony Bull Pnp, who paced from the quarter to tbet balf-mile pole in 29 s., or to Pocahontas doing her mile in 2:17½ to wsgon. There are no doubt plenty of persone living thst can vouch for the wonderful speed old Lady Moscow had. She wes very fsst in spots, but uusteady; so also Mac, he could trot when to himself a quarter in 31 s. or 32 s. What horse of to-day when Mountain Boy was in good shape and felt all rigbt could beat him to the score and take the pole from him to tbe quarter pole? Not one on tbe turf, in my opinion. And Fillingham (since George Wilkes), driven by the lemented Horace Jones; tbere never was a faster horse struck the earth. He could trot a 2:00 gait, and, as McLenghliu informed me sbowed him a trial of two miles to wagon in 4:40.

Judge Fnllerton, I tbiuk, has trotted to tbe half in 1:04 or 1:05. I was a witness to a feat accomplished by Bashaw, Jr., that demonstrated he could trot close to a 2:00 gait. His driver was instructed to speed him a quarter-mile. He started, forgetting that in the quarter he was to trot there lay one of those old-fashioned triangular scrapers. He started at the stand close to the pole. As he made the turn tbe driver saw the scraper, took bis horse perceptibly back, trotted aronnd the scraper, and went to the quarter in 33 seconds, a 2:12 gait, and so I could go on with John Morgan, Lady Palmer, tbe steady-rating Lady Suffolk, George M. Patchen, etc., but I have mentioned cnough to prove that, iu my opinion at least, and in tbat of any conservative mind, as for speed, horses were possessed, 20 to 30 years ago, with quite as much as at tbis time. I don't propose, for one moment, to eay tbat horses of to-day could not heat the very ones I have named a race. Tbe best of tracks, of just one mile around, and in the acme of condition, sulkiee to weigh from 42 lbs. to 50 lbs., aud more greater factors, toe-weights and leather in the shape of boots, and straps to cover and protect a horse from any possible injury, therehy giving him absolute confidence in himself to keep up his best efforts for a longer period of time, enables him to trot faster miles, but does not enable him to attain auy higher rate of epeed than the horses of other days.

If horses of years ago had trotted over the eame track, same appliances, weight of sulky, etc., their milee would have been made much faster. I do not attempt to attack the time, labor, intelligence and expense to wbich breeders have been subjected in determing the best possible strains or crosses to produce with certainty a trotter of greater or less degree, whose breeding may carry him at a high rate of speed, assisted hy track, sulky and boote, a much longer distance than horses of former times conld hold their rate of speed withont the same advantages; but I do attack the proposition that borses are so mnch faster to-day for speed than of from 20 to 30 yeare ago; and, after all, why should they? Gentlemen of to-day are building upon foundations of years ago, the same Abdallah blood, through Hamhletonian, Mambrino Chief, the Stars, the Clays, the Pilots, the Bashawe, Knox, Champions, etc., is tbe predominating hlood in the trotter of to-day, and with snch foundation npon which to build, with track, sulky, toe-weights, and boots to cover his ear, if necessary, onr great trotter is enabled to keep up his high rate of speed for a greater distance only than his distinguished ancestry, simply this and nothing more.—*Occasional, in N. Y. Spirit.*

Sales at San Francisquita.

Messrs. Easton & Eldridge condncted an auction sale of stock at the San Francisquita Rauch, the horse farm of Mr. H. W. Seale, last Saturday. The attendauce wae fair, bnt the prevailing depression in business cirles made it difficult to ohtain remnnerative prices, and only a part of the animals catalogued were sold. Tho following is the record:

Darkness, black mare, 3 yeare, by Elmo, dam Lady Cometock, by Norfolk, out of Mary Butte; J. D. Carr, Salinas, $335.

Daylight, black mare, 2 yeare, by Elmo, dam Lady Comstock; J. D. Carr, Salinas, $335.

Rowdy, bay horse, 7 yeare, by Hercnles; O. A. Hickok, San Francisco, $195.

Fred, bay horse, 6 yeare, full hrother to Rowdy; O. A. Hickok, $195.

Merchant, bay gelding, 3 years, by Carr'e Mambrino, dam Accident, hy Elmo; W. J. Bryan, San Francisco, $240.

Idol, bay horse, 5 ycare, hy Carr'e Mambrino, dam Ida May, Jr., by Owen Dale; W. J. Bryan $280.

Dinah, hay mare, 6 years, by Geo. M. Patchen. Jr.; E. L. Smith, San Francieco, $150.

Lady, bay mare, 5 yeare, by Elmo; J. P. Mendonca, Honolulu, H. I., $175.

Elma, chestnut filly, 3 years, by Elmo, dam Orphan Girl, hy a Black Hawk horse; John Schmidt, San Fraucieco, $610.

Nelly, cbestnut mare, hy John Nelson, in foal to Elmo; Alex Zab, $140.

Constitution, hlack horse, 8 years; E. L. Smith, $140.

Columbia, chestnut filly, 3 years, by Elmo, dam Goldfinder mare; Dan McCarthy, $185.

Marie, chestnut filly, 3 years, hy Elmo, dam Lotta; Dan McCartby, $195.

Millie, chestnut filly, 3 yoars, by Elmo, dam by Chieftaiu, in foal to Eroe, by Electionecr; F. G. Newlands, San Francisco, $160.

Ellis, chestnut borse, 3 yoars, hy Elmo, dam Ella, F. G. Newlands, $190.

Eliza, bay mare, 3 years, by Elmo; J. P. Mendoca, $170.

Manzanita, chestnut colt, 2 years, by Elmo, dam Ida May; J. D. Carr, $240.

Etta, chestnut filly, 2 years, by Elmo, dam Ella; Dan McOarthy, $95.

Sorrel Belle, cbestnut filly, yearling, by Elmo, dam Santa Clara; F. G. Newlands, $80.

Napoleon, bay gelding, by Elmo; J. S. Spaulding, $100.

Kentucky Colt Stakes.

The meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association was beld at Lexington, on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th. The following items are from tbe *Live Stock Record*:

It is aetonishing how poorly the annual meeting of tbe Keutucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association is patronized, especially in tbis section where eo many trotters are bred and raised, and the cheracter of the sport is so good. Better trotting or even as good in the younger classee was never witneesed in this country.

On the first dsy tbe Lexington Stekes, for two-year-olds, was won by Eagle Bird. hy Jay Bird (son of Geo. Wilkes), dam Tansy by Geo. Wilkes, grandam Lady Tansy hy Daniel Lambert, great-grandam a thoroughbred mare. We have no hesitancy in saying that this is one of the best, fastest and purest gaited trotters we bave ever seen, and can trot a mile iu 2:25. Greeulander and Baron Wilkes wbo each won a heat reflect credit upon their respective sires. Johnston, the pecer, paced in 2:08 quite handily, and did it so easy it looked like he could bave beaten hie best record, 2:06¼.

On the secoud day Bedford by Strathmore, dam hy Mambrino Patchen, won the Kentucky Stakes, for three-year-olds, at five heats. It was a grend trot, every heat was contested, and a better field of youngsters would be hard to find. The first heat wes trotted in 2:28¾ by Novelty, tbe secoud by C. F. Clay in 2:32¼, and the third, fourtb and fifth hy Bedford in 2:31½, 2:30, 2:30¼, showing trifling variation in the five heats.

Alcyone by George Wilkes, dam Alma Mater by Mambrino Patchen, trotted a mile in 2:27½, between tbe two trots, and Prince Wilkes, who behaved badly, and was distanced iu the three-year-old etakes, trotted an exhibition mile in 2:34¾. The Glcnview yearliug, Nutbreaker, by Nutwood, 1st dam Bonny Doon, by Aberdeen, 2d dam Ariel, by Ethan Allen; 3d dam by Harris' Hamhletouian, trotted a mile witbout a ekip or break in 2:46¾. This is a grand, big bay colt, 15½ hande bigh, and has beautiful action and a pure gait. The day wae raw aud cold, aud a high wind was blowing, which made greatly agaiust fast time, or Tbe Nutbreaker would have trotted two or three seconds faster.

On the third day the Kentucky Stakes for four-year-olde was trotted, and won in straight heats by Early Dawn, in 2:23¼, 2:23¾, 2:21¾. She won quite easily, and can trot below 2:20. The tbree starters were hy George Wilkes, and reflect great credit upon this great sire. Wilkes Boy was second in the second and tbird heats. Lizzie Wilkes cast a shoe in the second heat, which sent her to a bad break, aud in the third heat she got off ratber tangled and broke several times. It is seldom you see tbree colts by the same sire four years old, either of wbom can trot below 2:25.

During the afternoon, between heats, there was several exhibition trots. Mr. F. D. Stout's, of Iowa, three-year-old bay filly Alecia, own sister to Alcantara and Alcyone, by George Wilkes, dam Alma Mater by Mambrino Patchen, trotted for a breeder's certificate in 2:29. Mr. B. J. Treacy trotted a yearling colt by Red Wilkes, dam Rena, in 3:10¼. The Glenview Farm'e four-year-old black filly, by Cuyler, dam Mary Mambrino by Mambrino Patchen, trotted to beat Mand S.'s 2:17½, in 2:20. The track was hard and dead, and the air cool and raw, which made greatly against fast time. Pancoast trotted against his own record, 2:21¾, in 2:23.

Before the trots the premiums offered by Mr. A. S. McCann for the beat yearling and suckling, hy Red Wilkes, were awarded. Mr. Blackford, of Keene, Ky., took the yearling premium, and Mr. Charles Williams, of Payne's Depot, Ky., the suckling preminm.

There were a nnmber of trials given horses for a Breedors' certificate. Blne Cloud, hy Ashland Chief, dam hy American Clay, trotted a mile in 2:27¼. Lady De Jarnette, the beautiful preminm mare, owned by W. H. Wileon, and to be raffled off Saturday week, trotted a mile in 2:24¼.

But tbere were two performances dnring the afternoon eeldom wituesed, and never beaten this side of California. The Glenview yearling Nutbreaker trotted a mile as follows: Quarter 40, half 1:20½, threo-quarters 2:02, mile 2:42¼, beating his own record of 2:46 three and three-quarter seconds. Mr. Percy Talbott trotted his bay two-year-old filly, Silver One, by Alcyone, dam Silverlock, by Mambrino Time, as follows: Quarter 38, half 1:14¾, three-quartere 1:51, mile 2:26¼, trotting the last halt in 1:11½, a grand performance.

The meeting, so far as good trotting is concerned, has been one of the best we cver saw. The great fault is that hreeders who derive eo mnch benefit from it, with a few notable exceptione, neither patronize or aid it by their preeeuce, while they derive hundreds of dollars in sales, from parties attracted hy the meeting.

SUMMARIES.

Oct. 13th—Lexington Stakes for two-year-old colts and fillies, foals of 1882. Mile heats, two in three to harness; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, and $10 declaration if made on or before the 1st day of June, 1884; the Association to add $100; two-thirds of the whole stake to first, two-thirds of tbe remainder to second and balance to third. Closed January 1, 1884, with 67 nominations, 34 of whom declared, 3 dead. Value $1,275.

L. E. Simmons' r c Eagle Bird, by Jay Bird, dam Tansy, by George Wilkes 1 3 2 1
A. Sharpe's bl c Greenlander, by Princeps, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian 2 2 1 2
R. G. Stoner's br c Baron Wilkes, by Georgs Wilkes, dam Belle Patchen .... 3 1 3 ds
E. Muir's b c Charlsy Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, dam Kate Bradley .... dis.
J. T. McMillin's b c Aug. Haverstick, by Strathmore, dam by Clark Chief, Jr .... dis.
Time, 2:30¼, 2:30¼, 2:32¼, 2:33¼.

Betting: Eagle $20, Greenlander $14, field $2.
Second Heat—Eagle Bird, $20, field $12.
Third Hoat—Eagle Bird $20, field $10.
Fourth Heat—Greenlander $40, field $20.

Second Day, Tuesday, October 11th.—The Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds. Mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, and $10 declaration, if mads on or befors the 1st of Juns, 1884; ths Association to add $100; two-thirds of ths whols stake to first, two-thirds of the remainder to second, and balance to third. Closed January 1st, 1883, with 135 nominations, 81 of whom declared, 6 dead. Value, $2,285,

R. G. Stoner's b c Bedford, by Strathmore, dam by Mambrino Patchen 2 3 1 1 1
W. S. Buckner's b c O. F. Clay, by Caliban, dam Sapano, by Strathmore 5 1 2 3 5
W. R. Letcher's ch c Egalite, by Egbert, dam Stockbrigs Bells. 3 4 5 4 6
Macey Bros.' b c O. F. C , by Onward, dam by Blackwood... 4 2 4 6 2
R. B. Terrill's blk c Gambetta, by George Wilkes, dam by Gill's Vermont 5 6 3 2 3
K. Thomas's b f Novelty, by New York, dam Polly, by Tom Hal, Jr 1 5 6 5 4
B. J. Treacy's ch c Prince Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, dam by Brown Chief .... dis
Time, 2:28¾, 2:32¼, 2:31½, 2:30, 2:30¼.

Betting—Egalite $30, Novelty $20, Bedford $10, O. F. Clay $10, Gambetta $10, field $4.
Second Heat—Novelty $40, field $30,
Third Heat—Novelty $24, C. F. Clay $20, field $20.
Fourth Heat—Bodford $15, Novelty $15, field $10.
Fifth Heat—Bedford $30, field $10.

Oct. 15th—The Blue Grass Stakes for four-year-olds. Mile heats; 3 in 5 in harness; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit and $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of June, 1881; the Association to add $100; two-thirds of the whole stake to first, two-thirds of the remainder to second and balance to third. Closed January 1st, 1881, with 101 entries, 62 declared, 5 dead or void. Value, $1,720.

L. D. Simmon's br f Early Dawn, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Star 1 1 1
T. Anglin's br c Wilkes Boy, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen 3 2 2
J. T. Shackleford's bl f Lizzie Wilkss, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Laura, by Joe Hooker 2 3 3
Time, 2:23¼, 2:23¾, 2:21¾.

Betting: Early Dawn $30, field, $10.
Second Heat—Early Dawn barred; Lizzie Wilkee, $20, Wilkes Boy—$12.

Oct. 16th.—The Red Wilkes Stake for the get of Red Wilkes, foals of 1882. $10 enlrance, and $15 additional to start; $150 added by A. Smith McCann Six-ninths to first, two-ninths to second, remainder to third; mile heats 2 in 3; 10 entries. Value $325.

F. A. Muir's b c Charlie Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, dam Mike's dam 1 2 1
D. Carlisle's b f Lady Mascotte, by Red Wilkes, out of Lida Bassett's dam 2 1 2
B. Curry's b c Shedd, by Red Wilkes, dam by 2d Ericsson 3 5 3
J. P. McCann's ch f Minnie B., by Red Wilkes dam by Harrodsburg Boy 4 3 5
A. Smith McCann's b f Lady Wilkss, by Red Wilkes, out of Phil Thompson's dam 5 4 4
Time, 2:45, 2:41½, 2:39.

Betting: Charlie Wilkee $20, field $12.
Secoud heat—Charlie Wilkes, $20, field $12.
Third heat—Ledy Mascotte $50, beld $25.

CRICKET.

A Few Hints to Junior Bowlers.

[By H. F. Boyle, of the Australian Eleven.]

1. The ball should be held firm but not tight, between the first and second fiugers and the thumb, resting ou the fourth fiuger, which should be partially closed or cnrved. If held in this manner and delivered with a jerk or sudden turn of the wrist, the ball will break or twist, tbis is, diverge from ite conrse, conseqnently be more difficult to play.

2. Determine on what style is moet suitable to you—feet, slow or medium, having done so (do not alter or vary yonr mode of delivery) fix npon the heigbt, which in all cases nearly, is on a level or a little higher than the bead; thie to a great extent is caused by the level and billiard table-like wickets of the present day, also the improvement in batting. The higber the delivery, the more abrupt will be the rise from the pitch, causing great difficulty in playing, also giving the field more chence of a catch.

3. Having determined on style, pace and height (practice only will teach this), next decide npon the distances to run or walk up to the wicket before delivery. For fast bowling, from eight to ten yards will be found sufficient; medinm, eix to eight; and for slow, from four to six yards. Of course tbese distances are not to be considered as fixed rulee; the bowler will soon learn whicb is most suitable and least tiring, the latter being of great importanoe, for no one can put on tbe same amount of break or twist when tired or overworked as when fresh.

4. The bowler has now to fix upon whicb side of the wicket he will howl from, over or ronnd, the former being preferable on acconnt of the liability to get batsmen leg before wicket. Most bowlers are able to deliver from both sides, which is an advantage and in many instances irritable to batsmen—if the latter all the more credit to the bowler, who has a better cbance of getting a wicket.

5. Tbe body on delivery of the ball shonld be sqnare with the bowling crease, and as upright as possible.

6. Practice often bnt not too much at a time, from 25 to 30 balle per day will be qnite sufficient for a commencement, and be carefnl not to bowl when tired, for aesuredly if yon do, it will lead to a careless and inaccurate etyle, and probably spoil your chance of improving.

7. Direction will be the first part to learn; thie can only be gained by constant practice, tbeory, of conree, being ont of the qnestion.

8. Having gained direction, that is, being able to bowl tolerably straight, the bowler hae to begin his hardest task, viz., to learn the *art of pitching.* By pitching, I mean the distance the ball shall first strike the gronud from a bateman's reach, so that if he play forward the ball may go over the shonlder of his hat, if he play hack it may suddenly rise and he may be caught. Of course, the distance will vary according to the height and reach of the bateman, his style of play, pace of ball, height of howler, height of delivery, and in some cases on the uatnre of the ground.

Too mnoh importance cannot be attached to this part of bowling, for withont *pitch*, no matter how mnch a ball may hreak, it is easily played or hit with safety. Therefore cnltivate *pitch*, which having acquired will enable you to drop a hall just where a batsman least likes it, causiug him to feel nncomfortable, lose confidence, perhaps cramp hie play, thereby leading him to commit an error, by either bowling or getting him caught or etumped.

The beginner, having acqnired direction, pitoh or break, muet not congratulate himeolf on heing proficient, for, if pittied against a good batsman, he will in all probability find his master. His beet deliveriee may be played back to him or mid-off, or forward for singles; or the batsman may step out and drive him for 3 to 4. Now is the time for the young bowler to nse his head; that is, to vary pace, pitcb, height of delivery, and perhaps change to the other side of the wicket. By these means he may canse his opponent to make a mistake. Delivering a elow ball he may get a catch, very likely mid-on or mid-off will be the favored party, or again if the hatsman step out and hit, one of tbe long-fielde may have a chance, or the wicket-keeper etump him. A faet ball may break through the batsman's defence, or short slip or wicket-keeper catoh him from a snick. If a fieldsman or wicket-keeper mies a chance, never lose yonr temper or show disgust, for by so doing you will most likely lose pitch or direction, and also cause the fielders to become over-anxious, thus leading to other mishaps.

Bowlere of the present day in anything like first-class cricket, do not depend entirely on breaking through the defence of a hatsmau; eo to speak, they bowl with their heads, that is, eeeing their bowling is heing played or scorod from, they alter their leugth of pitch, put in a slow with tbe ohject of getting a catch, or for the wicket-keeper to have a chance of stumping. If that does not snceeed, a fast will be sent down, tho next perhaps a medium pace, to he followed very likely with a slow ball and more elevation—all done for the purpose of causing the batsman to make a mistake by playing too soon, too late, stepping out and missing it, or giving a chance to the field. Bowlers shonld never despair of removing a batsman no matter how poor tbe former or good the latter. The worst of howlers are just ae likely to deliver a hall on the spot a good batsman does not like and get a wicket, as the best bowler that ever handlod a ball. Tbe reader will no douht have noticed that great prominence ie given to the cultivatiou of pitcb, and, I thiuk, juetly, for this ie tho most important part of howling. By being able to drop the hall where it is wanted the bowler can find out the weak poiuts of his opponent, and varyiug pace, etc., lead to the downfall of the hatsman.

I trust that tbe few hints given above may prove of some little assistance to young howlers, hut at the same time can assuro them that tbey will learn more in twenty minntes' practice than in volumes of theoretical teaching.

Australiane ve. All-Comere.—A Well-Conteeted Game.

The second match between the above teams took place last Saturday sfternoon and wss unfinished at the time of drawing the stumps. Thie result was chiefly due to the lateness in starting the game and the late arrival of certain cricketers who have every fscility for making their appearance st least one hour earlier. Clark, the skipper of tbe Antipodeans, won the toss and elected to field first. This proved very costly, as the All-Comers pssted the moderate bowling of the Austrslians to the tune of 95. Purdy (21), Carr (18), Buruett (18), and Benner (10) were the most effective batsmen. Csrr's innings wss certainly the best display of bstting seen on the grounds for a considerable time. Jacobs proved the most successful of the many bowlers tried. The catch made by Jacobs that dismissed Gray was a remarkably clever one. The ball appeared to be travelling very hard over his head, but he jumped up and grabbed the ball with his left hand, to the surprise of everybody. Bristowe and Barney Benjamin each made a fine catch.

Barney Benjamin and Spiro, who started in batting for the "corustalke," commenced hostilities very repidly and after Banner and Waterman had each sent down an over the score ehowed 12 runs. This was too good to last, however, as Benjemin was bowled and Spiro was soon after run out. Jacobs, after breaking his egg, was bowled off his pad. Clark and Beu Benjamin managed to keep their stumps in tact till time was up, the book ehowing 3 wickets down for 42 runs. The Australians have got 54 runs to make for victory and 7 wickets to do it with. We hardly think they can manage it if the All-Comers turn np in force. The score:

ALL COMERS.		AUSTRALIANS.	
W. J. Carr, c B. A. Benjamin, b Jacobs	18	I. H. Spiro, run ont	8
G. Theobald, b B. A. Benjamin.	3	Barney Benjamin, b Waterman.	10
J. Miller, b B. A. Benjamin	0	A. W. Jacobs, b Waterman	2
A. Waterman, c Bristone, b Jacobs	5	Ben Benjamin, not ont	6
J. Purdy, c Bristowe, b Jacobs	21	Ben Clark, not ont	9
G. Gray, c Jacobs, b Ben Benjamin	4		
H. H. Cookson c and b Jacobs	1		
G. De Golia, c Jacobs b Clark	1		
L. G. Burnett, b Jacobs	18		
C. Banner, c Cross, b Jacobs	10		
C. Goewey, not ont	0		
Extras	14	Extras	7
Total	95	Total for tbree wickets	42

Bowled by Death.

"We are well in for Antumn now. The air is keen of a morning and cold after enndown—our days bright and enjoyable enough in their way, bnt suggestive of a top coat time coming, and no mistake about Summer lingering or an Indian Summer is to be made. Cricket is about done for, and a melancholy wind up we had to the season, msrked by a couple of deaths. On Snnday last Fred Morley died, and a day or two earlier the Rev. A. R. Ward. Morley, three yeere or lese ago, was our best fest bowler and one of the mainetays of Nottinghamshire. In 1882 he was ont of sorts, aud, while on the voyage to Australia with the Hon. John Bligh's team, got into great trouble throngh the collision which occurred to the P. and O. mail ship Peshawur. In the first ecare he must have been hit hsrd or fallen heavily, for he wes continnally complaining afterwards. It was not till four months later thongh, and after he had been in half a dozen doctor's hands, treated for a variety of ailments, that he fonnd what was really troubling him, viz., a broken rib. He eeemed to get round, but was never his own man again, and died of congestion of the lungs. Somehow, the fright so upeet him tnat he could not make an effort to nse the "Dombey and Son" lenguage, and gradually went from bad to worse. Our Marylebone Club sent him this season to Harrogate Spa, but nothing could seve the poor fellow. He was a kindhearted, simple-minded fellow, and very popular among our cricketers. The Reverend A. R. Ward, Artemus, as he was somewhat irreverently called, was a fine example of an athletics-loving gentleman. Thirty years ago he was a captain of the Cambridge cricket eleven, and had till the day of his death hardly ever missed beiug present at a big match. Not two months ago the old gentleman, who weighed over 280 lbs., declared that he could bat as well as ever if only his lege would stand the work, and he was always a boy at heart. Hie delight was to get hold of distinguished visitors to the 'Varsity, where I should mention he was perpetual President of the Cricket Club, and give tbem a diuner, for he was a great connoisseur of good eating and drinking. As a *raconteur* he had very few superiors, and his love of a joke or anecdote gained for him his *soubriquet*, founded on the similarity of hie initiale with surname to Artemus Ward's.—*London Cor. N. Y. Sportsman.*

No one will grudge the Nottinghamshire Eleven the honors they have fairly and honestly won tbis year. The championehip of county cricket this Summer is theirs beyond a doubt, and their record is a brilliant series of snccessee, such as no eleven has been able to claim, certainly of late years. I believe I am correct in my figures, thet the Nottinghamshire Eleven ecored altogether, in their ten matches, 3,268 runs for 131 wickets, or an average of jnst under 25 runs, and their opponent'e 2,832 runs for 197 wickets, which givee an average of under fourteen and a half rune. Nine easy victoriee and one drawn game in their favor, represent a summary of which the supporters of the game in Nottingham have good reaeon to be proud.—*Cricket.*

ATHLETICS.

Another Footrace.

The telegraph brings us word that Harmon was defeated in a hnndred yard race by Lewis, in 9⅘ e., at Corvalis, Oregon. There is no man named Lewis that can defeat in Harman in a sqnare race for that distance. Of course the time is eimply nonsense, and no doubt manufactured for the occasion eo ss to give the race a sort of equare appearance. We also learn that $10,000 changed hands. We will wager a new hat that not a reader of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN lost a dollar on the result, ae we have so often described professional footraces, and more especially the footraces in which Harmon has been a competitor. If you lcse your money on a professional race simply through not beiug a eubscriber of the paper, you have no one to blame but yourself. We have no pity for you.

Olympic Programme.

The following programme hes been announced for the Fall meeting of the Olympic Club, which will take place on Thsnksgiving Day, November 27th. The programme is open to all amateur athletes. We understand it is the intention of the msnagement to bar a few prominent runners from competing in the 440 yard scratch rsce:

One bnndred yards handicap.
Two bnndred and twenty yards handicap.
Four hnndred and forty yards scratch race for the Hammersmith medal, to be won three times.
Half-mile bandicap.
Two mile handicap, two bnndred yards limit.
One mile scratch bicycle race.
Five mile handicap bicycle race.
Running high jump.
Pole Vault.
Obstacle race.
One mile handicap walk.
Entries close November 20th, at 9 o'clock P. M., at the Olympic Club. Entrance fee, 50 cents for each event.

How to Start Foot Races.

Mr. L. E. Myers wants to revolutionize the system of starting in vogue at atbletic meetings iu this country. He seys he has studied the English method thoronghly, and is so impressed witb the uniform good startseffected at the various meetings in Englaud that he is determined, if possible, to introduce the system tnto this country. Tbis is the way Mr. Myers says it sbould be done: "First, assign each man hie mark and inform them not to get into position until told to do so; *the men must not be allowed to walk around hitching their pants, etc.*, but must stand bolt upright on the mark. Second, tell them to set themselves. Do not fire the pistol ae you give the word 'set' bnt keep your men uutil they are all as steady as statnes. Then let them go. Every starter in this country has a different way of sending off his men, consequently the athletes do not know what to expect." The amateur champion runner is also of the opinion that "there is not a man iu or around New York who knows how to fire a pistol," but he recommends John Fraser to the National Association as a man, who, with a little practice, could well fill the position, Mr. Myers' suggestions are worthy of the attention of all who take an interest in amateur athletics.

On Sept. 29th, at Birmingham, Eng., at the Buchfield Harrier sports, W. G. George defeated W. Snook in the 1,500 yard race in 3 m. 52 2-5 s. Subsequently they engaged in a one mile bicycle race, which is thus described by an English paper: "George had a little the best of the start, and went away in front of his opponent, who, however, wrested the leed from him after going a lap. George by a plucky spurt once more got to the head of affairs. Snook, however, passed him again in the laet lap, and held the lead until entering the straight for home, when George by a good spurt got up, but, missing his treadle, was thrown out of the race, and Snook won easily by ten yards. Time, 3 m. 32 1-5 s."

The *Call* of last Monday states that among the late arrivals in this city, is Harry Johnson. the 75 yard sprinter, who will shortly issue a challenge to run any man in the world 75 yards. We think the credulous editor of the *Call* hss been imposed npon by some outsider, as H. M. Johnson, the sprinter (and the only Johnson of auy note in America), was running in New York as late as Oct. 12th. We are also of the opinion that even H. M. Johnson or any other runner in America, would not be particnlarly anxious to put up any coin for such a match, since Hutchens has eignified his intention of coming to America.

An English scientific writer draws attention to a new argument for the development of out-door pastimes, by the remark that "games which require close attention to a flying object, snch as tennis, bsttledore and shuttlecock, and in a less degree cricket, are among tbe most powerful agencies by which the mnscles of the eyes can be strengthened and improved."

At the last regular meeting of the Acme Athletic Club, of Oakland, the following officers were elected to eerve during tbe ensuing year: D. C. Van Conrt, President; E. L. Merwin, Vice President; R. I. Hepbnru, Secretary; G. H. Brown, Treasurer; R. B. Hsrd, Jr., Assietant Secretary and Treasurer; A. M. Campbell, Leader.

Fallow '86 is credited with running 100 yards backward in 14⅘ s. at the Amherst College Games, Oct. 4th. This is the best time ever made in a race of this description. On tbe ssme day he also won the quarter in 53⅕s, which, if correct, is excellent time for a college boy.

On dit that Harry Hutchens, the fastest man in the world will visit this country, late this month. If he comes, a professional handicap will probably be held in New York City. This will give the boye a chance to learu how to sprint, and to verify the wonderful stories about his etartling abilities.—*Amateur Athlete.*

A large delegation of athletee were present on Saturday, Oct. 12th., at Mott Haven, to witness the 100-yard race between M. W. Ford and W. C. Wilmer for the championship of the New York Athletic Club. Ford won by very little to epare in 10⅘s. The race was run in a heavy rain.

Intelligent and systematic attention to phyeical culture in collegee, instead of permitting the etudents to continue their sports in an indiscriminate manuer, is advocated by President Robinson, of Browu University.

W. R. Stewart, accompanied with a New York friend, etarted last week for a hunting expedition in Northern California. He will be back in time to take part in the Fall games of the Olympic Club.

The University games have been postponed till next Saturday afteruoon. The correct list of open events is as follows: 100 and 220 handicap runs, rnnuing high jump and a hop step and jump.

The pupile of Clarence Whistler are arranging a benefit for the "Kansas Demon." It will take place at Platts' Hall, on Oct. 30th.

On Oct. 2d, at the Lambeth Batbs, London, H. Davenport plunged 70 ft. 7 in., which wipes out the best previous amateur record of 68 ft. 4 in. made by R. Greer, on July 17, 1879.

By cable we learn that George'e attempt, to lower the mile record at Stamford Bridge Athletic Gounds on Oct. 11th, was unsuccessful.

The gymnasium of the Williamsburgh Athletic Club will ehortly be refurnished by Prof. Sargeant.

THE KENNEL.

Distemper—Ite Treatment.

The disease is a fever, and it has been truly said, "You cannot cure bnt you may guide a fever." Many dogs recover from distemper without being given one single dose of medicine, and strange to ssy some recover in spite of very msny doses. Recoveries also happen under courees of treatment—so far as drugs are concerned—diametrically opposite to each other in their action. The explanation of all this is thst there is a natursl tendency in the disesse to recovery if only the dog be placed in favorable conditions. Tbe disease, unless aggravated, runs a certain debuite course, and it is onr duty merely to assist nature by keeping tbe animal's internal economy in good order, and by protecting it from external injury. Remedies given with a view to cut short the disease are always nseless, and often injurious. We have no agent which can immediately remove the poison which exists in the blood, or which can at once restore to healtb the organs deranged by that poison. We can only assist nature to gradnally eliminate from the blood through the nstural channels of the body all deleterious matters. The indications to be observed in treating a case of distemper are: To guide the fever; to prevent any local complications; to keep np the dog's strength; and to protect him from irritanta either within or without his body. The first essential etep is to place the dog as soon as dietemper ie detected in a dry, well veutilated place, which must be kept uigbt and dey at as even a temperature as possible. In winter a certain amount of artificial warmth is advisable, but a hot room is to be avoided. Too much warmth causes fatigue and predisposes to the advent of nervous affections. A room with a big fire in it generally has cold draughts passing through it, and should the fire go ont the fall of temperature is very great. No better place to trest a case of distemper can be found than in a well ventilated stable, if the floor be dry. At the very outset of the disease a mild dose of aperient medicine may be given, but emetics are always unnecessary. The dog vomits very easily, and is quite able to unload his stomach ehould it be too full. Violent retching only induces weakness, destroys the appetite, and may render the stomach dangerously irritab e. Should the feverish symptoms be well marked, a teaspoonful of equel parts of sweet nitre and acetate of ammonia may be given twice a day. During the first day or two of distemper no alarm need be felt at the dog refnsing food. He certainly ought not to be forced with soups or beef tea, especially when mixed with wine or spirits. Such a course upsets the stomach. Tempt him with anything he will eat, change the food, and leave none before him. The diet should always include a fair amount of animal food, and it should be remembered that meat is indigestible the more it is cooked; it is more easily digested in its raw state. About the fourth or fifth day small doses of tonics and stimulants may be given, and these should be administered in a form calculated to annoy the dog as little as possible. Bulky drenches and nasty tasting things should be avoided, as they excite and worry the patient to an extent often far in excess of any good they might otherwise do. The componnd tincture of cinchona is a rather favorite medicine in distemper; but it is open to two objections—that dogs struggle against its administration, and that it is very apt to cause constipation.

Irou in some of its various medicinal forms is alao often prescribed. It should never be given if the stomach is irritable, if any fever be present, or when the eppetite is capricious. The best form of medicine is certainly a pill, as it csn usually be hidden in a choice morsel of food, aud if not is easily and rapidly given by force. A good tonic and stimulant pill may be made of quinine, one-half grain; nux vomica, one-fourth grain; nitrate of potass, 5 grains; ginger, 2 grains. This is for a small dog once daily, for a collie twice a day, aud for a St. Bernard, perhaps, two pills twice a day. They ehould be given after food. When distemper has been neglected, or wrongly treated and very great debility exists, some stimulant is necessary, such as sherry or brandy, and this should always be given mixed with beef tea. When the stomach is irritable, we should avoid milk aud all thickened eonps. Vomiting is best treated with five-grain doses of nitrate of bismuth three or four times a day, aud by limiting the diet entirely to lean raw meat. If expense does not stand in the way, Brand's essence of beef is invaluable in cases of great gastric irritation. So long as the feeding is judiciously regulated, no bowel complications of a serious natnre will arise. It must, however, be remembered that different articles of food produce very different effects npon the bowels. Liver and oatmeal have a laxative effect, while bread, rice, arrowroot, etc., have quite an opposite actiou. So long as the dog is not exposed to the cold or to sudden changes of temperatures, no chest complications need be feared. The discharge from eyes and nose should be removed every morning with a damp sponge, and if the eyelids be anointed with a little oil or common zinc ointment every night, that glneing together which often occurs and annoys the dog will be prevented. Diarrbœa, should it arise, euggests at once some chauge in the food. It may be met with small doses of port wine and powdered cinnamon. In bad cases tannin, catechu and opium may be necessary. Constipation ehould be guarded againet by changing tbo food, bnt when marked must be relieved by mild aperients; the ordinary anti-bilious pills sold by chemists will do; enemas are also useful. When convalescence approaches great care is requisite, as a chill quickly induces a relapse. Pet dogs must not too soon be washed, no matter how dirty they may may have become. Exercise must also be recommenced very cautionsly, as a violent frolic or a long run has frequently been followed by fits or paralysie. If it be known tbat a dog just affected witb distemper ie euffering from intestinal worms, an effort should be made to dislodge tbem before the dogs gets weak from disease. When once debility exists it is very dangerous to use violent worm medicine. Tho different complications and sequelæ of distemper will be fully considered in tbeir places, so we need not here go into tbeir treatment. Tbey seldom appear if tbe dog be properly treated from the earliest appearance of disease. A simple, uncomplicated case requiree no further treatment than we have described, and complications will not ariso if tho little details of management pointed out be carefully observed. The line of treatment here laid down is in accordance with the th we have adopted as to tbe nature of the diecase, but w based eimply upon it. It ie the result of many years' e ence, and its euccess seems to corroborate the truth theory.—*Wm. Hunting, F. R. C. V. S., in Land and*

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail												
Partridge												
Rail												
Grouse												
Doves	*	*									*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*											

The State Sportsman's Convention.

In my last letter I hrought the proceedings up to Fridey nigbt, on which the official business of the couvention ended. This, however, did not terminate the influeuce of the convention and so fer ae ite pleasures are concerned, they at that point only commenced. Early on Saturdey moruiug tbe delegates and members of the local club met at the St. Elmo hotel and started off to San Fernando to go into camp for a three days' hunt. About fifteen or twenty gentlemen reacbed the point selected, close along the railroad, about 11 A. M., and on the banke of a fine, cleer, cool etream of water, where four or five large tente were soon pitched and the shooting commenced. Here again I have to commend the liberality and foresight of the Los Angeles Clnh, for nothing wae omitted, nothing left uudoue that could in any way contribnte to the comfort, convenience and pleasnre of their gueets. Owing to an accident, some years ago, which crippled my right arm, I do not shoot now, and so I was unanimously elected Major Dome of the camp. In this capecity, while the boye were away, I got along first-rate, as the cook and waitera gave no trouble, but when night came and the boys got on tbe rampage, I trust the Lord will mercifully deliver me from such another ordeal. The range of country aelected for the hunt is well supplied with birds, but owing to a small apecies of cactus supplied with desperate thorns, which hugs the ground, it renders the use of dogs impossible, and thus adds to the labors of the hnnter, as he has to retrieve hia own hirds, a very difficult and arduone work at tbis particular place. In a few minutes after the party separated it was evident birde were plentifnl, for it waa hang, bang, bang, in every direction until sun-down, when the tired and hungry shooters straggled into camp for supper and rest. As I checked each man's hag on returning I saw all had tried hard to win the honors of the day, and that the totel score would be creditable. I shall not give each man's score aeparately ae it was agreed that the three best of the day only should be given with the total of all. For the first day, ending Sunday noon, the tally stands:

Total birds	235
Hares	3
Cotton tails	12
Total	250

Beet bage of the day:

Mr. Wm. Thomas, Chico	33
Mr. Gould, Los Angeles	32
Mr. Taggart, Los Angeles	25

Tbe second day's hunt was not so good as the birds became fewer and wilder, but it wae still creditable to those participating. The tally for this day, ending Monday noon wae:

Total birds	169
Cotton tails	16
Hares	2
Total	187

As Mr. Taggart returned to town on Sundey, it left only two gentlamen with a chance of first honore, Mr. Tbomas and Mr. Gould, and at the close they stood thus:

Mr. Thomas	65
Mr. Gould	55

I may remark that many more cotton tails and hares could have heen killed if wanted, than were, but it is no joke carrying a load of them iu the heat of the day. So the total of the hunt, which among true aportsman is more for pleaaure than elaughter, the tally etands:

Birds	404
Cotton tails	28
Hares	5
Grand total	437

To which a few dovee, and one or two other things, including a large rattleeuake hy Mr. White, of Los Augeles, and a hlue jay by Judge Dibble, of Grass Valley, may be added.

I ehall he expected, of course, to eay eomething of the nights in camp, of the fun and devilment going on, for the account would not be complete witbout my doing so. In aome reepecte I would be glad to draw the veil of obscurity over the proceedinge, hut as a chronicler of curreut events the truth mnet be told. A few of ue were decent people, hut most were decidedly bad. Generally myself and Crittenden Robineon are quiet and silent in camp, and eachew revelry, sweet, innocent thinge, reeemhling the bahes in the wood, who in their ead death were covered with flowere and leavee by the robine, Buckingham, the Fish Commiesioner, Messre. Kurtz and Gould, of Loa Angeles, are much of the same atyle, but Hazard, Harry Payne, Taggart, Holbrook, and others of Loe Angelee, H. H. Briggs, of San Francieco, George Fletcher and Judge Dihhle, of Grass Valley, are perfect demons. Not having recovered from a grand and glorione epell of sea-sicknese ou the trip down, I waa unusually qniet and eedate, aud got through the first night pretty well, only that Holbroke, my partner for the night, is decidedly too long iu the lege, too fond of turning over and over, and too musical in hie snoring for comfort iu a bed of small dimensious like that one which fate gave us. But the eecond night, I am sorry to eay, was pandemonium itself, and it ie hard to determine who were the chief fiende—Hazard, Taggart, Payue, Holhrook, Briggs, Fletcher, or Judge Dihble. Mr. Stanton, the photographer of Los Angeles, a prominent member of the party, who ran fourth for the chief honors in tho shoot, had to return home on Sunday, and kindly left me hia hed all to myeelf, and so I rejoiced in the hope of a good night'e rest, the firet I had eince leaving home on the previoua Thureday and five nighte without sleep will use up moet men. There are often mistaken eoule who dream of heaven, and this time, I wae one of them. After a four houre' Salvation Army Camp Meeting, in which Judge Dihble led four inceeant hours with a strange and happy mixture of sacred aire and nigger melodies, the meeting became fearfully multitndinous and politically democratic, but they could not draw the badger, for having a good bed, I lay etill though I could not eleep. It appears they had resolved to get me out, so at midnight Hazard and Taggart jumped on the tables, wrangled like hostile candidates turned somersaults like circus men, ehouted like madmen, and then down went tablee, men and crockery in a promiscuous mass to the ground. That dodge failed eo Briggs conceived the idea of emoking me out with what he called a "disinfectaut," for he is awful on words of four syllables. He often reminds me in thie respect of Mark Twain, who whenever he wante a powerjul stunner always uses the word "fructifies." He confesses he does not know what the word exactly means, but it sounde well and goee a long way aud so he alwaye nses it when in a fix for a word. So with Briggs' "disinfectant" of old rage, pork fat and dead cactus—he did not know what it meant, but it sounded well all the same and he hoped would go a long way. Directly a bright, blazing flame, at the end of a long pole, came through the doors of the tent, and great fragments of burning stuff fell among about two hundred loaded cartridges. Kurtz and Gould jumped up and ran off with the cartridges, scared to death, but I lay still determined I'd die a thousand deaths before I would leave my comfortable nest. So the disinfectant dodge failed, but keeping np the atteck, Payue gave Fletcher and Judge Dibble a eudden lurch forwerd when one struck me on the shoulder and the other in the ribs mighty strong and for a time dazed me. In a momeut, however, I saw my time to disinfect the crowd had come so I sat up and let out on short range at my prostrate foes *a la* John L. Sullivan, and for a few moments gave it them right good on the neck and ribe. As blow after blow fell loud and qnick, the enemy became paralyzed, and taking advantage of the moment I followed up with my feet and kicked every mother's son of them out of the camp and like Robineon Crusoe in mid-ocean wae left monarch of all I surveyed. Then they tried threateninge to pull the tent down; fired fusilade after fusilade of blank cartridges close to my head; pelted rocks against the canvae; did every mean thing, in fact, like licked schoolboye, they could think of, but all in vain, for as I have already said, in bed I was going to stay if I had to die for the privilege. After a hrief consultatiou they found they had undertaken too much of a joh for that night, ao retnrning to the camp-fire with their empty guns and the remnants of Briggs' "disinfectant," they took a night-cap, sang Auld Lang Syne in twenty different keys, and about two in the morning quietly crept off to roost. This ie not a fictitioua yarn of the events of that terrible last uight in camp. It is all through a literal statement of facte ae they occurred, and I want the puhlic and the wives of the ring-leaders to know it ia so. I feel gratetul to a merciful Providence for that night'e protection, and am glad to he alive to relate its terrore. If a mau doea not play even in California before the game is out, the sooner he leavea the country the hetter. I am on the top this bout.

.But notwithstanding the rackets of nights the hunt was a perfect success, and so full of pleacant incidents that I am sure no one participating will ever forget it. It made a mark for the Los Angeles sportsmen that can never be rubhed out. On Monday noon we returned to the city by train, to prepare for the graud game supper in the eveniug. This, however, was eo conspicuonsly successful, both iu itself and in its effects upon the public, that I desire to postpone its account uutil next week, that I may do both the justice they deserve.

H.

The Use of Firearms.

We enjoin upon all sportsmen a careful observance of the followiug rulee in handling guns, which are given hy a prominent member of the New York State Sportsman's Association:

1. Never in excitement nor in fun point it towards any human being.
2. Never carry it so, that if accidently discharged, it would endanger the life of a dog even.
3. Always think, when walking, which way your gun is pointed, and if a companion is in the field with you, no matter how near and how temptingly the game appears, do not shoot until you know just where he is, and that a stray shot may not possibly strike him, for one little pellet is eufficient to destroy an eye for ever.
4. Never get into a wagon without taking the cartridge from the gun.
5. Never get over a fence without either taking the cartridges out, or placing the guu through the fence on the ground, so that if you fall, or the fence hreaks, it cannot be discharged.
6. Alwaye carry the gun at half-cock.
7. Never let the hammers rest on the "plungers," or piecea which strike the cap.
8. Never try to close it when the hammers are down.
9. Never get in front of it yourself, If you see you are about to fall, drop the gun so that the mnzzle will be from you. Occasionally a cartridge will stick after it has been fired. A etout thin blade of knife will generally extract it, if not *remove the other cartridge*, and then cut a straight etick and poke it out from the muzzle, hut even then don't place your body in front of it, but content yourself with using the hand.
10. After firing one barrel, take the cartridge from the other and examine the wad over the ehot to see that it is not loosened by the concussion as it very frequently is, which would produce a heavy recoil, and if it gets up the harrel, will likely burst the gun and likely take a hand off besides.
11. Never take hold of the muzzle to draw it towarde you, nor set it up, when, if falling, ite muzzle would be towarda you. Finally, follow all these suggestions and be self-possessed, and the fields will afford you sport without danger, and I hope without temptation.

The variona eporting clubs of Butte connty aro doing eome good work thie year in protecting game, and they have meu hired for the epecial purpose of traveling about the country to enforce the lawe. They propose to make it warm for the pot-hunters who loaf about the ponds and slaughter in an uneportsmanlike manner hundreds of ducks, and those who go to the wooda to bag quail the same way. The club realizes the fact that game ie growing scarcer every year, aud that eomething must be done to protect it. Some of the clubs have eecured the exclueive right of hunting over eeveral of the large ranchee, and therefore all killing will he doue "ou the equare." While thie may work a hardship to eome hunters, the "poacher" and "pot hunter" will he kept away.
—*Biggs Policy.*

A pigcon match will aoon come off at Sutter Creek between Albert Cook and T. Norman, for $50 a eide. The conditione are twenty-five hirds at thirty-one yards. Great interest is centered iu the match as hoth gentlemen are acknowledged to be crack ahote.

The Sunday *Capital* refere to Mr. Ryen's letter, which appeared in last week's issue, in the following strain: "A correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, writing from the ducking grounds in the vicinity of the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, euggests thet the mndhen nuisance may he overcome by poisoning the fowle. He suggeete the placing of veesels filled with poiconed grein in the tube a few feet from the open water in ponde. He claime that the ducks do not enter the tule to feed, hut tbat the mudhens do, and that the latter might be killed by the wholesale without injnry to the ducke. We hope that nobody will he deceived into doing anytbing of the kind, for it is a mistake to say that dncks do not leave the open ponde to feed. We have often found them feeding in the tule at considerable distances from the open water, and have no doubt that almost every person who has hunted ducke will eay the same. If one were ehooting on a pond and came acrose a lot of poisoued food close hy, we venture to say hie eport would end right there; for no man wants to take the chances of bringing home poisoned ducke."

Lacquer for Guns.

To prevent guns rnsting in sea air, lacquer them on the ontside with a very thin varnish of shellac and alcohol. Tbis should be laid on quickly with a brush, and will also be imperceptible. A dose of the same will not hurt the mountings, but will effectually prevent their rusting, even if the gun is dipped in salt water, and remember no matter how carefully you clean the inside of the berrels after a day's shooting on the coast, you will do well to watch yonr gnn a day or two and remove the ruet which is found to form, which, if neglected will eet in and leave an ugly mark.

Concerning the duck season in that neighborhood the Stockton *Independent* eays: The late rains, while they have not been of any particular benefit to the farmere of the conuty, have been hailed with delight by citizens with hnnting proclivities as the harhinger of good tidings iu relation to large quantitiee of teal and mallard. The varions sloughe in thie vicinity were yesterday literally alive with men armed with ahotguna, intent upon slaughtering the toothsome duck of every apeciee. The latter, however, were not as pleutiful as the hunters anticipated.

It is shoer wantonees to tnrow away game because it happen to be a little "high," hut is it necessary to use permanganate of potash to purify it from the taint, though it ie eometimea ueed successfully if carefully employed. It will generally suffice to cleanse the game thoroughly, aud wipe it quite dry with soft cloths, rubbing a little sa't into the worst parte. Game which is simply "bigh," without heing pntrid, is particularly easy of digestion, and of great value to invalids.—*Lancet.*

Tbe *Los Gatos Mail* contains the following: "Last Sunday was a great day for the hunters. Abe Lee, as neual, brought in a huck weigbing 123 pounds. Groom got one two pouude larger. Several parties went after quail and brought back as high as six dozen to the man. The best quail hunting last Suuday was betweeu Alma and Wright'e Station. Several went as far as the Spanieh Ranch. The quail are getting shy. Only an expert at shooting on the wiug can get them now."

At a meeting of the Multonah Rod and Gun Club, held at Portland, Oct. 10th, the following new officers were elected: President, J. W. Waller; Vice-President, E. W. Moore; Secretary, H. C. McDonald; Treasurer, — McIntosh. The following new members joined the Club: E. D. McKee, Geo. Walker, F. T. Dodge, T. Trowbridge, Geo. Bliss, J. W. Keane and W. A. Eberle.

On Sunday, 12th, about aixty sportsmen of Portland hoarded the City of Salem for Suaves' Island. J. Mathewa and J. Campbell made the higgest bag, with thirty-nine widgeona, Bodley and Curry also made excellent haga.

The pigeon match, at Dutch Flat, hetween W. J. Jameson and P. C. Byrne, resnlted in a victory for the latter, who killed twelve straight hirds.

The *Capital* says that the crack shots at the hay needn't be a bit surprised if they should receive a general challenge from James Parrot one of these days.

William Scott, of the English firm of W. and C. Scott & Sons, gunmakers, is out in Colorado hunting hig game.

To-morrow the Forrester Gun Club, of Sacramento, hold a shoot for medala.

Some campers near Cloverdale killed a deer that weighed 125 pounda.

Local nimrods report quail pleutiful on all sides.

THE RIFLE.

A Wonderful Record Made by Howard Carr

Last Saturday, at Shell Mouud, the rifle contest hetween Howard Carr and Col. Sam Beaver, for a purse, proved to be a most remarkahle match. The conditions were 100 shote, at the 200 yard target, military rifles, six pounds pull on trigger, off-haud, opeu sights. Mr. Carr used a Sharp-Burchard rifle, 66 graine of powder and 465-grain bullet. Col. Beaver fired his new Hotchkiss; H. C. Smith was scorer, and Capt. L. Siehe officiated as marker. The score which is given helow speaks for itself. Never iu the auuals of rifle ehooting has such a remarkahle score been made. The target is to be photographed:

HOWARN CARR.		COLONEL SAM BEAVER.	
String 1	4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5—47	String 1	4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5—43
2	5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—49	2	4 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4—43
3	5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 5—47	3	5 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 5—45
4	4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—47	4	4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5—43
5	5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5—49	5	4 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 5—46
6	4 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 5—45	6	4 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 5—44
7	5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5—48	7	4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 5—44
8	5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 4—45	8	5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
9	5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4—48	9	4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4—42
10	4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4—46	10	4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4—43
Total	471	Total	435

The *Alta* eays that at a recent practice Officer P. D. Linville made 10 bull's-eyes out of 12 shots, at the 600 yard target. A good performance, and if made iu a match "for keepa" would be the top record. The entire police team are doing well aud show a constaut improvement.

Quite a large number of Company C gatbered at Shell Mound Range last Sunday to contest for medals. T. E. Carson won the first class medal for September, and Mr. Raye the October medal. Mr. Sumuer won tbe second class medal for both months, Mr. Ruddock won the third class medal for both months. Mr. Palm wou the fourth class medal for both months. Following are the best scores:

FIRST-CLASS MEDAL.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Carson—Sept.	45	45	90
Oct.	42	45	87
Raye—Sept.	35	39	74
Oct.	42	47	89
Cummings—Sept.	45	45	90
Oct.	43	44	87
Meriweather—Sept.	44	42	86
Oct.	42	41	83
Klein—Sept.	43	33	76
Oct.	42	44	86

SECOND-CLASS MEDAL.

Sumner—Sept.	39	42	81
Oct.	39	43	82

THIRD-CLASS MEDAL.

Two hundred yards—Ruddock, Sept—40 and Oct—38.

FOURTH-CLASS MEDAL.

Two hundred yards—Palm, Sept—45 and Oct—38.

The Target at Sacramento.

The following scores were made last Sunday at the target practice of Company G, Sacramento:

200 YARDS.

Lieut. Flaherty	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	3—42
Sergt. Hughes	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—42
Capt. White	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	3—39
Col. Guthrie	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—39
Private White	4	3	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	4—39
Private Taylor	5	4	2	4	4	4	4	3	4	3—37
Private Pratt	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	4	4—35
Private Barry	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	3—36

500 YARDS.

Sergt. Hughes	5	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	5—46
Private White	5	5	5	2	5	5	4	4	4	4—43
Capt. Plant	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	5	5—41
Col. Guthrie	0	5	4	4	5	5	5	3	4	5—40
Capt. White	5	4	3	0	3	5	4	3	5	3—35

The following excellent scores were made at Shell Monnd Range last Sunday, at the 200 yard mark, by Edward Hovey and Smitb Carr. A most pecnliar fact is that Hovey made 46 at each etriug:

Edward Hovey	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4—45
	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—45
	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4—46
	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—46
	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—46
Total										230
Smith Carr	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—47
	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4—44
	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5—47
	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5—44
	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	4	4	5—45
Total										227

The German Fusileers.

The Germau Fusileers, Captaiu Stettin, held their regular monthly prize and medal shoot, at Shell Monnd, on Snnday. For the prizes five shots were fired from the 200 yard mark with the following result:

Sohwaner	4	5	3	5	4—21	Volkmann	4	4	3	4	5—20
Tietgen	4	4	3	4	5—20	Captain Stettin	2	4	4	5	5—20

The following also secnred prizes: Schafer, 19; C. Schafer, 19; Dohre, 19; Lndeke, 18; Ekle, 18; Acterson, 18; Voke, 17; Schottman, 17; Paul, 16; Lohe, 15; W. Schafer, 14; Bemmerer, 18; Kelly, 18; Scharfernherg, 16. The medal shoot reenlted as follows:

Captain Stettin	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	4	4	5—42
Bemmerer	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	5—42
Voke	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	5	5	4—39
Dohre	4	3	4	5	3	3	4	4	5	4—39
Sohwaner	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	3	3	3—38
Tiedgen	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	3	3—38

Hnber, 37; Rettig, 36; G. Schafer, 36; Lndeke, 35; Shottsman, 33; C. Schafer, 33; Ekle, 32; Peterson, 31; Volkmau, 31; Paul, 28; W. Schafer, 28; Lotz, 27; Scharferuherg, 27.

Portland Light Battery.

Tbe Light Battery of Portlaud held their first shoot with military rifles on Sunday, Oct. 12th, at the 200 yard range with the following result:

Riley	3	3	3	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—39
Bourne	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	4—36
Saulsbury	2	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	4—33
Maroney	5	2	3	3	5	3	2	3	2	3—31
Hilbock	3	5	2	3	0	0	4	3	2	5—27

Company C, Third Infantry, of Oaklaud, Captain Levy, were well represented at Shell Mound last Snnday. The following scores, which show a steady improvement, were made at the 200 yard target:

McAlpin	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4—43	Hammack	4	5	4	5	3	4	4	5	4	4—42
Dolan	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—43	Yager	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	5	4	4—40
Van Haltern	4	4	4	5	3	4	5	4	5	4—42	Scadden	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4—39

The Speed Ring at Faire.

The old question of the valne of the epeed ring at agricultural fairs always comee up in the Autumn, but each returning year eees it discussed from a broader platform. The faction which nrges the abolishment of racing has grown smaller, but it etill nnmbere some active as well as illogical miuds. Mr. Daniel Stickney, for instauce, writee to the *Home Farm:*

"I know that there are thousande and tens of thousande in Maine wbo think that horse-trotting trials of the speed of horees are proper and desirable at agricultural showe and fairs. I know that in Maine it ie almost, if not quite, universally practiced. And yet, ie it not desirable that this matter have some further consideration? Is it not possible that after a while, after it has heeu talked npon, written about, and discnssed some time longer, that we shall come to tbe conclueion that an Agricultural Show and Fair with tbe horse trot left ont will he hetter, wieer, and more valuable than with it? " " " " "

"A fast trotter is not wanted or is fit for a farm horse, a team horse, a family horse, a roadeter, a journey horse nor for any other nse except to trot fast, and for that uso not one in five thoneand wants him. We have laws agaiust cruelty to animale. Does any one believe that a horse can be trained to get out of him the greatest possible amount of speed down to a quarter of a second of time in a mile without cruelty to the animal? If compelling a horse or an ox to expend his utmost strength in drawing a great load is cruelty, theu I do not see why compelling a horse to extend his utmost speed to get over a given distauce is not cruelty also."

As Mr. Stickney admits that there are tens of thousands in Maine who think that horse trotting is proper and desireble at fairs, his protest is a good deal on the order of a dog barking at the moon. Should the bark go on forever the moon would not come dowu. The fast trotter commands a stiff price in the opeu market, end so it is idle talk about nobody wenting him. That which sells readily is always wanted. What other test can we take as a guide? The well-bred aud well-trained horse has keen relish for his work. It is a pleasure for him to show his power. Of course his breath comes short and thick when we take the last inch out of him, but he quickly recovers and is ready and willing to try again. We have seen at the Maine fairs a yoke of steers strain every muscle in the effort to move a stone boat. The eyes looked as if they would burst from their eockets, and when the test was over the animels stood with lolling tongues and panting sides. There is no more cruelty in requiring a borse to put his greatest effort into speed than in asking a steer to put his greatest effort against the neck yoke. We cannot have excellence, superiority, without calling forth that extreme exertion which some tender heart is certein to class as cruel.

A publicatiou in the West which voices the sentiments of intelligent farmers, the *National Live Stock Journal*, talks in a different strain. It calls attention to the fact thet the horse element is monopolizing the greatest interest at fairs, and remarks:

"In all departments of the horse display actual tests are not only practical, but they would be intensely interesting to the spectators. Not only should trotting horses compete with each other in the speed rings, but light harness horses should vie with each other, single and in pairs, in light harness, and coach horses in carriages, while draft horses shonld be pitted against each other in overcoming draft hurdens before the assembled spectators. Snch a spectacle would draw a thousand people intensely interested, where ten now attend the fairs, and that, too, with languid interest. But in all the horse departments the trotting horse carries off the largest premiums because he ie the greatest favorite of the people. Notwithstanding his production in increased proportione every year, he still commands a larger price every eucceeding season, till it has come to pess, eveu in these times of unusnal depression of commercial interests, that the highest price ever paid for a trotting borse Mr. Robert Bonner has just given for the qneen of trotters—the peerless Maud S."

These are sound views. The *Journal* argues that the tracks on fair grounds shonld he made hetter, and that pains should be taken to exclude old "ringers" from the competing lists.

"Our fair management, as constituted at preseut, is powerless to reform these and many other abuses. Their only remedy is to join the National Trotting Association, which would not only lift them into national importance, but clotbe them with authority to adequately pnnish all fraudnleut entries, and conduct the races npon authoritative and systematic regulations. The time is not far distant when the country and State fairs will he the leading places of competition in trotting contests. These fairs seem to be the compromise gronnds upon which all classes of people, the church commnnicant as well as the citizen of the world, can meet together to enjoy the one supreme national amusement of America, that of fairly contested trotting races. It therefore becomes the managers of our county fairs not only to become an integral portion of the national trotting congress, hnt to throw aronnd this exhilarating pastime all the guards of honesty and respectability that the moral sense of the body politic tacitly demand. When these precautions are enforced, our county fairs will become more popnlar than has ever been the case in their history heretofore."

Years ago, when nearly every agricultnral journal in the land was fighting the *Turf, Field and Farm* on this fair-speed ring question, we contended that it would be better to do away with the agricultural "horse-trot" than to keep it going under the loose and happy-go-lucky system then in favor. Ringere were allowed to sweep the board and weak-kueed judges, ignorant of all rules, occupied the j dges' etand and permitted things to go on which rendered the so-called tests hut little better than a mockery upon justice. We referred the managere of fairs anxious to get out of the wilderness to the National Trotting Asociatiou, with its admirable code, its powerfnl machinery and far-reaching penalties; and some of them, we are glad to state, profited by our advice. The *Live Stock Journal* does well in stepping upon our platform. Discipline will make the speed-ring a safer test and render it far more attractive to all who visit the grounds of the agricultural fair on wbich no form of gambling is tolerated.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Local Fairs as Educators.

Farmers have not as cordially devoted themselvee to the success of annual fairs as their importance demande. The local annual fair is the farmer's home school, and ehould teach a valuable, practical lesson. The fair ehould be expected to bring together the best evidence of the advancement of agricultnral in its district. If the farmers in tho district, representing by the annnal fair, entered into it as a matter of personal interest, competing whenever an opportunity offered, offering prizee in all those departments most requiring improvement, stimulating a lively rivalry, such enthusiasm would produce most unexpected progress, and soon give the fair a wide reputation.

The fair is capable of being organized into a most instructive school in any or all departments of agriculture. Let us euppose that cattle feeding for beef is an important industry in the district. Now this business, by some, is supposed to be well understood by farmers, and they are hardly aware that anything remains to be learned ahont it; hut when you meet one who holds that opinion, just ask him what it costs, accurately, to raise a thrifty steer the first twelve months. He can do nothing more than give a guess at it. As he does not know the cost of the steer, he does not know whether it is kept at a profit or a loss; this is the precise state of agricultural knowledge upon this matter. But a proper management of the fair will soon produce accurate knowledge on this question. Let $40 he offered for the best two-year-old, and $20 for the best yearling, and half the amount to the second best, with a full account of all the food given in separate periods of six months, making it easy to determine the real cost of the animal; this will not only render it easy to figure the cost of the animal at one and two years old, but it will show another important fact, the cost of keeping at different ages. This point would be of the greatest consequence to the old-fashioned farmers, who have been wont to consider beef under three to four years old as of very inferior value, and who have never discovered that their steers do not pay their keeping in gain after they are two years old. This test in actual feeding will show them that the younger the animal the less it costs to put on a hundred pounds live weight—that it takes less food the first six months than the second less the second than the third, and lese the third than the fourth six months, and so on; and when this law is thoroughly understood, the beef-producer will govern himself accordingly.

The fair is the practical school to teach such principles. Every prize offered should be for the illustration of some important point in agricultural practice; and as the feeding of live stock absorbs more of the capital and time of the farmer than any other specialty, so it should occupy a very prominent position at all our local fairs, and the prizes should be given to illustrate in a practical way all the live-stock specialties. All breeds of cattle should be encouraged alike, for each breed has special qualifications adapting it to certain localities. All matters in farm practice should be illustrated at our fairs, and every farmer should regard it as his duty to assist in building up these local fairs.—*Live Stock Journal.*

SHEEP.

What Shall Sheep Breeders Do?

We are told that "in a multitude of counsellors there safety." This may be true in a general sense or perhaps in some particular case, but as applied to the conditions and circumstances of the flock-masters of the country, it seems rather difficult of belief and application. It is one of the easiest things in the world to give advice. It is not always so easy to follow it. It can not be disguised that sheep husbandry all over our land is to-day at or below zero. The breeding season is at hand, and every breeder is called upon to decide for himself what course is wisest to pursue. Shall he sell? Where is the purchaser? Shall he increase his flock, which is already kept at a loss? Shall we keep the ram away from his ewes and feed them for the butcher? Shall he purchase a larger ram than he has formerly used, and attempt by crossing to secure a larger carcass, without regard to fleece, or, rather, with the certainty of sacrificing the fleece while enlarging the meat supply? Can he hope to establish a new breed by judicious crossing, when hundreds have most ignominiously failed? Is there any way under heaven whereby his flock can be saved and he made once more to yield him a satisfactory return for care and labor and expense? These are not idle questions, prompted by any temporary causes of discouragement, they are asked by numbers of anxious inquirers every day in the week, and the responses are more numerous than satisfactory. The truth is, that with the low prices consequent upon the tariff reduction of 1883, there arose a feeling of despondency among the wool growers of the country very general, quite natural and easily accounted for. Many were inclined to give up and abandon the business at once, but they were told that the fall in prices was only temporary, caused largely by the efforts of speculators, not justified by the action of Congress; that a reaction must take place, and by the time the clip of 1884 was ready for market, prices would find their level, and all would be well again.

The clip of 1884 has been mostly thrown upon the market at prices as much below those of 1883 as those of 1883 were below those of 1882. It reminds one of the traveler who inquired of a man, when about to cross a slough, if it had a hard bottom, and was told it had; and when his horse sank below the saddle skirts, he asked his informant for an explanation, and was told that the bottom was hard enough, but he was not half way to it. The American people are not accustomed to sticking to a non-paying business for any great length of time after its non-paying qualities are fully developed, and consequently the number of sheep and flock-masters has largely decreased within the last eighteen months. Sheep that in the Spring of 1883 could have been sold, and were sold at from $3.50 to $7.50, can now be bought at from $1 to $2.50, and scarcely any demand at those figures. Men who have been in the habit of selling each year, until 1883, from 50 to 100 stock rams, at fair prices, have now on hand the increase of two or three years unsold and uncalled for, and every man who knows anything of the business will understand that this means a halt until something occurs to restore confidence. The wool interest in this country, while it embraces over a million of flock-masters, is mainly indebted for the influence it has exercised to a much smaller number of careful, intelligent, painstaking breeders of fine-wool sheep. This class of men have really furnished to the great mass of wool growers their stock sheep, until the character of the great body of the sheep of the United States has been fixed by the Merino sheep breeders. It is clearly demonstrated that no other sheep can compete successfully with the Merino in large bodies, and the Merino is therefore, *par excellence*, the ranch sheep. It is about as well ascertained that the conditions of ranch sheep husbandry forbid their raising their own stock rams, at least for many years, if not for all time. They can better afford to pay for the improved blood of the thoroughbred ram than to attempt to raise him. As things now are, the Eastern breeder can not afford to sell at prices that the Western or Southwestern ranchman can afford to pay. What will he the consequence? It seems as if the quality of the ranch sheep must deteriorate, or at least improvement will cease, and thus widespread disaster and loss result to the wool growers generally in our Government.

The production of clothing wool will inevitably be greatly lessened, the small woolen factories be crippled, if not disabled, and the parties to be principally the gainers will be the foreign wool growers, who can, by virtue of their climate, grow cheaper wool than we can, and, by virtue of our tariff reduction, can bring it into our ports and drive our wool growers and our sheep out of the business. We are not monopolists; we are no more selfish or exacting than the sugar, iron, woolen manufacturing, and various other interests are who are clamoring for protection. It is to be hoped that we may get a fraction of what we are entitled to, even from the American Congress. If that august body of the wisdom of the nation will deign to give the interest of the wool growers a moiety of the consideration they give to the nominating conventions which place them in the line of promotion, they will be able to do the country some service, and "they will know it." By restoring the tariff on wool and woolens, as it was fixed in 1867, they will enable each wool grower to answer the questions mentioned in this article for himself, and to shape his action accordingly. I should [illegible] glad to answer them myself, but hesitate, because of the uncertainty of any future legislation on the subject, and do not assume a foreknowledge greater than human.—*A Breeder in Live Stock Journal.*

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - Saturday, October 25, 1884.

"Doping" Horses.

There appears to be again a necessity for such punishment as was awarded at Newmarket, England, in the early part of the present century, when a culprit was hanged to death for poisoning the water troughs from which the horses drank. There is little question of horses being dosed during the circuit, and though absolute proof may be lacking the only hypothesis on which several defeats can be logically based is that the animals were poisoned. There were two cases so palpably the result of practices of the kind that no other explanation can be given consistent with the previous history of the beaten horses. One of these we saw, viz., the race when Prince of Norfolk was beaten by Philip S. At no time during the run of one and a half miles did Prince show any capacity, for though the two ran locked for half a mile the time was slow, 52½ seconds, and before another furlong was compassed he could scarcely gallop as fast as a saddle pony. It is true that the betting—usually a good guide—did not show that it was a preconcerted plan, as the Prince was the favorite at long odds up to the time of starting, though that may have come from a lack of certainty in the potion being administered on the part of those who laid the scheme, or a lack of funds to carry out the plot. Again it may have resulted from accident in place of design, and the cause of his poor display ascribable to inadvertency in adjusting the throat-lash. In this connection a short history of a case may be of service in coming to a conclusion. In 1869 we had a mare, Columbia, engaged in a "3 in 5" race at Chicago. There was a large field of starters, among them, Gilroy, the sire of Grinstead, and Bob Lee. Coyle had been training her, but had to leave on account of ill health, and his place was filled by a man who assisted him. The course was very deep, the inside track at Dexter Park, and following the advice of the trainer she was "laid up" for two heats. He urged the same tactics for a third heat, but becoming suspicious of his intentions the rider was instructed to win it if he could and make running from the start. The heat was won so easily that she became the favorite in the betting, and we solicited William Jennings to look after her between the heats. He had been hacking her and stood to win quite a sum if she proved victorious. He reported that she had "cooled out" admirably and he had every confidence in her ability to win. In order to run the mile the track had to be "lapped" about one hundred and fifty yards. The same instructions were given the jockey to run for the heat unless he got a very bad start, and to let the mare stride along from the dropping of the flag. When the riders were mounted the trainer took her by the bridle and led her to the starting point. She got a good start and passed the stand a length in the lead. Before reaching the quarter pole she almost came to a stop and could scarcely gallop thereafter, being a long way outside of the distance. Having the management of the track we could not go to the stable until the racing was finished, and then found the trainer missing, and the jockey informed us that when he removed the bridle he found the throat lash so tightly drawn that he could scarcely unbuckle it, and that just before the mare stopped he had "taken a pull" and felt sure of winning. The pull had increased the pressure on the windpipe and the mare was virtually choked. The trainer ran away, as he well knew that job was too apparent to conceal his part, and he had succeeded in drawing up the throat lash in walking from the judge's stand to the starting point. Carelessness might accomplish the same object as design, and from the way the Prince ran it may have been that his breathing was restricted in a like manner. According to the statement of those who watched the pacing race in San Jose closely there is not a doubt that Maud B. had been fixed for the occasion.

After being "warmed up" she could not score with anything like her usual speed. She was more than unsteady, appeared to be in a daze, and when recovered from a break wabbled about with a lack of energy very different from her usual movements. There was another strong point to sustain the charge, and if true conclusive evidence that her condition was known to a few of the bettors. The betting can usually be depended upon to give a clew to nefarious practices. And when the purpose is to have a horse beaten by the rascality of rider or driver the rates will show the intention. When the poisoner accomplishes his object it may not be so clearly shown. He is afraid so make known his nefarious job to many confederates, and the lack of money to consummate his plans does not produce the usual revulsion in the odds. Effectual measures were taken at Sacramento to discover what was likely to be the course of those who were suspected, and in all probability detection would have followed an attempt to carry out their schemes. We do not know what the punishment is, under the present code, for the offense, but if not severe enough to lock up the perpetrator for years in the penitentiary, measures should be taken to provide for a law that will at the next meeting of the legislature.

Winter Training of Racehorses.

That the climate of California gives the best opportunity for the continuous training of racehorses, during the whole of the year, of any other section of this continent is generally acknowledged. There are places, when such unusual rains come, as was the case the latter part of the early Spring of this season, that the work may be interfered with, though the infrequency of such an occurrence does not materially affect the situation. Thus at Santa Anita last Spring there were weeks when the horses could not be got out of the stable; but that was the first instance in many years and may not happen again for a long time. But there are many places in California where the heaviest rains are only a temporary interference, and within a few hours after the actual downpouring exercise can be given. Santa Cruz is one of them, as the course there is made on ground through which the water readily penetrates, and is at such an elevation above the bay as to afford the surplus fluid a speedy exit. The plateau on which the course is built is nearly level, and the soil is a sandy loam, with enough of the latter to present a firm surface which sheds the water freely when there is more than a gentle shower. The bay is within a furlong of the track and at the highest tides the banks rise several feet above the water mark. This gives both surface and sub-drainage, and though there is no trouble at present a very little expense would perfect the drainage so that a deluge would be inoperative for harm. We understand that the course at Pleasanton has like advantages and that during the heaviest rains of last Winter there was no hindrance to the exercising soon after the water ceased falling.

We have heard that one of our prominent stables was to be transferred to Mobile after the close of the Blood-Horse Meeting, and though our informant stated that he had learned that such was the intention from good authority it is likely to prove one of those idle rumors which has little foundation. There is no question that Mobile presents advantages over any other portion of the East or South for the Winter training of horses. Those who have tried the experiment have been pleased with the result, and, doubtless, there will be a large number of horses kept there when the advantages are better known. As headquarters for those who intend to take part in the Winter campaign it can also claim superiority over any other locality from contiguity to points at which the Winter racing will come off. But we do not think that it would be sound policy for the owners of California horses to engage in a Winter campaign, as by doing so they would lessen their chances of success in the later meetings when there is so much more money to run for. It is evident that the Santa Anita forces began too early, and though the debut was at Covington May 31st, before the season came to an end the brilliant promise of the first gave way to a succession of defeats. This may be partly ascribed to the break in training occasioned by untoward weather before leaving home, though if the racing calendar be consulted it will be evident that the horses which ran frequently at the Winter meetings failed to sustain their reputations during the Summer and Fall.

The Coming Race Meeting.

It was a wise course changing the time of the Fall Meeting, Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, so as to secure a longer interval between election day and the opening of the meeting. The turmoil and anxiety will be abated by the 15th, as with the ten days which intervene to bring the intelligence there will be time enough for an absolute knowledge of how the great race has terminated. It is beyond ordinary probability that the contest will prove so close as to require the official count to decide the victory, as even remote sections are so nearly within the range of telegraphy that a few days after the ballots are cast will be all sufficient to aggregate the votes. Whichever way it goes the finish will relieve the long tension due to prolonged excitement, and in this happy country those who have been bitterly antagonistic in their political views will heartily greet each other at the races with the best of feeling.

Then, too, the racing is nearly certain to be so spirited as to drive away all the gloomy recollections incidental to defeat, while those who have "plunged" on the winning side could not be kept away with a six-inch cable. That the racing will be more than ordinarily good is as nearly assured as future turf events can be foretold. The horses in training at Sacramento, and which have not run since the State Fair, are reported to be doing exceedingly well; there are like reports from Rancho del Paso, and those which have made the southern tour have returned in good shape, and will only require a short rest to put them in prime condition. It must be borne in mind that the nominations and entries close on the 1st of November, a week from to-day. The only exceptions are the fixed events which have already closed, and the purses left open until the horses arrive in order to arrange them more satisfactory than if fixed now.

What Is It?

There is a general impression among those who have the charge of horses, that a drug can be administered which will remain comparatively inert until the animal is "warmed up," when the evil influences become apparent. In our limited experience we are not aware of any drug that will remain latent in the sense that is claimed, although effects of medicines can be hastened by exercise. According to those who think their horses have been poisoned there are differences. In one case the animal become sluggish, an apparent lack of nerve force, while in others there is a tendency to wildness. The trotter or pacer becomes unsteady, the racehorse rushes off uncontrollable to die away to nothing after the crazy effort. Should any of our readers who are learned in the effects of poisons, elucidate this question we will be much obliged for contributions on the subject. A knowledge of what is used will aid in guarding against it, and an antidote be of great service. The general purpose is to incapacitate without direct effects, so that the failure to perform may not be evident until the race has progressed far enough to ensure against the scheme being rendered abortive. To win wagers is the governing cause, and in a large majority of cases the only end sought. If merely to gratify malice the potion would be sufficient to cause death, or severe sickness, and there are hundreds of drugs which will carry out such intentions. But when the design is to prostrate after a certain interval, or under conditious which always are found prior to a race, there must be a skilful concoction of agents to carry out the scheme.

The Trotting Meeting.—Bay District Course.

Next Thursday, 30th inst., the entries to purses offered by Bay District Association will close. The prospects for a continuation of the present fine weather could hardly be better, and in that case we anticipate same very good sport in the trotting line. There are plenty of horses still in training to fill the purses liberally. And now that the best of the various classes have lowered their records there is a chance for those which were overmatched through the circuit. With good weather the track will be in the best possible condition, and as November is one of the pleasantest months of the San Francisco season, there should be a "good time."

F. W. Dunn.

It will be learned with general regret that Mr. F. W. Dunn, known through his letters to this paper and others, and his excellent judging at last year's Pacific Coast Field Trials, is seriously ill. He has been complaining of nervous exhaustion and started East two weeks since to recuperate, but had to be removed from the trains at Evanston, Wyoming Territory, being unable to proceed safely. His physicians hold out but little hope of his recovery.

Bonner and Bergh.

The following characteristic letter from Robert Bonner to Henry Bergh is a comprehensive reply to the strictures of the crotchety president of the society to prevent cruelty to animals. It is to be sincerely regretted that the good work accomplished by Mr. Bergh should be so sadly marred by his crazy freaks, but even these can be condoned when his whole services are taken into consideration. In regard to the severe punishment of racehorses, Mr. Bergh is undoubtedly correct, and there is not one owner in a hundred who does not thank him for his efforts to put a stop to the unmerciful flagellations at times administered. For this the public is more to blame than the jockeys, and unless a horse is whipped and spurred to the extent of the power of the rider, spectators are prone to say that there was no intention to win. The small bettors are usually the ones to make the unfounded charge, and with a probability of suspension or expulsion before him the jockey does all in his power to escape the indictment. Many races have been lost by severe castigation, and we we doubt if one victory has been secured through the savage use of whip and spurs that could not have been won by more merciful treatment. In nearly every case a proper husbanding of the powers until the proper moment arrives, and then encouragement in place of abuse; at the most a light prick of the spur or a sharp reminder in the shape of a light touch of the lash, and above all the "magnetism" which imbues the animal with the spirit of the rider are more to be depended upon than brutal harshness. The letter also shows that Mr. Bonner has determined to send Maud S. to Kentucky, and if this wise movement was further supplemented by sending the reining Empress to California for a Winter's sojourn, there is little doubt that there would be still greater benefits. Without the opportunity to supple her joints, give tone to her tendons and increase her nerve force in our "glorious climate" her younger rival may regain the sceptre, provided always that he is granted a chance to inhale the life-giving breezes of the Pacific.

OFFICE OF THE LEDGER,
NEW YORK, Oct. 16th, 1884.

DEAR SIR: I thank yon for calling my attention to the newspaper clipping which etates that it is cruel to give a horse repeated trials in an endeavor to heat 2:10. Let me answer hy stating the facts. Maud S. as you know, is the only horse that has heaten 2:10. Her record, as nearly every one knows, is 2:09¾. Mr. Vanderbilt helieves, her trainer helieves and I helieve that she is capahle of heating this time. In fact every horseman, so far as I can learn, who eaw her trot in 2:12¾ in a gale of wind on Tnesday last, helieves it, and I have conclnded, at her trainer's earnest solicitation, to let him take her to Kentucky, her native State, where she can have an opportnnity in a warmer climate to show what she can do. Even if she should not hest her own time this Fall she can he kept in training longer there and in that way he prepared earlier for a performance next year.

But in the newspaper psragraph which you inclose, it is etated that it is cruel to give her these repeated trials "under whip and spur" to heat her own nnparalleled record. It is a very easy matter to reply to that statement. She has never made hut one attempt to heat her record, and that was when she trotted her wonderfnl mile on Tuesday last, and on that occasion she was not tonched with a whip even once, for her driver did not carry a whip with him, and as for "spurs," every one knows that in driving a horee to any kind of vehicle it is impossihle to nse a spnr. It is ss essy and natural for Maud S. to trot fast as it is for an ordinary horse to move at a hrisk pace in the family carriage.

Both her trainer and her groom have a positive affection for the mare, and wonld not for a moment think of treating her cruelly. Let me give yon an inetance of her groom's affection for her. He sleeps on a cot in her stall, and one night recently wheh the weather was warm hut threatened to turn cold, he purposely went to hed with very little clothing on himself, knowing that if it turned cold during the night, he wonld feel it and would wake np, when he could put additional clothing on the mare. If the men who figure in divorce snits wonld treat their wives half as kindly as this, our courts would not have so much to do. Yonrs trnly,

ROBERT BONNER.

A Merited Recompense.

We are much gratified to learn that our old friend "Joe Elliott," of the New York *Herald*, has been presented by the proprietor of that paper with a retiring salary of $5,000 a year during life. Mr. Elliott has been connected with the *Herald* for nearly the whole of his life, entering the service of the founder when a young man, and now he is something over the "three score and ten," which is consadered a proper time for active work to cease, but as he is reported to be as "hale and hearty" as when we last saw him, twelve years ago, there is likely to be many years for him to enjoy before his race comes to an end. We merely reiterate the universal desire of those who have known him, that there may be very, very many happy years in store for him. Mr. Elliott is the oldest "turf reporter" in the United States, and his reportorial work in this line, has been a "labor of love." Acting under his advice the *Herald* was the first of the great dailies to give full epace to the sports of the turf, and it is beyond question that the course was wise from a financial atandpoint. It largely increased the circulation and advertising patronage, and from a few horse and turf ada. columns have been required to present them. We were somewhat startled at Fleetwood Park, thirteen years ago, by Mr. Elliott brusquely informiug us that he was "turned out." Taking it literally we proffered sympathy when he replied that condolence was uncalled for, as Mr. Bennett had placed him at the head of the turf and horse bureau, with power to employ assistance, had increased his salary $1,000 a year, and granted him permission to travel where and when he liked, all of his expenses to be paid by the *Herald*. The last clause was what he meant by being turned out, a relief from the constant labor of so many years, with a chance to select the pastures which were the most enticing, and which would extract all the possible benefit from the "let up." As he has visited all portions of the United States East of the Mississippi, and made a trip to the other side of the Atlantic, we hope he will employ a part of his leisure time in a journey and long stay on the Pacific Coast. We can assure him a hearty welcome, as in addition to the many who will be proud to greet the veteran turf-writer, there are quite a number of the oldtime New Yorkers, who have never forgotten the faithful and public chronicler of events, and cherish the remembrances of Auld Laug Syne.

Arno Farm, at Arno Station, Sacramento county, is offered for lease for a term of years. The place is extensive, with grain and pasture lands, family residence, barns, stables, blacksmith shop, trainer's cottage, house for laborers, corrals, paddocks, training track, windmills, engine, tanks, and all the appurtenances of a stock and grain ranch. Possession will be given immediately. Application may be made to Beatty & Denson, attorneys, Sacramento, or to Mrs. Alice M. Valensin on the premises.

The auction sale of horses belonging to the estate of the late Charles McLaughlin will be held at the ranch, near Bantas, next week, commencing Wednesday the 29th, and continuing for three days. Particulars regarding the terms of sale, running of trains, etc., will be found in the advertisement.

The Kentucky *Live Stock Record* says: "We do not helieve any clnh shonld give five-furlong races for all ages. Racing is given and conducted for the improvement of the horses of the country, hut we can see no henefit to arise from thonsand-yard racing for all ages. It is well enongh to run these short conrses with two-year-olds, hnt three-year-olds and upwards who cannot run a long distance in the fall should he sent to some other service. Such races are an invitation to train and run a lot of half-hred speedy quarter horses, some of whom have little or no pedigree, and a few took part in these races and were hacked to win." This is just what we have heen arguing for two years past.

We hsve received the preminm list and speed programme of the first annnal fair of the Arizona Industrial Exposition, to he held at Phœnix, Novemher 10th to 15th, inclusive. The premiums for live stock are in cash, medals and diplomas, and the classificatiou eeems to he comprehensive. In the speed ring purses are offered for running, trotting, pacing, road teams, cow-poniee, mules, hurros, etc., with foot races, and the nsnal border variety.

John A. McKerron, of this city, donated a fine driving whip to the Sonoma Conty Agricultural Park Association, to he hy them presented to the driver who should make the heet mile dnring the late Fair meeting. On Wednesday, Mr. Isaac De Turk, President of the Association, forwarded the whip to Johnny Blne, of Woodland, he having driven the mile in the qnickest time.

W. H. McCarthy has recently purchased of B. B. Kenney, of Lexingtou, Ky., the hrown pacing gelding Bnlldozer, 2:21½. He is six years old, hy Standard Bearer (hy Volnnteer), dam Puss, hy Kinney's Eclipse. His first and only race last year wss at Paris, Ky., when he made a record of 2:30¾, which he reduced this year to 2:21¼ at Chicago. McCarthy says, "look ont for another Brown Jug."

The greatness of Gny Wilkes increasea aa it travels. The New York *Sportsman* makea him out a four-year-old, and credita him with heating Jay-Eye-See's time, almost reaching the top record. Unfortunately for the new records Wilkes ia six years old, hut there is no reasonahle douht hut that he conld have performed aa well in his four-year-old form had he been trained and tried.

At a meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Aesociation, held at Lexington on the 16th, the following officers were chosen for 1885—Preeident, Major P. P. Johnson; First Vice-President, Col. R. West; Second Vice-President, Major H. C. McDowell. Directors—Isaac Smith, Crit Davis, W. H. Wilson, R. P. Todhunter, and T. Anglin.

James McLaughlin, identified for several years with all of the great succeesea of the Brooklyn stable of Messre. Dwyer Broe., closes hia engagement with them the preeent year and done the cherry and hlack of the Rancocas Stahle; at least that is the cnrrent rumor at Jerome Park. Hia salary will he the largest ever paid in America to a jockey.

Mr. P. Lorillard, Jr., has diehanded his racing stable, or what was left of it. Nimrod haa heen sold, and Petition and Neuitizen will he aent into the etud to he hred to Siddartha. Mr. Lorillard haa not given np racing, hnt will prohahly start ont afresh in the Spring with a new lot.

The well-known horse, Lloyd Daly, 3 years, hy Kyrle Daly—Leverette, fell in a race at Toronto, last week, hreaking hia fore leg, and necessitatiug his heing destroyed. He was the hest racehorse in Canada, and performed splendidly at the Chicago meeting.

Winnemucca, Nev., will have a threo day'a race moeting next week, commencing Wednesday.

Maud S. is domiciled at Lexington and doing uicely.

Racing at Lakeport.

Twelfth District Fair, Lakeport, Sept. 23d—Running; Purse, $100; three quarters of a mile.

F. F. Hawley's Ironwood, by Ironclad	1
L. Ralmey's Billy Johnson, by Glenelg	2

Time, 1:17¾.

Same Day—Running; purse, $100; half a mile.

L. Ratney's Del Paso, by Shannon	1
John Poe's Estelle Clark, by Ironclad	2
H. Helman's Dom Pedro, by Lilburn	3

Time, :51.

Same Day—Trottitng; purse, $50.

Floyd, by Milton Medium—J. D. Adams	1	1	1
Maud Medium, by Milton Medium—H. H. & W. C Helman	2	2	2

Time, 2:59½, 2:56¼, 2:56½.

Sept. 24th—Trotting; purse, $100: three minute class; mile heats.

Mamie Kobl, by Kentucky Hunter—John Spaulding	2	1	1
Iraqua Maid, by Ethan Allen—H. T. Hatch	1	2	dr
Secretary, by Gen. McClellan—L. H. Boggs	dis		

Time, 2:46¼, 2:33¾, 2:53½.

Same Day—Trotting; purse, $100; district three year olds; mile heats.

Allene, by Son of Elmo—D. M. Hanson	2	1	1
Munio, by Milton Medium—L. Ralmey	1	2	3
Frank, by Overtand—H. T. Hatch	3	3	2
Bessie B., by Milton Medium—J. W. Boggs	4	dis	

Time, 3:38, 3:35½, 3:29¼.

Sept. 25th—Running; purse, $200; dash of a quarter of a mile.

W. L. Ralmey's Morning Star, by Brick	1
Geo. Hammack's Nettie Moore, by Stonewall	2
Geo. McCultough's Johnny Moore, by Johnny Moore	*

* Bolted.

No time.

Same Day*—Trotting: purse, $90.

Secretary, by Gen. McClellan—L. H. Boggs	1	2	2	2	1	1
Brown Neil, by Taylor—J. D. Curtis	3	3	1	1	3	2
Maud Medium, by Milton Medium—H. H. Helman	2	1	3	3	2	3

* Fifth and sixth beats trotted Sept. 26th.

Time, 3:00¼, 3:06½, 3:00½, 3:02¼, 2:55½, 2:57¼.

Quarter Stretch Points.

The sports who frequeut race tracks are always ready to "make a killing," and in truth are not at all saintly or particular as to methods. Theee speculators are ever on the watch for points and sometimee get them. The hlack mare Minnie Monlton expelled at Cleveland two weeks ago, for ringing nnder the name of Bahy Mine, is a smooth going hlack mare, a good actor, hut has a habit of ewitchiug her tail which is sometimee confined with an iron crupper. The sports nsed to judge of the driver's intentions hy the crupper—if she wore it she wss going to he driven to win, if not, they laid their money agsinst her. A fsmous runner that has heen in the front rank in California and the East for the paet two years, used to he managed so that the smart ones did not need to he told what the programme was. He was next to invincible at his distance, and when a competent jockey was pnt np the sports knew that the horse would land the race if he conld, and he generally could if he tried. If, however, a hoy from the stahle was mounted, they knew that the horse would finish in the ruck. But this sure thing game was eventually spoiled, and the over anxious sports themselves killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. In one race, after the stahle hoy had weighed on, a few greedy oues piled in their money on the horse at good odds, and then made suoh representations to the jndges at the last moment, as resulted in the horse heing pnt in charge of an officer of the association, and a reliahle and skillful jockey monuted in place of the hoy. The race and money was won handily, hut thie interference of the judges threw ench an nncertainty aronnd the husiness, that the manager of the stahle never tried the game again.

Sir John Willoughhy will, it is rumored, shortly snhmit his stud of racehorses for sale hy puhlic anction. Should he do so it will he curious to note the difference hetween hnying and selling rates. Sir John is a bold gamhler, who gamhles rather than hets, as hetting, a calculating science, is understood, and failing hig rnns of luck, has very little chance of earning a halance in his account hy the end of a year. He has heen nnder the guidance of the accomplished diplomatist, Captain Machell, for a season or two, hut nothing can save a gamhler at heart who does his own hetting. I do not say that Sir John has lost money, hut the announcement or rumor that he will sell off looks like that being the fact, and shonld it prove to he true, none will he surprised. Harvester was, after all, not cheap taken, though he looked so a mouth after the hammer fell at Lord Falmouth's sale; and Qneen Adelaide, while promising her hest, has always turned out a fraud. Set Queen Adelaide in almost any company, and a jndge would pick her as a real good one. She is not half so good as she looks though, and decidedly soft.—*Sportsman*.

Jim Renwick is reported to he going all right again and will prohahly he a dangerous horse at Baltimore and Washington next week. He is still Mr. Levi Knott's property, that gentleman having refused $5,000 for him at New York, in which I think he committed a grave error. He only gave $800 for him in the first place, and the horse has won nearly seven times that amount since he was taken East. Renwick was lame in one of his ankles ahout six weeks ago, and, should he hreak down, he could not he sold for half what Mr. Knott gave for him. He is a good horse up to a mile, hut not quite yet a world-heater. Buchanan still continnes in charge of the horse and will prohahly winter him at some place in Virginia or Sonth Carolina. Having heen hrought up on oat hay in Califoruia, the hig horse does not relish the hay of the Eastern Statee, and has eateu rather gingerly all through the season.—*Oregonian*.

At the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' meeting at Lexington, on the 13th, the eastern two-year-old record was slightly reduced, the wiuner of the etake doing the first heat in 2:30½. The hest previous record was that of So So, 2:31. Wildflowers, 2:21, still leaves a large gap to be closed. The youngster that made the new mark was L. E. Simmoua' roan colt, Eagle Bird, hy Jay Bird, dam by Geo. Wilkes. He ia an inhred Wilkes, his sire, Jay Bird, heing hy Geo. Wilkes, dam hy Mambrino Star, eon of Mambrino Chief.

The hreeders of trotting horses iu Illinois mot at the Sherman House, Chicago, Oct. 8th, and completed their organization. The officere olected for the ensuing year aro: A. G. Danforth, of Washiugton, president; C. B. Allaire, of Peoria, secretary and treaeurer. The yearlings in that State have a trotting record of one-half mile in 1:33, two-year-olde a mile in 2:40, four-year-olde in 2:29.

Another lot of fine horses woie ehipped to Japan hy the steamer of last Saturday. Among them is the brown stallion, Mambrino Belmont, hy Carr's Mamhrino, hrod hy W. O. Hatch, of San Joee. This colt ie a heauty, of fine size and subst[illegible] and took the hlue ribbon as a two-year-old at the State [illegible] of last year.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Whoh!

[Col. M. C. Weld, in Philadelphia Press.]

A simple word—a verb in the imperative mood, but the most important word in the equine lexicon. It is really a matter of vital moment, often of life or death, that a horse be well taught not only the meaning of whoh! but obedience to the command—unfaltering, prompt, instaut and hearty obedience. He should throw his whole being into the effort to stop.

The preemptory Whoh! should bring any horse to a dead standstill anywhere, at any time, and by whomsoever spoken to him.

It is a little annoying sometimes to have e horse stop when the driver of an adjacent vehicle says whoh! to bis horse, but it a fault easily forgiven and the horse is not to be dealt with harshly which stops thus by mistake. It is infinitely worse not to have him stop at the word when spoken by his own driver. In my experiences many otherwise well-broken horses will only slow up end gradually stop at the word. This is all wrong and often dangerous. The reason for stopping is frequently seen only at the last moment of safety. If it requires both rein and word, and a violent tug or jerk at the rein, and a loud shouting of the word at that, the moment will be passed—the child will he run over—the collision with another vehicle will bave occurred, and the demage done. Beside, one is often not so situated as to be quick with the rein—for instance: One stops upon the road to take up a neighbor who is walking home from the village. The driver takes the basket, and, before the person can get into the wagon, the horse starts. In this case the voice only can control the animal. I know a very expert driver, who controls his horses largely by the voice. He uses the word "aye," repeated twice when he wishes his horses to slow up. Thus he brings the team to a deliberate stop with "Aye-aye! ——Whoh!" Or he checks their speed without their stopping with "Aye-aye——Aye-aye!"

In New England a common, and to me a very disagreeeble, sound accompanying whoh is the prolonged sound of sh. It is nsed hy some as a slowing up order, by others in place of whoh, while whoh is used for slowing, thus: "*S——h*—— Whoh!" or "Whoh——sh!" No douht in other perts of the country other terms and sounds ere employed. That there should he uniformity admits of no question and certainly Whoh! should always mean stop short.

A team that minds the word well when going ahead sometimes does not recognize it when hacking, and thns, in spite of the sbouting of the driver, unless he is very quick with his whip, will send a carriage hack into the ditch, or against a curhstone, or otherwise endanger it. A horse should therefore he taught that Whoh! means stop, whether he is hacking or going ahead. Whoh! in backing must he obeyed entirely without any auxillary pull npon the rein, wbich would only tend to increase the difficulty. Some drivers use the word whob! to indicate slowing up, the whoh-hack for stop short. This is wrong—for there should be no confusion or association of ideas hetween the words. True a horse that is going ehead cannot beck without stopping; but, if wlioh-back! means to stop, wbat does whoh! alone when a horse is backing? It leads eventually to confusion in the horse's mind.

In breaking a colt or any yonug horse to mind the word whoh! promptly, it is best to attach a safety rein to the bridle or headstall. One may he easily applied in this manner: Take a strong, fiexible five-eighths or three-quarters of an inch strap having a huckle in one end. Then, with the strap laid over the colt's neck, pass eacb end through the rings in the bit from the under side, and buckle them together upon the top of the head. A strap witb two buckles may be used, passed through the hit-rings in the same way and fastened to the ends of the bead-piece helow the huckles of the check pieces. An ordiuary single rein is to he buckled to the middle of the right of this gag-strap, and goes hack to the driver. The effect of drawing upon this rein is to put a severe strain upon the augles of the mouth, and to draw the head in towards tne hreast. A jerk is especially painful. At the word whoh! a short, quick pull on the safety rein forces the auimal to stop instantly, and by a hard pull he may be thrown upou his hannches. After a few hints of this kind the horse will be well trained in this respect, and at the word whoh! promptly spoken, will sometimes stop so suddenly that persons in the carriages will be thrown forward very uncomfortably. Still, this is an excellent fault, and really is only a lesson to the driver not to say whoh! when he does not mean it. In using the safety-rein aud gag-strap it should never, never, no never, he employed without the word, and not even then if obedience is prompt and positive. Its use is exactly the reverse of the whip, and as we don't use the whip when a horse is doing his best, neither should we apply the gag when a horse is doing his best to stop.

Oriental Notions of Color.

The Arahs at Sahara are very particular as to the color of their horses. White is tnc color for Princess, but does not stand heat. Tho hlack hring good fortnne, hut fears rocky ground. The chestnut is the most active. If one tells you that he has seen a horse fly in the air, ask of what color it was; if he replies "cbestnut" believe him. In a combat agaiust chestnut you mnst have a chestnut. The hay is tbe hardiest and most sober. If one tells you a borse has leaped to the bottom of a precipice witbont hurting himself, ask of what color he was, and if he replies "Bay," believe him. Ben Dyab, a renowned chief of the desert, happening one day to be pursued hy Sand-el- Zenaty, turned to his son and asked, "What horses are in frout of the enemy?" "White horses," replied tho son. "It is well; let us make for the sunuy side, and they will melt away like butter." Some time afterward Ben Dyab again turned to his son and said, "What horses are in front of the enemy?" "Black horses," cried his son. "It is well; let us make for stony ground, and we shall havo nothing to fear; they are the negroes of the Soudan, who cannot walk with bare feet upon the flints." He changed bis course, and the black borses were speedily distanced. A third time Ben Dyab asked, "And now what horses are in front of the enemy?" "Dark chestnuts and dark bay." "In that case," said Ben Dyab, "strike out, my children, strike out, and give your horses the heel, for these might perchance overtake us had we not given harley to ours all the Summer through."

With rains comee mnd, and extra precaution should be used to keep the horses' feet in a healtby condition. Wash the fetlocks frequently and with warm castile soap-suds if there is any irritation of the skin: tben, after wiping dry, apply a little lard or sweet oil. Grease heel, or scratches, in cold weather is much more frequent and much more severe than in warm weather. A horse that is well cared for will never suffer from either, as the disorders are generally results of neglect.

The Driving Horse

No youth should be permitted to have, own, or drive a good horse for pleasure, until he nnderstands how to care for it properly, and does so. The only way to keep a good horse so, is by care. If you do not have to do the work yourself, it is necessary to know how, so you can intelligently direct the labors of others. Before starting for a loug drive, do not, as some foolishly do, give your horse an extra heavy feed; but give him only his regular feed, and leave the extra for him when he comes hack. Drive moderately for the first few miles, nntil your horse gets settled, then you can go faster without injury. ' Many a fine borse has been spoiled by feeding beavily, harnessing at once, and then pntting bim down to his speed from the start. When returning slow np and walk your horse, or only jog him, a mile or so from home, if you have had a loug or a spirited drive, so as to cool him off. It does not hurt a borse to water him while en route, even if he is warm, unless he is much over-heated, if you do not give him too mnch, and do not stop longer then to have him watered. The perspiring workers in the harvest field drink liberally of water and keep on with their work without injury. It is only the extremes that work injury to man and beast. If the horse is warm when brought in, sponge out his mouth with cool water, and rub bim down briskly with wisps of straw until he is dry, and walk him around if he is very warm, to cool off gradually. If the weather is hot, put him in the stable, let him remain unblanketed, (unless he hee been clipped), and out of a draught. If the weather is cold put on a light cover until he cools off and dries, and afterwards hlanket or not as has been the custom. Have the shoes reset once a month.

For a puller or lugger use a large leather or rubber-covered hit, not a twisted or curh hit. We cnred one of the worse luggers we ever owned [by adopting just such a bit. The former is bumene and effective, while the latter is cruel in the extreme and makes tbe horse much more desperate and dangerous.

A little linseed meal, given occasionally, will help to keep the coat bright and glossy. If the horse has been out to grass and "slobbers" hadly, just before you are ready to start give him a head of cahhage—one which is not hard enough for use or sale will do—and it will remedy the unpleasant habit. In grain, oats—good, bright and clean—should be the principal food, with an occasional mess of cut feed, roots, etc., to break up the monotony. Bright, sweet hay should he the only hay given. Clover is not fit for a driving horse, though it may do for work horses.—*Country Home.*

A Leaf From Turner's Book.

As I sat in the grand stand watching the trotters receiving their work, John Turner called my attention to a horse who was acting unsteady and stale, although a few weeks ago he could he scarcely whipped off his feet.

"Now you see," said he, "the effects of training a cold-blooded horse too fine. There is a horse of a great deal of speed, hut he does not like to be strung out mile after mile. These faint-hearted fellows mnst be kept feeling well to give a good account of themselves."

"How do you handle them?'

"Well, I feel my way slow, and if they show any signs of losing their speed, and witb it their courage, I let them alone for a while. A good plan with a soft horse is to work him pretty strong—say one and a quarter heats at two-thirds speed—and then let np on him a week or two before a race. He will then feel well, and the staying up work will not have had time to lose its good effects."

He next broke out with the following remark: "A game horse requires longer and finer feeding. You have seen me drive one in 2:14 that will not trot in 2:40 for some trainers. This is not because I am a better reinsman, but I have studied and understand her. I never ask for a good race until she is ready, and when she tells me she is I have put my money on her and she has never deceived me."

"You refer to Trinket," I remarked, "but sbe is not on the turf now."

"She will be next season, as we thought the season's rest wonld do ber good."—*Spirit.*

Is your stable light and cheerful, or dark and dismal? "It is pleasant to behold the sun." There is no crueler punishment than to he immured in a dark dungeon. Tbis should he thought of when arranging stables [and pens for farm animals, but it appears to he too often lost sight of, and stables for hoth horses and cattle are too dark for the well-being of the animals. The eyes of horses are not infreqnently injured by being kept in [dark stables. Our houses as a rule are much hetter lighted than our stahles, yet we all know how uncomfortable it is to go out of a well lighted honse into the glare of snnlight. The effect is even worse on our horses and cows which are generally kept in mnch darker places than we are ourselves. Aside from any special effect on the eyes, light and sunshine in stables are of vast importance to the general health and thrift of farm stock, and tbey should always be constructed with a view to admitting as mnch as possible of hoth. In old barns and stahles where the stock quarters are dark (and where they are dark they are usually damp) it will he a good idea to pnt in some new windows to admit light and snnshine into them. The present is a good time to attend to this, and the considerate person will see to it.

The best horse doctor is a sensible horse. Give him liberty and he will take care of himeelf. Who ever saw a horse rnnning wild that was troubled with "heaves?" A nibble of the popple pole, or a bite of "rosin weed" and a full supply of grase is all he wants to put himself in a sleek, plump, happy condition; hut if kept up and fed dusty hay and made subject to tho natural demands of a thonghtless owner, it is no wonder he suffers. Father Clarkson says "rosin weed" is a sovereign cure for heaves, or a provention, and any one who has seen the intelligent horse stretch bis nose away over to browse it in the uncut grass when hitcbed to the mower has evidence in support. A good horse is his own doctor if you give him a chance.—*Ex.*

To a hard-working horse, repose is almost as much a necessity as good food; hut tired though he may he, he is often very shy to lie down, even when a clean bed has been provided for him. Unless a horse lies down regularly, his rest is never complete, and his joints and sinews stiffen; and while it is true that some horses that sleep in a standing position continue to work for many years, it is equally true that they would wear much longer, and perform their work much better, if they rested naturally. Young, nervous horses not unfrequently refnse to lie down when first made to occupy a stall, and, when introduced into a town stable, the habit may become confirmed, unless inducements are offered to overcome the disinclination.—*Reynolds on Draught Horses.*

Bruises and Corns.

Bruises of the foot from stones, or gravel impacted between the shoe and foot, are by no means nncommon, particularly in horses with thin, flat soles. Horses also with good feet are occasionally lame from tbis cause, or from tbe feet having heen pared too closely, so tbat there is not horn enough left to defend the sensitive parts from the blows and pressure to which they are necessarily exposed, and even if the shoe does not press on this thin part, any vacancy tbat is left may soon he filled by earth or gravel in traveling, and the same effect is prodnced as if the shoe were in contact with it. The manner of detecting this kind of lameness is similar to that before described, namely, tapping the foot with a hammer or ligbtly pinching with the pincers; and the treatment also the same, care being taken to give free exit to any matter that may be formed. A horse is sometimee observed to he tender from this cause immediately after shoeing, particulerly in the fore feet and it will often be found that this arises from the toe having been pared too mnch. If the shoe does not press on the thin part, give a few days' rest, and tbe horn will quickly be reproduced and increased in thickness, but should the shoe bear on it, it mnst, of course, be taken off and re-adjusted.

Corns is another and very common disease of the forefoot occasioning lameness. They almost invariably occur on the inside heel, and are the result of a bruise, or rather of a succession of bruises of tbe sensitive sole in the angle of the heel. Except in name, they have no similerity to the corn on the foot of a man. The sensitive sole is bruised at the part, some of the small hlood vessels ruptured, and the hlood penetratee into tbe pores of the horn, causing the red appearance observable on the removal of the shoes; sometimes from continned pressnre or bruising, or the severity of the injury, euppuration may take place, and matter form, as in other bruises or injnries of the sole. This must, of course, be given free exit. In other cases, a horny tumor is formed, or the injury may be even deeper seated, and, from continned repetition of the original cause, excrescencee or "spicnlæ" of bone may be formed on the ground surface of the coffin bone. Corne may usually be thoroughly eradicated by careful sboeing and taking the pressnre off the part, if taken early; but if bony excrescences have formed on the coffin bone, the part will always remain in a tender state and reqnire care.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The Dublin *Farmer's Gazette* gives the following rules for breeding ligbt borses: 1. Determine exactly what it is yon really require to produce, and having done so never lose sight of it. 2. Procure a young motber that has arrived at maturity and is healthy, roomy, well-shaped, round, large-sized, witb good temper and good action, and remember the better bred the mare is that possesses those qualities the more valuahle she will be. 3. The dam, as a general rule, has more direct influence on her offspring as regards health and size than the sire has. 4. The offspring bred from greatly dissimilar parents in either size or character should never be nsed for breeding purposes; their offsprings will certainly prove to be mongrels of nondescript character. That the parents should he as similar as possihle is a rule the neglect of which has led to more disappointment than almost any other rule I know of. 5. A pnre thoroughbred sire tbat has got good ones should be selected, and I do not believe a really good weight-carrying hnnter will ever be bred from anythiug but a thoroughhred horse. 6. The sire has more direct influence on the hones, heart, tendons and nerves of the foal than the mare, consequently nothing but hlood horses will produce stout and fast hunters. Breeding too early is qnite incompatible with hardiness of constitution and lasting qualities. Hence I believe the mare should be at least four years old before she is pnt to the horse.

Horses should be carefully shielded from the cold, nnpleasant rains that are likely to occur at this time of the year. They should have access to the barn, or sheds should be erected in the pastnre field where they can find shelter. If it s necessary to work horses in the rain, waterproof covera should be provided, and not only provided hut used every time it is necessary to use them.

POULTRY.

The Broom in the Poultry House.

It is a disagreeahle task at all times to clean out the poultry houses and coops, but, like every other undertaking, much depends upon the systematic manner in which the work is performed. We bave seen persons labor hard all day, in the midst of filth, with shovel and hoe, cleaning the poultry honse, and when the job was finished but little appearance of cleanliness was added to it. There is an easy, neat and effectnal way of cleaning the ponltry house, which, if adopted removes the dread and disgust of the work, and makes it a pleasure instead of an annoyance. The first consideration ie the constrnction of the floors. Dry dirt will not answer, for the reason that it absorbes the impnrities, and the filth can only be removed with the dirt, thus entailing the necessity of changing the entire floor and substituting fresh material. We have found the use of the broom to be the cleanest, easiest, and best method of removing the droppings, but in order to do so the floor mnst he hard. Wood is the best material, but a wooden floor is liable to become a barboring place for rats, unless it is well closed nnderneath, or rnised sufficiently to allow of a cat or terrier to run in and out under it. When this is done the cold air comes up into the ponltry house in winter, and makes the wooden floors objectionable. Cement is better, for it not only prevents vermin from entering, but also the drafts. The cheapest way to make such a floor is to take one barrel of lime, two of sand, one of fine gravel, one hushel of cement, and two gallons liquid coal tar. Mix the ingredients dry, then add water, and spread evenly on a hard snrface which has been graveled. The coal tar may he brought to a proper consistency with coal oil. It keeps away lice and colors the cement. Let the floor remain undisturbed for twenty-four hours, and add another coating in order to stop the cracks.

To clean such a floor first dust it well with dry earth, plaster or sand. A mixture of road dirt and plaster, equal parts, is best. Dust it over every portion of the floor, and dust it over the walls and in the nests. Tbree tiues a week take a broom and sweep the floor, and dust it again after sweeping, and it will he surprising to notice how nicely and easily a poultry honse may be cleaned out in a few minutes. Another advantage is also secured, which is, the droppings will need no preparation for preservation, as it will only be nccessary to pnt them in an old flour barrel and keep the barrel nnder cover. Snch a method gives the lice but little chance for securing possession, and no disagreeable odor is at any time manifested, while the work can he done much better than with the shovel, spade or hoe.—*Farm and Garden.*

HERD AND SWINE.

Scale of Points in Swine.

Division of points and a numerical scale as adopted by the National Convention of Swine Breeders, 1872.

Back	10	Face	3
Long Ribs	8	Ear	2
Short Ribs	7	Neck	4
Shoulder	8	Belly	4
Ham	12	Skin	5
Length of Body	6	Hair	3
Flank	6	Bone	3
Twist	6	Legs	3
Snout	4	Feet	2
Jowl	3	Legs	1
Total			100

Berkshires adopted at National Swine Breeders' Convention in 1872.

Color, black, with white on feet, face, tip of tail and occasional splash of white on the arm. While a small spot of white on some other part of the body does not argue an impurity of the blood, yet it is to be discouraged, to the end that uniformity of color may be attained by breeders. White upon one ear, or a bronze or copper spot on some part of the body, argues no impurity, but rather a reappearing of original colors. Markings of white other than those named above are auspicious, and a pig so marked should be rejected. Face, short, fine and well dished, broad between the eyes. Ears, generally almost erect, but sometimes inclining forward with advancing age; small, thin, soft and showing veins. Jowl, full. Neck, short and thick. Shoulder, short from neck to middling deep from back down. Back, broad and straight or a very little arched. Ribs, long and well sprung, giving rotundity of body; short ribs of good length giving breadth and levelness of loin. Hips, good length from point of hips to rump. Hams, thick, round and deep, holding their thickness well back and down to the hocks. Tail, fine and small, set on high up. Legs, short and fine, but straight and very strong, with hoofs erect, legs set wide apart. Size, medium. Length, medium; extremes are to be avoided. Bone, fine and compact. Offal, very light. Hair, fine and soft; no bristles. Skin, pliable.

Standard of excellence of Berkshire Swine, adopted by the American Berkshire Association.

Color—Black, with white on feet, face, tip of tail and an occasional splash on arm.

Face and Snout—Short, the former fine and well dished, and broad between the eyes.

Eye—Very clear, rather large, dark hazel, or gray.

Ear—Generally almost erect, but sometimes inclined forward with advancing age, medium size, thin and soft.

Jowl—Full and heavy, running well back on neck.

Neck—Short and broad on top.

Hair—Fine and soft, medium thickness.

Skin—Smooth and pliable.

Shoulder—Thick and even, broad on top, and deep through chest.

Back—Broad, short and straight, ribs well sprung, coupling close to hips.

Side—Deep and well let down, straight on bottom line.

Flank—Well back and low down on leg, making nearly a straight line with lower part of side.

Loin—Full and wide.

Ham—Deep and thick, extending well upon back, and holding thickness well down to hock.

Tail—Well set up on back, tapering and not coarse.

Legs—Short, straight and strong, set wide apart, with hoofs erect, and capable of holding good weight.

Symmetry—Well proportioned throughout depending largely on condition.

Condition—In good healthy growing state, not over-fed.

Style—Attractive, spirited, indicative of thorough breeding and constitutional vigor.—*Swine Breeders' Journal*

Milk Setting.

A writer in *The Tribune* has been experimenting with cream, and has come to the conclusion, which seems quite reasonable, that the ripening of cream does not consist in, or necessarily include, souring. He says:

"When I set a sample of milk for forty eight hours at sixty-three degrees in an atmosphere of pure oxygen, and another equal sample from the same mess of milk for the same time and at the same temperature, in an atmosphere containing no oxygen, both soured exactly alike and both samples produced exactly the same quantity of butter. If the ripening of cream and development of butter-flavor depends on souring alone, these two samples of butter should have been alike, since the milk and cream were sour alike in both samples; but they were not alike. They were very different, and the churning was different. The cream from the milk set in oxygen gas churned in two-thirds of the time required for churning the cream of the milk from which oxygen was excluded by enveloping it in carbonic acid gas. The butter from the former was very highly flavored and delicious, and remarkable for its long keeping. The butter from the latter was less flavored and equally remarkable for being short-lived. The milk-fats in the latter case appeared to have acquired no new flavor from the act of souring, but to have retained unchanged the new-milk flavor they had when the milk was first set. This experiment, repeated till the results were demonstrated to be uniform, is interesting as showing the fallacy of the current opinion that souring is the potent agency in ripening cream, either for the purpose of heightening the flavor of butter or to give it long keeping, or to make churning easy, for it proves positively that something else than souring is necessary to these ends, and that that something is free oxygen. Airing, not souring, is the efficient agent for effecting these purposes, but even if well aired the effect will be but feeble if the temperature is kept too low."

Early Maturity.

What age is best for beef? The increase in our exports of live cattle during the last few years has called the attention of the American farmer to the profitable age for beef. It is evident that the greater value we can concentrate into a larger animal within a given time the greater will be our profit. The United States far exceeds Great Britian and Europe in the amount of meat consumed per capita, and an increase of sales can be reasonably expected when the best quality is offered them. The English farmers understand that their home production of meat is not sufficient to supply the demand. There is room for their own and all we can send. It has been claimed that early maturity offers the only safe system of profitable beef production. In those countries where the first study is to furnish food for the greatest number of animals little matters will be studied that entirely escape the attention of feeders in our country, where there is such an abundance of space and food. But the generous production of a new soil cannot always last unless the soil is compensated for the crops taken from it. The British feeders have for years favored the early maturity of cattle for market, and are fast exploding the old idea that four year old beef is necessarily superior to that from a younger animal. The first compromise in England was on three year old beef, it being feared at the time, however, that cutting off one year would reduce the quality; but, on the contrary, it proved entirely satisfactory to both butchers and consumers, and it was at length discovered that thirty months were sufficient to produce excellent quality, with but very little falling off in weight. By thus shortening the market age it was found that a large percentage was added to the profit, and the best feeders finally succeed in maturing the steers in 24 months, realizing about the same prices they had obtained in the 36-months beef. But we shall have still more wonderful statements in regard to "calfy meat," which is procured from steers and heifers at from 11 to 20 months old. Mr. E. W. Stewart, in his work on "Feeding Animals," tells us of an animal killed by Mr. Pseet, of England, which was only 100 weeks old, dressed 132 stone, which would be equivalent to to 1,760 pounds live weight. Some 16-months steers dressed, in the quarters, 600 pounds, and possessed 120 pounds of rough fat.—*Farmers' Review.*

Potent Sires.

The Jersey *Bulletin*, in answer to an inquiry for information as to "some simple rule that novices can understand that will make the mistakes in selecting inferior bulls less frequent," replies as follows:

Inquiries as to the best rule for selecting a suitable bull to place at the head of a choice herd of Jersey cows reach this office frequently. The briefest answer that can be given to these and similar questions that relate to the science of breeding is the old axiom that "like begets like, or the likeness of some ancestor."

The discussions and views of breeders as to the best methods for determining the quality of a Jersey bull prior to the test of his daughters have been quite animated, diversified, and confusing to the inexperienced.

Breeders who are using bulls with fashionable pedigrees, not backed up by butter tests, ridicule a standard based upon actual performance of the dams; while fortunate breeders who are using bulls backed up with pedigree and performance, insist that both are essential.

The popular prejudice against any fixed rule for determining the quality of a sire will continue until the majority of the breeders obtain bulls having the prescribed qualifications.

Some of the most extensively advertised bulls are likely, under any rules that may be adopted, to be excluded from the roll of merit, and our correspondent can see the storm that is likely to accompany the discussion of this question.

It is generally conceded that the mission of the Jersey cow is to produce butter, and the cow that produces the largest quantity of gilt-edge butter in a given time, at the least cost per pound, represents the strain of blood that the intelligent and practical breeder will select to perpetuate and improve these qualities.

The most potent Jersey bull, is likely to have a sire and dam with near ancestors on both sides having good butter records.

A farmer giving his views on the management of cows, where but few are kept for butter making, so that the greatest yield from them may come at such a time as the business is the most profitable and the most readily performed, thinks that the cows should come in early in the Fall instead of early Spring, thereby avoiding the labor and vexation of trying to manufacture and sell butter in the heated season of the year, when it is so very difficult to produce a good article, or to keep it any length of time sweet, or sell it at any price. The other parts of the year, he says, good butter can be made, and will readily sell at a good price as fast as it can be produced and put upon the market. He argues that cows which go dry a few weeks in hot weather while the pastures are flush with feed, will recuperate and gain new strength very fast at that time, and young cows and heifers will develop their lags and give more milk and he more profitable during the year than to drop their calves earlier in the season.

PACIFIC COAST BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

Fall Meeting, 1884.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE.

PROGRAMME

First Day. Saturday. Nov. 15th.

No. 1. LADIES' STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; three-quarters of a mile; second to save entrance. Nominations for 1884:

1. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss.
2. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
3. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zelka.
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.
6. G. Pacheco's ch f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
7. James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
8. James Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
9. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
10. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd—Glenita.
11. Palo Alto's b f, by Shannon—Lizzie Whips.
12. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday—Plaything.
13. Palo Alto's b f, by Shannon—Katharion.

No. 2. Sweepstakes of $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; for two-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile; Alta and Eslill to carry rule weights; one hundred pounds on all others, with three pounds allowance to fillies and geldings. Second to save stake.

No. 3. SAME DAY—THE VESTAL STAKE; for three-year-old fillies; one and a quarter miles; $25 p p; $300 added; second to receive $100; third to save stake. Closed with the following nominations for 1884.

1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd, dam Glenita.
3. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
6. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
7. P. J. Shafer's b f Bonita, by Shannon, dam Napa Queen.
8. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
9. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
10. Palo Alto's blk f, by Wildidle, dam Frolic.
11. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
12. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Frou Fron.
13. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar, dam Tibbie Dunbar.
14. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster, or Bazaar, dam Minerva.
15. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster, dam Flush.

No. 4. Sweepstakes of $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one and one-eighth miles; for three-year-olds; second to save stake.

No. 5. Purse——; amount and distance to be announced Thursday, Nov. 13th; and entries made at Secretary's office at or before 4 P. M. Friday.

Second Day. Tuesday. Nov. 18th.

No. 6. Purse, $300; $75 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile; for all ages.

No. 7. Selling race; one and one-eighth miles; purse, $250; free entrance; second to receive $75; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry regular weight, with two pounds deducted for each $100 below $1,000, and three pounds added for each $100 above.

No. 8. Sweepstakes for two-year-olds of $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one mile; same conditions as to weights as No. 2; winner of No. 2 to carry seven pounds extra and second four pounds extra.

No. 9. Purse.——; amount and distance to be announced on opening day; entries to close at Secretary's office, Monday, Nov. 17th, at 4 P. M.

No. 10. Purse, ——; same as No. 9.

Extra Day. Thursday. Nov. 20th.

No. 11. Sweepstakes; for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one and one-half miles; second to save stake; winner of No. 4 to carry five pounds extra.

No. 12. Purse, $400; heats of a mile; for all ages; second to receive $100; ten pounds deducted from regular weights.

No. 13. Purse, ——; amount and distance to be announced on second day of meeting; entries to close at Secretary's office, Wednesday, Nov. 19th, at 4 P. M.

No. 14. Purse, ——; same as No. 13.

Third Day. Saturday. Nov. 22d.

No. 15. THE FINIGAN STAKE; for two-year-olds; dash of a mile; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. Nominations for 1884;

1. Theo. Winters' ch c, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
2. Theo. Winter's b c, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
3. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss.
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika.
6. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
7. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.
8. J. B. Chase's blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.
9. G. Pacheco's c f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
10. J. W. Adams' br c Common Sense, by Hardwood—Consin Peggy.
11. James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
12. James Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
13. E. J. Baldwin's ch g, by Grinstead—Jennie.
14. E. J. Baldwin's br c, by Lexington—Mollie McCarthy.
15. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd—Glenita.
16. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
17. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Robin Girl.
18. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
19. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.
20. Palo Alto's s c, by Flood—Planetia.
21. Palo Alto's s c, by Shannon—Lettie Bishop.
22. Palo Alto's br c, by Shannon—Riglin.
23. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday—Plaything.
24. Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.

No. 16. SAME DAY.—FAME STAKE.—For three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Closed with the following nominations for 1884:

1. J. K. Gries' br f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherfurd, dam Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd, dam Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
9. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b c Sir Thad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens, dam Lady Amanda.
10. P. J. Shafer's b f Bonita, by Shannon, dam Napa Queen.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Boydana.
12. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Nova Zembla.
13. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon, dam Demirep.
14. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
15. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
16. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wild Idle, dam Frolic.
17. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
18. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Fron Frou.
19. George Howson, Sacramento, br f, Angusta E., by Monday, dam by Norfolk.
20. W. L. Pritchard's ch c, by Bazaar, dam Avail.
21. W. L. Pritchard's ch c, by Bazaar, dam Minerva.
22. W. L. Pritchard's ch c, by Leinster, dam Lottie Lee.
23. W. L. Pritchard's ch c Ed Smith, by Leinster, dam Tibbie Dunbar.
24. John A. Cardinell's bl c John A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare.

No. 17. BALDWIN STAKE; a post stake for all ages; $250 each, p. p., $1,000 added; second to receive $400, third to save stake; dash of four miles. Subscribers:

J. D. Christie, St. Louis, Mo.
M. M. Allen, Sacramento, Cal.
A. J. Stemler, Sacramento, Cal.
Jas. Mee, San Francisco.

No. 18. HANDICAP; 1¼ miles; stake $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration. $300 added. Weights announced second day of meeting at 1 P.M. from judges stand. Declaration following day at secretary's office at 1 P. M. Second $75, third to save stake.

No. 19. CONSOLATION PURSE; $200; $50 to second; one mile, for non-winners at this meeting. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice, 10 lbs., three times, 20 lbs.; entries to close five minutes after the finish of last race.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to stakes and purses not marked closed, except Nos. 5, 9, 10, 13, and 14, will close November 1st, 1884.

Races to close will be run under weights adopted at the annual meeting of 1881.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 P. M., the day preceding the race.

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M., the day preceding the race, by paying five per cent. After that time they can only be excused by the presiding judge, and in such case ten per cent. on the amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the Association, in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses, (except Nos. 5, 9, 10, 13 and 14), must be made on or before the first day of November next, 1881, directed to Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 305 Montgomery St., San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary personally or plainly postmarked, on or before that day—November 1st.

The Association reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

Embryo Stakes.

The Embryo Stakes for Foals of 1881 and 1882 will be trotted on the Oakland Trotting Park SATURDAY, November 1st, 1884. Races to commence at 1 P. M.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Chairman.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
BEN E. HARRIS, Secretary.

NEW YORK LETTER.

The Close at Jerome Park—Baldwin's Stable off for Home—Renwick's Retirement—Accidents at Fordham—Notes from Latonia and other points West and East and Abroad.

To-day the American Jockey Club brought their fall meeting at Fordham to a close with probably the most sensational day's racing ever seen there, for out of eight horses in the third race colliding in the fatal turn by the bluff and falling in a heap, one horse, Economy, and one jockey, Farley, being fatally injured. Lucky B. was one of the *unlucky* ones, as the son of Rutherford was a close third, and just making his run for the front when the accident occurred, it was hard lines for Mr. Baldwin, especially after Shenandoah's saddle girth shifting had lost that colt all chance in the first race of the day.

The Baldwin stable leave Jerome for their home in California next Tuesday without going to Baltimore and Washington, as at first intended. The bad luck of this stable since they left Saratoga in August has been enough to discourage their enterprising owner. Not a race did they secure either at Sheepshead Bay or Jerome Park, and Freda's illness with Mission Belle's lameness, united to the accidents to Shenandoah and Lucky B., on Saturday, have capped the climax of their misfortunes. Fallen Leaf, Mission Belle, Verano, Freda, Volsnte, Rapido, Shenandoah, Gano, and Lucky B., have all, however, secured a good share of winning honors at Covington, Chicago, and Saratoga, and their Eastern campaign must he considered a success, in spite of the rebuffs of the fickle goddess during the last two months, Mr. Baldwin had not secured an additional trainer and jockey at last accounts, as most of the men are averse to going so far from home. By next season we hops to see the "black with red maltese cross" again on Eastern tracks, for their advent always stimulates the sport in no slight degree.

Lawyer Gerry's and "Bill" Daly's wordy set-to in the Yorkville Police Court, resulted, greatly to the surprise of those who have witnessed the former's usual method of cross-examining witnesses, in the discomfiture of the lawyer. Daly's cool persistence in direct opposition to the lawyer's attempts dictation, fairly staggered the legal luminary, and the beach-comber remained master of the situation, to the evident delight of most of the audience assembled in Judge Murray's courtroom. The weight of evidence in the Evans' assault case appeared to establish the fact that no assault had been committed by the defendants. Certainly, if Officer Evans was ill-treated he should have redress, if his assailant or assailants can be located. Fair play should he awarded any such official in the pursuance of his duty, and we believe that the occurrence would not have taken place had the examination taken place earlier in the day, when the turbulent spirits in the crowd could have given no trouble.

Aristides, the former great racehorse, and now promising young sire, has been purchased by Mr. J. Lucas Turner, of Missouri, from Al Hankins, of Chicago, and will hereafter hold court at that gentleman's breeding-farm near St. Louis. The performances of Blast has doubtless brought about this transfer, and with a proper chance at the stud Aristides is likely to follow the rest of Leamington's sons in siring racehorses. He has had few good mares as yet, but at his present home Mr. Lucas's constantly growing collection of stud matrons will afford him material to show whether "like can beget like." Aristides in 1876 was one of the best racehorses in America, and few who witnessed the race will ever forget his howling over Ten Broeck at Lexington when he ran the two miles and a furlong in 3:45½, the second best race at the distance on record.

Jim Renwick, after winning a dash of six furlongs from a fast field on Saturday week, has been retired for the season, and Buchanan will winter him at Jerome Park. Lew Martin has got out of the law's clutches at last, and was at Brighton Beach race course one day this week. He has lost the sight of one eye completely, and the other is so nearly gone, that the worst is to be feared. His misfortunes excits much sympathy among turf men, for Martin is a genial, whole-souled man, popular in many circles of life.

'Tis an old saying among racing men that this or that horse "won't lose unless they fall down," but few persons ever expect that the exception will come to pass, so seldom comparatively do accidents of this kind occur in a flat race. Probably over half of the backers of Topsy had made that same remark or felt equally confident on Saturday last at Jerome Park, only to be filled with consternation at the literal fulfillment of their condition, as their favorite with three others went head over heels at the now fatal turn south of the clubhouse. The sad accident that resulted fatally to the jockey Farley and the filly Economy was brought about from the unforseen holting of Richard L., but whether it was preventable or not, the club will now recognize the necessity of hastening their projected remodeling of this dangerously-shaped course, and until this is done post a patrol there to report such jockeys as ride recklessly, for the spot being out of sight of the stand is notoriously selected for this kind of work.

Erdenheim's standard bearers, Pardee and Rataplan, created a genuine sensation at Jerome on Thursday by their successive wins from strong fields. The youngster had, it is true, nothing to brag of as regards the character of his victory, for Eachus, who was conceding him 20 lbs., ran him close, but Pardee had become to be regarded by the general public as such an unlucky colt, something like Gen. Monroe used to be—fated always to just fall short of winning—that racegoers in general were pleased to see him bracketed at last. Now that the ice is broken Pardee may he looked to run up to his best form of the year, which, looking at some of his performances, is nearly, if not quite, first-class. Rataplan was hardly looked for to win at such a comparatively short distance as the race of Thursday, in which he beat Tornado, Royal Arch, Louisette, and others. The colt's evident forte seems to be a distance, and staying qualities, not speed, are to be looked for from Rataplan, as shown from his defeat by the fast lot of handicap horses he met on Saturday. Still on that occasion he ran nothing like as good a colt as he was on Thursday.

Brookdale again had its day on Saturday, after a long series of defeats since its victories at Monmouth Park. Mr. Withers' all black colors are among the most popular on the American turf, and when Pampero spread-eagled his field in such hollow style, and the Julietta colt followed suit by a clever victory from his fellow youngsters, the public were jubilant. The great army of small backers follow the Withers' colors persistently, knowing that they always get a run for their money, and many remembered that it was on this course last year where Pampero as the Cyclone colt ran two good races over the T. Y. C. The year has, however, been hardly as successful for the stable as usual, at least in that quarter where it is generally the strongest, in home-bred two-year-olds. The Cadence colt and the Julietta colt, each with a single purse race, are all the Brookdale youngsters have won during 1884, not one of the numerous stakes for their age having fallen to their share. Next year, however, we trust to see the Brookdale youngsters oftener in front in the style of yore.

Old Warfield, resurrected by John Hanigan, to whom the Dwyers gave him last year, actually won a race at Latonia last week. True, he did not beat much, but when one considers the amount of campaigning and racing this old gelding has undergone since the Dwyers bought him years ago, they must naturally credit him with possessing a frame of iron to come out again and win. Such horses as he, old Parole, Monitor, and others that might be named are, however, few and far between.

English exchanges effectively establish Eole's eyrie in England as at Stockbridge, as previously intimated in these columns. Training reports of the 29th ult. represent him as taking steady mile and a half gallops with the rest of Tom Cannon's string, but later dates say that he was in physic on the first of this month. As Mr. Gebhard has entered Eole in the Liverpool Cup, one mile and a half, and in the Shrewsbury Cup, two miles, both to be run next month, it looks as if he intended beginning the English invasion where Messrs. Lorillard and Keene have left off. The American contingent in England is now in a very small minority, with Blue Grass under continued suspicion, American Girl thrown out of training and sent to the stud, and but a few of the others able to earn their keep, and if Eole, under the circumstances, should succeed in sustaining our waning prestige abroad, great credit will be due to the famous son of the Eolus and his enterprising young owner. Certainly he could not well be in better hands.

Mr. McGeorge's recent *faux pas* at Nottingham shows that even the English starter is sometimes found fault with, as all who hold the flag are prone to realize, try as conscientiously and honestly as they may. In the Welbeck Abbey Plate, six furlongs, on Oct. 1st, Mr. McGeorge had nine starters to get away, ridden by Archer, Wood, and other well-known jockeys, and the advance flag going down, seven of them went off, and ran the race out, Archer's horse winning after a close race. But Mr. McGeorge at once sent word to the stewards that though the advance flag had fallen there had not been a start, and the horses were called back, Sir John Astley going down to the post. The race was finally run, the winner in the false start being last in. Much fault was found with Mr. McGeorge for not displaying his flag more prominently, and there was no little dissatisfaction at the affair.

The excitement was kept up in the next race, which resulted in a "double dead heat," the owners finally agreeing to divide after their horses had finished head and head in the run off, after the first dead heat. Archer rode one, and G. Barrett the other, but all their skill in the saddle availed not to alter the results.

Mr. John Hammond, owner of St. Gatien, the winner of the Cesarewitch, is said to have won this year with the colt and the four-year-old mare Florence, nearly if not quite three-quarters of a million of dollars on the Manchester Cup, the Derby, the Ascot Vase, and the above-mentioned grand feat of last week. This for an ex-bootcleaner at an Epsom hotel, ex-stableboy, ex-jockey, and ex-tout, in all of which graduations to fortune Mr. Hammond's career was very slow until the last few years' meteoric rise, attest the possibilities of the turf, where phenomenal luck, like in this instance, means speedy fortune to an unlimited extent. Mr. Hammond only gave about £4,000 ($20,000) for the two animals that have helped to make him what he is, and it is safe to say that they will be well cared for during the rest of their equine lives. Both, however, especially the colt, are of the wear and tear sort, and will doubtless win more races yet for their owner before retiring to the calmer labors of the paddock.

YACHTING.

The Closing Exercises of S. F. Y. C.

The wind last Saturday when this event was started was not up to a yachtsman's ideas of quantity. The yachts remained anchored off the club wharf during the early portion of the afternoon, but there was very little in progress in the Club House. The gun was fired at the appointed time—which action has always been a feature of the S. F. Y. C. cruiss when Commodore Harrison has had charge of the fleet—and the following vessels got under way: schooners Chispa, Whitewing and Ramble, and yawls Frolic and Emerald; not a particularly good showing for a final cruise of the senior club. The wind was light from the westward, and the tide had about one hour's more ebb to run. The vessels stayed bunched until Raccoon Straits were reached, when Rambler hauled the wind and went back to Sausalito to get the wherewithal to supply the inward man as their provisions did not go over on the noon boat.

Chispa, Whitewing and Emerald managed to hold the wind through the straits, while the flagship ran into a calm, and the ebb tide took her back to the windward of Angel Island. The breeze was light from Myford Point to Red Rock, when a moderate breeze sprang out of the northwest which took the yachts as far as the Brothers. Here the wind again failed them, but as the flood tide had now commenced to run they all drifted up for about a mile when the breeze again came to their relief and from there held steadily up to Vallejo. The yachts reached their destination as follows: Chispa first, followed by Emerald and Whitewing together; then Rambler and last of all Frolic.

At noon the next day, when the preparatory gun was fired, there was scarcely sufficient wind for the vessels to beat the tide, which was then near the last of the flood.

As the vessels got moving through the water, Fleur de Lis came up Vallejo Straits and came about astern of the fleet which was then following astern of the Commodore. The flagship was flying a signal which interpreted meant, "keep within hailing distance." This was done by the larger schooners slacking off their fore sheets, and the yachts went down in a heap as far as the magazine wharf where the signal was hoisted to. "Form line abreast to starboard of Commodore," this manœvre giving him the most leeward position. This evolution, owing to the inability of the smaller craft to get into position before the Frolic reached the Contra Costa shore, was not particularly well executed. The signal was then changed to read, "Come about in order, behind leading yacht." This was a success, barring the action of the Emerald which went in stays too soon, in order seemingly to take instantaneous photographs.

The next order was, "Form into single line and keep as close as possible." This was splendidly executed; the yachts taking positions in the following order: Frolic, Chispa, Whitewing, Fleur de Lis, Rambler, Emerald and Thetis, the latter having started with the fleet from Vallejo. After keeping in these positions for about ten minutes the order was hoisted "Proceed without delay;" and all the larger vessels immediately sheeted home. Fleur de Lis, Emerald and Whitewing went about and stood shoreward on the starboard tack, evidently with the idea of keeping out of the tide and getting that "slant of wind off the Contra Costa shore."

The result however, proved their calculation wrong as the wind close to shore fell very light barely giving the yachts steerage way, and when they reached the channel again all had fallen astern of Rambler, which was close astern of Frolic, while Chispa which was still on the port tack had a long lead over the whole fleet. The wind remained light but steady during the whole homeward passage and nothing of any event occurring, the principal interest centering in the struggle between Rambler and Frolic, the position of these two changing frequently, the schooner finally reaching her anchorage first by about one minute; the Chispa and Fleur being a long way ahead of these two.

The Whitewing was very foul and stayed with the tail end of the fleet, and proceeded direct to Oakland and was followed in this respect by Emerald. Everything passed off satisfactorily and barring the small number of yachts participating the cruise was a complete success.

The Lurline and Halcyon started out last Saturday afternoon for the Farralones, on a fishing excursion. The fishing grounds were reached about eight o'clock P. M., and the yachts lay off and on until daybreak, when the lines were thrown overboard and good sport enjoyed. The yachts returned to Sausalito on Sunday afternoon, the Lurline towing in behind the tug Alert.

By advices from the East under date of Oct. 16th, we learn that the Carmelita has been planked up and that she has deck, hatch, coamings, and rail in place. Preparations were being made to cast her lead keel, and the interior was going to be finished shortly.

A week from to-day the Pacific Club will celebrate the closing of the season at their Club House. The course of action is not yet definitely settled on, but we hope to publish the orders in our next issue.

BICYCLING.

H. L. Cortis, the ex-champion amateur bicycle rider, is dead; at least so it is reported. In his day Cortis, who was an Australian by birth, was perhaps the best man, either professional or amateur, we had. His daring was wonderful and he was quite the Archer of the cycling path. Not only in wheeling but at any other game, and no one could ever make out how he accomplished his great feats, for he took hardly any care of himself.—*London Correspondence in N. Y. Sportsman.*

We think the correspondent of the *Sportsman* must be mistaken, as we can find no mention of the fact in our late Australian exchanges.

A good cement for mending cuts in rubber tyres is made as follows: Procure a small bottle with a wide mouth and ground glass stopper. Into this put some pure bottle rubber, cut up in fine shreds, until it is one-third full, then fill it up with mineral naphtha. In a few days the naphtha will have dissolved the rubber, then add as much naphtha as will make it liquid enough to be easily applied. It must be carefully kept air-tight, or the naptha will evaporate and the cement will become thick.

The San Francisco correspondent of the *Springfield Wheelman's Gazette* writes in a late issue that H. C. Finkler rode from San Jose to the top of Mt. Hamilton in one hour and a half. For the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the journey we would state that the distance is about 26 miles, and the last three miles at an elevation of 3,000 feet. There is not a rider in America who can accomplish the journey in one hour and a half.

"Are you hurt?" shrieked a dozen picnicing females as the young man was tossed over a neighboring fence by an angry bull and landed on his head in the middle of the road. "Hurt?" he answered. "Why, of course not; I am used to coming down that way." "Used to it?" exclaimed the fair chorus. "Why, how can that be?" "I own a bicycle," was the reassuring reply.

The sporting editor of the *Call* has just found out that the records at Springfield were made on Rudge machines. We would also state for the purpose of enlightening our friend on the *Call*, that Finkler rides a Rudge, and that 2:39 has never been beaten.

The Omaha Bicycle Club held their first annual tournament on Oct. 11th. The five mile race proved to be the most interesting contest of the day, and was secured by Nicholson after a desperate struggle with Hitchcock, in 17 m. 5½ s.

John Keen has been trying Pengelly's new water velocipede, and putting in some remarkable time for a mile on Hendon Lake. The machine seems likely to create a sensation, as it can be made to go along at a fair rate of speed.

The tandem tricycle record was lowered during the recent Kangaroo bicycle race in England by Messrs. Gossett and Bird, who covered 100 miles in 8 hours 11 minutes and 45 seconds.

Next week's BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will contain the rules for the government of race meetings, as prepared by the racing board of the League of American Wheelmen, on August 1st, 1884.

Woodside challenges Armaindo to ride for the long distance championship of America, for from $200 to a $1,000 a side.

Among the possibilities of the near future is a run to San Jose, under the auspices of the Oakland Bicycle Club.

The Bay City Wheelmen visit Haywards to-morrow. The club has now a membership of thirty.

A party of riders visited Haywards last Sunday. They report the roads in good condition.

Rideout promises to develop in a fancy and trick rider of more than ordinary ability.

The drill corps of the Bay City Wheelmen have of late been doing excellent work.

Sellers rides a fifty-seven inch and Howell a fifty-eight inch Rudge Racer.

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We are instructed by Albert Dibble, of Marin Co., to sell from his herd of Jerseys, 20 head.

By A. McFarland, of Napa, 20 head.

By H. W. Meeks, of Alameda, 6 head.

By other Breeders, 21 head.

Making in all 67 head. The above stock will be on exhibition Monday and Tuesday before the sale. For full particulars and catalogues apply to 33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery street.

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Purse $500; Divided, $350, $100 and $50, to first, second and third horse.

FRIDAY, November 7th, 2:24 Class.

Purse $500; Divided, $350, $100 and $50 to first, second and third horse.

SATURDAY, November 8th, 2:21 Class.

Purse $750; Divided, $450, $225 and $75 to first, second and third horse. (Manon barred.)

All of the above to be mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness. National Rules to govern.
Entrance 10 per cent. of purse.
Every race five or more must enter, and three or more horses start.
The Association reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by withholding a proportionate amount of the purse.
Entries close with the Secretary,

THURSDAY, Oct. 30th, 1884.

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A special train will leave the foot of Market street for the McLaughlin sale at Bantas, Wednesday, October 29th, 1884, at 8 o'clock in the morning. Fare for the round trip, $3.50. Good to return on any train during the week up to Sunday night, November 2d. Six tents will be put up for the accommodation of buyers. Breakfast, dinner and supper served free of charge to all intended purchasers. Tickets for sale only by S. C. Bowley, Fiddes & Co., up to the evening before the day of sale. Get your tickets early, so we can tell the number of cars required.

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HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21¼, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance: was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

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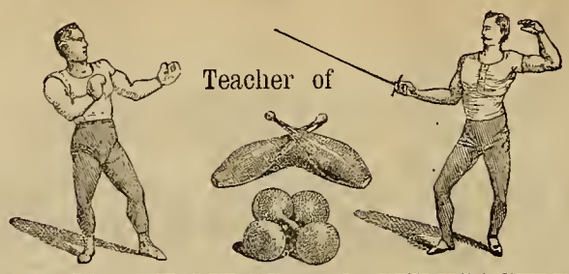

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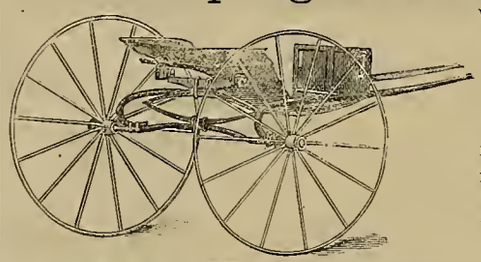

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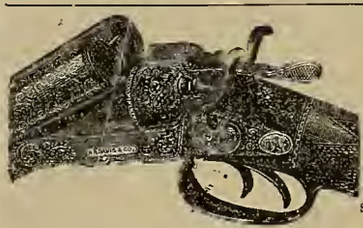

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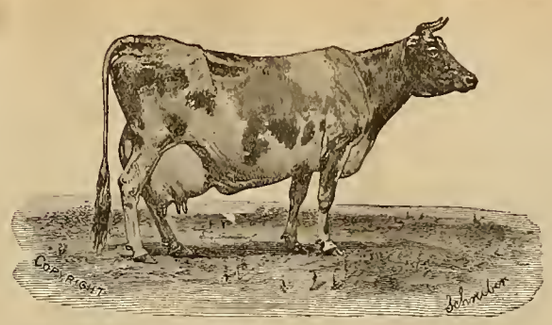

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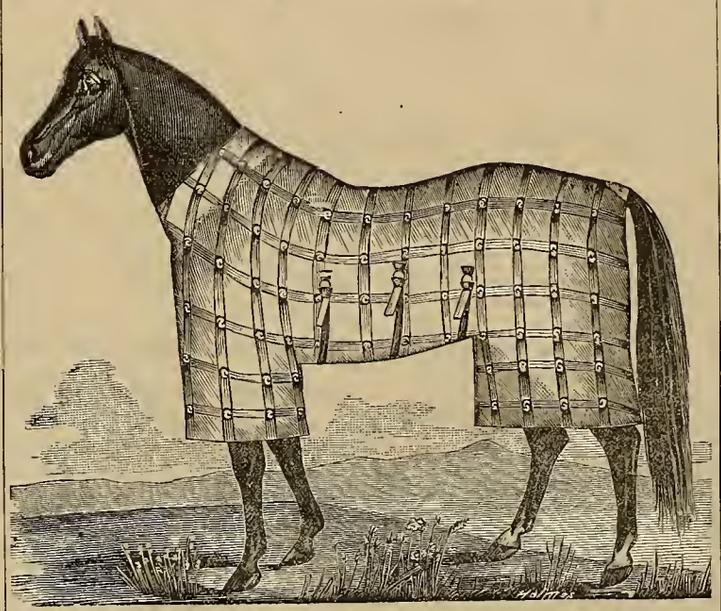

Secured by Letters Patent
ISSUED MAY 27, 1879.
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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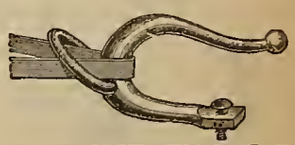
DIETZ'S PATENT



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The horse never looseus the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

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IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.

Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I clsim as new, and desire to secore my letters patent, is:

1. The part D,snpported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, tbe froot having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination witb the extensions D, tbe curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cnt, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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Thoroughbred

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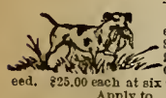

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8:30 A M †9:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M *5:15 P M 5:30 P M ‡11:45 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M †4:59 P M 6:00 P M †7:30 P M †8:15 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M 6:00 P M †8:15 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	5:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

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Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

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For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schednle.

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(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

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The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken as Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

MONDAY SEPT. 1st, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
†8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	*6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Delta and Redding	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso and East (Express)	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	Deming, El Paso and East (Emigrant)	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*12:10 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera, Fresno and Tulare	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave and East (Express)	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	Mohave and East (Emig't)	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" "	8:40 P M
3:00 P M	" "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and (Express)	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	Ogden and (Emigrant)	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff (via Marysville)	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff (via Woodland)	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding and Delta	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Virginia City	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.
‡Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*5:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—5:00—5:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*5:30—*7:00—7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*5:00—*5:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*5:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—‡2:30—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*8:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*5:00—*5:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:16.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*5:00—8:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—8:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—8:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—8:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—5:52—7:52—8:52—9:62—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:46—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*5:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

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A. N. TOWNE. Gen. Manager, T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. V. No. 18.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Reminiscences of the Betting Ring.

When the history of betting comes to he written hy some competent hand, it will appear that, from the very earliest times, nearly all the prominent members of the ring—that variegated region—have sprung from very humble origin and started with very little capital. As nearly all those who may, in a comparative sense, he termed the saving members of the fraternity die wealthy, and as the rest live in what they consider to be a luxurious fashion, it will also appear that hookmaking is a lucrative calling, and backing the reverse. The modern betting man is chiefly remarkable for lung power, and imperviousness to atmospheric influences that would simply make the fortune of an operatic tenor; a love for strong language and diamonds. In these respects the old school of bookmakers appear to have set an example to their descendants, for, if history is to he credited, they were a remarkably quiet, easy-going, respectable set of men. Take old Michael Brunton, a true Yorkshireman, for instance, born in 1755, and who, we are told, lived respected hy all, and died rich at the age of ninety, after having attended Doncaster races for sixty-one years without intermission, and having carried on his trade till within three years of his death In the matter of hookmakers aspiring to municipal honors history repeats itself, for Michael was more than once Mayor of Richmond, where he lived all his life. The interpretation of acts of Parliament is said to have been the only thing that caused him any uneasiness, though in that difficulty his self-reliance never deserted him, and when his brother magistrates disagreed with his reading—and they appear to have done so pretty often—it was his habit to produce a handful of coins, and offer to lay the bench 6 to 4 all round that he was right. Quite as great a character was old William Richards, the Leicester stocking seller, who, like Brunton, invariably dressed in a blue coat with brass buttons, drab breeches, and gaiters. Richards used to hawk stocking, in early life, and while on his rounds won some money at cards. A local race meeting gave him the chance of backing a successful outsider with his winnings, and from this small beginning he became the proprietor of Ragdale Hall. Whenever he went to a race meeting he used to take a supply of stockings with him to sell to the people of the inns at which he stopped, and whenever he won over a meeting he always brought back brown Windsor soap and ribbons for his servants. As an example of his careful mode of living, it is said that he always refused to keep a servant until he was worth £500 a year. He always read the Bible for an hour on Sunday, being as methodical in his studies as old William Scott—no relation to the racing family—who made it a practice to read "Bailey's Dictionary" and the prayer book twice every year.

Betting on horse racing is no doubt as old as horse racing itself. At any rate, in the time of Charles II. racing seems to have so far grown from a pleasure to a business as to call for legislative interference. In those days, however, it must have been well-nigh impossible to have obtained a correct return of the betting, as each hookmaker was a law unto himself. A certain Mr. Ogden, who had the reputation of having such a marvelous head for figures as to enable him to amass a fortune of £100,000, was one of the first to see the weak points in the old style, and to reduce bookmaking to a science. This was about 1780, or perhaps a little earlier. Ogden was another example of a bookmaker rising from nothing, for in the *Morning Post* of the 5th of July, 1797, the following question, subsequently answered in the affirmative, appeared: "Is Mr. Ogden (now called the Newmarket Oracle) the same person who, twenty-five years ago, was an annual pedestrian to Ascot, covered with dust, amusing himself with pricking in the belt, hustling in the hat, &c., amongst the lowest class of rustics at the inferior booths of the fair?" The first yearling book ever known is said to have been made hy Henry Stebbing, brother to the trainer, and who, besides being a large bookmaker, was at the head of the B. Green confederacy, composed of himself, B. Green and "Jelly" Morris. In Flatcatcher's year they were very fortunate, all their horses being backed by the public for the Derby, but they were all scratched in favor of Shylock, whom they bought of Lord Caledon, but who could only get third to Surplice and Springy Jack. In Voltigeur's year Stebbing took liberties with Lord Zetland's horse, and this ruined him. Sixty years ago the unpleasant results of becoming a defaulter were not so great as at the present time, for when, in 1821, Frank Richardson allowed his fancy to outrun his discretion, and plunged heavily on Fortuna for the Leger of that year, when she ran second, he was unable to meet his engagements. To his credit, however, be it recorded, that, instead of joining the army of welshers, he adopted the business-like course of asking for time, and issuing promissory notes to his creditors. These forbearing creatures must have jumped for joy on hearing that Richardson had, at the succeeding Newmarket meeting, been lucky enough to back Michaelmas at the remunerative price of 20 to 1 for the Grand Duke Michael Stakes. It is not stated in what proportion his own uprightness and the pressure of his friends contributed to the result; but the fact remains that the first use he made of his winnings was to redeem his paper. In 1824 Richardson had a great turn of luck hy backing Jerry for the Leger of that year, and refusing to lay against him. With the fortune—of which the money so won was the foundation—he bought land, and built a great house near York, called hy the owner St. Nicholas' Place, but dubbed hy the neighbors Jerry Hall. Before many years had passed he was again in difficulties, and died in 1833, at the Golden Lion, Newmarket, in straitened circumstances. Newmarket Heath has ever been a favorite resort with Cambridge undergradnates of the period, and in Bob Munton's day they intrusted him with all their business, and this juvenile connection gained for him the *soubriquet* of "The Baby Jumper." Bob, they say, had a hack, appropriately enough a son of Flatcatcher, who knew a hacker as well as his master, and would stop dead when one approached. Just when Munton was at the height of his success he, unlike the jockey in the story, "hedged," and, giving up the trade of hookmaking, became a dissenting minister. This hy no means exhausts the list of men who have in some way or other been remarkable, and who owed their success to bookmaking. There was John Gully, for instance, who was in turn butcher's boy, prizefighter, public-house landlord, outside betting man, member of Tattersalls, and M. P. for Pontefract. He was taken out of prison (where he was confined for debt), by Col. Mellish, to fight Pearce, "the Game Chicken." He was beaten, fought Gregson twice, and then retired from the prize ring to settle at Newmarket, where he used to keep a "hell," and where, it is said, he began a system of corruption that "placed the secrets of all Newmarket at his disposal," a statement that may he a little wide of the mark, though trainers were not then the men they now are.

Gully's son-in-law, Pedley, was also a hookmaker, and owned racehorses in confederation with his father-in-law. He carried off the Derby with Cossack in 1847, and there his luck stopped, as he never won a race afterward, though his horse was beaten a head only for the Goodwood Cup and Brighton Stakes hy Malton and Lord George, respectively. As a breeder Pedley will be best remembered as having reared Christmas Carol, who ran second to Gladiateur for the Derby. Then there are John Jackson, of Fairfield, whose first sporting venture was a half-crown hook on a local cricket match; Harry Hill, Lord George Bentick's factotum, who in early life spent his last three half-pence in the purchase of a small loaf and a glass of treacle beer, and died possessed of Ackworth Park; Simon Nicholson and others. There have doubtless been several Davises in the ring, but the only two whose lives have been recorded were very different men. Davis, the ex-tailor, began by attending a gaming-house in Pickering Place, after which he took one of his own in St. James street, and finally became a prominent bookmaker. He it was who called out at the Newmarket Subscription Rooms, "Here, Bentick, I'll accommodate you," a piece of impertinence for which he was well snubbed; while on another occasion he anticipated the man who, on hooking a small bet to the Marquis of Hastings, when his plunging days were over, emphasized the entry with the remark, "Mind, I expect this to be paid," hy saying to a backer, "I wonder if I shall ever see your money if you lose." He was a very good illustration of a certain uncharitable saying about hookmakers in general, for, after having won and received a larger sum over the Leger in 1830, he repudiated a lost bet of £300. The backer, however, was able to produce evidence of the making of the bet, which was paid after gentle pressure had been brought to bear hy Lord Kelburne, afterward Lord Glasgow, one of the stewards; In Coronation's year he and his confederates laid heavily against the horse, pocketed their winnings and refused to pay the backers of Coronation. The other Davis was the well-known "Leviathan," who first had his attention called to the profits of bookmaking while employed as a journeyman carpenter at the Newmarket Subscription Rooms. On his return to town he acted as bookmaker to his fellow-workman at Cubitt's, and then, after betting in the streets, became a member of Tattersalls, and the proprietor of lists innumerable that were looked after by clerks in various public-houses. He did not come into prominence till 1848, when he laid Lord Strafford—to whom the commission to back The Cur for the Cesarewitch had been intrusted—£12,000 to £1,000 in a single bet. If Davis was one of the best men to win from, he was one of the worst to lose to, as he would never bet again with any one who had to "ask for time." Besides the loss of £12,000 over The Cur, Hetspur's not winning the Derby is said to have made a difference to him of about £50,000, and Barbarian's failure of nearly twice that sum. Voltigeur's Derby is reported to have cost him £40,000, while in Teddington's year he paid Mr. Greville £15,000 in one check; but, in spite of losses, his winnings are supposed to have been large enough to have allowed him to begin the season of 1852 with £130,000 to his credit at the London and Westminster Bank. It will be remembered that Davis left his money to the Mayor and Corporation of Brighton. They, after coming to terms with the relations, who disputed the will, lately expended a large sum of what "the Leviathan" left in the laying out of Preston Park.—*London Field.*

Tips for the 2,000 Guineas.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The race for the Dewhurst Plate to-day, at Newmarket, was won hy the Duke of Westminster's Sterling-Casuistry colt, with Mr. Manley's Cora second and M. Lupin's French-bred colt Xaintrailles third. There were ten starters. The betting closed with odds at 5 to 4 against the Frenchman, 2 to 1 against the Casuistry colt and 7 to 1 against Cora. The following are the conditions of the race:

The tenth Dewhurst Plate, of £300 in specie, added to a sweepstakes of £25 each, £15 forfeit, for two-year-olds, the owner of the second to receive £200 and of the third £100 out of the stakes; entrance, £3 each; colts to carry 121 lbs.; fillies, 118 lbs.; the winner of the Middle Park Plate to carry 10 lbs.; of a stake of the value of £1,000, 7 lbs.; of one of the value of £500, 4 lbs. extra; closed with 99 subscribers; last seven furlongs of the Rowley mile.

Duke of Westminster's bay colt ——, by Sterling, dam Casuistry, 121 lbs..... 1
Mr. Manley's b f Cora, by Uncas, dam Gratinska, 125 lbs..... 2
M. Lupin's ch c Xaintrailles, by Flageolet, dam Delaine, 125 lbs..... 3
Seven others ran.

Followers of English racing in this country will no doubt become quite familiar with the names of the three horses placed for the Dewhurst Plate as above before the middle of next June. The winner made his debut for the Middle Park Plate, for which he divided third-place honors with Royal Hampton. He was bred at Yardley, and was sold a yearling to Capt. Bowling for 700 guineas, and who in turn sold him to the Duke of Westminster "for a large sum and contingencies." His exhibition in the race for the Middle Park Plate was that of a green colt, literally knocked out of all form by fright, and it was not until the last 200 yards that he began to run, and then he made up such a lot of ground that many of the English writers gave it as their opinion that when he ran for the Dewhurst Plate that he would show in much better form, which he has amply confirmed, for in the same race the French colt, Xaintrailles was second, half a length behind Melton, which was good enough for him, two days after to be made the favorite for the Prendergast Stakes, which he won hy four lengths. As to their next year's engagements, both the Casuistry colt Xaintrailles are in the 2,000 Guineas, and Cora in the 1,000 Guineas, both of which are run over the full mile course, of which the Dewhurst is the last seven furlongs. They are also in the Derby, Oaks, and other important three-year-old fixtures.

American followers of racing will also have a chance of seeing a youngtser by Sterling next year. He is a bay colt out of Sea Mark, hy Adventurer, and was bought at the Yardley sale last Summer for Mr. Withers, and who thinks he will prove a fairly good two-year-old.

Sales at Belmont Park, Montana.

Mr. W. H. Raymond, of Belmont Park, Fuller's Springs, Montana, reports the following recent sales from his breeding establishment: To Misner Bros., Portland, Or.—Fowler, bay colt, 2 years, hy Commodore Belmont, first dam Gracie, by Fancy Golddust; second dam by Excelsior Morgan; third dam the dam of Old Golddust, by Zilcadi; fourth dam by Barefoot. Price $1,000. Fowler won the three-year-old stakes at the Territorial fair, in 2:59½, but could trot a good track in 2:45.

To Samuel Wade, of Montana, Falcon, black colt, 2 years, by Commodore Belmont, dam Emma Cloud, by Ward's Flying Cloud. Price $500.

To Curry & Shafer, Montana, Gilt Edge, chestnut colt, yearling, by Commodore Belmont; first dam Lilac, by Tomahawk; second dam Bayflower, by Alexander's Abdallah; third dam by Sir Wallace; fourth dam by Hunt's Commodore; fifth dam a Canadian mare. Price $400.

It is a singular thing that while the Middle Park Plate is thought to be a sort of trial for the next year's Derby, not one winner of the Plate has won the great three-year-old race. Only two have captured the St. Leger, namely, Pero Gomez in 1869, and Petrarch in 1876.

TURF AND TRACK.

The Early Career of Deck Wright.

"Speaking of money horses," said Galvin, in New York *Sportsman*, "I do not know of one in the country that pays a better percentage on what he is worth than old Deck Wright. When he starts over a half-mile track he has a big mortgage on the money hung up, no matter who starts against him, and even over the mile track at Homewood I timed him separately the first heat better than his record, and he never lifted his nose.

"I shall never forget my first experience with the old horse when you talk about bad actors, and never saw him six or eight years ago, you have no idea about it. I was sitting on the club house steps at the track in Meadville, Pa., one morning very early, away back, I think, in 1877. An old man approached me and asked if I was acquainted in the place, if there were any horsemen about, and if I knew any of them. I replied in the affirmative, adding that I was somewhat in that line myself. Then the old man told me his story. He had started out a short time before with a horse and $600 to do up the slow classes through Michigan. As a result he had gone broke and now had the horse down at the railroad station, with a bill of $75 against him for transportation, and no way to release him, so as to start in our races, for which he was entered, unless he could interest some one in his behalf. The long and short of the story was he agreed to turn the horse over to me to keep as security and manage until I was reimbursed, and I put up the amount. The horse was Deck Wright. When it came to the first race of our meeting, in which he was entered, I asked his owner in regard to a driver, and we finally put up a man behind him that lived in the same vicinity as the owner, and had some horses entered in other classes. They got the word, and before they got to the quarter pole Deck was a distance out, and I guess the man never took the trouble to go under the wire. I took him to the stable, had him well rubbed out and done up, and the next morning very early, before a soul was stirring, I took him out and gave him a jog, and then sent him a mile without his offering to make a mistake, better than :30, and it was the first time I had ever pulled a rein over him. I said nothing, but had him cooled out and put away. He was entered in the :34 class, and when they began selling pools on the race I bought him, and bought him for almost nothing. I got up behind him, and got the word well up and level, and he never lifted his nose, and I never looked back until I was under the wire, and I had shut out every other horse in the race, and Deck had a record of :34. From there I entered him all through the oil country, and I never lost a race with him; consequently his owner soon had plenty of money, and again took control of him. When he began to want me to pull a race, because there was more money on the short end, I turned over the horse and let him put some one else behind him, for I won't do that for any man living, but I did send a man to buy the horse, first, last and all the time, when we could, and got good betting from his party, who had a sure thing, for they were going to throw the race. The judges got on to the racket and took the horse and put me up. This was what I had been laying for and you can bet I won it."

Mr. Bergh at Jerome Park.

One day last week at Jerome Park, one of Mr. Bergh's officers undertook to prevent the steeplechaser, Jim McGowan, (formerly Voltaire), from starting in a race on the ground that he was suffering from a sore back. Messrs. Withers and Monsen resented the intrusion of the man without either a warrant or permission and ordered his arrest by the regular police. Mr. Bergh in turn had warrants served for violence on both Judge Monson and Mr. Withers. The former gentleman being interviewed on the matter said: "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is a good one, but the President of the Society too often talks and acts more like an insane than a sane man. Mr. Bergh addressed a communication to the American Jockey Club, asking, as near as I can remember, permission to come on our race-track with his official wagon and his officers in official dress. While the club had no objection to one or two of his officers coming quietly on the track, they thought that the manner in which Mr. Bergh's society wished to appear was objectionable.

"The race grounds of the American Jockey Club are private property, and neither Mr. Bergh nor his agents have a right to come upon those grounds without a warrant, unless with the consent of the officers of the club. That consent can be obtained by the purchase of a badge or ticket, or by the invitation of the officers of the club. If the ticket purchased only gives admission to the field, no officer of Mr. Bergh's society has a legal right to jump over fences or pass through our grand stand or quarterstretch gates upon the mere supposition that an offence is about to be committed. Whether, having only purchased a field ticket, and he could see that an act of cruelty on the racetrack was actually committed, his officers would have the legal right to force an entrance through our gates, is a question which it is now unnecessary to discuss. The club, under such circumstances, if requested, would undoubtedly pass the officer through and afford him every opportunity to make an arrest.

"The other day I was sitting in the judges' stand when I was told that one of Mr. Bergh's officers was over at the starting point for the steeplechase. Mr. Withers and myself went over. A man stepped out and said he was the officer. Mr. Withers asked him to show his badge of admission. He showed a silver or metal badge. I told him that was not sufficient. He then said he paid to come in, to which I replied, 'If you paid to come in here, you must have a badge.' He said he had no badge. I told him he must leave. As he did not move I put my hand on his arm and told him he must go, and to my recollection that was the only way in which I touched him. At any time during the day Mr. Bergh's officer, on requesting permission of an executive officer of the club, would have been allowed to have gone to the stable and examined the horse. But instead of that he waited until the rider had been weighed, the horse's number shown as a starter, the horse saddled and at the starting-post, ready and prepared for the race, which was an unreasonable time and place for the officer to pursue his inquiry. It looked too much as though he wanted to collect a crowd and to attract public attention."

Robert Bonner has a three-year-old brother to Majolica, 2:17, by Startle, dam Jessie Kirk, that showed a quarter in Murphy's hands at the Tarrytown track last week in 34 seconds, a 2:16 gait.

It is said that next season Pierre Lorillard will race no horses but home breds.

Some Exceptions from Los Angeles.

Considering the rapid growth and improvement of Los Angeles city and county of late years the annual races and fair of 1884 are more than usually important, and suggest much to the stranger worthy of comment. I intend to give the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN a full summary of each, claiming the right, though in a perfectly kindly spirit, of commenting on such things as come under my observation, which necessarily tend to lessen the interest and success of both, if not remedied in future. It will suit my purpose best if I give the races first. It cannot be denied there was much in the management which needs hasty correction, and this is principally owing, I understand, to the fact that among the Directors there is only *one* man who knows anything about horses, or takes any interest in racing, and that the track is in litigation, which prevents harmony among the Directors. But, however much people may be inclined to deal leniently with the management on these accounts, it cannot be denied, at the same time, they were sadly remiss in many things on which the pleasure of the visitor and the success of the races mainly depend. The first and principal thing that struck me was the absence of properly printed cards, giving the names and colors, so that people not familiar with the horses personally might know one from the other. It is true programmes were delivered in a little six by eight paper, sometimes long after the races had commenced, but these gave no information, except that such and such horses had entered for the different stakes, and were practically useless to strangers, and to most of the local residents. This annoyance should be certainly removed. Next the Directors should have better arrangements for such special occasions, with the street cars for the conveyance of the public to and from the track. Every evening, if I did not leave before the races were over, by useless and senseless waiting at the track, I and hundreds of others could not cover the four miles to the city under *one hour and a half*, and it was often from that cause half-past seven before we reached town. The complaints on this account were very severe by the public. A few more cars to convey the crowds of passengers on each, and greater punctuality in starting, would obviate all this annoying delay, but here, it seems, as in San Francisco, the general American citizens have no rights to assert, no comforts to study, although it is from the liberality of such citizens such corporations exist and get rich. The next thing that should be attended to is the view from the grand stand, to which twenty-five cents extra is charged. Between this stand and the Club House balcony are a lot of large pepper trees, which totally obscure the view of the horses as they round into the home-stretch to all on the stand except those immediately in the front. Now as the horses round into the homestretch is generally the best and most interesting part of a race, those trees should be trimmed, or if needed cut down, so that all people may have the benefit of what they pay *extra for*. I believe in the rights of all people to have in full what they pay for, and so I call the attention of the Directors to these things. There are things sometimes in public amusements, besides making every dollar that can be made out of them, that pay very well, and justice to all is one of them. In this strain I shall only refer to one thing more—the track. As it stands, it may be called good, but a little enterprise and expenditure by adding a coating of proper loam would make it one of the best in the State and attractive to all owners of horses. But the proprietors will not spend a dollar for its improvement, and so it languishes and suffers for want of patronage, and the city and districts in proportion. The county, however, patronizes horseraces to an unlimited extent, and the day will soon come when the management must rise to the comprehension of public rights, public necessities and public demands, or see another track built. From the nature of the litigation going on, many residents say that is just what is aimed at. In the meantime, the city and county have to suffer severely. You may rest assured there is not a man outside the management in Los Angeles county who will not endorse every word I have said in this connection for the benefit of the county. The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN is popular and largely patronized here, and it is it's duty to stand up for the people. A word from it, perhaps, may do much good. So in what I have said I have studied the public interest only.

I have mentioned certain things in which the directory and management were much at fault. It is only right, therefore, to give the latter praise where I can. In the absence of scoring and false starts, so observable all the week, they deserve every possible credit, for nothing so quickly wears out the interest and patience of the spectators. They are a robbery of time and money, and a terrible affliction on our northern tracks. Los Angeles is a bright, shining light in this respect. To Mr. Hewitt, the Secretary, I have to acknowledge many kind courtesies and attentions, which I do with much pleasure.

H.

Trotting Against Time.

With the first spare time that has come to me I turn to "Mambrino's" screed upon "trotting against time," and ask for space to set him right, and myself where he has got me wrong. In the first instance he refers to Herod's 2:26½, the 14th of last June, as a performance against time. Nothing of the sort was intended. Herod was matched against Lady Brazell for $100 a side, withdrawn from the stud nine days, and then started against Hettie V. because Lady Brazell failed to put in an appearance. The start against Hettie was to provide disappointed people with some amusement. As Hettie had often beaten 2:30 on a half-mile track, it was thought she might make Herod extend himself. Failing to do so in the first heat, a runner was started in the second, Hettie also starting, her driver hoping she would do better. This was no race against time more than any contest between horses in which time is held. Therefore, as I have practiced what I preach, that branch of the subject is disposed of.

"Mambrino" next imputes my hatred of time contests to ignorance of their wonderful charms. A little reflection would or should have recalled to mind the fact that we have stood side by side and watched a few of them. But perhaps remembrance was with him drowned in an ecstatic, bewildering joy over the glorious spectacle of a horse plugging around alone, hauling two wheels and a man astraddle, to beat what? a watch! Well, I never supposed that the watch cared whether it was beaten or not, or that the horse knew anything about it at all, except, perhaps, to think his driver an idiot for whacking him around all alone. I am sure the spectacle was disgusting to me, and could therefore spare a little cerebral energy for memory as well as for thought about the pernicious results of trotting against time. Me trot Herod against time! Why, I tried to show a doubting customer this Summer that the old horse could trot, and he beat 2:40 by a fraction, which proved that he had the most sense of the two that day. If it was not a look of contempt that he gave me out of his big hazel eye then I am not an expert in horse language. Give him another horse to beat, and he would die a trying, but what did he know of a watch? How many of our great racehorses have this same effort against a shadow, staled, soured, or given "nervous chill?" How many people saw Johnston pace 2:06¼? How many people would have been there to see him go a race with Maud S.? More people saw Silas Wright and Herod in their duel at Rochester, Minn., than ever can he got out to see any living horse move against time. Why? Because it was a horse race, a bitter, determined struggle, from start to finish, and when postponed, the eager faces anxiously watched the last heat the next day. There is this much of the savage in us all—that we love real flesh-and-blood contest. The refinement of civilization has produced distaste for good red blood-flowing in the arena; perhaps, but the combativeness of the people is not yet sufficiently emasculated to prefer a trial to a horse race, and long may it be before that day comes.

"Mambrino" justifies the time trot because some one horse outclasses all others. Possibly for a day; to-morrow an equal comes, and then there should occur a glorious struggle for supremecy. Does Hanlan row against time? Does Sullivan fight a dummy? Do Myers or George continually run along? Do they not all eventually find their man? Is there not Maud S. and a Harry Wilkes for Jay-Eye-See? a Maxy Cobb for Phallas? and the best of them for Johnston? True, they now fight the watch, but need they? Why not contend for the highest honors with each other? A healthy public sentiment demands it. Racing associations should accord it by adopting for their motto the old-time declaration of the cause of liberty, paraphrased: "Thousands for a horserace, not one cent for a trot against time."

"Mambrino" tells us about the thousands made happy. Providence when Jay-Eye-See moved a good mile—people "frantic for joy;" "old men kissing their wives as in the honeymoon." Was it not one man frantic for joy at the thousands going into his pocket? A most pardonable sentiment, surely, and possibly a sufficient justification for public exhibition of osculation. A man blessed with a handsome wife, as we all are, should not be ashamed to kiss her even in public. But I hope the time will soon be when no man for shame will refuse to trot a horse against time.—*T. G. in Breeder's Gazette.*

Punish the "Ringers."

It is to be hoped that, after having successfully unearthed a plot for robbing both the general public and horsemen, the management of the Cleveland track will not allow any influence which may be brought to bear to in any way alter the determination to have justice done to the instigators of the scheme. It will be remembered that at the recent meeting in Cleveland a mare called Baby Mine won the three-minute race after a prolonged contest, and that at the conclusion of the race she was protested by the owner of the second horse as being a "ringer." Pending an investigation of the charges the money won by the so-called Baby Mine was retained by the Association, and very wisely, as a little inquiry developed the fact that Baby Mine was none other than the black mare Minnie Moulton, (record 2:27½), that had trotted a number of races in the early Eastern circuits, but had never been West. The man who entered and drove the mare at Cleveland gave his name as Pat Hinchey, and claimed to be from Oil City, Pa., but when his career was hunted up it was found that his real name was J. L. Keene, of Lawrence, Mass. The owner of Minnie Moulton, a man named Goodwin, who also resides at Lawrence, is said to have been fully cognizant of the use to which his property was being put, and there is talk that four men, well-known on the trotting turf, were likewise engaged in the plot to rob the public by means of the pool box.

Now that these men have been detected in the act of "ringing" a horse let the punishment be swift and speedy. It is nearly ten years since Bill McGuigan, Charley Perkins and one of the Deyos made their celebrated campaign with Smuggler, Hopes, and during that time the amount of justice meted out to offenders of that class has been wholly inadequate. McGuigan was made the scapegoat of others in the Small Hopes case, and after a few seasons of enforced retirement was reinstated, it being stated at the time this action was taken that in the future no mercy would be shown to men who descended to his species of trickery. But this virtuous resolve has not been carried out, although it is but fair to say that for the last four years there has been no great amount of "ringing" practiced on National Association tracks. But the Cleveland case is a good one by which to demonstrate the disposition of the National Association to do all in its power for the protection of horsemen and the public. Let the men who were concerned in the Baby Mine case be punished to the full extent of turf law, and when the sentence has once been pronounced let it be seen that there is no revocation of it in the course of a year or so. Men who will "ring" horses should be made at once to understand that detection means punishment that will not be suspended.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Fat Witted Fraude.

The following tale of the ringing expedition of the black mare Minnie Moulton lately expelled at Cleveland is from the New York *Spirit*. It illustrates the old idea of how plainly green hands at crime leave a trail that brings about detection.

Now to the story of this freebooting expedition. The entry of Baby Mine was dated Oil City, Pa., Sept. 15. It was postmarked Boston, Mass., Sept. 15, 7:30 P. M. It was on a plain sheet of paper, and enclosed in a plain envelope. Another entry was made on the letter-head of the Crawford House, Boston, and mailed in an envelope of the same hous It was that of the bay gelding Picnic (spelled Picoick). was also postmarked Boston, Sept. 15, 7:30 P. M., and was the identical hand-writing of the entry of Baby Mine. No see how the conspirators over-reached themselves. In Bab Mine's entry the request was made that the Associatio telegraph Pat Hinchey, 32 Seneca street, Oil City, whethe the race had filled or not. Consequently a message was sen the operator at that point, who replied: "Our houses no numbered, and no such a man as Pat Hinchey is know here." This, together with the fishy look which the entri of Baby Mine and Picnic bore, caused the suspicion tha something was crooked or strange in the case, and put th officers of the Association on their guard. The mare Bab Mine did not appear at the track until the Sunday evenin before her race, which was set for Tuesday. She was drive through the park gates with a pail hanging to the axle of th sulky, and clothing enough on the seat to wad a shot-gun Her sulky was red, and a good one, and her harness new The Secretary showed the big man who drove her the stal assigned to her, and helped unharness the mare, taking a the same time an inventory of her and her effects, and like

wise those of her innocant driver. In answer to Mr. Fasig's inqnìry, "Is this Mr. Hiuchey?" he replied, "No; Hiuchey will be here soon."

The Secretary then asked, "Where is Picnic?" and he replied, "I don't kuow whether he will be here or not." The driver joggad the mare Monday and Tuesday, but did not open her out. When pool-selling commenced the msre started low, but the rates kept iucreasing on her, until she sold for more than auy othar, Mr. Goodrich and another being her priucipal backers. From the best informatiou that can be obtained, the parties were approached after the first heat by sports who had tbeir money on other horses in the raca, aud were told that if they won with Baby Miue the mare would be protested, aud would get no money. At the same time a bargain aud sale was made of tba 2:40 race, and that the black mare was to be allowed to win it in peace. A shift wss therefore made in the box, and the taleut played another horse to win. It was evideut that Hiuchey was not trying to drive, and he was cautioned, but without effect; consequently Volney French was put up behind the mare, and won the race in the hollowest manner. Meantime, however, the sharpers had played more mouey on Lady Cleveland than they had previously played on their mare, and thus quit losars ou the race.

At the time of making chsnge of drivers, Mr. Frost, owner of Lena Swallow, remarked, on tha stratch, "No matter who they put up, as soou as that strange mare wins a heat she will be protested." Goodrich heard the remark, flared up at once, and askad, "Who will protest her?" "I will," says Mr. Frost. Goodrich replied, "Do you know you will be fined $100 for protesting without giviug the name or racord of the horse it really is?" Frost replied, "I can make her driver establish her identity, and, if I am fined $100 for that, I'll try and rake around some place and raise money enough to pay it." After considerable "chin-music" between the two, and Goodrich found he had tackled a man who knaw his gait and rights, the controversy endad. When the mare won the heat, Frost made hia word good by lodging a protest, and asking that the man who drove be required to establish the identity of his mare and himself. In answering the protest the man said his name was Hinchey, and that he hired out to a man named Brown to drive the mare about four weeks previously; that he did not know Brown'a address, nor anything more about the owner or the mare, etc.

The mare was allowed to continue in the race, and Hinchey was aent for in the evening again, it beiug the opinion of the judges that he was simply used as a cat's-paw by a lot of sharps; he was given to understand if he would make a clean breast of tha whole transaction his case would be considered witb sympathy, and all the clemency possible would ba extended to him. He, however, reiterated his former story, only changing the name of his employer to Russell. Wheu his attention was callad to that, and also to the fact that he had denied his name being Hinchey on his arrival here, he was completely flustered; and it became evident that he was as big a rascal as any of the others, and also not smart enough to tell even a plausible story.

Tha next morning Goodrich came out to the track, had a long conversation with the man, and they evidently mapped out a plan, as the man shipped his mare that afternoon; but ha was shadowed by a follower he least expected. He did not ship, however, until he had been seut for by the judges, aud sworn to the answer to the protest. While doing this he was given to uuderstand that the association knew who gave him the money to pay his entranca, and also to get out of town, and he then acknowledged it was Goodrich.

This is the story, or so much of it, as we are permitted to maka public. Iu time, the whole matter will be known to the world, for the association is determined to let "no guilty man escape."

Minuie Moulton was started in the 2:27 class, at Beacon Park, Boston, Oct. 9th, but Mr. Fasig identified the mare aud man, aud made the same kuown to the judges. After the first heat her coutrollers refused to bring the mare out for a stsrt in the second heat, and either ran her off or locked her up in a stall. It is current report around her home at Lawrence, Mass., that this is not her first dishonorable escapade.

The Cambridgeehire.

LONDON, Oct. 21st.—The result of the race for the Cambridgeshire at Newmarket to-day created another "best on record," and, as was the case with the Cesarawitch, Mr. Hammond is the owner of the winner, Florence, who, with 127 pounds, beats Foxhall's previous "best," he having won with 126 pound in 1881. The only other occasion when any such weight was placed was when Sterling ran third with 133 pounda in 1873. Last year's winner, Bendigo, was second to-day, with Pizarro third. There were aighteen starters, with the betting at 10 to 9 against Bendigo, 10 to 6 against Pizarro, and 10 to 1 against Florenca. The race was run under the following conditions:

Forty-sixth Cambridgesbire Handicap, a sweepstake for all ages, at £25 each, £10 forfeit; only £5 if declared by Sept. 1st, witb £300 added the second to receive £100 out of tbe stakes and the third to save its stake; entrance £3 for all borses; tbe winner of the Doncaster St. Leger to carry 122 lbs.; tbe winner of a bandicap of tbe valne of £300, after the pnblication of tbe weigbts on Angust 28tb, to carry 10 lbs.; of any otber bandicap, 5 lbs. extra; tbe winner of the Cesarewitch, 14 lbs., but if tbe winner of tbe St. Leger also, only 7 lbs. extra; closed with 120 subscribers, of which 32 declared; Cambridgesbire course; one mile and 240 yards straigbt.

Mr. J. Hammond's br f Florence, 4, by Wisdom, dam Enigma, 127 lbs. 1
Mr. H. T. Barclay's br c Bendigo, 4, by Ben Battle, dam Hasty Girl, 113 lbs. 2
Mr. Mainley's b c Pizarro, 3, by Uncas, dam Lydia, 101 lbs. 3
Fifteen otbers ran.

The cuatom in England of naming the years after horses that had either won the Derby or carried off the graatest honors, or after eome dietinguished foreigner, ae iu 1881, which is still called the "American year" by reason of the successes of Messrs. Lorillard and Keene, will no doubt make the year known as "Mr. Hammond's year." For it certainly is Mr. Hammond's year, notwithstanding that the Derby honors wera divided by him and Sir John Willoughby. Mr. Hammond ie one of those small owners that by shrewd management and good luck became very rich, and with three or four horses will carry off honors that many large owners die in trying to win. Last year Mr. Hammond wae credited with nine races won, worth a total of £1,502. Tbis year with St. Gatien he divided the Derby, won tha Queen'e Vase at Ascot, and won the Cesarewitch, while with Florence, the winner of the Cambridgeshire, as above, without including that race, he has won a total of nearly £6,300. Including the Ceasarewitch, Florenca had previously to the Cambridgshire, ruu in niue races this year. Sha was unplaced both for the Lincoln and the City and Suburban handicaps. Sbe then in turu won the Manchestar Cup aud the De Trafford Welter Cup, at Manchester; at Ascot she wou the High-Weight Plate; at Liverpool she was secoud for tbe Liverpool Cup, as alao was she for the Goodwood Stakes at Goodwood, for which ehe was asked to concede Stockholm, who started the favorita for the Ceaarewitch, no leas than thirty-four pouuds. Her failure to do so was attributed hy some to her rider, Fred Archer, and a sensational dispatch was cablad that Mr. Hammond and Archer had had a serious falliug out. There was no truth in the story, for the week following Arcber rode Florance and won the Queen's Plate, at Lewes. Late, iu August, Florence was sent on a flyiug trip to Baden Badeu, where ou tha 25th she wou the Jubilee Prize of a gold cup and £2,300 in species. The race was at two miles, tba filly carried 146 pounds aud she beat a field of saveu by a laugth. As a two and three-year-old Florence was a filly of no great promise, and up to July, 1883, she was the property of Mr. Wm. Arnull, who sold her to Mr. Hammond for a "good figure," which term will also describe his wiuuings in hets on the Cesarewitch aud Cambridgeshire, for one report made him a winner of £50,000 on the Cesarewitch alone.

Science in the Sulky.

"Were there any good races in the circuit?"

"Not a great many—that is, not many rsces where there was any great skill displayed by the drivers, or where a horse that was not thought to have a chance to win got away with the money in a perfectly legitimate way, and without any outside help. Perbaps the most notable instance was at Rochester, where the Iowa mara Nellia won her race wheu it was dollars to cents that she could not do it. Young Rolfe, Montgomery and a lot of other good ones were iu, aud tbe Youug Rolfe party were certain they could wiu. They concluded to lay up the first heat, in order to mske good betting, and this resulted in Peter Johnston's winuing it with Nellie L., the time being slow—about 2:27. Iu the second heat the Iowa mare fairly outtrotted Young Rolfe, csrrying him to the three-quartar pole at a 2:20 gait, and the result of this was that he quit in tbe homestretch, both Montgomery and Nellie L. beatiug him to the wire, the mare winning in 2:23¾. It looked tben as if she would wiu the raca iu straight heats, but soon after the word was given for the the third mile Johnston found that she had been given a little too much of it in the previous heats, and instead of trying to win with a tired horse he very sensibly laid her up, Montgomery beating Rolfe. The last-named horse won the fourth heat, Johnston not making a move with Nellie L., being content to save his mare for a fiual struggle. This he did iu the fifth heat, and drove it in about the only way that would hsve been successful. Instead of making pace with his mare he let Roife assume the lead and keep it until both horses were half way down the homestretch. Then he pulled out on him, and from that point to tha wire it was the greatest whipping match you ever saw. Both horses wera as tired as they could he, and it was really a question of which could be nnrsed the longest. They staggered away until within about two hundred feet of the wire, when Johnston, for the first time, made use of a spur which he had placed on his whip, and by using this at precisely the right moment he mauaged to get Nellie L. under the string a nose in the lead. To show you how little the mare was thought of, I knew a man who had a $16 ticket on her that paid $387. That is what I call good driving—to win a race that all the smart people think that you have got no business to be in.

"Splan made a great drive at Cleveland witb Nobby. The horse is a fast one, but about the meanest actor you ever saw, wanting to break at just the times when there is not the slightest excuse for his doing so, and generally succeeding. As he was owned by W. J. Gordon, of Clevelaud, his owner was naturally anxious to have him win there, and Splan was secured to drive. They went eight heats, and John finally draggad off tha money after the greatest horse-race you ever saw. He beat horses that day with Nobby that ought to have led him from wire to wire every heat, and he did it by out-driving the other men in the race. Those were the two best races I ever saw, and it was worth a long journey to see either of them."—*Breeders' Gazette.*

The Tumble at Jerome Park.

The following account of the compound collision at Jerome Park, is from the New York *Spirit's* report:

Tbe third race of the day was also a handicap, at a mile and a quarter, for which eight started. Topsy was a strong favorite. It was any odds against the others, ss much as fifteen to one being offered agaiust Lida Stanhope, whom fate had, through a combination of accidents, destined as the winuer. It was a light weight race, and, as usual, the exhibitiou of riding, even early in the contest, was careless iu the extreme. Before they had made the first turn, by tbe picuic grounda, there was crossing and jostliug, and as they came down to the "Bluff" the youngsters were crowding each other, and their voices could be plainly heard shoutiug to each other to make room. As they made the turn of tbe "Bluff" thara was more jostiing. All hands were riding wildly without heads or hands, and the horses were zigzagging about like a ship without a rudder. Ou the fsr turn, opposite the yellow barn, there was a general collision, aud saveral were seen to fall. Burgomaster led around the turu, but Lida Stanhopa's jockey never let up upon her, and the old msre won by half a length.

Wheu the collision occurred thare wss a great rush ou the part of mauy to the scene of tha actiou. No one had any idea of its extent; but of tbe eight ouly four fiuished, Topsy coming in bahind them riderless and frightened. As we crossed the track we met Mr. Baldwin, wbo had just returned from the scene.

"Is your horse (Lucky B.) injured, Mr. Baldwin?" we inquired.

"No; he doesn't aeem to be, but I'm afraid the little jockey is."

"How did it happeu?"

"Oh! the wild ridiug around tbese curves. They're too sharp, and not half tue boys know how to get arouud them."

A large number of people were gathered at the scene of the disaster. Economy was lying wbere she fell, Topsy, Ricbard L., and Lucky B. had been caught and led away, while Farley, who rode Lucky B., was carried off to a coach, apparently lifeless, as seemed Rivers, while Garrisou was badly shaken up and uuable etand. Jimmy Donohue, who rode Ecouomy, aloue escaped injury, although he had fallen heavily. The mare'e back seemed to be brokeu, aud aha was carried into the field, where she was soon relieved of suffering. As to the cause of tho accideut, it would seem that Richard L. fall first, Ecouomy falling over him, sha in turn being run into by Lucky B., wbila Topsy, from behiud, fell over the lot. Farley aud Rivers were not seen again, but later in the day Garrisou came to the stand, after it had beeu reported that ha was dead.

Mr. J. L. Hallett, of Dilly, Oregon, will be able to jog his horsas all winter, as he has a covered track, the only one iu the world.

National Association Trotting Horse Breedere' Sweepetakes.

Tha following nominatious were made Oct. 15th, 1884, in a sweepstakes, for foals of 1884, to trot at three years old at the Association's anuual meetiug of 1887, as colts aud fillies ouly; $500 eacb, payahla in the following forfeits: $50 to accompany uomination Oct. 15tb, 1884, when the stakes will close; $100 additional Jau. 1st, 1886; $100 additional Jau. 1st, 1887; and the remaiuder, $250, twenty days before the meeting of 1887; the winner to receive the entire stake; colts or fillies engaged can he sold with or witbout tbeir engagements:

F. Duhme's ch c, by Almont, dam Juniata, by Cuyler.

F. Duhme's b c, by Belmont, dam by Volunteer.

H. W. T. Mali's b c The Coon, by Leland, dam Perdita, by Messenger Duroc.

L. H. Hurd's gr f Jessica, by Rysdyk, dam Lady Conklin.

L. H. Hurd's b f Ethel Sage, hy Dean Sage, dam Rose Medium, by Happy Medium.

E. Bates' b f Miss Wilkes, by Abdallah Wilkes, dam Cymbal, by Alcalde.

E. Bates' ch c Mamhriuo Clark, by Mambriuo Dudley, dam Nanny Marders, hy Clark Chief.

B. F. Tracy's b or br c, hy Mambrino Dudley, dam Alicia, by Messenger Duroc.

B. F. Tracy's b c, by Mamhrino Dudley, dam Virginia, by Volunteer.

B. F. Tracy's br f, by Oxmoor, dam Mason Girl, by Arabian Chief.

J. R. Graham's b or br c, by Mambriuo Dudley, dam Octavia, by Hamhletonian.

Z. E. Simmons' b f, by Dictator, dam Belle Brasfield, by Viley's Cripple.

Z. E. Simmons' b c, by Dictator, dam hy George Wilkes.

Z. E. Simmons' b f, by Lumps, dam Morena, by Young Morrill.

Village Stock Farm's b f, by Mambrino King, dam Windsweep, by Harry Clay.

Village Stock Farm's b f, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr., dam said to be by Harry Clay.

Highlawn Farm's blk f, by Alcantara, dam Souvenir, by Admiuistrator.

A. S. McCann's gr f, by Red Wilkes, dam Phil Thompson's dam.

G. K. Sistare's b f, by Mambriuo Patchen, dsm by Messenger Duroc.

C. H. Keruer's br f, by Indiaman, dam Lady Mills, by Chosroes.

Glenview Stock Farm's b f, by Nutwood, dam Lucia, by Hambletonian.

Glenview Stock Farm's b f, by Nutwood, dam Lady Prewitt, by Clark Chief.

Glanview Stock Farm's b c, by Nutwood, dsm Maggie Wilkes, by George Wilkes.

Glenview Stock Farm's ch c, by Nutwood, dam Lady Alica, by Mambrino Chief.

L. E. Simmona' b c, by Young Jim, dam by George Wilkes.

Chas. Backman's br f, by Leland, dam Young Gipsey, by Relf's Mambrino Pilot.

Chas. Backman's b f, by Mansfield, dam Camille, by Hambletonian.

Chas. Backman's b f, by Msnsfield, dam Xantippe, by Hambletonian.

Chas. Backman's blk f, by Kentucky Prince, dam Racola, by Hambletonian.

Racee at Ventura.

The inaugural races over the new track at Ventura came off on the 23d and 24th. The running events iu the programme seem to have beeu priucipally patronized by Messrs Hill & Gries; probably more to encourage this first venture of the association than from any prospect of profit to the stable. The following are the summaries:

Oct. 23d.—Running: purse, $150; balf-mile beats.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade, dam unknown 4 years, 110 lbs. .... Appleby 1
Hill & Gries' br c Tom Paine, by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 2 years 90 lbs. .... Mencbaca dis
G. G. Arnold's b g John G., 2 years, 90 lbs. .... Clark dis
Time, :52½.

Same Day.—Trotting; gentlemen's race; owners to drive; purse, $150; mile beats.
Sorrel Dan. cb g—J. M. Kaiser 1 1
Hamlet, blk s—Robert Ayers 3 2
Gertrude, gr m—Geo. Willoughby 2 3
Time, 3:05, 2:52½.

Same Day—Running: purse, $—: for two-year-olds; balf mile beats.
Hill & Gries' b c Artbur H., by Hock Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 90 lbs. 1 1
Hill & Gries' br c Tom Paine, by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 90 lbs. 2 3
J. K. Gries' b m Fanny G., by Jack Gordon, dam unknown, 87 lbs. 3 2
Time, :52, :53.

October 24tb—Running; purse, $175; one mile.
Hill & Gries' b c Bacbelor, by Hock Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 3 years, 109 lbs. .... Mencbaca 1
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 4 years, 115 lbs. .... Appleby 2
Time, 1:53¼.

[Note—There was a rule of the association providing tha where the requisite number of starters did not appear the horses at the post might coutest for the entrance money, which may account for tha above double walk over.]

Same Day—Trotting; purse, $175; 2:40 class.
Dimock, br g—J. T. Saxby 1 1
Gertrude, gr m—Geo. Willoughby .... 2 dis
Dick C., b g—A. F. McPhail .... dis
Time 2:55, 3:02½.

Same Day—Novelty running; purse, $125; $25 to eacb quarter and $25 for finish; one mile.
Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hock Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 2 years, 105 lbs. .... Appleby 2 1 1 1
Hill & Gries' br c Tom Paine, by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 2 years, 83 lbs. .... Menchaca 1 2 2 2
P. Hanley's Sespe .... Olivera 3 3 3 3
G. G. Arnold's b g John G., 2 years, 80 lbs. .... Clark 4 4 4 4
Time, :25¾, :53¾, 1:25, 2:01.

Pacing at Sacramento.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, Oct. 25th—Pacing; purse $150 for named horses.
Enigma, b m—Worth Ober 3 1 1 1
Black Point, blk g—C. H. Todd 1 3 3 3
Selim, br g—M. F. Odell 2 2 2 2
George E., cb g—John Madden .... dis.
Time, 2:41¼, 2:40, 2:55½, 2:44½.

The winnings of Tristan, the celebrated English racehorse, from the commencement of his career up to September are £20,906 10s. This does not include his French winnings, which amount to nearly 100,000 francs. A man only wa[illegible] one of this sort in bis stablo to make it complete.

The races over the chute at Covington, Ky., except for [illegible] year-olds in stakes, are to be discontinued.

Racing in the South.

In the laet isene of the paper, which is presumed to voice the sentiments of the breeders of Tennessee, *Spirit of the Farm*, a mournful view is taken of racing iu the South:

"There is no denying the fact that the interest in running races is rapidly dying out in the South. This is most noticeable to those who for the past ten or fifteen years have watched the gradnal falling off in the attendance at the meetings of the various associations in this section; but the languishing financial condition of every association in the South is apparent to every one, and proof positive thst the "Sport of Kinge" hae at lsst lost its fascination for the people smong whom it had its hirth, and who have nursed it from its infancy in thie conntry. This can be attributed to varions csnses, but inveetigation will show they all lead to the same sonrce, and can be stated in a single sentence, by eaying that racing has fallen into the hands of the gamblere and horse jockeye."

The editor explains that he does not mean to charge that the gentlemen who compose and control the associations are not thoroughly honorable and responeible, hut that he regards them ae the slaves of a had eystem:

"The Associations were loath to give np the old system of racing over a distance of ground, and when to "cut and come again" was the rnle, and dashes the exception; when to win reqnired a racehorse, and not eome vile crab or stale old plater with only strength and heart enough to run five-eighths or three-quartere; and for a time an effort wss made to catch a revenne from both eources, and while conceseions were made to the pool-seller, there was yet some royal sport to be seen on onr rnuning tracke when such horses as Barney Williams, Foster, Nellie Gray, Wanderor and other good ones, urned the track two or three times in a eingle heat, and fought over every foot of the distance. But disagreeable ss it wae to give np this old system of racing, the temptation to reslize ready caeh for the pooling privileges was too strong; one couceseion to the gambler was eoon followed by another. and gradually he has worked his wsy into a position where he can dictate the chsracter of the raciug and the terms to the gentlemen who own the aesociations, nntil now there ie not a racing programme made out by any association referred to, thst the pooling privileges are not one of the first things to be considered. For thie reason horse racing is a thing of the paet in the South, and in its place we have a miserable farce by whioh the gambler alone ie interested, because it furnishes him his means of living."

The article concludes as follows:

"We are not averse to betting, or the pool-seller, or the bookmaker, hut we are opposed to either or all of them dictating the programme of any association, and arranging it in snch a way as to rob it of every attraction there is iu racing, simply to increase the opportnnities for betting. If our friende in the East prefer this style of racing and betting, let them take it, and our bleseiug go with them; but for us we prefer the old landmarks left hy "Old Hickory," Berry Williams, Col. Elliott, Thomae Barry, Bailie Peyton, Gen. Harding, Joe Guild and others like them, who have made the brighteet pages in the history of the American turf."

We doubt if the old eystem of long-distance racing in the South will ever again hecome the fashion. The people of Tenneesee and other cotton-growing States will have to conform to the new order of thinge. This does not mean that the gamblers are to dictate; it does not follow that short daehee are dishoneet, hnt that epeed ie at more of a parminm than before the Civil War. The North, whose industrial syetem waa not overthrown, and whose resources were not crippled hy the conflict has taken kindly to thoronghbreds and it reqniree more of them to go ronnd than formerly. The richer prizes are hnng up by Northern clube, and the owner of a etahle gravitates toward a dazzling preminm as naturslly as a fly does to an opeu jug of molasses. The cracks are held in reserve for important meetiugs, while inferior material ie prepared for the local gatherings. The home interest is not aronsed, and the track managers, in trying to make ends meet, cultivate the professional specnlators a little more than ie actually for the best. Horee racing ie an expensive amusement, and it will not flourieh in commnnitiea which have to etudy the homely maxim once commended to the prostrate ex-Confederate States by Horace Greeley, "Root, hog, or die." The South was heroic in the daye of ita poverty. Men and woman nsed to fortune's smilee went to work with a will, and through perseverance and economy they rehuilt ruined towns and cities and reconstructed the industrial eyetem. The South has grown richer from year to year, and the time is not distant when it will bo jnst as able to support luxurions pastimee as it was in the daye when slavery was held to he a sort of divine institution. Tha new generation, however, is more earnest and practical, and lesa dreamy and impulsive than the old one, and the probabilitiee are that it will never hecome wholly absorbed in racing. Still, ae love for the turf has been hred in the hone, racing in the South will not fail, even under adveree circumstancee, to excite a good deal of enthnsiasm.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Sir John Willoughby.

Little more than two years have elapeed eiuce he appeared at the riug-side during the eale of Mr. Chaplin'e yearlings at Newmarket, and hy the simple uplifting of his umhrella successfully oppoeed the Auetralian sportsman, Mr. Long, for tho possession of the filly hy Hermit, out of Adelaide, now known as Queen Adelaide, until ehe was knocked down to him at 3,600 guineae. Even Mr Tattereall was unacquaiuted with Sir John's *petit* figure and pale, passionleee face, and with that performance the latest accession to Captain Machell's stable may he said to have hurst upou the Turf world like a meteor. The young guardsman soon made his mark ae a heavy bettor of the plunging echool with checkered euccess, and hie next eenational "auction deal" was when he opposed Mr. Matthew Daweon (on behalf of Baron de Hirsch) and others for Harvester at Lord Falmouth's sale. For that horee he gave 8,600 guineas hy the advice of his mentor, in preference to buying Busybody. Harvester'e immediate defeat in the Two Thousand Guineas, which he aubeequently wiped out by turning the tables on Scott Free in the Payne Stakes, aud his sensational dead heat with St. Gatien for the Derhy, which was afterward divided, and his collapee in the St. Leger, after beiug so cruelly knocked about at Goodwood in the interim, are sufficiently well kuown to require no recapitulation, "Breaking the Ring" is easier eaid than done, as all the plunging school havo found out to their cost since Lord Hastings "set the castor." Nor ie Sir John Willoughby the only owner of a Derby winner that retired from tho Turf the same year, ae the career of the Baltazzis, who won the Derby with Kieber, will testify.—*London World.*

Hia sale of thoroughhreds was more complete than that of Mr. "Manton's," and having volunteered for the expedition to Khartoun, Sir John left London for Egypt.

Professional Poisoners.

The Louisville correspondent of the New York *Spirit* makee mention of an infamoue gang that has infested the western tracks this season:

Impressed with the evils of the touting system, the Jockey Club management has adopted the following new rule, which barring its had grammar, will commend itself to a good many persons, although it emacks of unusual severity against an objectionable clsss:

"No touts allowed on the grounds, and anyone practiciug touting, annoyiug, or endeavoring to induce others to bet for them or upon their iuformation, will be promptly ejected and ruled off the track. Visitors so annoyed will confer a favor on the management hy reporting euch practices."

Col. Clark is justly indignant at the gang of touting scoundrels who have exteuded their operations to the poisoning and disabling of horses, aud the severe rule quoted above is the natural consequence. Tom Redmond, otherwise known as "Texas Tom," and his pals have carried on their operatione with such a high hand that self-protection euggested the most stringent precautions against tuem. Col. Simmons, one of the most vigilant of judges, ruled Redmond off at New Orleaus, last Wiuter, for the poisoning of Carsan and other animals. Regardless of the expnlsion verdict, Redmond turned np ou the Louisville track in the Spring. Col. Clark, learning of his presence, ejected him from the grounds, and the detectives hounced him out of the city. Strange as it may sound, he snbsequently attended the races every day at the Chicago Driving Park, and, by his own confession, "fixed" several horses. He wss kuown to the official pool-sellere, but, all the same, his presence was tolerated and connived at. Honest old Mike Welch, trainer of Carson, pointing out the criminal one day, indignantly remarked: "There's that d—d tout, 'Texas Tom.' Why don't they do something wid him?" They did nothing "wid" him, however, and Tom next turued up at the St. Louis Fall meeting, where he wae arrested and put in jail. He was recently released, however, the principal prosecutor, Sam Bryant, heing compelled to leave the city. Bryant tells me he went to see Redmond in jail, and told him he would not be prosecuted if he would only disclose the names of the parties backing him in his nefarious work.

"All right," said Tom, "there were eight of them, and I'll give their names."

"Hold on," said a detective, who was present at the interview, "yon are not compelled to make a confession."

"Very well, then," said Redmond, "I'll say no more," and refused to give the names. It is said he furnished the names to officers of the St. Louis Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animale. If so, it ie to he hoped the disgraceful busiuese will be probed to the bottom, and an example made of the guilty parties.

Mr. Pate says his fine horse, Boatman, who was showing up in great form, was undoubtedly poisoned, and has heen turned out for the season almost a wreck. John Davis fared eomewhat hetter, bnt he might as well he in the stable, just now, as facing the flag even in mediocre company.

So, if there are eome who should be disposed to blame Col. Clark for the adoption of such a stringent rule, let them firet remember the infamous doings of "Texas Tom" and his confederatee.

One of Redmond's alleged pals, Tom Durham hy name, wae ruled off the track here yesterday, and tho detectives gave him two honrs to leave the city.

Aristides.

Mr. J. Lucas Turner, of the Kinloch Stud, in Missouri, purchased, Saturday last, of Mr. A. Hankins, of Chicago, the chestnut stallion Aristides. "I expect him to arrive here," saye Mr. Turner in a note to us, "some day thie week. I helieve I can then say that I owu the best son of Leamington." We are personally pleased in Mr. Turner'e pnrchase. Last Winter, when he asked us to select a stallion for him, we wrote in reply, "Bny Aristides—all the sons of Leamington are snccessful sires—there were none better than he as a racer, and he has sired winners in Henlopen and Blast." Mr. Turner wrote in reply that he had heard Aristides was not a snre foal getter. We discounted thie, as we had heard similar rnmors in regard to almost every stallion of note, and that too often it was due to barren mares and careless stud grooms. Besides, some of the best sires have not heen the beet foal getters. Australian, for instance, covered 547 mares while at Woodbnru, not half of which produced foals. Still, Mr. Tnrner hesitated. He tried to get Skylark, hut Lord Falmouth would not sell at private eale. Mr. Turner then instructed us to open negotiatione with England in his hehalf. We priced Clairvaux at $25,000, which was rather more than Mr. T. cared to pay. Mr. Bathgate wanted us to take Energy, but Mr. Turner did not fancy him. Southampton and Torpedo were also priced, bnt did not suit. We are satisfied that Mr. Turner has a hetter horse in Aristidee than he could have pnrchased in England for the same money. Aristides was hred in 1872, by the late H. P. McGrath, and as a two-year-old won twice, runuing a mile in 1:44¾. Aa a three-year-old, he won the Kentucky Derby, Withers, Jerome and Breckenridge Stakes. He could also have won the Belmout, hut was held to let his companion, Calvin, win. He was, however, the best of his year. As a four-year-old, he won both the races for which he started, beating Ten Broeck two milee aud a half in 4:27½. In our judgment he was oue of the very hest of Leamington's sons, as he was a stayer, which many of them were not. In size, he was below the average, hut was a horse of enormous frame and muscle, and with that daisy-cutting actiou which soemed to steal away the inches. His peculiarly blood-red color gave him the title of the "Red Horse," and we cau recall nothing more heautiful than his romping home with Bob Swim, in the "green and orange," in front of the Withers field of '75. In breediug, he cannot be excelled, heing by Leamiugton, from Sarong, hy Lexington; eecond dam Greek Slave, hy Glencoe; third dam Margaret Hunter, hy Margrave.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

At Chicago, Ill., on the 11th inst., the pacing mare Katie Howard, by Almont, dam by Alexander's Abdallah, scored a record of 2:19¾, aud won the race with ease. This was the second time she ever faced the starter aud hor first coutest with a field of horses. Her blood lines are from the stoutest trottiug etraine, she beiug hy a son and out of a daughter of Alexander'e Ahdallah, yet she is a natural pacer.

Small Hopes, that was sold at auction last June for $400, recently trotted the half-mile track at Wilkesharre, Pa., in 2:26½.

The Case stable will Winter at Lexingtou, in the charge of W. H. Crawford.

Johu Splan has left the service of Commodore Kittson, and will winter in Chicago.

Racing at San Bernardino.

The Fall meeting at San Bernardino commenced Thnreday Oct. 23d, at Waters' track, eitnated fonr miles from the Conrt House near Mound City station. A lack of advertising caused the meeting to be rather elim both in numbere and qnality. Many, in fsct the majority of onr locsl horse sharpe, were conspicuoue by their absence.

A stallion sweepstake, mile heats, was No. 1 on the programme; $50 a corner. Buck, Ethan Allen and Inca, Jr., contended. Pool selling thue far has not heen brisk, s noted trait of the southern interior heing short odds and snre things. Allen was favorite at even money against the other two. Horses were called promptly at 1 o'clock, Inca inside, Allen second, Buck outside. After two or three straggling starts they were gotten off fairly, but the heat was a song snd dance affair. Buck aloue trotting, but too slow for a place, Allen winniug easily in 3:07, Inca, Jr., two lengths hehind, Bnck hsrely saving hie distance. Second heat of no note.

San Bernardino, Oct. 23d—Sweepstake for trotting stallions; $50 eacb; mile heats.

Ethan Allen, ch s, by Ethan Allen, dam by Belmont—T. R. Roberts	1	1
Buck, b s, by Arthurton, dam by Echo, 4 years—Kennistan & Brszleton	3	2
Inca, Jr., cb s, by Inca, dam Black Hawk Belle—J. G. Whitney	2	3

Time, 3:07, 3:05.

Same day—Running; balf-mile heats; purse $150.

Kennistan & Brazletons, b h, Dublin Bay, by Grinstead, dam Amanda Fortune, 3 years, 106 lbs	Wallace	1	1
— Kelley's br g Tom, aged, 115 lbs	Kelly	2	2
— Culp's ch g Billy, by Exile, 4 years, 115 lbs	Weaver	3	3

Time, :52½, :53½.

Betting: $10 on Dublin Bay to $6 ou field.

Second day, Friday, first race was three-minute trot for county horses. Cassius M., George and Ethan Allen drew poeitions in the order named. Allen, being a winner, started ae favorite at $10, Cassius M. hringing even money and George selling for $2 to $3 and few takers. The horsee appearing George showed himself to be a veteran in steadinese and soon brought $10 to $6 for the other two. Cassius M. hehaved badly, with little improvement on the part of Allen. George wou the race and money in straight heats.

Oct. 24th —Trotting; purse, $150; three-minute class; county horses.

George, b g—Waters	1	1	1
Cassius M., cb s, by Kentucky Clay—Ferral	2	2	2
Ethan Allen, ch s, by Ethan Allen—Roberts	3	3	3

2:55, 2:59, 2:53.

A mile dash for all ages had four entries; Boh Ingersoll, Billy, Tom and Lucy J. Lucy J. was drawn before the race. The uame of the grest lecturer made a favorite $10 to $6 for the other two as the field. They got a good send off and Ingersoll won hande down hy two lengths, Tom, second, Billy third. Time, 1:51.

Same Day—Running; purse, $400; for all ages; one-mile.

Kennistan & Co's b g, Bob Ingersoll, by Sacramento, 4 years, 105 lbs.	Wallace	1
—Kelly's br g, Tom, aged, 115 lbs	Kelly	2
—Ralph's cb g, Billy, by Exile, 5 years, 115 lbs	Weaver	3

Time, 1:51.

Saturday, Oct. 25th, opened with the hest attendance of the meeting. Two races were on the card but the only one got off was the trot for the 2:30 class. The pnrse was only $200, but the close contest of the last day at Los Angeles was supposed to make some interest, hnt proved, opposite as Mormon tastes were an exceptiou. Hardman Dick J. and Lady Washington were entered, and Hardman opened a strong favorite with even money for the field. The nsnal amouut of jockeying took place bnt these regulars got away after awhile and trotted an uneventfnl race of fonr heats, although it was the best ever seen on the track.

Oct. 25th—Trotting; purse $200; 2:30 class.

Dick J., blk g, by McClellan—J. N. Johnson	2	1	1	1
Hardman, b g, by Echo—L. H. Mayberry	1	2	2	2
Lady Washington, b m, by Whipple—C. A. Durfee	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:35, 2:34½, 2:35½, 2:38½.

Charley Dnrfee next drove Del Sur a fast quarter, much to the edification of all assemhled. Night approaching the second race set for that day was postponed.

Snnday, Oct. 25th was an extra day and the attendance was good. A qnarter mile dash for local horses and a half mile race of the same description made sport for the townepeople, but were of no eepecial general interest. A mile and repeat trot for county horses resulted ae follows:

Oct. 26th—Purse $—

Kate Bender, blk m, by Cbief of the Echoes—D. Payne	0	1	1
Alph, b g, by Ecbo—E. Williams	0	2	2

Time, 2:57, 2:47½, 2:45.

Monday, Oct. 27th, eaw a good crowd at the track and opened with a trot for 2:50 horses for $200. Richard C., Cassins M., George and Ethan Alleu answered the call. George was a favorite at $20 to $10 for Cassius and Allen as the field and $5 for Richard C. It waa a repetition of the county race on the first day, the spectators thinkiug a cooling out process was going on at the hack of the traok, so much time was consumed in the heats.

In the first George did all the trotting, winning in 2:47. Allen second, Cassius M. third, Richard C. distanced.

The second heat was the same, except that Cassius M. was distanced, and the time was 2:53.

In the third heat George showed tired, aud Allen pulled through a winner in 2:53¾.

Hedging commenced; Allen selling 2 to 1 over George. George was weary, bnt sherry was freely used, and he came to the wire a winner of the heat and race. Time, 2:56.

October 27tb—Trotting; purse, $200; 2:50 class.

George, b g—Waters	1	1	2	1
Ethan Allen, ch s—Roberts	2	2	1	2
Cassius M. cb s—Farrel	3	dis		
Richard C.—Cole P. Stetson	dis			

Time, 2:47, 2:53, 2:53¾, 2:56.

The next wae a trot for the 2:25 class with Don Tomas Kate Beuder and Alph engaged. The race and trot wae won by Don Tomas in straight heats. There was no betting. It was an easy victory for Durfee's colt, but it was a fine exhibition of speed for a three-year-old considering the track.

Same Day—Trotting; purse, $200; 2:25 class.

Don Tomas, blk g, 3 yrs., by Del Sur, dam by Mambrino Patcben—C. A. Durfee	1	1
Kate Bender, blk m, by Ohief of tbe Ecboes—D. Payne	2	2
Alph, b g, by Echo—N. T. Blair	3	3

Time, 2:45, 2:43½, 2:41½.

Last was the postpoued half mile and repeat between Iugersoll, Tom and Billy Slaughter. A good send-off was had, Tom winuing hands dowu in :52, Billy two lengthe behind, Boh at his throat latch. Darkuess coming ou it was again postponed to Weduesday the 29th, the management asking this that the people might pay their last respects to the memory of Mrs. J. G. Burt, deceased, wife of a well knowu citizen of this place. More auon, E. A. D.

Palo Alto Stock Farm has sold to Meesrs. Kelly and Lynch of this city, the chestnut filly Glendair, 3 years, by Norfolk dam Glendew, hy imp. Gleugarry, from Glenrose, by Lexington. Glendair was oue of the bright particular stars of Henry Walsh's string, and first-class from every point of view.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Steeplechasing at Pelham-on-Sound—An Amateur Jockey Wins the Largest Purse Ever Given to American Jumpers—Closing Days at Pimlico, Baltimore—Brighton Beach Surprises—Washington Racing—General Notes, etc.

Wintry winds whistled weirdly with chilling emphasis across the rolling gronnds of the Country Clnb racecourse at Pelham on Saturday last, proclaiming the approsch of the "melancholly days," and the varied hues of the foliage and all the natural features of the occasion were typical of what our English friends would call the "back end" of the racing eeason.

And yet in spite of the bleak blasts, blowing belles and beaux around, regardless of disarranged toilets or the latest agony in *chapeaux a la dude*, society race-goers, as well as the more practical professional attendants at our ont-door rennions in the sporting line, enjoyed a very pleasant onting, as niost of the spectators, feminine as well as masculine, were amply provided with wraps, and, in addition, kept on the move most of the afternoon, a necessary matter to insure comfort.

To all, therefore, the many incidents of the dey were fraught with peculiar interest, whether in the commingling and intermingling of the members of the *jeunesse dore*, the inspection of the mettlesome steeds and tbeir venturesome riders, or noting the miscellaneous character of the hundreds of wheeled vehicles and their rustic occupants, gathered around the gronnde in a half circle. During the intervals between the races the younger people would organize forays on the chestnnts and apples strewing the ground in tbe neighboring fielde, and, returning, munch away till the chase was over, when the eame operation wonld be gone throngh with again. Truly the prodncts of Nature's preserves seem to be more palatable to the average gonrmand than when retailed from the city grocery or on the street corners.

Most of these turn-outs, and many that made greater pretensions to style, were accompanied each by man's best friend, a dog, and these frisky brntes manifested more interest in the races of the day than many of their owners; more, indeed, than was consistent with perfect safety to the steeds and riders striving for mastery between the flags.

The spectacle of the canines racing with the equines as happened more than once during the afternoon was not exactly condncive to perfect ease of mind of either the riders or backers of the horses, however mnch it might have aronsed the mirth of the crowd to see a yellow dog trying to jnmp an earth wall with a sixteen-hand hnnter. Between the races the "peeky critters," as one conntry girl, with eyes as black as sloes, denominated them, organized extempore contests between themselves, in wli:h sometimes four or five would take part negotiating in some shape or manner every jump over the fnll steeplechase course, except the water, of which they wisely fought shy. Before the big race was rung up, however, the officers corraled most of the dogs, giving the thoroughbreds a fair field and no favor.

Barometer, tbe son of Bonnie Scotland and Blondin, by Commodore, comes honestly by his sticking qualities, the gelding being brother to that good racehorse, Baton Ronge, and half-brother to that other good one, Vicksbnrg, to Standiford Keller and others. In winning the most valnable purse ever captnred by a steeplechaser in America, however, Barometer has to thank tbe handicappers who let him in light, considering his good ehowing at Rockaway last May, his clever amateur jockey, Mr. J. D. Cheever, who stole a |march on the professionals the last circnit of the course, and the fact that Pat Maney, on Charlemagne, nnderrated the character of his antagonist, letting him open np a gap that conld not be closed in time. All the way home, in spite of the forty pounds difference in weight, the chestnnt from Canada gained on the bay from Rockaway, but the distance was too short for Charlemagne, who beat the others mnch worse than Barometer beat him. Had Trombone stood up he would certainly have been in the first three, but as regards the others the less said the better, ae they were a well beaten lot. These hnnt races are fast becoming features of the racing season, and 1885 is likely to eee them renewed with still greater zest and a keener knowledge of the sitnation.

Pimlico did its share last week towards solving the problem of two and three-year-old superiority in 1884. That Mortemer's daughter, Wanda, is the best of her age in America that has ehown in public, few will now refuse to affirm, inclnding a well-known New York speculator, who saw her, as he thonght, "ridden out" at Baltimore on Tnesday, and came back to Manhattan to back Eachus against her on Friday. Wanda's illnstrious lineage has clearly bronght her stamina as well as speed, and those who thonght they conld find her measnre are as mnch in the dark as ever. If Katrina, her etable companion, ie as good as she is, the Rancocas party will be in great etrength next year in the three-year-old stakes. With Wanda, Unrest, Chimera, Cholnla, and their "dark" stable companions, how can they beat them? Well may their owner announce his intention to rsce home-breds exclnsively from now on. Where in America is there a stud farm that now equals Rancocas in the proven quality of the material there for turning out racehorses *ad libitum?*

Louieette, though, is not from Rancocas. Kentucky claime her as a danghter, and Islip as a representative, and ehe has carried the "orange and blne" so well as to fairly claim the lanrels of supremscy over all of her sex and age now running. Though not, of course, decisive, her two mile win for the Breckenridge in such easy etyle and good time, taken in conjnnction with what she has achieved before, etamp her as the equal of any three-year-old of the year, not excepting Paniqne, Ellerslie, St. Savionr, the Mimi colt, or any of tbe earlier celebrities of the season. Of course, as regards Buchanan, Fallen Leaf, and other good performers West early this year, only an inference can be drawn; but, tsken through Loftin, the line is one that looks to plainly point out Louisette as the champion. This week, at Washington, the final issnes of the circnit were decided, and on Wedneeday Lonisette easily added the Anacostia Stakes to her increasing list of stake trophies. To-day, (Friday), she will meet a stronger field in the Potomac Stakes, and, if she beats Ratalplan, Audrian, and Boh Miles, will fairly earn champion honore.

Drake Carter redeemed himself in the Bowie Stakes last Friday from the stain on his escntcheon left by the defeat in the heat race of Tneeday. The gelding is a horse that requires the most vigorons riding, and to put up a light-weight on the eon of Ten Broeck is tempting defeat, especially when meeting such an unexpectedly good horse as Clonmel has now proved himself to be with light-weights. The latter could have heen honght a month ago for a comparatively low price.

The half-brothers, Gen. Monroe and Fosteral, had hav• two tnssele togetber at the late meeting. At the shorter die'tance, one mile and five farlongs, the best son of Foster pre'vailed over the best son of Tom Bowling, and the former aleo won a fast race on Thnrsday, a quarter of a mile fnrther, beating a strong field. The Bowie Stakes was Fosteral'e third hard race in successive days, and it is no wonder that he succnmbed to both Carter and Monroe. The latter has gone back lstely to a disappointing extent, and is evidently not within twenty pounds of his Spring form at Jerome and Sheepshead.

The last two days at Baltimore witnessed an almost unprecedented success of the favorite horses. Trne, the small fields in some degree accounted for this succeseive winning of ten races right off the reel by the choices of the *cognoscenti*, bnt still it was none the less a notable fact, cansing more than one speculator to enlogize what they termed the "true running" at Pimlico. Combination bookmakers snffered to a corresponding degree. One metropolitan penciller. not a score of miles away from City Hall Park, lost $4,000 on Thnrsday, and Fridey saw more of the eame eort. But as this is only giving the bettors at this most nncertain style of betting the chance they seldom get, the bookmakers can't complain, as they generally win all this money. Combination bettors could do better in the long run, however, and get larger retnrns for their money if they "doubled up" instead, and then if a horse fails to start they would be in jnst so mnch, combination bets being all play or pay. Still, the system is all wrong.

Speculators at the verions sporting centres at all cities where pools are eold, seem to think that certain persons at Brighton Beach are on the inside, know it all, etc., by the nnmber of telegrams received daily from these points, asking for points or tips on the daily events. A trainer of our acquaintance one day this week exhibited at Brighton about two or three score of telegrams from Baltimore, New Orleans, Louisville, St. Louie, Chicago, and perhaps from China or Calcntta, for aught we know, asking for the probable winners of the day. To all he sent back at their expense his five selections, and there was only *one winner* in the lot. Speculators at a distance should realize, therefore, that the "posted ones" get left as often as the greenhorns; in short, that the uncertain nature of the game makes true the oft-quoted adage in regard to racing, "The more you know the less yon know." Many a man (and woman) has wished at times that they had been on certain well-remembered occasions in the past, blind, deaf and dumb, figuratively speaking, us having journeyed to the racecourse resolved to back a certain animal. Tom, Dick or Harry wonld shake their convictions and change their investments by proffered information about other horses who "conldn't lose." Speculstor therefore backs the tip, lets his own fancy run loose, and enjoys the extreme felicity (?) of seeing his own first fancy win and the "tip" nowhere. This is a leaf ont of the experience of hnndreds of visitors to racetracks, and should teach them to ignore whst they hear, and that pnblic form is nine times out of ten the safest guide to follow.

Scene at Brighton Beach on Monday—time before the sec ond race, in which Wandering sells a decided favorite: Well known speculator in close confab with well-known tont. The latter says to the former: "Now you can back Wandering freely, he'e out for the money to-day, and will beat these other crabs snre." W. K. S. answers in most emphatic style: "My boy, I know Wandering can win this race from what I have seen myself, bnt I have sworn by all the Prophets of Tophet, not to put another dollar on a horse ridden, owned, or controlled by this party, and I wonld not back one of his runners against a trotter. Any other choice of yonrs that looks good I'll pnt five hnndred on and give yon one-quarter of the winuinge, hut don't ask me to back any horse in that stable." After Wandering wins easily W. K. T. smiles sardonically at W. K. S., and says: "You had better have broken your rule and taken my advice." W. K. S.: "Perhaps you are right, I think I will pnt $500 on Strathspey. That looks like sure money. Will etake you as agreed if it wins." Does so, and is seen after the fourth race frantically tearing up some pool tickets and grinding them nnder his heel, as he joins in the sarcastic greeting to the rider of Strathepey after the race.

Pardee left Jerome Park on Sunday last to join his etable companions at Washington, and the many friends of the stable were surprised to see him an absentee from the list of starters for the Arlington Stakes on Tuesday, won by the Islip colt, St. Augnstine. To-day (Thursday), however, Pardee was expected to run in the Capital Stakes, in which he receives an allowance of 7 lbs., St. Angustine being penalized 5 lbs. for his victory on Tuesday. The latter showed, by his defeat of Unrest, Eachus, and five others, that he is a better colt than most people thonght, and, if he Winters well, St. Angustine is likely to take a prominent part in the Spring betting on the Withers Stakes. Since his dam Crucilix threw old Fair Play to Virgil, and Qnito to King Alfonso, she has not been very enccessful in turning ont winners, but her son St. Augustine, Qnito's brother, bids fair to be a racehoree of the rongh-and-ready type, good in any kind of going and in almost any company. Snch a one was hie half-brother, Fair Play, game as flint, and sble|to run mile heats in abont 1:44, and repeat back in the same notch every time.

Favorites at Washington on Tuesday hsd a hard time of it in a mejority of the events. That fast horse, Bnrch, secured his long-delayed win at last, beating a fast field of sprinters, and as the betting in some qnarters was nearly 40 to 1 against him the bnyers of outsiders profitted correspondingly. A year ago at thie track Bnrch was the speediest horse there, but this season he has failed thns far to come up to expectations, as have most all of the members of this Sontb Carolina stable. Lytton aleo scored at a mile for Brighton Beacb in rather nnexpected fashion, eeveral others being better thonght of than he was. St. Augustine, as noted above, beat the favorites, Unrest and Eachns, the latter not being ridden by McLaughlin, as nsnal. Drake Carter, however, saved the talent from total overthrow, but it was money rather dearly earned to have to bet two to one on the gelding against a fast field at such a comparatively sbort distance. Bnt the form of the son of Ten Broeck, if noted above, is jnst now fully up to his best mark, and that is nearly, if not qnite, first-class.

Mr. Charles Reed's Fairview breeding farm, near Gallatin, Tenn., has been farther strengthened in the etallion paddocks this week hy the addition of the imported horse, Mr. Pickwick, by Hermit, out of Tomato, by King Tom. It seeme that Walton had the horse'e running qualitiee, the horse reverting to Mr. Reed when hie racing days were over. Being very fashionably bred, his being a poor racehorse should not neceesarily be a bar to his success at the stud, with the good mares he will be mated with at his new home. Mr. Reed now has imp. Fechter, imp, Highlander, imp. Mr. Pickwick, Dnke, hy Leamington, and Longtaw (Dave Moore), by Longfellow—five etallione of the best strains of blood to be had in any conntry. He is constantly ndding to his collection of broodmares, and Fairview is next to Belle Meade, the principal establishment of the kind in the State. The section of Tennessee around Gallatin is becoming more active in horse intereste each season, and by next Spring the old Gallatin Jockey Club ie likely to be revived in time to give a race-meeting in April.

There are now four hnndred and fifty deer in Gen. W. G. Harding's park, adjoining Belle Meade, Tenn. Notwithetanding the Harding family's love for venison, and the large nnmber of friends frequently supplied with the delicacy, the herd increases rapidly. Fifteen years ago it numbered bnt sixty head. The park has four hnndred and twenty-five acres, and has many foxes witbin its bonnde. Gen. Harding, now ninety years old, possesses a grand ferm of 4,700 acree.

The resnlt of the Cemlridgshire, at Newmarket, on Tuesday, shows whet lnck can do for a man when he is in the vein. Mr. John Hemmond, the owner of Florence, who hes now added tbe above great handicap to the Cesarewitch, won by St. Gatien, and the Ascot, Epsom and Manchester honors of the same famous pair is the most fortunate tnrfman of moderu times. His career dnring the last twenty yeare from a menial position of almost abject poverty to tbe height of affinence reade more like a fairy tale than sober truth.

The non-sporting dog ehow, which opened at Madison Square Garden on Tuesday, promises to be one of the fineet exhibitions of the kind ever made in this country, and grest interest has been developed among owners and admirers of fine bred animals. The entries are greater in number than were ever made at a similar show, and the classes are all well filled. Of the dogs entered 100 heve taken prizes at previous sbows. Of the entries in tbe St. Bernard champion classee seven have secured prizes. The mastiff classes have three champion entries, and a number of good ones in the open• classes. The aristocratic fox terrier class is represented by forty-five entries. The greyhonnds and deer hounds attract many visitors. A prominent feature of the show are the bull dogs, most of those entered being imported, and of pure breed. The displsy of pet and toy dogs is nnusnally large, 135 of thie clase being entered. The two surviving Esqnimanx dogs of the Greely relief expedition, which have been at Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, for aome time, in charge of Surgeon Howard E. Ames, of the relief expeditiou, are also at the show, bnt are in poor condition.

The phenomenally mild spell of weather dnring the present week has been a snrprising change from the blnetering winds of the preceding one. Indeed, the whole season thus far has shown the eccentricities of nature as existing in our precocious climate. Up along the line of the Erie R. R., at Middletown and Port Jervis, farmers have been favored with fresh raspberries, blackberries and strawberries from vines and plants that did yoeman dnty in their proper season. These second crops are said to be finer tban the first ones. At Monticello apple trees are shown that have fruit on the lower limbs and a mass of pink blossome on the top, and in other sectione a eecond crop of clover grows heavy and rank to the height of four feet. Should the weather remain thus open next month it is not improbable that the American Jockey Clnb will give an extra November race meeting in addition to that on election day. On Wednesday at a epecial meeting, the clnb decided to race Saturday, November let, and Tnesday Nov. 4th.

PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21, 1884.

Board of Appeals.

The Pacibc Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Asso, ciation, composed of L. J. Rose, Chairman; Capt. N. T. Smith and Judge J. McM. Shafter, held a session in this city last Tuesday, to hear the application of Samnel Gamble, David J. Colross and George Wiley for reinstatement. The following ie the official ruling in the case:

On Tnesday, Oct. 28th, 1884, the Pacific Board of Appeals met to take some action in the euspension of Samnel Gamble, David J. Colross and George Wiley, and after hearing the evidence, it is the belief of the Board that these parties were led to nominate colts in the Embryo Trotting Stakee Association at the request of the owner of these colts, Mr. Daniel Cook, and that they had no money interest or exercised any ownership in these colts, and conld not profit by such entries, and that when said Cook died that then all their powers ceased.

This Board believes that while the Embryo Stakes Association were jnstified in the suspension of said partiee, yet the enforcement of snbseqnent payments or euspensions, acta as a hardship and is nnjust, and recommend to the varions parties at interest in these Stakes that they release the above parties from all liabilities arising under their snbscriptions.

[Signed] L. J. ROSE, Chairman.
N. T. SMITH,
J. McM. SHAFTER,

"Say what you will," says the *Journal* of Lewistown, Me., of the evils of racing, these evile are not a necesesary factor of the race. There really is an inspiring element in an honest match of two honest and able horses. It means that interest in the foremost that is a qnality of sound smbition and a stimulns to effort in every line of hnman enterpriee. It means that we don't like to take the dnst on the road, and that a second or two in a mile ie worth eomething on the highway, not perhaps chiefly for the economy of the small fsction of time involved, but mainly because a man likee to be there first and to be picking his teeth on the piazza when the disagreeable "other feller" drives up. Human nature is onr nature, and the philoeopher mnst not degenerate into the cynic. Hence we say that whatever encourages the honest horse or the speed of the honest borse is onr common interest. It is not only our interest that is made for on the score of sentiment, feeling and pride, but on the financial score quite as much.

Billy Ayers is in Oregon, and is not likely to return to Califoruia till next eeason, and the stable is for the present broken up preparatory to reorganization. Fred Collier has been sent to Kern county for the Winter, and it is reported that he has been eold to Ben Timmins for $1,000. Joe Howell has been ehipped to Oregon. Ichi Ban, the Joe Hooker colt purchased at the Winters sale last Spring, has been put into George Hanson's string and left ut Sacramento. 1884 was a hard year for Billy. What with horses that went amiss and accidents to thoee tbat were fit, the stable ehowed a balance on the wrong eide of the ledger.

The pursce and stakes designated in the advertisement of Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association close to-day.

A letter containing nominations, directed to the Secretary, and legibly postmarked November 1st, will be valid. See that the stamp is plainly impressed on tl envelope.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Doves			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Male Deer			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*											*
Trout	*											*

The Convention of the State Sportsman's Association—The Banquet.

I heve seperately and fully cousidered the principal eveute oi the Conventiou—its official proceediugs, its camp-hunt, its benqnet, for two special reasons—that I might do full justice to the great and unusual influeuce the Convention itself had in this section, and the spirit, enterprise, and liberality of the members of the Los Angeles Recreetion Gun Club to emphasize that influence, both of which, I well know, will he read with interest hy the hrotherhood of sportsmen in ell parts of the State. The snbject I have to deal especially with in this commnnicetion is the lest aud closing event of the Convention, the game hanqnet. Iu my last article I gave you the details of the camp-hunt, which wes so successful in its shooting aud its fnn, and I have now to give yon the details of the hanqnet, which in the influence it had upon the general population of this district wes perhaps the most iufluential of all of our proceedings, end which for this season outside its magnificence and extent is well worthy a eeparate notice. About thirty-five gentlemen sat down, including a Senator from Alameda, the editors of the three daily pepers, and a nnmber of private geutlemen of high social nosition in the district, bnt we sedly missed one genial spirit of the brotherhood, Mr. Spooner, of Stockton, wbo to the regret of all wes compelled by bnsiness engagements to return home as soon as the Convention ended its official labors. From the number of toasts given by the chairman, Judge Dihble, of Grass Valley, who discherged his dnties for the night with ability end effect, and the toests given hy other gentlemen present, sometimes on the epnr of the moment as opportunity seemed to favor, everything relating to the labore, objects, and exertions of the perént Association from its first existence, everything relating to the necessary preservation of our public game, everything connected with the obligation of the citizen in his private and public relations, to eseist both, was discussed with a freedom and ability by the speekers that hes roused up a spirit iuside and outside the Association that will produce the heppiest results in this and other districts—a spirit that hodes evil to violetors of the law; a spirit that will certainly create a new era in California in the preservation of her public game. The speeches at the banquet, wbile singularly and happily free from the taint of confectionary usnally found on snch occasions, even more than the official lahora of the Convention itself, gave to thoee preseut, in many cases for the first time in their lives, a correct idea of the parent association, its necessity, its labors, its objects, its great battles in and ont of the conrts, ita *personel*, its character, its power, its nnselfishness among those in affiliation with it, they infnsed a pride thet they belong to it; among those outside, a desire to aid and support it in fnture. Perhaps, the best apeech of the night, certainly the most usefnl and enconraging, was that of Mr. Lynch, editor and proprietor of the daily *Herald*, a paper of great influence, who in return for indifference in the past, promised energetic support for the future. The speeches of Col. Boyce, of the *Daily Times*, and of Mr. Oshorne, of the *Evening Express*, hoth also very ahle papers, were equally gratifyiug, and promised all the support the subject deserved and their journele could give. In this general eupport of the press, pledged at the banquet, the local club has gained great strength. In all, who ever they were, wherever they came from, the speeches created an idee, if it did not already exist, thet to be a member of the parent association, and of the brotherhood in geueral, was a privilege any true man might be prond of. Perheps the enthneiasm created may be best shown hy the words of Mr. Browne, a prominent merchant here, and a well to-do member of the local club—on rising to reply to his health being drank, "Boys," he said, "I don't feel like making a epeech, for my heart is too full of the influence of thie night's work. I feel more like following out the good old practice of a Methodist camp-meeting, end going round to shake handa with every one present. Do not let ns forget this night, and ae true aportsmen in future, let us aee that we are always men." This really wae the epirit and feeling of all present at thie happy aud delightful banquet, and so far as ita eentiment is concerned there I prefer to leave it, for it eeems to be another word in that direction would be altogether out of place and injnrious. The banquet, however, had other phasee—its funny side and ite magnificence—of these I wish now to say a few worde. So far ae the funny-hueinees is concerned, I admit, in its proper place, there wae an overflowing ahundauce, sometimce eo hot and furious that it eeemed almost ont of place, for no one wae spared on whom an arrow could be plauted. But, in thie connection, the description in the Snnday *Capital*, of Sacramento, evidently from the pen of jolly, fat Aunt Becky, which makee it *all fun*, is certainly most unjust, and calculated to mislead those who read it ae to the *real* impression of the reunion. The hardeet blow of all wae Senator Vrooman's joke on the Fish Commiesioners, at least to those who knew the true inwardnees of the joke, but we do not think the Senator meant it in a sinister eense, for as such it would not be admissihlo. Still, it was a jugular, of Sullivan'e best style, and for a time disconcerted Judge Dibble; hut in a harmless eense, as ovidently meaut. I, with othere, felt wo had balanced up a loug account for previous licks during the Convention. Many of tbe flashes of wit were genuine and cut deep, but all were taken in good part, and as wo met at tho banquet to close up the jolliest of all Couventioue in a proper spirit, the fun was hottest when the hlow was hardest. In truth, the fun, like tho eentiment, of the banquet was perfect, and in after timee the members of the local club may point to ite euccees in this respect with feelings of deop and honest pride.

Lastly comes the magnificonco of the banquet, and in justice to Bob Eckert, of tbe Acme Restaurant where it was served, a true and good friend of the BREEDER ANN SPORTSMAN, I must enthnse a little over that magnificence. Eckert, who rejoices in, and is knowu fer and wide hy the Republican cognomen of "Boh," as a caterer, is the old Martin of San Francieco, and hie place ranks for good eatiug and good cooking with the Poodle Dog of the metropolis, only with a better moral reputation. The banquet, in its design, its cooking, its material and its serving (I don't care to use French words to express my meaning) was perfect as the occaeion demended. The hill of fare included everything but ducks, and they could not be had for love or money; fish, of many varieties, venison, quail, snipe, plover, doves, rahhits and a lot of other thinge I could not make out, only once I snspected some wag pleyed Judge Dibble's hlue-jay on me. It ran through six or seven coursee, hut after the three first I lost the run of them and was clean out of the race. All know it takes a head of no common character, takes cooking, takes serving, to manege a hanquet of those dimensions from first to last. At times in my life I have feasted at the fraternal dinners of the Masons and Odd Fellows, at great private and public dinners, and even once at a swell Chinese dinner, which it was estimated cost $1,500 or $2,000, but in all my life I never sat down to a dinner more unique and perfect in all respects than this of Eckert's for the Los Angeles Gun Clnh. Once or twice, a big disgust, at sceiug Aunt Becky and one or two others eatiug their olives with forks, hut that was the only drawhack to my satiefaction. The winee and fruits were the produce of the district and very fiue, embracing almost every variety. At a very early stage, as if we had not pleuty already, Frank Day, a member of oue of the leading liquor firms of the city, and a member of the local club, one of the jolliest and hest natured fellows of those whose instincts are formed by a California life and education, introdnceñ a large eupply of hie best champagne; and the way the corks popped for a time was a caution to men with weak heads and weak etomache. At this juncture Aunt Becky, W. E. Robinson and one or two more saw they had made a grand mistake in pocketing and coralling the best dinner wines for their own use, and began to unload as fast as a scared broker unloaded in bonanza days, that they might go in on the champagne racket. I never pretend to keep the run, doinge or sayinge of men when champagne rules the feast and so in charity, thie time, ae at others, I draw the mantle of obscurity over the whole bueiness. Midnight began tolling, and then Judge Dibble started and led his old favorite song, Auld Lang Syne, which all heartily joined, and with the usual hand shaking the grand Convention of 1884 was nnmbered with the things of the past. Next morning, all I know is that none of the crowd except Crittenden Robinson and myeelf were at the breakfest table ae nsnal. At eleven, about an hour, before the train started for home, I fonnd the whole batch strnng out in single file before the St. Elmo bar with Uncle Billy handing ont his grand milk-brandy punchee ae fast as lightning. Then came the stnrdy voice of the colored porter calling all hands for San Francisco, and tnmbling them indiscriminately into the hotel wegon, this beautiful city saw them no more, bnt it has since, as far as Taggart and Hazard allowed—lived in peace. H.

Game Peddlers in India.

Among the incidente of life in Central India are the vieite of peddlers of live game. They are miserable, nnkempt dwellers in the jungle, and a whole family will go peddling together, bearing on their shaggy heads large round baskets. Inside quail and pertridges are fluttering abont, the former piping their complaining notes, and ontside may be a splendid peacock and two or three peahens, a monkey, a couple of crow pheasants, a large blue and salmon colored kingfisher, some jungle fowl, cocks and hens, and perhape an iguana two feet long. All the birds will have their eyes stitched up, according to the brutal Indian custom, and will sit placidly in utter darknese on the top of the basket, hungry and thirsty, for the poor things will never eat or drink when thue cruelly treated. The woman, moreover, may have a basket of panting, palpitating hares, and her child—a wild looking gipsy imp—a young jackal in her arms. The prices are low; hut the buyer, at any rate, would get the worst of the bargain, since the taste of the flesh of most eatable animals is ruined by thia kind of treatment. Nevertheless these jnnglers learn nothing, but persist, according to their ancient notions, in keeping alive as long as possihle any wounded or enared animals they may come into their poseession.—*Foreign Paper.*

Pigeon Shooting at the Capital.

The Forrester Gnn Clnb, of Sacramento, held their last shoot of the season on Sunday. The birds were an nnusnally strong lot. H. Eckhardt won the medal with a ecore of eleveu:

H. Eckhardt	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—11
Todd	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
G. Schroth	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	—10
E. M. Stevens	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—10
Zuver	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	— 9
J. Gerber	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	— 9
A. Miller	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	— 8
H. Gerber	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	— 7

An anecdote of animal instinct told in Mr. Speedy's excellent book, "Sport in the Highlands," is so good that we are tempted to borrow it. "At one time, when shooting in Yorkshire, the gentleman in the adjoining box had a young retriever bitch which required to be tied during the drive. Somehow or other ahe had got loose, and coming in the direction of our "box," picked np one of onr birds and made off with it. Our retriever determined not to atand such injustice, gave chase after her, growling and barking all the way. He caught her before getting np to her master, and subjected her to somewhat rough treatment as a puniahment for her thieving propenaities. He then picked up the bird, and promptly returned it to hie own box." This dog clearly felt that the bird was the lawful prey of hie master, and declining to accept the other retriever's proceeding aa the reault of ignorance, put it down as deliberate petty larceny.

A correspondent of the Hollister *Advance* says:—"Uncle John" Roundtree, an old time Staytonvilliau, spent a few daye with us a ehort time ago. "Uncle John" is eighty-three yeara of age, hut ho can hunt quail all day and enjoy it ae well as any of us. He aays he will be "one of the hoye" for soveral yeara yet.

Tho engineer on the west-hound paseenger traiu yeeterday morning had to whistlo and slow down for a band of deer betwcen Palisado and Gerald. The little fellows got pretty badly scared and ecamperod np the hill very lively.—*Reno Gazette, Oct. 21st.*

THE RIFLE.

Medal Shoot of the Gatling Battery.

The Union Gatling Battery, Company A, Second Artillery, Captain Simmons, held its regular monthly medal ehoot at Shell Mound Park last Sunday. The following ie the score of the most snccessful markemen.

FIRST CLASS.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Lieut. Warren	45	43	88
Capt. Simmons	40	41	81
Sergt. Adams	40	40	80

SECOND CLASS.

Priv. Martin	41	40	81
Priv. Isaacs	40	40	80
Sergt. Slothers	38	39	77
Sergt. Cronan	39	35	74

THIRD CLASS.

Priv. Carlass	38	..	..
Priv. Archer	36	..	..
Priv. Byrnes	35	..	..
Priv. Heaney	34	..	..

The Second Artillery Team.

In the competition for placee in the Second Artillery Regimental team, the following were the enccesefnl marksmen:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Lieut. Warred	45	43	88
Sergt. Adams	40	44	84
Priv. Thiebach	43	41	84
Sergt. Lemcke	42	39	81
Priv. Thiesen	39	40	79
Corp. Franks	39	40	79
Sergt. Marcus	43	36	79
Corp. Brooks	43	36	79
Capt. Bruer	40	38	78
Lieut. Mangels	40	38	78

Company C, of the Third, Capt. Levy, held their regular practice at Shell Mound last Sunday. This company has been practicing very steadily of late, and the scores made on Sunday ehow great improvement on previoue efforts. Score:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Vap Hattren	42	40	82
Hammock	40	39	79
Steuart	40	38	78
Maginnis	39	35	75
Tager	38	36	74
McBryan	37	34	71
Scaddon	35	33	68

Excellent Shooting.

At the Presidio range, on the 23d, Police Sergeant Charles Naeh, Captain Douglass' compeny, made the following remarkable score of 184 out of a possihle 200, with a Sherp-Buchard rifle:

200 yards	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5—46
300 yards	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3—41
500 yards	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—49
600 yards	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—48
Total										—184

Officer A. T. Field made the following score:

200 yards	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—44
300 yards	4	5	5	5	5	3	4	4	5	3—43
500 yards	5	4	3	5	5	4	4	5	3	5—43
600 yards	3	5	4	5	4	4	5	2	4	3—40
Total										—170

New Rifle Range at Petaluma.

The new range of Company C, of the Petalnma Battalion, stationed at Petaluma, was opened last Snnday with due ceremony. A large delegation of marksmen went np on the Tihuron at eight o'clock, Sunday morning, to assist at the inauguration. Notwithstanding that the day was very sultry eeveral good scoree were made. Two teams of seven men each were organized and ehot two matches with the following resnlts:

FIRST TEAM.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Beaver	42	45	87
Walace	44	43	87
Houx	42	44	86
Knhnle	46	38	84
Macdonald	41	40	81
Zartman	40	39	79
Brown	42	37	79
Total			583

SECOND TEAM.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
H. Carr	44	47	91
S. Carr	43	45	88
Hovey	49	39	88
Smith	45	37	82
Fairbanks	41	36	77
Vestal	42	31	73
Townsend	45	26	71
Total			570

The scores in the second match were as follows:

FIRST TEAM.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Brown	42	48	90
Macdonald	45	45	90
Kuhnle	47	43	90
Wallace	40	45	85
Zartman	40	43	83
Houx	40	39	79
Beaver	41	35	76
Total			593

SECOND TEAM.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Smith	43	49	92
H. Carr	42	48	90
S. Carr	45	40	85
Hovey	41	37	78
Vestal	39	37	76
Fairbanks	39	35	74
Townsend	41	29	70
Total			565

The visitiug marksmen deecribe the new range excellent in every particular.

There is a movement ou foot for the establishment of an extensive rifle range in the vicinity of Chicago for the uee of the regular army teame. This project it is thought will result in the holding of a number of matchea there. If constrneted, the range will he used iu connection with a permanent camp for the State troope.

THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Arrangements for the Fall Meeting—Rules Adopted.

Tha Directors of the California Rifle Association met at the brigade headquarters, in the Nucleus building, Thursday evening, Oct. 23d, Brigadier.General Dimond presiding. The object of the meeting was to make arrangements for tbe Fall meeting of the association. It was decided to hold the meeting at Shell Mound Park on the second and third Sundays of November, Captain Georga A. Tellar and Lieutenant George H. Strong were elected Directors of the association; Major A. F. Klose was elected executiva officer of tha Fall meeting, with full power to decide all disputes on the grounds, and Lieutenant Sime and Sergeant Wash were appointed as the Range Committee. Tha rules governing the shooting will be those of the California Rifla Association. They were amended Thursday night in soma respects, and read as follows:

1. The rules of this Association shall govern all its matches.
2. All teams mnst be certified by their commanding officer.
3. Two sighting ehots shall be allowed in all five hundred-yard matches; nona in two hundred-yard matches.
4. Weapons mnst not be loaded nntil at the firing point. Any violation of this rule will annul the score made.
5. Names may be entered at any time at the office of tha Secretary, 422 California street.
6. Entrance of teams will close at tha offica of the Secretary at 2 o'clock on the dey previous to the meeting. Post entries can ba made upon the day of the meeting on payment of $2.50 extra.
7. All matches will be called at 9 A. M. Teams not entering will forfeit entrance money.
8. Dues to the association may be paid at tha range, and must ba paid before shooting to entitle winners to receiva a prize in competitions where membership is required.
9. The axecutive officer will decide at the time all questions of dispute.

All team shooting will be done on the first day and all individual shooting on tha second day of the meeting. The champion marksman of the meeting will receiva a valuable gold medal of the California Rifle Association.

A Closely Contested Shooting Match.

The shooting match at the Presidio Range, on Wednesday, proved to be ona of the most closely contasted match that has ever taken place in California. Tha competitors were Sergt. Nash and A. T. Fields on one side, and Sergeant Carr and Officer Linville on the other. The contest resulted in a tie, and the shoot off between the two highest scores also resulted in a tie. The scores:

Nash	200 yds—	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5—	44
	300 yds—	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4—	45
	500 yds—	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4—	47
	600 yds—	4	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	3	4—41—	178
Fields	200 yds—	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5—	44
	300 yds—	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—	40
	500 yds—	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—	45
	600 yds—	5	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	4	4—42—	171
Total												349
Carr	200 yds—	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—	41
	300 yds—	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5—	43
	500 yds—	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	5—	45
	600 yds—	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	4—45—	175
Linville	200 yds—	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—	44
	300 yds—	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—	43
	500 yds—	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—	47
	600 yds—	4	5	5	2	4	2	5	4	4	5—40—	174
Total												349

The shoot off between Nash and Carr resulted as follows:

Nash	5	5	4	5	4—	23
Carr	5	5	4	5	4—	23

It being late in tha afternoon, and a cold, disagreeable wind having sprung up, the affair came to an end, with an agreement that tha sama contestants should come together again under tha same conditions at tha earliast convanient date.

The Target at Sacramento.

Tha following acores were made at target practice last Sunday, at Sacramento, by members of the First Artillery Regimant:

TWO HUNDRED YARDS.

Captain Plant	3	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5—	44
Sergeant Hughes	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—	44
Captain White	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—	43
Private Pratt	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	4—	42
Colonel Guthrie	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—	40
Private Taylor	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—	39
Private White	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4—	39
Private Mott	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4—	36

FIVE HUNDRED YARDS.

Captain White	3	2	4	5	5	4	5	2	5	4—	39
Captain Plant	4	3	3	3	5	4	5	3	4	4—	38

The following scores wera also made by mambers of Company A at tha 200 yard ranga.

Captain Stevens	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4—	37
Private Hogan	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	2—	37
Private Cook	3	2	3	4	4	3	4	5	4	4—	36

There is a possibility of the revival next aeaeon of the international rifla matches inaugurated ten years ago between the picked marksmen of this country and Ireland. John Rigby, of Dublin, who did creditable work in the teams representing his native land at Creedmoor and Dollymount, has written to Naw York relative to a new system of long-range shooting introduced in Ireland, in which tha cleaning of weapons between shots is not permissibla, atating that ecores of 219 out of 225 possible points have been mada nnder such conditions, and asking for information regarding the probability of arranging a match with an American taam in this style, to take place in America. The conditions would ba as naarly as possible the same as prevail "at tha front" in time of war, and tha relative effectiveness of the diffarant arms naed by tha opposing riflemen would be more clearly demonstrated than under tha conditions goveruing matches. The resnlts should therefore prova of great benafit to military men.

"Stnbb and Twist," the Nevada correspondant of the *American Field* indulges in the following braggadocio: "Nevada, out of her four hnndred militiaman can pick three teams of ten men each good enough to beat California, and not consider it any feat at all."

Tha following are the scores made by Kellogg and Moore at the ranga lest Sunday. Nineteen hull's-eyes out of twenty ehots is something nnknown on this Coest.

Kellogg	200 yds—	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—	90
	500 yds—	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—	99—189
Moore	200 yds—	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4—	82
	600 yds—	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—	95—177

BICYCLE.

RACING RULES.

League of American Wheelmen.

The Racing Board of tha League of American Wheelmen present the accompanying rules for the government of Rece Meetings.

A. Any amateur willfully competing at races not stated to be held under the rules of the League, or rules approved by the League, ehall be lieble to expulsion from race track for such a time as the Racing Board may determine, and amateurs ara notified that to compete against any rider who has been expelled will render them liabla to the sama penalty. The Rules of the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America are approved by the League.

B. The Racing Board will receive and pass upon all claims for records, and claimants must furnish a statement from the judges and timekeepers of the meeting, together with a sworn statement from a competent survayor certifying the measurement of the track. When the record is proven to the satisfaction of the Board it will be published in the Official Organ, and stand as such on the books of the Board.

No record made at a meeting not governed by League Rules will be considered.

No record made on the Lord's Day will be considered.

The standard of measurement adopted by the League requires that a track shall he measured on a lina drawn not more than eighteen inches from a well-defined and continnous inner curb or pole, and no record will be allowed on a track otherwise measured.

C. The Board reserves the right to exclude from the racing path auy and all machines which in their judgment do not come within the commonly accepted meaning of the terms "bicycle" and "tricycle," either by the peculiarity of construction or by undoubted mechanical advantages which they may possess.

D. The following Nationel Championships have been established by the Boerd: One-mile, two-mile, three-mile, five-mile, ten-mile and twenty-five-mile bicycle, and one-mile tricycle. The ona-mile bicycle and tricycle events will be contested each year under Leagne auspices, at such time and place as the Board may direct. Suitable trophies will be offered, which will become the property of the winner. Tha two and five-mile bicycle championships are held jointly with the National Association of Amateur Athletas of America at the annual games of that association. Suitable trophies are furnished by the N. A. A. A. A. The other championships shall he assigned yearly hy the Board to such clubs or athletic associations as they may select, nnder such conditions as they may impose.

The National Championships are open to League members only resident in the United States, and no prize exceeding $50 in valua will be allowed.

Privilege to hold State Championships may be granted to clubs or anthorized associations, when the importance of the meeting is sufficient to warrant the Racing Board's special sanction, although it is recommended that not more than ona race be offered as a State Championship during the year, and that meeting must be announced at least ona month in advance, in order to give intending contestants ample time for preparation.

At championship races, whether State or National, there shall be no limitetion in the choica of machines, except in the cese of snch machines as may be officially harred by tha Boerd.

E. The Board will appoint, at its discretion, a League handicapper, who ehall for a stated remuneration, frame the handicaps of the League, and of such of its associate clubs as shall desire his service.

All handicaps and positions in class races will be judged from tha date of entry, and this judgment shall not be changed by any record made between that date and the tima of tha evant of which the entry was mada.

Copies of thase rules may be had of any member of tha Racing Board by enclosing a stamp for returu postage.

RULES.

1. Entries and awarda in amateur events will be confined strictly to amateurs, and persons entaring for these races, who ara not members of bicycla or other athletic clubs whose rulas of membership excluda profassionals, mnst satisfy the judges that they ara not professionals, either by their own statemant in writing, or otherwise.

2. (*a*) An amateur is a person that has never competed in an open competition, (*b*) nor for a stake, (*c*) nor for pnblic money, (*d*) nor for gate money, (*e*) nor under a falsa name, (*f*) nor with a professional when gate money was charged, (*g*) that has nevar engaged in any atbletic sport for money, (*h*) that has never exhibited his skill in any branch of athletics for money, (*i*) and that is not a paid teacher of any branch of athletics. This rule not to apply to tha teaching of tha elements of bicycling solely for tha purposa of affecting tha eale of a bicycle, nor of the acts of minors under sixtaan yeara of age that are not members of this Association. Pace-making for a professional or accepting auch eervica from a professional will violate this rule.

3. The officers of a race meeting shall be: a raferee, two judges, two or mora time-keepers, oue scorer, ona starter, one clerk of the courea.

4. The referee ahall hava ganeral supervisaion of tha race meeting. He shall preside at all meetiug of tha judges and shall see that protests and complaints ara properly laid before them. In case of a disagraament batween tha judges ha shall hear a statemant from each, and decide between them. His decision on all questione that are refarred to him shall ba final and without appeal.

5. The judges ahall sea that the rules ara obeyed and shall decida all points in dispute. At the finish, they ehall stand at either end of tha mark and shall decide the positiona of tha man as they come in.

6. Each of tha timekeepers shall time every event, starting tha timer from tha report of tha pistol. In case of disagreemant, the average shall ba the official time. In casa of a record being broken, tbe slowest tima shall be taken.

7. The scorer shall record tha lape made by each competitor; the order of tha men at tha finish, and tha time as given to him by tha timekeepers. Scorers shall have such assistanca ae may be necessary.

8. The starter shall see that tha competitors are fairly on thair marks. He ahall announce to tha men the distauce which they are to run and start them in accordanca with the rules. He shall announce the commencement of the last lap by ringing a bell as tha men pass over the marks for the final lap.

9. The clerk of the coursa shall record the name of each competitor who shall report to him and see that each is provided with a number to he worn. He shall report the contestants to the scorer and shall call their numbers ae they cross the line at the end of each lap, so that the scorer may check tha leps and the timekeepers take the time.

10. No person whatsoever ahall ha allowed inside tha treck, except the officials and properly accredited repreaentatives of the press. Authorized persons shall wear a hadge. Competitors not engaged in the rece actually taking place shall not be allowed inside or upon the track.

11. Any competitor making a false entry will be disqualified and debarred from any place or prize.

12. Choice or change of machine, and choice of costume, are not limited, except that shirt and breeches must not bare shoulder nor knee. In races distinctly stated on the programme of events to be for a particular class of machine, this rula shall not apply so far as choice or change of machine is concerued.

13. Each competitor will receive from the clerk of the course, before the start, a card bearing a number, which must be worn during the race.

14. The drawing for positions in each race will taka place at the judges' stand before the races.

15. All starts will be from a standstill, and the machines ara to be held in position by an attendant (the driver touching the starting line) until the signal is given by the starter. Any contestant starting before the signal is given sball be placed one yard behind the starting line, and an additionel yard for each repeated false start. The "pusher off" shall not be allowed to step over the starting line. In case of an accidental foul resulting in a fall within ten feet of tha scratch line, the contestants shall be recalled and the race started over again. The signal will be tha report of pistol by the starter, preceded by the words "are you ready?" Should the pistol miss fire, the start will be made at the word "go." Time handicaps shall be started by the word "go." Thera shall be no "push off" in tricycle races. The finish to be judged by the driviug wheel.

16. Riders must pass on the outside (unless the man passed be dismonnted), and must ba at least a clear length of the bicycla in front before taking the inside; the inside man must allow room for his competitor to pass on tha outside. Failing to have room on tha outside, a rider must pass hetween his competitor and the pole; should a foul ba claimed, the judges must decide if the rider was justified in his coursa. Riders are cautioned that they must not pass inside except as a last resort.

17. Any competitor guilty of foul riding will be disqualified and debarred from any place or prize.

18. Any protest against a competitor respecting his qualifications as an amateur, must ha lodged with the judges before the start is effected; and any protest respecting foul riding or breach of rules must be made to the judges immediately after tbe heat ia finished.

19. Competitors may dismount during a race at their pleasure, and may run with their bicycles if they wish to, but they must keep to the extreme outside of the path whenever dismounted. If a rider be dismounted by accident or to change his machine, he shall not be allowed a push off in starting again, but an attendant may hold his machine while he mounts it.

20. The right is reserved to the judges of refusing or cancelling any entry, if necessary, hefore tbe start; of adjudicating any questionable entry; of deciding any other point not provided for, and of making any alteration in the programme that they may deem necessary.

21. Ignorance of any of tha foregoing will not be considered a valid excuse.

That Mt. Hamilton Climb.

MR. EDITOR:—In perusing the interesting columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of lest Saturday I could not do otherwise than particularly notice yonr comments re the Mt. Hamilton rida, which shows very truly its ridiculousness. Permit me to state that mnch of a day (between sevan and eight hours) was consnmed in the ascent, and wera it not for tha lightness (34 lbs.) and extreme rigidity of my wheel, it would have been a physical impossibility to hava ridden up to tha Observatory upon a bicycle at all.

Cyclingly and truly yours,

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27, 1884. H. C. FINKLER.

According to arrangement the members of tha Bay City Wheelmen proceaded to Haywards, last Sunday, for a tour through that locality. Tha following gentlemen participated in the run: F. R. Cook, Ed. Mohrig, S. Booth, C. Davis, T. Hill, W. Meeker, H. Housewortb, D. O'Callaghan, E. Rideout, W. Riddall, C. Riddell, E. Ezekiel, A. Gambitz, F. E. Johnson, Albert Andrews, W. H. Gibbons, and M. R. Hall.

Tha number of American patants for velocipedes of all sorts, including saddles, is about 900. Of these, tricycles constitute tha great majority, or nearly two-thirds of tha whole. The bicycles, having the wheels arranged tandem, number abont 210. Tha single wheels, or monocycles, number 23; tha saddla and saddle-springs, 35; and the water or marine velocipades, about 20.

Hendea in his attempt to break the world's mila bicycle record, at Hampden Park, Springfield, on Octoher 16th, made the mile in 2m. 42 4 5s., which waa a remarkabla performanca considering tha state of the waathar.

According to tha London *Times* tharo ara over 300,000 'cyclists in England, and tha capital invested in the production of bicycles and tricycles is about $15,000,000, employing from 6,000 to 10,000 men.

Tha Bay City Wheelmen contemplata holding a bicycle tournament, at the Machanics Pavilion carly in Decembor. All arrangements will be perfected in a few days.

Fred Wood, tha professional hicyclist, rode a mile in a handicap race at Loicester, on Saturday, Oct. 11th, in 2m. 42 3-5s.

N. H. Van Sicklan, of the Chicago Bicycle Club, has ridden over 3,500 milas on his wheel dnring tbe Summer.

Eastern wheelmen aro arranging for an excursion to the Bermuda Islands for January, 1885.

Abraham Lincoln rides a 45-inch Star. He is the son of Robert Lincoln, Secretary of War.

There are over 600 bicycles in daily nso in Washing D. C.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Nov. 1, 1884.

Hoof of the Horse.

The first requisite in the treatment of the feet of horses is a correct knowledge of the component parts. So far as the bony, ligamentous and vascular structure is concerned, anatomists have succeeded in presenting clear statements of the somewhat intricate pedal machinery, and in nearly all the works on veterinary science lucid descriptions are given. The horny portion has not received the same attention, and further than to regard it as an outside box for the protection of the interior little is known among those who are not members of the veterinary profession. Question intelligent trainers of race-horses and trotters in relation to the feet of horses, and all of them will return correct answers about the bones of the feet—not one of them perhaps competent to tell how the horn is formed, or of what material it is composed. This is not surprising, inasmuch as standard works on the horse give little information in regard to the formation of the horn, and in some of them this portion is completely ignored. In one of recent date, the title of which is "Veterinary Medicine and Surgery in Diseases and Injuries of the Horse, compiled from standard and modern authorities and edited by F. O. Kirby," there is a mass of valuable information and clear instructions what to do in cases of disease and injury. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it a very valuable work, one of the best, as the letter press is made more clear by cuts, and definitions and explanations are given in terms which are easily understood. But in Chapter X, "Diseases of the Feet," extending over 30 pages and illustrated by 28 cuts, there is not a line to teach the student in relation to the formation of horn or the proper manner to preserve its natural functions. In addition to the ordinary cuts there is a colored plate which gives an admirable representation of the internal appearance of laminitis, showing the abnormal growth of horn, displacement of the bones, the filling up of the anterior cavity (occasioned by the tilting of the coffin-boue) by a sort of *callus* which is gradually transformed into a horny substance without further explanation. This oversight unquestionably comes from an underrating of the importance of this portion of the foot, and furtber than to state that the horn is secreted by vessels in the coronary band nearly all of the works are silent,

The prevailing impression that the horn has a limited duty to perform, that office being merely to guard the sensitive, inner structure, has led to wrong methods of treatment. In a natural state there is constant wear which necessitates constant growth. This growth has to be continued through life, and like the replacement of the covering of the body Nature has made ample provision to make good the waste. As the horn is worn away on the ground surface the depositing vessels are stimulated to increase the secretion. The horn is merely hair, the small tubes filled with matter, the whole solidified and aglutinated together so as to form a substance dense enough to sustain the pressure and friction of use. The wisdom of this construction is apparent. The minute tubes convey *life* to all portions of the wall. Like the sap in a tree it permeates all through, ready to replace what is lost by wear and keep up the balance. Then the collection of tubes form a stronger wall than if the whole was solid, that is solid as steel or brass is solid, as in that case there would be no chance for replacing worn-out material further than to push it down in a mass by the matter deposited by the coronary vessels. The tubes can be forced apart and the splitting appears to be easiest the longitudinal way at the upper part of the wall, while below the tranverse fissure seems to be the usual method of separation. The idea that the hoof is formed of layers like the leaves of a book is certainly erroneous. In that case the cracks and quarter-cracks would be of rarer occurrence, as the lamination would resist fracture with greater strength, though at the same time there would not be as much elasticity in the upper part of the foot. The tubes become flattened near the ground surface, the flattening being lengthwise of the foot, and this gives the appearance of lying in regular layers, though a magnifying glass shows that the tubes are not regularly placed. The elongation of the tubes, and the cement which binds them together, being also flattened, separation of the fibres is readily accomplished by the wedge-shaped nail. From even this slight description it is evident that any treatment that interferes with the natural properties of the foot is wrong, and though the duties which domestication entails are very different from what is found in a free life, it is just as manifest an approximation to Nature will be the wisest course to follow. When it is realized that the outside coating of the foot has animate properties, that in order to preserve properties essential to well-doing, there must be intelligent treatment, that treatment governed by *thought* in place of blindly following old traditions there will be a radical change from present practices.

In the work alluded to, Kirby, under the heading of "Sandcracks," is the following: "Definition—A sand-crack is a longitudinal division in the fibres of the wall of the hoof, amounting to a flaw simply, or else to a cleft or fissure through the substance of the horn. It is usually found on the inside in the fore-feet (quarter-crack) and in front in the hind-feet (toe-crack).

In most cases the fissure is due to brittleness of the crust. This brittleness may be constitutional, some horses being evidently predisposed to it, but it is more often due to the evil practice of cutting away the sole and of rasping the crust. The fissure may also be the result of contraction at the heels. Such contraction may arise from natural causes, but it is certain to be aggravated, if not produced, by the practice of cutting away the bars and so-called 'opening' the heels." The treatment recommended closes with the following paragraph: "The treatment of sandcrack, as regards shoeing, consists in removing the shoes altogether. When the fissure is at the side, a three-quarter bar-shoe may often be beneficially applied. *Tips are an almost certain remedy for sandcracks.* Sandcracks can always be got rid of as long as the coronary band remains entire; but if by neglect the disease is allowed to involve the secreting substance, false quarter or a permanent separation in the crust at the quarter may probably be the result."

The italics under the sentence, "Tips are an almost certain remedy for sandcracks," are ours, and in emphasizing that portion of the treatment we also state that leaving the heels bare is a certain preventive, as we have never heard of a single instance when barefooted horses or those wearing tips had a "sandcrack."

The quarter-crack commences at the coronet, extending downwards, and in some cases there is also a horizontal fissure. The stiology may be given as occurring from double reasons. The full-shoe fetters the heel so that there is no chance for expansion at the lower portion of the wall, and from pressure and concussion there is a morbid state extending to the coronary band, and in place of a healthy deposit there is brittleness. Held by the shoe, for even if the nails are driven well forward the friction between the wall and the shoe restrains the motion, there is an extra force exerted by the coronary band, and the horn is split. There cannot be "constitutional brittleness," as in that case unshod horses would have quarter-cracks, but there may be a constitutional tendency towards feverishness aggravated by a radical departure from natural methods. Beside the restraint on the quarters and the hammering of the shoe on the angles formed by the bars and wall, there is a more potent injury arising from the non-use of the frog. This natural *buffer* is raised so high that unless there is softness of ground enough to bury the shoe there is nothing for it to do and it wastes away. It becomes almost as hard as the wall, the shrinkage extends to the sensitive frog, the atrophy of both affects the tendon which runs under the navicular bone, and in time the whole of the interior portion of the foot suffers. Thus injury to the wall entails disease of the pedal machinery, and in place of merely being a box to contain the complicated mechanism of the foot, it cannot suffer without exerting a baneful influence on all the parts. When it becomes evident to the trainer that the feet are more or less diseased—though in all probability he will claim "soreness" is the trouble—he will pursue a course of treatment that can only afford temporary relief, and if persisted in will aggravate the malady. The soaking tub is held to be the only panacea, and though the filling the shrunken tubes with water may afford temporary relief, when that evaporates the collapse is greater. It is not a difficult matter to bring this to a test, at least in this vicinity, as we can suggest a trial that cannot be otherwise than satisfactory. We will take a horse that has not had a drop of water, or any kind of "stuffing" in his feet, excepting when driven on fresh roads for several years to the blacksmith shop in company with one which has been soaked and stuffed according to the formula in vogue, and which has worn shoes during the past Summer. When the shoes on the latter has been pulled off, shavings of horn of varying thickness can be cut from any portion of the lower part of the wall. Corresponding slices shall be taken from the wall of the unshod, unsoaked foot, and a test applied which will determine the elasticity and strength of the material. We will be pleased to make the trial for the sole purpose of instituting a comparison, but if this is not sufficient inducement to those who hold to a contrary belief, we will wager from ten to one thousand dollars that the parings from our horse will be found more elastic, capable of withstanding a severer strain, and in every respect better adapted for the purpose which Nature intended. Furthermore, if the slices of horn be laid aside when that from the soaked and shoed foot becomes so brittle, as to be fractured with little effort, the other will be measurably elastic and nearly as tenacious as when first removed.

Trotting-Colt Stakes.

It may be ascribed to more than an usual run of good fortune our present advocacy of stakes for trotting colts, but as the records will show we have labored assidnously for years to aid in developing this important branch of trotting sport, and in addition to advocating have entered into engagements, at home and abroad, whenever the opportunity offered. There has been a tendency of late in California to decline making nominations on the plea that there was no use in competing with the large breeding farms, especially Palo Alto and Sunny Slope, and men who had as fine stock as there is in any country withheld their support on the feeble plaint that they would be beaten. The battle was given up long before a blow had been struck, and while this feeling existed there could not be much hope to show that the position was untenable. It had an effect after the nominations were made, as the same dread of discomfiture interfered with a proper working of the colts engaged, and a concession of inferiority militated against the chances of success. While it is true that the opportunity to select from a large number of colts gives an advantage, there are corresponding risks, and in order to secure that benefit a large amount of entrance money must be forthcoming. There is a risk to the owner of many colts which is lost sight of. The same care cannot be given, and there is a proneness to overwork induced by the knowledge that those which go amiss can be replaced by others in "the string." When the entries close before the colts are old enough to display their powers the whole guide is the breeding, and by closing stakes before there is a chance to learn much of individual quality the advantages of a large stud are not so potent. In the stake which was gotten up by the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, and which closed the 15th of October, for foals of this year, the right plan was adopted, and though the stake is so large, $500 each, we anticipate a long list of subscribers. In all probability the Stanford Stake will be changed so as to close for 1887—foals of 1884—the first of January, so that there will be two Stanfords to close on that day. This will be a good test, as the number of subscribers will show which is the best method. The cutting down of the first payment from $100 to $25 was a good move, and should the change be made then the payments will be $25 at time of subscribing, $25 the first of January, 1886, $25 the first of January, 1887, and $100 thirty days previous to the time fixed for trotting. The Stanford for 1886, which closes on the first of January next, is for foals of 1883, the subscription being $25, $50 payable 1st of January, 1886, and $100 thirty days before day of trotting. Should the California State Agricultural Society change the date for closing the Occident Stake in the same manner, we feel confident that the list of nominations will be doubled. It certainly will be to the advantage of the smaller breeders, and as the Occident is a stake of $100 each, the payment at time of subscribing might be reduced to $10, $15 due the 1st of the following January, and the other payments the same as heretofore. With so small a nominating fee there is little hazard in predicting that there will be at least one hundred nominations, with a good chance for obtaining an aggregate of double the amount over those of preceding years.

The Coming Race Meeting.

With favorable weather there is nearly a certainty that the race meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, which opens on Saturday, the 15th of November, at the Bay District Course, will be eminently successful. From all the training grounds come favorable reports of the condition of the horses, and so many are in training that full fields are assured. The programme we have already commended, and as it meets with favor from those having horses to engage, there is nothing in the way to curtail the entries. It was a wise move to leave some of the purses blank until the horses were on the ground.

The postponement will insure contests beyond peradventure, whereas if fixed beforehand there might be one-sided battles. Distances and weights can be fixed so as to bring the horses so closely together as to leave room for doubt until the very last stride, and this is the great disideratum in racing affairs. With one horse so much superior to his competitors that his winning is regarded as a "foregone conclusion," there is no interest. Speculators are disgusted at the long odds which have to be laid, and spectators are devoid of enthusiasm when there is no anticipation of rivalry. It is very different when there are expectations of a "heroic struggle." With "finishes" which leave the question in doubt until the goal is reached, the most stolid are aroused, and even the apathetic join in the cheers which nerve studs to the utmost exertion.

From all we can hear there is little risk in promising the rarest of sport at the coming meeting, and this is done without waiting for the entries to give a cue to the situation. We have the utmost faith that in the paper of next week, we will be able to give a list of names which will take part in the meeting, that will warrant still more sanguine prophecies.

Purchase of Racing Colts.

Messrs. Kelly and Lynch have purchased at Palo Alto, the chestnut filly by Norfolk, from Glendew, by imported Glengarry, her dam Glenrose, by Lexington, the maternal family being one of the very best in the Stud-Book. There still remains an absurd prejudice against the daughters of Norfolk, although the natural inference would be that the Duchess of Norfolk showed that the female line is well worthy of a high place. That the Glendew filly will confirm the testimony, we have not the least doubt, and the price paid, $3,500, was none too much.

The same parties have also bought the chestnut two-year-old by Joe Hooker, his dam by Norfolk, grandam, Big Gun. This youngster greatly resembles his celebrated three-quarter brother, Jim Renwick, and we *know* that he is a "fast-un."

Bay District Trotting Meeting.

As the entries to the trotting purses did not close until Thursday, and those which come by mail cannot reach here for a day or two after; they could not be obtained in time for this issue. There is a fair prospect of the weather being favorable, the foggy nights and mornings being an indication that rains are not very close. The track is in fine order, and should the entries be full there is no question of the meeting being satisfactory. The opening day is Wednesday, the 5th, continuing until the close of the week.

The purses and stakes designated in the advertisement of Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association close to-day.

A letter containing nominations, directed to the Secretary, and legibly postmarked November 1st, will be valid. See that the stamp is plainly impressed on the envelope.

ATHLETICS.

Scratch Man in a Sprint Race.

It is indeed an inspiring sight to the spectator, to see one of our finely built, sinewy and determined athletes on his mark, and during a race, at any of our field meetings. As he comes out of the dressing-room, if the race be an important one, he has a slightly nervous look, his face is pale, and teeth and lips firmly set together. Trotting down the track to the starting point in a springy anxious way he reminds one of a blooded horse in a similar position.

"Get-on-your-marks," calls the starter, as a friend is giving our hero's limbs a few last slaps to invigorate the muscles. He quickly throws aside any wrap he may have on his shoulders, and springs to his mark.

"Are-you-ready!" and now you see him at his best, with left foot on the scratch line and right close behind, right hand upraised, and left close to his side ready to assist in the first few strides, which are so often the means of winning a race. Nervously he prances on his mark like the war horse as described by the poet Job in scripture. "He paweth in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength, he goeth out to meet the armed men." (Job 39, 21.)

His body is bent forward that he may shoot out like an arrow at the report of the pistol, his eyes sparkling as he keeps them on the starter anxious to catch the first flash, you can see each muscle standing out like whip cords on his bare legs. Puff! bang! and away he jumps with the field in front having handicaps on him of from ten to forty yards. The distance is 440 yards, and to catch all the runners in front, and win, requires no small amount of pluck, judgment; fortunately our ideal is not wanting in either. Before running fifty yards our man has broken into a long swinging stride that is beautiful to behold. See! he is on the heels of the man in black, who is considered his most dangerous foe in the race, now he is at his side, and there is a struggle, Black knowing full well that once to the rear of our man, his chances of winning are exceedingly small. Hurrah! our man has conquered Black, but is not among the rabble, and has no course to pursue, but to go clear outside of all, and he goes, each man he passes making an effort to follow.

Two hundred and twenty yards are passed, and still some are 20 yards away, but they are men who have put forth their whole force in the first half of the race, and he may yet catch them. Foot by foot he gains on them, and one by one they go to the rear. 175 yards from home, and still there are several in front, and now for the first time the crowd notices he of the red trimmed suit, who has heretofore been unnoticed in the field, except by a few friends who have considered him a "dark horse."

At 125 yards from home the audience realizes there is to be a grand race to the finish, as Red is running strong with a lead of 10 yards on our hero, who, with teeth clenched and eye set, is making a desperate effort to win, the rest of the field having gone to the rear used up under the tremendous pace.

Look! the crowd on grand and side stands is becoming wild with excitement, as the runners, straining every nerve, come tearing down the homestretch.

Ladies and gentlemen forget themselves in the exciteme of the moment and wave handkerchiefs, hats and umbrell at the same time screaming at the top of their lungs for th favorite.

Now they are 40 yards from home and but 5 yards now separate our man from he of the red, who is evidently weakening, and although our man looks tired, and leg weary, he has that dogged "never-say-die" look, that means business, and he is still gaining. 25 yards away, Hurrah! our man is at Red's shoulder, but hold, Red does not die so easily, he makes a tremendous effort and holds his own for a few yards. At 10 yards they are level, at 5 the same, and here our hero makes his grand final effort, and—"three cheers and a tiger, our man wins by 6 inches." PAYSON.

The Benefits of Training.

Aside from a competitive point of view, the benefits derived from a severe course of training are so little appreciated that we have ventured to pen these few lines to demonstrate the advantages obtained physically, and morally therefrom. Few people enjoy the measure of health for one day that the trained man possesses for seven days in the week; the bright eye, rosy skin, elastic step, the blood well charged with oxygen rushing and throbbing in the ecstacy of life through arteries and veins; muscles hard but flexible, ready and willing to obey the slightest mandate of the will. These are a few of the physical benefits obtained by such a course of action.

The mental advantages are as weighty as the preceeding. Business over, the exercise is taken, followed by the rub down; shortly after, eight hours of sleep are taken with a relish that only a person, who is as tired as a healthy man can be, enjoys. Then what is to be expected the following day? How could it be possible that a creature in such a state of existence could transact business in anything but a cheerful frame of mind, with a clear brain, steady hand, in short a measure of health that is better felt than described, better practised than taught; a state of life seldom if ever enjoyed by the slave of luxury who is indifferent to the benefits in question. A person in the former condition can endure a tremendous pressure of business, far more than ordinary, and it does not follow that the mind is diverted thereby, for the brain being clear it can be trained into any channel desired.—*Amateur Athlete.*

The Williamsburg Games.

The Williamsburg Athletic Club held their second Fall games on October 17th. Attendance very fair. Track in excellent condition. Performances very creditable, considering the cold weather and the high wind. Result:

120-Yard Run, (Final Heat)—J. H. Donavan, 10 yds., 1st; Halpin, 8 yds., 2d. Time, 12 sec. Myers was beaten in the second trial heat in 11 4-5 sec.

2-Mile Walk—F. P. Murray, scratch, 1st; McDonald, 25 seconds start, 2d. Time, 14 min. 12 1-5 sec.

1,000-Yard Run—J. E. Sullivan, 70 yards, 1st; G. A. Walton, 90 yds., 2d, by six inches; Gilmore, 70 yards, 3d by a foot. A grand race. Time, 2 min. 20 1-5 sec.

Fifth of a Mile Run, (Final Heat)—W. H. Cammeyer 15 yds., 1st; S. S. Schuyler, 12 yds, 2d. Time, 41 3-5 sec.

Hurdle Race, (Final Heat)—S. Russel, 15 yds., 1st; A. A. Jordan, scratch, 2d. A splendid performance by Jordan, who was beaten by six feet in the splendid time of 15 2-5 sec.

Two-Mile Run—P. D. Skillman, scratch, 1st in 11 min. 3 1-5 sec.; P. J. McCarthy, scratch, 2d. Won easily.

S. D. See hopped 80 yards as an exhibition in 11½ sec.

London, Oct. 18th.—W. G. George, the amateur runner, to-day made an effort to lower Deefoot's famous performance of 11 miles 970 yards in one hour, and failed. George showed a great improvement in his appearance since his last attempt, when he was said to be too finely drawn, and looked well trained. There was little wind and the weather was warm and pleasant. A number of well-known runners were selected to set the pace for George, one of whom was always near him, forcing him forward, and encouraging him to his utmost speed. For the first two or three miles he did well, but when he had accomplished nine miles he was so distressed that he left the track. His time for the nine miles was 46m. 48 2-5s. George's apparently sudden collapse was a great surprise, and is believed to have resulted, not so much from inability to proceed, as his being disheartened by the fact that he had not succeeded in beating Bennett's record for the same distance, 45m. 21s., made in 1852. When he had sufficiently recovered he was presented by the Lady Mayoress with a gold medal "as an acknowledgment by the citizens of London of his abilities and honesty in all his attempts as an amateur runner." He will sail shortly for Australia.

Ford and Myers are at present engaged in newspaper controversy regarding their sprinting abilities.

If you place a limit on one event in a programme, the scratch men in the other events, who are called upon to concede heavy handicap, will most invariably "kick." No limit should be placed in a two mile race. The Meriona placed a limit in the hurdle race at their last meeting, but they claim that it was done with the intention of limiting the number of entries, in order that the event could be run off, without resorting to heats. No such excuse can be offered for the two mile race at the next Olympic games, as the more competitors the merrier, particularly if they don't repair to the dressing-room in the early part of the contest. We refrain from mentioning the names of the performers, who have already gained distinction in that line of business. We are afraid we should get hurt.

In arranging a programme it is necessary to put in such events as will produce the greatest amount of rivalry and competition. Of course scratch events are the most satisfactory, but it nearly always happens that in order to make interesting events handicapping has to be called into requisition. What the gentlemen who arranged the Olympic programme were thinking of when they put a scratch mile bicycle race in the programme puzzles every one who has even the very slightest knowledge of our games. With Finkler on the retired list, we should very much like to know who are the riders that are expected to make Cook exert himself. Cook has a very soft affair.

It has been decided that the Hammersmith medal for the 440-440-yard race is open to members of the Olympic Club only. This will shut out such performers as Flynn, Creighton, Petersen, Tennent and Lucas, and, of course, will rob the event of a considerable amount of interest. We have long looked forward to a meeting of our best men in a quarter mile race, but we suppose it will be well in the new year when such an event will take place.

At the fair grounds, Worcester, Mass., in the running hop step and jump match between Burrows and Sullivan, the former won, clearing the unprecedented distance of 48 ft. 8in. in his first attempt. Burrows, it is reported, is the celebrated English jumper of that name.

We understand that quite a number of old-time performers intend to compete in the approaching games. They will find in the new men, who have been doing the work at the late meetings, foeman worthy of their very best efforts.

A one hundred yard maiden race has been added to the programme of events for the Olympic meeting on Thanksgiving Day.

The University games take place this afternoon at Berkeley.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

G. A. S., Oroville, Cal.

Panama, b g, foaled 1880, bred by P. Contts' Matadero farm, Santa Clara county. By Shannon, he by Monday. First dam Abbie W., by Dan Victor, son of Belmont; second dam Mary Chilton, by imp. Glencoe; second dam by American Eclipse; third dam, Queen Mary, by Bertrand; fourth dam, by Brimmer; fifth, dam, Woodpecker's dam, by imp. Buzzard; sixth dam, The Fann, by Craig's Alfred; seventh dam, Shepherdess, by Wormsley's King Herod; eighth dam, by imp. Traveler; ninth dam, by imp. Whittington.

H. W. P., Healdsburg, Cal.

I wrote you last week regarding the half-mile and repeat race run by Blue Mountain Belle, at Santa Rosa, etc. My friend still refuses to give up the proposition and wager you decided that :48 was the fastest half-mile heat upon record, made in a race. He claims that Olitipa, 2 years, with 97 lbs. up, at Saratoga, N. Y., upon July 25th, 1874, ran a half in :47¾. Please answer. Answer.—Olitipa did make such a record at the place and date claimed, but your former note inquired as to the best half-mile "heat." Olitipa's run was a "dash." Turf records discriminate between "dash" performances and "heat" performances. Of the former Olitipa's is the best; of the latter, Blue Mountain Belle heads the record. As the bet seems to have been made under a misapprehension you had better settle it by a draw.

It is possible that Mr. Gebhard will bring Eole back to America after the season has ended in England. The first engagement of the big horse is for the Liverpool Cup, Nov. 6th, in which he may meet St. Gatien, Florence, Thebias, and Clairvaux. It was Mr. Gebhard's intention to keep the horse in England only while he remained abroad himself, and when he left he hinted that he might return in November, and John Miller, who took the horse, said they would probably return before Thanksgiving Day. Thus, should Mr. Gebhard conclude to remain in Europe next season, Eole will no doubt stay there, and possibly St. Saviour will be sent over to join him. On the other hand, should Mr. Gebhard return to New York, it is likely that Eole will both up at Fordham some fine morning; hence it all depends upon Mr. Gebhard's own whereabouts.

Dan McCarthy has retired from the field as an owner of thoroughbreds, having sold his two-year-old gelding, commonly known as the "brother of Jim Renwick," to Messrs. Kelly & Lynch, for $1,000. This colt is not quite a brother to Jim Renwick, but is by Joe Hooker, out of Bay Kate, by Norfolk, second dam Big Gun, the dam of Renwick. He carries the same blood as Jim reinforced with a Norfolk cross that may carry him a little further than Renwick cares to go.

Roy S. Cluke has covered his sensational career by dying after the deciding heat of the last race, at Washington, on Wednesday. The cause of death is at present unknown, but no doubt it was due to the state of his lungs.

It is now an acknowledged fact that Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron is one of the purest and most useful tonics the world has ever seen. Those who are afflicted with impaired nervous systems will find this to be an invaluable remedy. It is made from Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Celery, and Pyrophosate of Iron, with condensed wine. When it is borne in mind that it is now an admitted fact that celery possesses such powerful nervine properties as to be an absolute cure for palpitation and other affections of the heart, it will be at once seen that this is one of the finest combinations which has ever been placed before the public.

HERD AND SWINE.

Canned Beef Shipment.

A Chicago dispatch says: A cahlegram from London recently announcsd that an American firm had heen awarded a contract for supplying preserved meat for the British army in Egypt, to the amount of hslf a million pounds. This is ths truth only half told. Ths honss in point was tbat of Armour & Co., of Chicago, and tbs contract for 1,000,000 pounds of corned beef and 1,000 cases of brawn. This is the largest iudividnal contract for provisions evsr awarded by the Britisb Government, and the rations drawn from this supply ars calculated to he sufficient for the meat-eating soldiers in Egypt for six or seven mouths. In illustrating tbs enormous capacity of America for fseding the world, it may be stated that half a million pounds of this contract was delivered to tbs Government officials at Woolwicb Castle within an hour after the award, and tbs other half million ponnds were loaded ahoard ths cars at Chicago ths sams day, and startsd as a special flying freight traiu towards New York. This latter shipmsnt requirsd au eutire train, and by request fo tbe various parties interested tbs New York Central Railway sidetracked all other trains to givs ths great Chicago provision train ths right of way. All this haste was necessary in order to catcb the steamer Britton, wbich was engagsd to transport the beef to England.

This immeuss trausaction was so qnietly and snccessfully carried out as to sxcite extended comment in the Britisb war office. Such ars the gigantic facilities exhibited in the Cbicago markst that in case the United States should desirs in ths svsnt of a foreign war to mass a million troops at any point on our coast line, the entire camp could be supplied with hreadstoffs and provisions from day to day for an indebnits neriod, hy merchants here, without causiug more tban a ripple in the ordinary chanuels of trade. The packing house above mentionsd is only one of the many extensivs canning and provision establishments which handle the enormous products of the wsst. The contract referred to required the slaughter of abont 7,000 cattle, as only about 150 pounds of eacb beef ia packed in tins as corned beef. Ths meat is first picklsd or corned for fifteen days, and thoroughly hoiled and hsrmetically sealsd in cans of two and six pounds each, the latter being packed in cases or pine hoxss of one or two dozen cans each for transportation. The house mentioned elanghters about 1,500 cattle daily. so the English contract only consumed a week's ontput of oue of our establisbments.

The corned heef is ready for tahle nse npon being taken from the tins; but in Egypt or other tropical countries it is the custom of the soldiers to sink the cans in deep water when possihle, for a few honrs before using. Tbis reuders the meat more brn and palatahle, and cansee it to open out nicely from the cans. The brawn is a sort of headcheese made from pigs' heads, and is the most nutritious food in the world for hard working men. It is used largely in lumber camps and in the army.

Management of the Berkshire Hog.

Each of the improved hreeds of swine has many points of excellence to recommend it, and each has a large class of admirers who are satisbed that tbeir favorite is a little the hest. This is simply an honest differeuce of opinion, cansed chiefly by tbe circumstances and snrronudings of the hreeder. The farmer who has the rauge of a large wood lot, or hroad acres of pasture, naturally prefers the large hreeds; while the man whose acres are few and valuable, justly believes in the smaller varieties. This heing the case, it is not likely that any of them will he allowed to die out very soon.

For a general purpose hog, I value the Berkshire ahove all others, and my reasons for doing so are becanse it grows fast, is strong, quiet, healthy, easily fattened, and hrings the top price in market, either alive or as pork. The meat is unsnrpassed in flavor, firm, teuder, jnicy, lean and fat well proportioned, and of fine color.

Whatever hreed is choseu, the male shonld be well hred—a good pedigree is of material importance. Special regard ahould be paid to length, and depth of hody and symmetry of hame, shoulders and head. Also to vigor, bealth and strength. Fine, erect ears iudicate fineness, alertness and vivacity; tbe eye and month, intelligence aud tractahility. Give him room for exercise, good water, and let his food be varied. Wben his tusks become too long saw the points off.

The sow should he well shaped, strong, healtby, perfectly docile and well grown. Very yonng sows deteriorate the stock; fully grown sows improve it. It is advisable to admit the male early in the seasou, especially if there are several sows to be served. About the 15th of Novemher I considsr none to early in latituds 40 deg. Probahly the 1st of Decsmher wonld be better farther uorth. After sows are served keep them separate from all others. Their food should be bulky rather than strong, to satisfy bnt not fattsn. Millstuff, slop oats, a little shelled corn, and plenty of pure water in troughs they can not get their feet into. Well cured clover hay, cut and steamed, or even soaked in water a few hours, aud mixed with hrau aud corn-meal, chopped roots or apples is an excellent bulky food for them. Provide a warm, dry abed and pleuty of bedding. Pet and handle as much as possible.

A few days hefore farrowing place each sow in a separate warm aud dry pen, not over 8x10 feet square, and give but a few handfuls of short straw and forest leaves for a bed. This ie an important matter. With too much bedding she will contract a deep nest and more than likely crush the young pigs to death in it. With but a small qnantity she will make a flat nest and unless vexed or frightened will rarely injure one.

After farrowing she will eat very little for a day or two. A little bran and mill stuff, oatmeal or barley meal mixed with warm skim-milk and water is hest. Gradually increased to all she can eat and drink.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Washing Butter.

The ouly time that all the buttermilk and what it containe can he separated from tho hutter, and removed without requiriug to kuead or overwork the hutter, ia while the butter is yet in a granulated form. If the churning be so far advanced that the hutter will ho gathered in a large lump, it will have all through the lump more or less bnttermilk, in which buttermilk there will be some membranous or caseous or other solid matter. Not ouly will the grain of the hutter be injured by the kneading required to remove this buttermilk, but the kneadiug will remove littlo clse than the liquid of the buttermilk, leaving much of its solid matter incorporated with the butter. The kneadiug of the butter teuds ouly to press and solidify all tbe solid matter of the masa, squeeziag out ouly liquid. Moreover, when the buttermilk, by closer, longer, evsn permanent contact with ths hutter, materially injures the quality of ths butter.

If, on the other hand, ths buttermilk and all it contains be drawn away hefore the buttsr has advanced beyond ths granulatsd form, a more perfect rssult is secnred. By washing ths hutter at a low temperaturs with water and hrine, tbs huttsrmilk and all it contains may he removeö from it, and hefors any taint or impnrity hss hsen given to ths hntter, and tbs grain be saved from tbs knsading that otbsrwise wonld bs necessary. In this process hutter will hs taksn ont comparatively little affected by defects or taint in cream. Cream may bs advanced more or lsss toward a bittsr tasts or decay, aud ths hutter becauss hsing enclosed in and protected by tbe pellicls, not yet affected.

It is because of this protsction that sweet bntter may he mads from sour cream. Sourness is an advancemsnt toward decay. It is eqnally trne tbat ths cream may he more or less hitter and ths hntter hidden away in it he yet sweet. When churned, ths sonrness or hitter is in ths bnttermilk and ths butter is yet pure. The buttsrmilk adds its sour or bitter tsste to the butter according to the quantity and time of its prssence with the bntter. Ths ohvious rsmedy is ths quickest and most complete separation possihls.—*London Provisioner.*

Tobacco for Hog Cholera.

[Prairie Farmer.]

In ths May numher of the *Health and Home*, published in Washington, D. C., is an articls from Gen. Cliugman, on the curatives properties of tohacco, and latsr nnmhers havs brought a great many facts, incidents, inquiries and sxpsriences of persons all ovsr tbe Unitsd States. Among tbese is one from the Hon. W. H. Hatch, of Missouri, relating his experience with tobacco in the trsatment of hog cbolera, which I think svery reader of the *Prairie Farmer*, who kesps hogs, should read. I do not wish to loss the paper, so will transcrihs the article in full:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3d, 1884. GEN. CLINGMAN—*Dear Sir:* Tbe following is an extract from a letter received hy me from Dr. W. S. D. Jobnson, of La Belle, Lewis Co., Missouri, an expsrienced and eminent physician, and a large and successful stock raiser and farmer: "The printed papsr on ths use of tobacco, in the treatment of local inflammations, hy Gen. T. L. Cliugman, of North Carolina, sent by yon to me, on the 12th of last May, was duly received. I have carefully read it twice, and from ohservation of its effects on local inflammation, I corrohorate the entire article, and I go further than he, for I do know that tobacco will destroy parasites, whether they are internal or external. I have used it in the treatment of hog cholera with perfect eatisfaction to myself aud relief to the poor hog.

In 1871 I came to tbis place, hringing with me 118 head of hogs. Hog cholera made its appearance among them, and tbey commenced dying, and in the conrse of six or seven weeks I lost 96 head. At this time I killed fonr on one day, and made post mortem examinatione very carefully, and found tbat these animals were dying from the ravages of other animals—animals within. I made an infusion of tobacco and gave it to my hogs in bnttermilk, and they stopped dying, and I have not lost a hog siuce by cholera. When I snspect the disease I give the tobacco infusion."

Respectfully yours, W. H. HATCH.

Causes of Bitter Cream.

First—ragweed in the pastures. This is a freqnent canse just now, when cowa are fed in stubble or mowing lands. The flavor given by ragweed is a disagreeahle intense bitter, quite differeut from that cansed hy fermentation of the milk.

Second—mildew, hut especially the red spotted mildew, which forme upon the cream in damp cellars, and appears in spots ahout the size of a split pea. This is caussd hy the impregnation of the cellar with spores of the mildew, and is very difficult to get rid of. The only way I have succeeded in doing it is hy hurning sulphur in the cellar, which is kept tightly closed for a considerable time, nntil the walls are saturated with it, and afterwards by keeping the air dry by means of a hox of freshly-hurned lime kept in it until it is air-slaked.

Third—keeping the milk too long wiihont skimming, until the whey separates and the cream floats upon it, also by keeping the cream too long witbout churning. Thirty-six hours is long enough for either, which makes the cream three days old when it is churned.

Fourth—imperfect cleaning of the milk pails or the churn, and leaving curd in the seams or corners. Putrid casein has a hitter flavor, and very rapidly communicates the same to milk and cream, the cream appropriatiug nearly the whole of it.

Fifth—the farrow condition of the cow, or her advanced etate of pregnancy, will cause this trouble.

Sometimes the addition of as much powdered saltpetre as will lie on a silver three-cent piece, or ahont five grains, to a six-quart pan of milk, will prevent the bitterness, and to give the cow a dose of 2 drams a day for a week will have the same effect. I have found two grains of salicylate of soda to four quarts of milk will prevent mold even in a mnsty cellar. But I am inclined to think tbat at this season the cause of it, nine times ont of ten, is in the feed, espccially if it is aftermath or stnhhle grass. In this case the remedy is ohvious. —*Country Gentleman.*

Wheat as Food for Stock.

Commenting on the unprecedentedly low price at which wheat ia aelling in England, the London *Live Stock Journal*, in a recent editorial, advises the farmers of Great Britain to use it as feed for stock, instead of some of the graius ordinarily employed. Wheat is now selling in Euglaud at 34s. per quarter, and the tone of the market is downward. A large quantity of Eoglish wheat haa already reached the market, for a eeriss of bad ysara has rendered money acarce among farmers. Those who are uot in immediate ueed of fuuds are holding on, hoping for an upward turn in prices. But, says the *Journal*, if no appreciable advauce ahould take place, what ia to bs done with the stacks of wheat? Is the grain, most of which is of exceptionally fiue quality, to be sold at tbe very low figure offered for it, or can it he turned to better account in any other way? Wherever circumstancea favor, it should be used in the fatteniug of stock. Wheat now occupies a very differeut position from what it did formerly. Sir J. B. Lawes, in his well-known table relating to mauurial values of feediug stnffs, places the average price of wbeat at £14 per tou, that of barley at £8; oats, £7; Indian corn, £7, aud linseed cako £10 10s., per ton. So long as these relative valuos were nearly maintained, wheat could uot he used profitably hy the cattle feeder. But it is now selling at harley prices—34s. per qnarter for good samples—hardly 15s. mors than ths avsrage for oats! At this very low market value wheat may hs advantagously substituted for the more costly foods which ars purchssed hy farmers, notahly, cotton and linsesd cake. In comparisou with harley also, it will hs fonnd, at ths pressnt relative prices, by far the cheaper food of ths two, and, thsrefors, farmers should sell thsir harley and nse in its stead whsat as food for stock.

Wheat contsins ahont 12 per cent. of flesh-forming and ahout 68.50 per cent. of fat-forming matter. It exceeds, in these elements, barley hy 3 per csnt., oats hy 4.50 psr csnt., rye hy 5 per cent., Indian corn hy 1.50 per csnt., linseed cake hy 7.50 per csnt., and cotton cake hy 7 psr cent. Its manurial value is ahont the sams as tbat of harley and oats.

It should, howsvsr, be nsed with cantion, and never, nndsr any circumstances, given to stock without being hruised. Its full fattening valus conld not hs obtained if givsn whole, and its infinencs might even hs destrnctive. Nsithsr ahould it bs suhstitntsd entirely for ths feeding mixtures generally in nse, as it has a beating and hinding tendency. Ths allowances at the ontset shonld bs very small and increassd as the animals tsks to it.

The Time for Breeding Sows.

The gensral custom among swine-hreeders iu ths principal hog-raisiug regions of the United States is to hreed their sows from ahont the 9th of Novsmher to the 25th of Decemher, so as to have them farrow from ahout the 1st of March to tbe middle of April. Within thess latter dates ars prodnced the greater portion of all the pigs brongbt forth during the year. The rangs of four or five weeks, from the heginning to the snd of the hreeding season, in Fall and early Winter, allowa for sows that failed to hold when brsd in Novemher, to he bred again, and still farrow hy ths middls of April following. In the most northern or colder States the time is usnally sxtended so as to have the pigs come in May or even as lats as June. Along ths southern line of the great hog-raising portions of tbe country ths season is oftsn timed to havs thsm coms as early as the 1st of Fshrnary.

There is hnt little variation from sixtsen wseks as the time sows carry their pigs; the older ones not infrequantly going heyond a few days, and the younger farrowing a few days earlier than this. If proper care be taken in the management of the hoar, allowing bnt one service to each sow, the dates at which tbe pigs ehould come can he made a matter of record, and the necessary attention given the sows as the time for their farrowing approaches.

The plan of only one service to each sow is recommended hy many expsrienced and snccessfnl swine-breeders. By tbis method a mature and well-kept hoar will serve two or three sows per day for several weeks with less exbaustion thau were he permitted to serve a single sow from three to five times a day, as hy the common course of management. It is certainly as proper, and pays as well in proportion, to stand a good boar as to etand a stallion or a hnll. Not only is his strength and vigor hetter sustained, and therehy stronger litters secnred, hut heing under good control he is more docile and easily handled, and not liahle to injure other stock.

In whatever latitude the pigs are to he reared it is hest that the sows shonld not farrow earlier than the season of new grass. By this time there will he little danger of the losa of young pigs by their hecoming chilled before they have learned to suck. The sows will have the henefit of grass or clover as a part of their diet, hesides the advantage of daily exercise on pasture for themselves and their pigs; aud the latter can he pushed rigbt along on grass and a little grain daily at lesa expense than hy any other course that wonld be practicable to any great extent.

The milk given hy the sows may not he so rich and heating as when they are fed dry grain, hut it will be more ahundant, and on it the pigs will make the best growth. These March and April pigs, if rightly hred and well cared for through the Snmmer, will make excellent feeding stock the following Autumn, and will he ready for market at eight or nine months old. Pigs designed for feeding and fattening for market may he said to be rigbtly hred when tbeir dams are of vigorous grade stock, showing one or more crosses by pure-hred hoars—the pigs themselves heing sired hy a pure-hred hoar of one of the approved breeds known to give size and feeding capacity to their progeny.

Pigs intended for hreeding purpnses may also come in March and April, as this will make them of good age for nse in Decemher following. The yonng sows will then drop their first litter when a year or more old. The sires and dams of pigs for this use are, of course, nnderstood to he pure-hred and recorded animals.—*Phil Thrifton, in Breeder's Gazette.*

Causes and Treatment of Colic.

In nine cases out ten colic is the resnlt of impaired digsstive organs—the food runs into fermeutation and iuvolves carhonic acid gas. In view of prevention, then, it becomes a matter of importance to know what are the causes of indigestion, and the most freqnent may be said to he immoderate feediug—eating or drinking whatever disagrees with the stomach, either in regard to qnantity or quality. Every tyro in medicine knows that a drink of hard water will often produce colic hoth in mau and heast, provided the digestive function shall he impaired. The treatment should consist first in the use of diffusible stimulants (not alcoholic) of a carminative natnre; snch, for example, as grains of paradise, caraway seed, ginger, etc., and these ahould he given in liquid form. Stimulants of a sensitive nature are always indicated in the treatment of colic, for if the stomach be distended with a load of semi-putrid food how cau it be got rid of except hy the ordinary way when parts are in a healthy state? Men have straugely erred in recommending medicine—caator oil, salts, aloes, opium, tnrpentine, etc.—for the cure of colic. The simpler the treatment the better. A dose compoaed of the following may he recommended, to he given from a bottle:

Powdered grains of paradise	1 teaspoonful
Powdered caraway	½ teaspoonful
Oil of peppermint	20 drops
Powdered slippery elm	1 tablespoonful
Hot water	1 pint

Also give injections of commou soapsuds. Inflammation of the bowels is very apt to set in duriug an attack of colic from the use of spirits of oil of turpentine and other popular nostrums; and it is much to be deplored that so nohle an auimal as the horse should he made to undergo such torture as he is known to do from the administration of turpentine. To say the least of it, it is not a suitahle article to introdnce withiu the digestivo canal, the snrface of which is very suaceptible to irritation. A few drops of the oil of peppermiut or anise eesd, dissolved in a small quantity of alcohol, and given as a drench in their gruel or warm water, are worth all the turpsntine in the world for the cure of colic.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Teaching a Horss to be Caught in Pasture.

Ae your horse ie au old one it will require considerahle time and a good stock of patience to tsach him to come to you in pasture. Make it in your way to pass through the lot where he runs two or three times a day for a week or so, carrying a dish of oats. Approach him carelessly until you get as near as you think you can without his runuing, and eet your dish upon the ground. Have business in another dirsction, leaving the dish in sight of the truaut. He will probahly go to the spot and eat the grain very soou, and at the same time have an eye out for your approach. Don't disturh him, hut after he has emptied the dish and left it, go hack and pick it up and walk carelessly away, leaviug the aui-mal to look after you in astonishment. After repeatiug this a few times he will probably he prepared to meet you wheu he seee you coming, and in a short time will eat from the dish when held by you, aud allow you to pet him, which you should not fail to do, hut don't attempt to grah him, for that will excite hie suspicions at once and destroy all you have accompliehed. After he will come and eat the grain readily, have some apples or potatoes in your pocket and offer them from your hand when he has linished the oats. By persevering in this treatment he will soon be as anxious to put himself out to meet you when he eees you approaching as he was to run before. When this point has heen reached the dish can be discarded, taking ouly a haudful of potatoes or apples, as is most con-venient for you and best relished hy him. By persevering in this method and always having something when you go to hia pasture, unless he is a hardened criminal, he will soon per-mit you to catch him at will. It is true that it takes time to accomplish the desired object, hut it is less exhaustive to the system thau chasing him with a club when oue's patieuce is all exhausted and the blood is hoiling with rage. Should this method fail after a reasonahle trial, get him into the stable by eome means, then take a small cord abont ten feet loug and make a Bonaparte bridle by tyiug a hard knot in oue end and a loose knot about ten or twelve iuches from it. Pass the hard knot through the loose one, and draw the latter close so that it will make a firm loop just large enough to slip over the lower jaw and into his mouth. Stauding at his left side, elip the loop in his mouth. Carry the free end of the cord up over the opposite side of the head just hack of the ears, and hring by the left side. Pase it through the loop which extends around his jaw, draw it up so as to lit closely and fasten with a half hitch. Braid a portion of his mane and tie so as to make a firm loop. Make another loop by braiding and fast-ening the hair of his tail near the roots. Pass the free end of the cord forming the Bonaparte hridle through the loops in the mane and tail. Tie to this a emall strong line forty feet or more in length, and turn him to pasture with the cord dragging upon the ground, first tyiug to the end of it a small cloth so that it can readily he seen in the grass. Now, when he attempts to run as you approach him, seize the cord, call whoa to him, at the same time giving him a sharp jerk which will bring him to a etandstiil, a much surprised animal. Ap-proach him, taking np the slack of the cord as you advance, eo that in case he attempts to start you can call whoa, accom-panying it with a jerk so that he will feel the cord directly after hearing the word. A few lessons of this kind will cause him to stop at once upon hearing the word whoa and stand until caught. If those who have the care of colts in the country would make it a point to always carry them eomething whenever the lot in which they run is vieited, but few of them wonld refuse to be caught when large enough for nse.

How to Buy a Horss.

An old horseman says: If you want to buy a horse don't believe your owu brother. Take no man'a word for it. Your eye is your market. Don't huy a horse in harness. Unhitch him and take everything off but his halter, and lead him around. If he has a corn, or is stiff or has any other failing, you can see it. Let him go by himself a way, and if he etavee right iuto anything you know he is blind. No matter how clear and bright his eyes are, he can't eee any more than a bat. Back him, too. Some horses show their weakness at tricke in that way when they don't at any other. But, be as smart as you can, you'll get caught sometimes. Even an expert gets stuck. A horse may look ever eo nice and go a great pace, and yet have fits. There isn't a man could tell it till something happens. Or he may have a weak back. Give him the whip and off he goes for a mile or two, theu all of a sndden he stops in the road. After a rest he starts again, hut he soon stops for good, and nothing but a dereick could move him.

The weak points of a horse can be better discovered while etanding than while moving. If he is sound he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs without moving them, feet flatly upon the grouud, with legs plump and uaturally poised, or if the foot ie lifted from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease may be suspected, or at least tender-ness, which is a precursor of diease. If the horse stands with hie feet apread apart, or straddles with his hiud legs, there is a weaknese in the loins, and the kidneys are dis-ordered. Heavy pulling bends the knees. Bluish, milky cast of eyes iu horses indicate moon bliudness or eomething else. A had tempered one keeps his ears thrown back; a kicking horse ie apt to have scarred legs. A etumbling horse has hlemished knees. When the akin ia rough and harsh, and does not move easily to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater, and digestion is bad. Never huy a horse whoae breath-iug organs are at all impaired. Place your ear at the heart, and if a wheezing eound ia heard it is an indication of trouble.

Ths Best Horses.

Prof. Knapp, in eome remarks before the Iowa Stock Breeders' Association, said:

"If we want the general purpose horee on the farm—say a horee weighing 1,100 pounds, vigorous in every respect, not so immeusely high-lifted that he will run away if opportu-nity be given; with such vigor and docility of temper and characteristics that when the rein is drawn on him he moves off with a good stroug trot which will carry a light load to market eight or ten miles an hour and returu in the same way; a horee of tremendous endurance possessed of some of the characteristics of the old Morgan hlood—a wonderful ani-mal in its generation, and a misfortune that it has not heen bred more thoroughly in the Western as well as in the East-ern country; if we want a farm horse—eay for plowiug, weight is not so much the question, though it is of some consideratiou of course. I have been amazed at this discus-eion respectiug the Clydesdale and the Normau. Very rarely the question of specific purposes is brought iuto the discus-sion; but all sorts of opinion about the appearance, the looks, abont the gray hair, and the rump. The question is really oue of specific purposes. When you hitch the Norman and the Clyde to the plow, which takes the longest step and will make the most miles in the day and come out the most vigorous at night on the same amount of food? That is the determiniug question, and if the animal has not heeu bred for that specific purpose, theu it does not meet the high requirements of the farmer. The animal that does hest meet these considerations, together with a good coustitution and health and soundness, is the horse, whether horn iu France or Scotland, whether gray or hay. We have discussed breeds too much and valuahle characteristics too little. I think, perhaps, there has heeu a teudency to go to the extreme on large horses; at least, on every well-regulated farm we want a team that can take ue to town iuside of half a day. I do not wish to object, however, to the fair traveliug of the heavier horse; I have beeu sur-prised at their rapidity; but I think you will agree with me wheu I say that for the geueral purpose of moviug about the country a lighter horse is more desirahle; a horse not to weigh over 1,100 or 1,200. Iu such a horse we ueed some of the Morgau traits, I care not from what source they come. I speak simply of characteristics, not blood or family. If the Morgan can be grown to 1,100 or 1,200 we have about my ideal of a general purpose horse for the uses I have indicated."

Arabs and Their Descendants..

Among the Auecdotes of Sport in the *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette* we find the following:

Sir Charles Bunbury nsed to say, "When the chest is broad and the animal stauds wide on the ground, yon many pase him as 'a no racehorse.'" A speedy and stout ruuner will be deeper, yet uarrower, hetween the forearms or the chest than others. Fisherman walked wide on the ground, but wae narrow above. Another authority—Mr. R. H. Copperth-waite—says that some flat-ribbed animals, combiued with an exceptional appearance of weakness behiud the saddle, ofteu stayed well. How often, however, this has occurred is not mentioned, and we fancy that the horse which is brought in best condition to the post, and if not overweighted, must win.

As a breeder and horseman, as well as a steeplechase rider, Mr. Dighy Collins is an authority which cannot well be over-looked. He asserts, after giving a list of the tall and little racehorses which have won great eveuts on the turf, that—"Whatever the weight may he, there must he length and size (otherwise streugth) somewhere. I decidedly object to the small Arab head, which denotes cuuniug and temper." In this Mr. Collins evidently speaks of what he knows nothiug about; for had he ever anything to do with Arah stseds he would have found them the most gentle of creatures, as they are hrought up hy hand, so to speak, aud enjoy in the desert all the privileges which Paddy gives to his pig—namely to be considered "one of the family"—and allowed to walk in and out at all hours, and help himself to whatever is being cooked, as a privileged guest. We found these Arab horses, although stallions, the most geutle of creatures, and why they are not used more in England has always heen a puzzle to us. For years the late Colonel Wilkie, of the 10th Husears, and we are glad to be able to say, the present head surgeon at Sand-hurst College, rode Arabs to all cavalry field-days without trouble or inconvenience; aud while at Aldershot they could, when alongside the troop-horsce there, be only looked upon as ponies, hnt so far as power and speed went they could out-stay and outstrip the larger animals.

According to Abd-el Kadir, a horse should bs broad in the forehead, the chest, the croup, and the limbs; long in the neck, the arms and thighs, the belly aud haunches; and short iu the loins, the pasterus, the ears, and the tail. From the foregoiug, a racehorse, to some extent, should resemble a greyhound in most respects. Mr. Collins, when describing these animals, says hundreds of them are bred yearly, the majority of them turuiug out to he too slow for the turf, and worth little for anythiug else. To his idea—one in which, to some exteut, we concur—even a hunter is hetter for general use than a steeplechaser or racer, ae the former can be used in following the hounds, while the latter is seldom of any good unless going over the flat. At the same time, it should he kept in miud that, although a favorite for the Derby came down eome ten years ago to run in a cab at Waterloo Station, several of the misfits of of the turf have made very good hunters.

The objections to the Arabiau blood are, the small head and pointed ears; yet Touchstone, the winner of the St. Leger in 1834, was a famous sire of racehorses. One of his descendants was Orlaudo to whom the Derby was awarded in 1844; aud Teddington, the wiuuer of the Derby in 1851. Touchstone's pedigree goes back, through eix sires, to Eclipse; yet we may remark that, although Motley, who nsver wou a race, and was one of the numerous eons of Touchstone, in 1865, when at the age of 14, was exhibited at Isliugton, he received, on the express recommendation of Mr. Joseph Weatherby, of Old Burlington street, an extra prize, in con-sequence of hie remarkable likeness to his Oriental ancestors. His head was thoroughhred Arab, but his fault was that his withers were lower thau his croup—a fault, we may remark, in which the renowned Eclipse shared. He however, by hie uniou with half-bred hnntiug mares, with good hunting shoulders, acquired a high reputation as a sire of hunters, which he enjoyed until his death.

The Speed of Our Roadsters.

That a pacing horse with running mate should travel a mile so close to two minntes as to he almost within the limit does not surprise auy one. That the records have heen au-nually lowered eevsral eecouds, dispels auy attempt to define limit, and that a few years more will find a number inside the tens is no longer doubted. It ie a notable fact that the pacer alwaye keepe ahead of the trotter in the records. Wheu Pocahoutas lowered the time ehe simply cut out the work for the trotters to emulate, and time showed that they were fast reachiug her, and eventually did so. Then came Billy Boyce, who again placed the pacer far to the frout, but the trotters gradually crept up until they reached his record and passed him. Now the pacer has opeued a width of about eight sec-onds, and he has left a hard road for the trotters to travel iu order to reach him, and no douht given them pleuty of time also withiu which to do eo. That they will so lower their records is not douhted, but the advance guard will come to his record iu straggliug detachmeuts, and uot as a grand army. The record is too close to two miuutes to permit of geueral prediction.

We may congratulate ourselves and the country over the low record, for every time it is lowered it illustrates the fact that the propensity to trot or pace is more strongly fixed and iuherent in our roadsters than before, and as the time may come when uumbers will reach two minutes, eo also will the sires hequeath a larger number of successors with fixed qualities than before. Ae the fittest will be selected for breediug purposes, every phenomeual horse may be cousid-ered the foundatiou of increased speed of our future stock, and the value of euch horses ie uot confined to their individ-ual purposes ouly while being used for the gratification of the owners. The whole country is iutsrested in the per-formances and exploits of noted roadstsre, and the gradual improvemeut of all our breeds may be traced to those com-petitive exhibitions that serve to stimulate breeders to new efforts aud greater achievemeuts. They are useful in their calling, and add millions of dollars to our national wealth.

Rheumatism in Horses.

Rheumatism is of two kinde, acute and chronic. It ie due to an unhealthy conditiou of the blood, which generally pro-duces an inflammation of the joiuts, although eometimes the disease is settled in the muscles, ligament and tendons. It frequently followe or accompauiee catarrh, colds or influenza. Acute rheumatism is always accompanied with fever, preceded by sudden lameness, and geuerally swelling of some joint, and frequently all the joints of the limbs are swolleu, the en-largements being soft and puffy. The disease is not confined to auy particular part, but passes from the legs to the neck, and sometimes to the back, produciug what is termed lum-hago. The pulse is rapid, the skin hot, and the horse often sweats profusely. In severe cases the whole of the mnsclea of the body quiver. The treatmeut is often unsatisfactory, as those medicines which cure some patients seem to have hut little hsneficial effect upon others. The following treatment has produced satisfactory results in most cases: Place the animal in a cool, airy place, if the attack occurs duriug warm weather, or in a warm but well ventilated stable if the weather is cold. Have the stall well supplied with clean, dry bed-ding. Cover the body with a woolen hlanket, light or heavy, according to the weather. Give twenty drops of the tincture of aconite root every four hours until six doses have beeu giveu. Apply loosely to the legs cloths wet frequently, using warm water in the Winter time. If the stahle is an open one, and the weather cold, the wet cloths had hetter he omitted, however. By the time the six doees of acouite have been giveu, the horse will generally be so much improved that he can he left to himself. Should the disease assume the chrouic form, give one drachm of powdered meadow saffron seeds in his feed at morniug and noou. At night give a half-ounce of the sulphite of eoda. Continue for two days. Also give, twice a day, sixty drops of sulphuric acid iu half a bucket of cold water. One of the latest remedies for acute rheumatism, according to "Teller," is to give a dose of one ounce each of salicylic acid aud hicarbonate of soda in a pint of gruel, and repeat the doee three times a day until a cure is effected. It is sometimes difficnlt for an inexperienced persou to deter-mine whether a horse is suffering from acute rheumatism or founder. Iu the latter complaint the feet are always hot, while in rheumatism they are cool.—*American Cultivator.*

Training Delicats Runners.

The success of Mr. Waltou's filly Woodflower reminds ue that we should correct the error of the dailies that she was trained by Lee. Woodflower was trained by Peter Webber, of Fordham. She was Pete'e first thoroughbred, as he has beeu all his life with trotters. It was on the morniug of the fith, while coming along Jerome Aveuue, near Sihbern's we met a thoroughbred mounted comiug towards us at a rapid trot, followed by a mau driviug a buggy. We had only time to recognize Woodflower and salnte Pete (for he it was driv-ing) as they swept past.

"Were you coming from Brighton that morning?" we asked him after the race of the 9th.

"No; we came up Sunday."

"I thought you had been suddeuly ordered up from the hurry you appeared to be in."

"Oh, no," he replied, laughing; "that wae the way I trained her." "What?" we exclaimed, "fit a horse for a race, hy trotting exercise?"

"Of course," answered Pete. "Your regular trainers gallop horses to death. Some can stand it, bnt Woodflower couldu't. Now, when I was a boy I rode racehorses, hut, as you know, all my traiuing experience has heeu with trotters, We trot-tiug men have to be more careful with our horses than trainera of racehorses generally are. I found this filly wouldn't stand steady galloping, so I gave her her work on the roads, trot-tiug her briskly eight or nine milss, while I drove behind her iu a buggy like you saw me that morniug. Then, for fast work, I'd take her to the track and give her a half mile. This moviug delicate horses a mile at full speed breaks 'em all up."

Wehher'e success with Woodflower may uot lead to a new departure in trainiug, but it will certainly give thoughtful trainers something to ponder over. Hie mode of training, however, while opposed to all eterotyped uotions, is not entirely new. The old Englieh racer, Melbourue, was simi-larly trained. He had a had leg and would uot staud ordi-nary methods. Mr. Henry Robiuson theu took him in haud. Mr. R. had etudied Combe, Capt. Barclay, and other author-ities on the developmeut of physical powers, aud resolved to experiment. This was a system of fast walkiug for five hours per day, and for months the horse never had a gallop. The Yorkshire trainers ridiculed the "amateur preparation," but they looked unutterable things when he rau oue of the best Chester Cups ou record, beiug beaten only a head by Dey of Algiers, to whom he couceded 23 pounds for two years differ-euce in age, with the great Lauercost, Tuhal Cain, and the Cesarewitch winuer, Cruiskeeu, hehind him; and then retired to the stud where he got West Australian, Bliuk Bonny, Sir Tattou Sykes, The Premier, Canezou, Cape Flyaway, Cymba, Prime Minister, Mentmore Lass, etc., hecoming the eire of their best hrood mares of their day, and at the same time preserved the male liue of Matchem from extinction.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

It is the impreesion of eome of the horse raisers that trot-ting horses are a sort of a fancy braud, fit for drawing sulkies, one hundred pound road wagone, and altogether too fragile and fine haired to draw a plow. In fact a sort of a dude of a horse. Now the fact ie, there are no end of trotters that have served the farm well; dragged a plow and harrow, and jogged the dirty road with the heavy ladeu market wagon.

A farmer iu Colorado has three old horses, all of which in good health and able to do regular work; one ia 35 years old, another 24 years old, and the third 21 years old.

YACHTING.

Pacific Yacht Club Closing Day.

The only event exciting the attention of our local yachtsmen, is the closing exercises of the Pacific Yacht Club, which will take place to-day and to-morrow. The ferryboat leaves at 1:45 P. M. to-day, which is, as usnal, city time, hnt as the standard Pacific Coast time goes into effect to-night, the hoat to-morrow morning will leave on standard time, which is ten minutes earlier than our own city time, so parties wishing to catch that boat mnst be down ten miuntes before the advertised time in the papers. The following yachts will probably participate: Halcyon, Lurliue, Nellie, Virginia, Fleur de Lis, Annie and Rambler. The sailing orders for each day are publish herewith:

ORDERS No. 1.

The Yachts of the Pacific Yacht Clnh will assemble off Meiggs' Wharf, on Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1884, at 10 A. M.

At 12:50 P.M. a prepsratory gun will be fired; at 1 P. M. a secoud gun will be fired, at which signal the yachts will get under way.

The Conrse will be around *midchannel* buoy, passing same on *starboard* hand; thence to the anchorage off Clnb House, Old Sancelito, when they will occnpy positious most convenient to esch.

Yachts will *dress* ship on coming to anchor.

Yachts of the clnh will observe guu fired from flag-ship for hauling down and hoisting colors, at suudown and at 8 A. M.

ORDERS NO. 2.

The Pacific Yacht Club squadron will assemble off the Clnb House at Sancelito, on Sunday morning, November 2d, 1884, at 9 A. M.

At 9:15, a preparatory gun will he fired from flag-ship.

At 9:30 A. M., a second gun will be fired, at which signal the yachts will get nnder way for Vallejo, and return, passing stakeboat off Club House on port hand, thence to Vallejo, passing flag-buoy on the port hand, and retnrn to Ssn Francisco, passing Blossom Rock to the westward, and crossing an imaginary line from the intersection of Greenwich street and sea wall and north end Goat Island.

Time will be taken of all yachts from point of *departure* and *arrival*.

Yachts of the Clnb will carry Clnb flag. Other vessels accompsnying fleet sre respectfully requested to comply with these orders.

P. S. Steamer will leave ten miuutes in advance of pnblished time (7:50 A. M.) on Snnday morning.

The schooner Ariel, which has been a familiar sight to passengers on the Saucelito ferry, as she lay at her moorings off the Pacific Yacht Clnb House, has at lsst changed hands. She hss been in the market for several months, but no yachtsman could he induced to hny her, on account of the bsd name she made for herself in regard to being cranky aud slow. She was built in New York in the sixties, and in 1873 was lengthened several feet and thorcnghly rebuilt, and she is to-day, as far as her hull is concerned, in perfect condition. She is all composed of oak and hackmatack, and has everything necessary for a yacht except speed.

In her own waters she was considered very speedy, that is to say, that although she was nnable to "keep her end np" with the extreme crack yachts of New York, she made very creditable showings. She wss bronght from New York through the Straits of Magellan at the expense of her late captain, Wilcox, who afterwards sold her to ex-Commodore Floyd. She won one race in these waters, hut with that exception has made a miserable showing, Her owner, at considerable expeuse, had Capt. Turner experiment with her. He put in a new mainmast in one piece, on which he put his hobby, a Bermudian mainsail, hut without much effect. She afterwards had a twelve-inch false keel put on her for the full length. This was heavily shod with lead, and although this increased her stability, it seemed to lessen her speed off the wind without any corresponding increase on the wind. She is by far the handsomest yscht in our fleet, and has excited the wondermeut of our local yachtsmen, in this respect, that all agree that she should prove remarkably fleet, with her clean lines, while the fact remains that she is terribly slow.

The reported price is $2,500, a miserable snm to realize on a yacht that cost in the neighborhood of $20,000, to launch in New York; to say nothing of the expense of bringing her out here, and the money expended in trying to improve her. The new owner is a Portuguese, and whether he will nse her for fishing or will hire her out for parties, is as yet unknown.

A weekly contemporary which has only lately published a sporting column, made a statement last Saturday, in which it stated that Captain White wss the only professional yacht owner in this locality, becanse forsooth he sailed his own boat—the Fleur de Lis—in a race for money. We have never supported the idea of yacht racing for money, and do not do so now, but desire to show that Captsin White deserves credit, instead of condemnation, for the spirit shown in matching his own boat, money and nautical abilities against real professional yacht sailors and sesmen.

No one at all conversant with the facts, will deny that in nearly all the money races sailed in this hay, the stakes were put up by the owners of the competing yachts. If they are *professionals* eoongh to gamble on their vessel's bottom, they should certainly be professional enough sesmen to sail their own yachts. Lot us by all means keep this noble recreation free from money races, as this is one of the few sports on this coast into which collusion and johhery have not as yet entered, and money matches immediately opeus the gate for trickery. Other yacht owners, with few exceptions, not only decline to sail their yachts in money races, but always hire sailing masters in ordinary regattas, not from fear of being called *professionals*, hnt because thoy have not sufficient confidence in tbeir owu yacht lore and skill.

The Ramhler will Winter in Cordelia Slough, where she will be used to some extent as a shooting box.

The Dawn's sails are unbent, and she is at anchor in Oakland Creek, but ere long will be hanled up on the beach.

Tho purses and stakes designated in the advertisement of Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association close to-day.

A letter contaiuing nominations, directed to the Secretary, and legibly postmarked November 1st, will bo valid. See that the stamp is plainly impressed on the envelope.

CRICKET.

Australians vs. All Comers—Heavy Scoring.

This match, adjourned from the previons week, wss concluded last Ssturday afternoon. The Austrslians had 7 wickets to fall and 54 runs to make in order to win the match. Clark and Ben Benjsmin, the not out men, resumed their nnings to the bowling of Miller and Banner. Clark very soon struck all round one of Miller's, and Bristowe filled the vacancy. Both batsmen scored rapidly notwithstanding that the bowling was repeatedly changed, and Bristowe msde tbe winning hit, amidst the applause of the few adherents of "Kangarooland" present. Bristowe was soon after neatly stumped by Theobald, after having put together 36 runs in vigorous style. Creighton guided one of Waterman's into his wicket. Sanderson was neatly caught at slip by the lively Bsnuer. Aitken signalized his advent by sending Banner over the fence and followed it np by hitting the bowling rather lively in all directions nntil he ran himself out. Benjamin, in the meantime, lost his wicket to a shooter from Banner. Gibson and Nairn were not long associated when Gibson sent one into the willing hands of Carr. The innings closing for 131 runs, which is the highest total ever made on the Olympic grounds. The high score is of a very creditable nature, inasmnch as it was msde agsinst snch a strong bowling team. The batsmen were aided considerably last Satnrday by the splendid wicket prepsred. Bristowe made a magnificent hit clean over the houses, and which is thonght by many to be the biggest hit ever seen on the grounds. Burnett long-stopped very well. The complete score:

ALL COMERS.		AUSTRALIANS.	
W. J. Carr, c B. A. Benjamin, b Jacobs	18	I. H. Spiro, run out	8
G. Theobald, b B. A. Benjamin	3	Barney Benjamin, b Waterman	10
J. Miller, b B. A. Benjamin	0	A. W. Jacobs, b Waterman	2
A. Waterman, c Bristone, b Jacobs	5	Ben Benjamin, b Banner	35
J. Purdy, c Brlstowe, b Jacobs	21	Ben Clark, b Miller	10
G. Gray, c Jacobs, b Ben Benjamin	4	Bristowe, st Theobald, b Banner	35
H. H. Cookson c and b Jacobs	1	Creighton, b Waterman	2
G. De Golia, c Jacobs b Clark	1	Sandereon, c Banner, b Miller	1
L. G. Burnett, b Jacobs	18	Aitken, run out	14
C. Banner, c Cross, b Jacobs	10	Gibson, c Carr, b Banner	0
C. Goewey, not out	0	Nairn, not out	2
Extras	14	Extras	11
Total	95	Total	131

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ALL COMERS.	B.	M.	R.	W.	AUSTRALIANS.	B.	M.	R.	W.
B. A. Benjamin	55	2	28	3	Banner	70	8	48	3
Clark	75	5	30	1	Miller	40	1	28	2
Jacobs	47	2	14	5	Purdy	35	1	23	0
Aitken	10	0	5	0	Waterman	65	2	26	8
B S. Benjamin	5	0	3	1					

Jscohs and Ben Benjsmin each howled a no-ball; Clark and Aitken each bowled a wide; Ben Benjamin bowled four wides; Waterman bowled a wide.

M. John B. Thayer, Jr., one of the members of the Philadelphia Crichet Team, hss just received from the renowned champion of English cricketers, Dr. W. G. Grace, a present of a bat, sent to him as a mark of the champion's regard, and ss a souvenir of the remarkable catch by which he disposed of Dr. Grace, during the first inning of the match against the Gentleman of Gloncestershire. The bat is one that the gigantic "W. G." has used in many of tbe classic matches of the season of 1884, and shows the marks of numerous battles at the wickets.

The purses and stakes designated in the advertisement of Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association close to-day.

A lctter containing nominations, directed to the Secretary, and legibly postmarked November 1st, will be valid. See that the stamp is plainly impressed on the envelope.

PACIFIC COAST BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

—o—

Fall Meeting, 1884.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE.

—o—

PROGRAMME

First Day. Saturday, Nov. 15th.

No. 1. LADIES' STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; three-quarters of a mile; second to eave entrance. Nominations for 1884:

1. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss.
2. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
3. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zelka.
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.
6. G. Pacheco's ch f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
7. James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
8. James Mee's ch f Mistletoo, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
9. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
10. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd—Glenita.
11. Palo Alto's b f, by Shannon—Lizzie Whips.
12. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday—Plaything.
13. Palo Alto's b f, by Shannon—Katharion.

No. 2. Sweepstakes of $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; for two-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile; Alta and Estill to carry rule weights; one hundred pounds on all others, with three pounds allowance to fillies and geldings. Second to save stake.

No. 3. SAME DAY—THE VESTAL STAKE; for three-year-old fillies; one and a quarter miles; $25 p p; $300 added; second to receive $100; third to save stake. Closed with the following nominations for 1884.

1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd, dam Glenita.
3. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
6. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
7. P. J. Shafter's b f Bonita, by Shannon, dam Napa Queen.
8. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
9. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
10. Palo Alto's blk f, by Wildidle, dam Frolic.
11. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
12. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Frou Fron.
13. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar, dam Tibbie Dunbar.
14. W. L. Pritchard's cb f, by Leinster, or Bazaar, dam Minerva.
15. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster, dam Flush.

No. 4. Sweepstakes of $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one and one-eighth miles; for three-year-olds; second to save stake.

No. 5. Purse——; amonnt and distance to be announced Thursday, Nov. 13th; and entries made at Secretary's office at or before 4 P. M. Friday.

Second Day, Tuesday, Nov. 18th.

No. 5. Purse, $300; $75 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile; for all ages.

No. 7. Selling race; one and one-eighth miles; purse, $250; free entrance; second to receive $75; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry regular weight, with two pounds deducted for each $100 below $1,000, and three pounds added for each $100 above.

No. 8. Sweepstakes for two-year-olds of $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one mile; same conditions as to weights as No. 2; winner of No. 2 to carry seven pounds extra and second four pounds extra.

No. 9. Purse, ——; amount and distance to be announced on opening day; entries to close at Secretary'e office, Monday, Nov. 17th, at 4 P. M.

No. 10. Purse, ——; same as No. 9.

Extra Day, Thursday, Nov. 20th.

No. 11. Sweepstakes; for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one and one-half miles; second to save stake; winner of No. 4 to carry five pounds extra.

No. 12. Purse, $400; heats of a mile; for all ages; second to receive $100; ten pounds deducted from regular weights.

No. 13. Purse, ——; amount and distance to be announced on second day of meeting; entries to close at Secretary'e office, Wednesday, Nov. 19th, at 4 P. M.

No. 14. Purse, ——; same as No. 13.

Third Day, Saturday, Nov. 22d.

No. 15. THE FINIGAN STAKE; for two-year-olds; dash of a mile; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. Nominations for 1884;

1. Theo. Winters' cb c, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
2. Theo. Winter's b c, by Norfolk—Ballinette,
3. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss.
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zelka.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
7. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.
8. J. B. Chase'e blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.
9. G. Pacheco's cf f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
10. J. W. Adams' br c Common Sense, by Hardwood—Cousin Peggy.
11. James Mee'e ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
12. James Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
13. E. J. Baldwin's ch g, by Grinstead—Jennie.
14. E. J. Baldwin's br c, by Lexington—Mollie McCarthy.
15. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd—Glenita.
15. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
17. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Robin Girl.
18. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
19. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.
20. Palo Alto's s c, by Flood—Planefia.
21. Palo Alto's e c, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.
22. Palo Alto's br c, by Shannon—Riglin.
23. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday—Plaything.
24. Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.

No. 15. SAME DAY.—FAME STAKE.—For three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $800 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Closed with the following nominations for 1884:

1. J. K. Gries' br f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherfurd, dam Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd, dam Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
9. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b c Sir Thad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens, dam Lady Amanda.
10. P. J. Shafer's b f Bonita, by Shannon, dam Napa Queen.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Boydana.
12. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Nova Zembla.
13. Palo Alto'e b c, by Shannon, dam Demirep.
14. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
15. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
16. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wild Idle, dam Frolic.
17. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
18. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Frou Frou.
19. George Howson, Sacramento, br f, Augusta E., by Monday, dam by Norfolk.
20. W. L. Pritchard's ch c, by Bazaar, dam Avail.
21. W. L. Pritchard's ch c, by Bazaar, dam Minerva.
22. W. L. Pritchard's cb c, by Leinster, dam Lottie Lee.
23. W. L. Pritchard's ch c Ed Smith, by Leinster, dam Tibbie Dunbar.
24. John A. Cardinell's bl c John A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare.

No. 17. BALDWIN STAKE; a post stake for all agee; $250 each, p. p., $1,000 added; second to receive $400, third to save stake; dash of four miles. Subscribers:

J. D. Christie, St. Louie, Mo.
M. M. Allen, Sacramento, Cal.
A J. Stemler, Sacramento, Cal.
Jas. Mee, San Francisco.

No. 18. HANDICAP; 1¼ miles; stake $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration. $300 added. Weights announced second day of meeting at 1 P.M. from judges stand. Declaration following day at secretary's office at 1 P.M. Second $75, third to save stake.

No. 19. CONSOLATION PURSE; $200; $50 to second; one mile for non-winners at this meeting. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice, 10 lbs., three times, 20 lbs.; entries to close five minutes after the finish of last race.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to stakes and purses not marked closed, except Noe. 5, 9, 10, 13, and 14, will close November 1st, 1884.

Races to cloee will be run nnder weights adopted at the annual meeting of 1881.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 P. M., the day preceding the race

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M., the day preceding the race, by paying five per cent. After that time they can only be excused by the presiding judge, and in such case ten per cent. on the amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the Association, in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses, (except Nos. 5, 9, 10, 13 and 14), must be made on or before the first day of November next, 1884, directed to Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary personally or plainly postmarked, on or before that day—November 1st.

The Association reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

Embryo Stakes.

The Embryo Stakes for Foals of 1881 and 1882 will be trotted on the Oakland Trotting Park SATURDAY, November 1st, 1884. Races to commence at 1 P. M.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Chairman.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

BEN E. HARRIS Secretary.

Brittle Feet.

Dr. R. A. Finlay, V. S., makes the following ohservations on hrittle hoofs, and the effect of water thereon:

The feet of horses differ much in their structure. Some retain their natural toughnees and elaeticity much longer than others, while the feet of others part with moisture rapidly, and unless supplied occasionally hy external means, they hecome so powdery and brittle that it is with difficnlty a shoe can he retained on them. The direct application of water to the feet, if long continued, will produce a "cheesy" condition of the horn, and, when suddenly discontinued, the evaporation from the horn hecomes so rapid, that the foot is left in a highly hrittle state—worse, in fact, than hefore. Hence, in feet na urally hrittle, the application of a suhstance is desirahle which will prevent the internal moisture escaping. One of the hest compositions we have found for this purpose is the following: "Take of heef-suet, two parts; beeswax, one part; tar, two parts; honey, one part; whale oil, four parts. Mix, and melt together over a slow fire. Apply to the sole and wall of the foot twice a week.

The foal is born with twelve grinders. When four front teeth have made their appearance the colt is twelve days old, and when the uext four asserts themselves its age will he ahout tweuty-eight days. The corner teeth make their appearance when the foal ie eight monthe and these latter attain the height of the front teeth at the eud of a year. The two-year-old has the kernel—the dark suhstance in the middle of the tooth's crown—ground out of all the front teeth. In the third year the middle front teeth are heing shifted, and when three years old those are suhstituted by the permanent or horse teeth, which are larger and more yellow than their predecessors. The next four teeth are shifted in the fourth year and the corner teeth in the fifth, giving place to the permanent nipper. At five years of age a horse has forty teeth, of which twenty-four are grinders far back in the jaw, with which we have little to do. The huyer mnst he particularly on his guard against having palmed off on him as fully five years old a filly of less age, by calling your attention to the fact that "she had no colt'e teeth left" when the truth is they have heen cunningly extracted; and we have known the same said of a horse, when it was thought the customer wae green enongh. But, he it remembered, horses invaribly have tnshes, which mares very rarely do.

The stud of the Sultan of Turkey is governed by the strictest of rulee, some of which would sound strangely to American horsemen. Among them is the following, which is known to have been ou record ahout one hundred years: "After the stallions shall have covered the mares, you are tomake the former pass five or six times in front of the latter, in order that the foals may he of the colors and form of the stallions." The conservative character of all oriental custome reuders it prohable that this influence has been considered an acknowledged fact in the past, from the times of Jacoh down to onr own.

C. M. Chipman, of Sacramento, E. L. Craig and Jake Rittinger, of Auhurn, hagged 106 quails in one day lately. They hnnted ahout Newcastle.

If you wonld have sound, active, vigoroue, handsome horses, have clean, well ventilated stahles, eound food and pure water.

Something of a novelty is fonnd in an advertieement in the English *Agricultural Gazette* which offere "twin-hred rams." These rams were got by twin rams, with additional twin hlood frrther back. They are offered for eale in the helief that fecundity ie transmissable, and that they have inherited a tendency to produce twine. A correepondent of the eame paper eaye he turned a four year old ram in a flock of 200 ewee, remov. ing the ewee as they were diecovered marked from service, and that he had 212 lambs from the flock, the ram remaining with the ewee only fonr or five weeks.

FOR SALE.

—o—

—A PAIR OF—

Hammerless Breech-Loading Guns.

TEN BORES, ONE W. & C. SCOTT & SONS makers, 9 lbs. 12 oz. weight. Full choked. Triplex action. Cost $225. The other a William & Powell, Liverpool, 9 lbs. weight. One barrel modified choke. The other, left, full choke. Cost £50 in England. Both are first-class guns, and guaranteed to be such. Can be seen at Messrs. Cotrel & Co., gun dealers, 528 Montgomery street.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS, FRIEND if you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co, 122 Nassau St, New York.

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California Coursing Club,

FALL MEETING,

AT

MERCED, Nov. 20th and 21st.,

CALIFORNIA STAKES; FOR ALL AGES.
Limited to 32 Entries.
California Stakes for Puppies under 18 months.

THE GOLD CUP WILL BE CONTESTED FOR AT this Meeting.

The drawing for Places will be held at 539 California Street, Saturday evening, Nov. 15th, 1884, at eight o'clock.

All lovers of this grand old eport who wish to witness a meeting between the fastest Greyhounds in California, will assemble at the ferry landing, foot of Market St., San Francisco, on Wednesday, Nov. 19th, at four o'clock, P. M. Tickets for round trip, $5.00, for sale at ticket office.

JOHN HUGHES, President,
J. J. MURPHY, Secretary.

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—OF—

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Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

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AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horse are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

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S. C. Bowley, Fiddes & Co.

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Thoroughbred Registered JERSEY STOCK,

On Wednesday, Nov. 19th, 1884, at half-past 10 o'clock, at

33, 35 and 37 NEW MONTGOMERY ST.

We are instructed by Albert Dibble, of Marin Co., to sell from his herd, of Jerseys, 20 head.
By A. McFarland, of Napa, 20 head.
By H. W. Meeks, of Alameda, 6 head.
By other Breeders, 21 head.

Making in all 67 head. The above stock will be on exhibition Monday and Tuesday before the sale. For full particulars and catalogues apply to 33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery street.

S. C. BOWLEY, FIDDES & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Arno Stock Farm

TO RENT FOR ONE OR A TERM OF YEARS. All of the 1,261 acres conveyed to me as my separate property by my father, John F. McCauley, March 4, 1878, except the part thereof leased heretofore by me for grain raising to Messrs. Journeys. The land and premises hereby offered embrace all of the grass and pasture lands of the Arno Stock Farm, except one field, and includes the Family Residence (furnished or unfurnished), Hay Barns, Horse Barns and Stables, Granary, Blacksmith Shop, Trainer's Cottage, Men's House, Corrals, Paddocks, Track and Outlets, Orchard of Bearing Trees, Windmills, Engine, Tanks, etc., etc., all and singular the improvements and fixtures upon or belonging to said farm; and also the Stubble Pasture upon the land cropped by the said tenants, and one-half the Thrashed Straw. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Beatty & Denson, attorneys-at-law, Sacramento, or to the undersigned upon the premises.

MRS. ALICE M. VALENSIN.

BAY DISTRICT Association

Races! Races!

FALL MEETING.

1884. 1884.

—o—

Entries for Trotting Season:

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5th.

Purse of $1,000, for the following named four-year-olds and under: Jim Mulvenna, Ha Ha, Madaline, Baby Mine, Regina, Thapein, Lucille, Center, Antevolo, Happy Jim, Voncher, and Twinkle.

THURSDAY, November 6th, 2:27 Class.

Purse $500; Divided, $350, $100 and $50, to first, second and third horse.

FRIDAY, November 7th, 2:24 Class.

Purse $550; Divided, $350, $100, and $50 to first, second and third horse.

SATURDAY, November 8th, 2:21 Class.

Purse $750; Divided, $450, $225 and $75 to first, second and third horse. (Manon barred.)

All of the above to be mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness. National Rules to govern.
Entrance 10 per cent. of purse.
Every race five or more must enter, and three or more horses start.
The Association reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by withholding a proportionate amount of the purse.
Entries close with the Secretary,

THURSDAY, Oct. 30th, 1884.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary,
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This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Size 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

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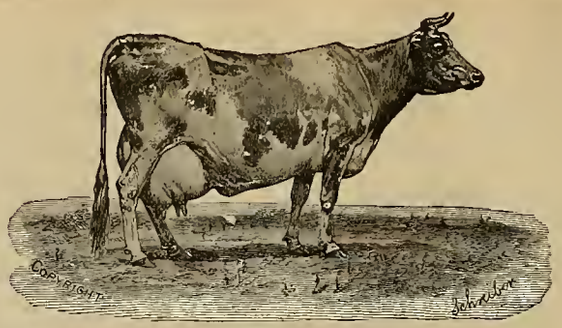

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A grandson of above cow is now in use in the Yerba Buena. This herd won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Silver Cloud and Eurotas strains; also large selections from the Islands, without regard to cost. He has interest in Eastern herds of 200, at the head of which stand only living son of Jersey Belle, Romeo de Bonair, (87½ per cent. Mary Ann's blood), and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each.

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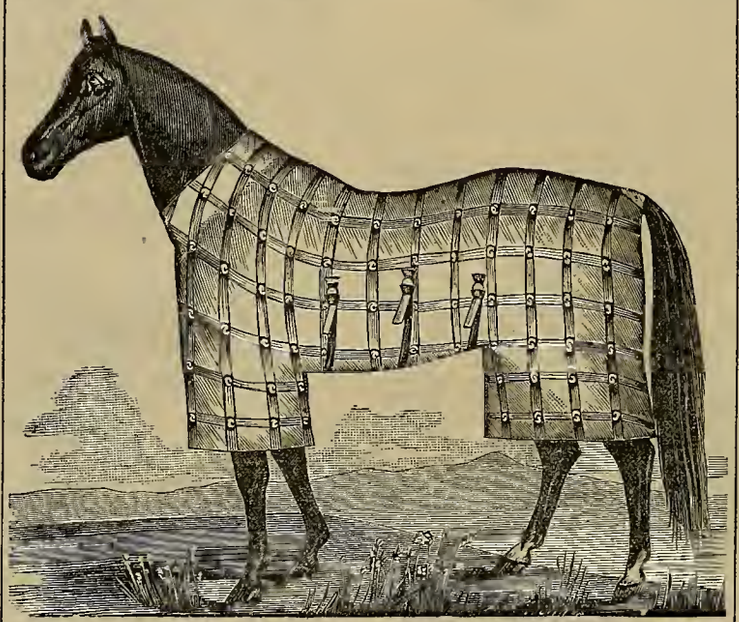

Secured by Letters Patent
ISSUED MAY 27, 1879.
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
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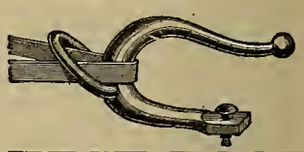

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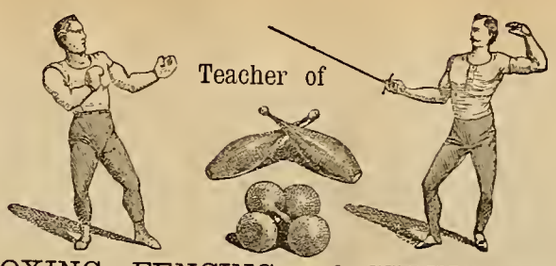

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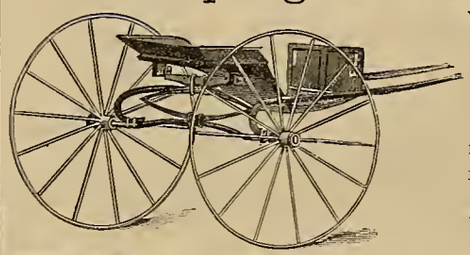

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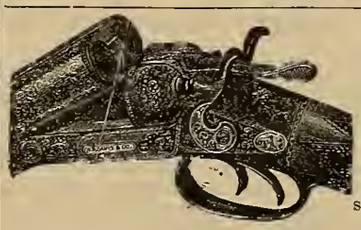

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FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribntion. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Yonng Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Pnrchasers from a distance can bny on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, ont of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, ont of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 60 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

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RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

Deer Hound Pups

FOR SALE.

THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

PATENT RIGHTS.

Inventors' Institute,

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(Corner of O'Farrell.)

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PACIFIC COAST

Field Trial Club

DERBY FOR 1884.

Nominations close Nov. 10th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.

N. E. WHITE, Secretary,
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For Sale.

A Nutwood Stallion

3 YEARS OLD, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, WEIGHED JAN. 1, 1884, 1,085. Has shown a 2:45 gait on one month's track work. His dam is by John Nelson. The colt will be at the State Fair if not previously sold.

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Sacramento, Cal.

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WE EXPECT A CONSIGNMENT OF 50 HEAD about the last of November. For particulars address H. & W. PIERCE, 728 Montgomery street.

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WANTED TWO YOUNG DEER HOU
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Suspensory Bandages.

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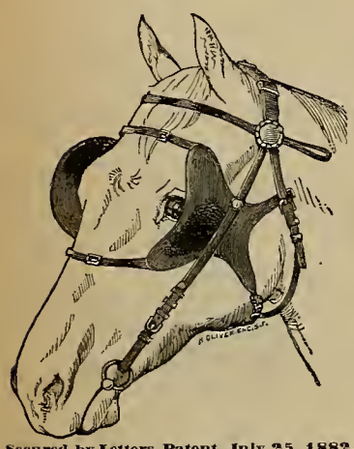

Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the checkpieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands O and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to
JOHN A. McKERRON.
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SETTER PUPPIES.

ENGLISH SETTERS, FINest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

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Breeder and Sportsman.

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—AND—

SPORTING AUTHORITY

Of the Pacific Coast.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.

—o—

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NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD.
BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M †9:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M *5:15 P M 6:30 P M ‡11:45 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M *2:36 P M ‡4:59 P M 6:00 P M †7:50 P M †8:15 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M *2:36 P M 6:00 P M †8:15 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

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AT THE

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SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

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APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

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Southern Pacific Railroad,

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Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

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☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SATURDAY, NOV. 1st, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	¶6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Delta and Redding & Portland	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso, Express and East	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	" " Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*12:10 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*3:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera,	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave and East { Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	" " { Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
8:00 P M	Ogden and { Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	" { Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff { via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama { via Woodland	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
8:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. meets Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and train leaving at 8:30 A. M. meets Pacific Express from El Paso and Mojave at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.
¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:16—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:16—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:16—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:16—10:16—12:16—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

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A. N. TOWNE. Gen. Manager,
T. H. GOODMAN. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Ag

Vol. V. No. 19.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE KENNEL.

Pacific Coast Field Trials.

Entries for the trials of the Pacific Coast Club will close on the 10th inst., and it is hardly necessery in this age and generation to urge upon the breeders and owners of field dogs tbe importance of neming them in the stakes and of starting them in the trials as well. No amount of theory makee a good dog. Even tbe hest and most approved hlood lines may lose their prestige and their quality if perchance the hreeder imagines he has reached perfection and need go no fnrther. From that point he is likely to go hackward. Neither is the fact that a puppy is high in favor about the house any evidence of value in the direction of the field. He may he sired by the children's pet or whelped by the family favorite and yet he only an ornament. He may he "the perfect picture" of eome famous grand sire or grand dam and bear resemhlance only in appearance. Every man who owns a dog ie inclined to think he has a good one. This feeling is natural and no discredit, hut there is more foundation for the comforting conclusion if he hes tried the dog and *knows* hie merits. And one of the most deceptive thinge on this mundene sphere is a "private" trial. Such tests are almost invariahly made under the most favorahle conditions. The dog is in good trim and anxious for the sport. The atmosphere is just right, the ground admirahle, the hirds plenty and slow. The owners start out with a strong hias in the dog's favor and as a consequence only favorahle opportunities are taken, faults are overlooked and the points scored greatly magnified. Such trials really prove nothing. The true test is in a puhlic trials. The dogs are taken afield hy the calendar and not hy the state of the thermometer. They are compared together, worked to rnle and followed hy a judge who will religiously credit all the points of merit, and debit all the failuree. It ie the only test that furnishes reliahle data for the lover of the sporting dog, and these triale are really the only place where the quality of doge is made apparent to everyhody and placed heyond dispute. We take it for granted that every owner of a field dog wants,a good one. And if he wants the plain nnvarnished truth he will enter his dog in the field trial stakee and suhmit him to that crucial test. The grounds selected for the runs are admirahle, convenient of access, and the clnh will make such provision for the comfort of all who attend as will make the events pleesurahle as well as interesting.

Mike.

A. B. Truman, of this city, has purchased, from the kennel of Judge Leavesley, of Gilroy, the Irish red pup, Mike, and has thus come into possession of a highly hred and very promising dog. Mike ie eight months old, a good sized, upstanding fellow, dark mahogany red in color, without marke, and weighs forty-eight ponnds. He is rather coarse of feather for bench ehow purposes, hut is hred deep in field trial strains and gives evidence of having inherited the "faculty." He ie by Nemo, (Larry—Quail III), out of Nida, (Larry—Red Bess), Larry, hy Elcho, out of Rose. Quail III was imported in utero and ie hy Red Ganntlett, out of Quail II. Nida, hy Lerry, (Elcho—Rose), out of Red Bess, (King Bee—Fanny). King Bee, hy imp. Champion York, ont of imp. Banshee. Fanny, hy imp. Champion York, ont of Gypsy. These are all stud hook dogs, hut we have not extended the pedigrees heyond the imported animals. Nemo and Nida were hoth hrought to this Coast hy Mr. R. W. Hill, of Salem, Oregon, who spared no expense to procnre what he deemed to be the hest etrains. Nida is now owned hy Judge Leavesley. Nemo was exhihited at the San Francisco Bench Show of 1881, having just arrived from the East, and took second. He had aleo received h. c. in the last.

Elcho and Rose are owned hy Dr. Wm. Jarvis, of Claremont, N. H. Red Bess ie of the kennel of the Courtland Kennel Clnh, of Peekekill, N. Y., owners of Champion Glencho and of Larry. Qnail III was awarded first at the New York hench show of 1878 and first in 1879. Mike is a pup of royal hreeding and Alex is to he commended for the judgment displayed in the selection and his determination to add fashionable hlood to the kennel.

The Pointing Quality.

In the London, Eng., *Shooting Times*, we note the following inquiry and answer, growing ont of a controversy recently had in this column hetween "X" and Judge Leavesley:

To the Editor of the *Shooting Times*—Sir: In the *Shooting Times* of September 5th last, I note your remark upon a discnssion lately held in our BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, hetween Mr. Leavesley and self, over the *nom de plume*, "X," upon the question, "Is the pointing feculty congenital in eetters and pointers?"

Mr. Leavesley held that it was not. I tried to prove that if was, and, in doing so, cited yourself. The discussion was confined to what we call "pointing dogs," and had reference solely to scent points, to the exclusion of sight points.

In your note ahove referred to, yon intimate that any dog may he taught to point.

Am I to underatand that you do not helieve the pointing faculty to he horn in setters and pointers, and that you do helieve that any dog may he taught to point on scent?

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 30th, 1884. H. H. BRIGGS.

[In the week following the one ahove referred to, we etated that the pointing faculty *was* hred in setters and pointers. As regards training any dog to point, it can he done, hut it never is that "cataleptic" pointing which is the characteristic of well-bred pointers and settera.—ED.]

California Coursing Club.

This premier Coursing Cluh of the State will hold its Fall meeting at Merced, on the 20th and 21st inst. The stakes to he run are the California Stakes for all ages, limited to 32 days, and the California Stakes, puppics under 18 months. The gold cup will also he contested for, a grand prize only run at the fall meetings of the clnh. The train will leave the foot of Market street on Wednesday, the 19th, at 4 o'clock, P. M. First class coachee will he furnished, the fare for the round trip heing $5. The champion dogs of the Coest will he among the runners, and two days of healthful and exhilirating sport in the field may he enjoyed at a trifling expense, hy accompanying the clnh on this excursion. Drawing for pleces will take place at 539 California street, next Saturday evening, the 15th, at eight o'clock.

The English setter puppy Gladstone Boy is selling favorite hy hig odds as the winner of the National American Kennel Clnh Field Trial Derhy to he run at Canton, Miss., Dec. 8th.

Australian Notes.

In order tbat the somewhat complicated contests for the championship hetween Beach, Hanlan and Clifford, on the champion course on the Parramatta river, may he hetter understood, we give them in form of a statement:

FEBRUARY 7th, 1885: Edward Hanlan ve. Thomas Clifford, for £500 a side. February 28th: William Beach vs. Thomas Clifford, £200 a eide and the championship. March 28th: William Beach vs. Edward Hanlan, for £500 a side and the championship of the world (if then held hy Beach). But in the event of Thomas Clifford proving himself superior to Beach in their contest on Fehruary 28th, then on April 18th: Thomas Clifford vs. Edward Hanlan for £500 a side and the championship of the world. Besides the ahove Clifford has entered into a preliminary agreement to row John Teemer who at present etends at the head of American ecnllere.—*Leader.*

The foothall match played on the 27th of September hetween the Geelongs and Williamstown, and which resulted in a victory for the latter hrought the football eeason of 1884 to a close in Victoria. The play this yeer has heen of a very high standard, the record made hy Geelong heing particularly worthy of mention. In all their matches, 25 in number, they have scored no less than 141 goals, as opposed to 51 goals dehited against them.

The following are the positions of the eight ecnior cluhs at the close of the eeason in matches strictly hetween themselves:

Club	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn
Geelong	14	12	1	1
Essendon	17	10	5	2
Hotham	18	8	7	3
Fitzroy	16	7	8	1
South Melbourne	19	6	8	5
Carlton	17	6	9	2
Melbourne	18	6	11	1
Williamstown	13	2	8	3

At Kelly'e new running grounds, which, hy the way, are now considered the hest in Australia, T. Malone geve Robertson 4 yards and a heating in 150 yards. Time 15 1-5s.

The cricket season was fairly inangurated on the last Satnrday in Septemher.

The Ports heat the Norwoode for the football championabip of South Auetralia.

The most important event in pedestrian circles that has ever taken place in Australia was the Sir Joseph Banks £300 Sheffield Handicap, 150 yards, which came off Sept. 18th, 19th, 20th, and 22d of Sept. The numher of competitors were eo numerous that it took three days to run off the heats. The attendance throughout was exceptionally good while the management was of the hest description. Runners from all over Australia contested for the money while the hetting on the result was of most spirited description. The winners of heats on the fourth day and in the fourth round resulted as follows:

First Heat—R. Solly, 17 yarde., Time 14s.
Second Heat—E. Sutton, 15 yds., time 13⅘s.
Third Heat—J. Brown, 17 yds., time 14⅕s.
Fourth Heart—J. A. Hardie, 14 yde., time 14⅕s.

Final heat—E. Sutton, 1st.; J. Brown, 2d; R. Solly, 3d; and J. Hardie, 4th. When the men came out for this heat the excitement was intense. Brown appeared to he the favorite while the friende of Solly thought they hed a certainty. All got away together, and 30 yards from home it was anyone's race. Sutton's superior condition then told and he struggled in half a yard ahead, while the shortest of distances separated the other men. Time, 13 9-10s. T. M. Malone was the scratch man, hut a glance at the time will demonstrate to our readers the hopelessness of his chance.

Consolation handicaps were arranged a few days later, and resulted as follows:

Handicap, 150 yards, final heet—C. Bellelte, 2 yds., 1st; T. Hyde, 3 yds., 2d; J. W. Phillips, 9 yds., 3d; O. Brien, 4 yds, 4th. Time, 15s.

Limited Handicap, 130 yds. Final heat—W. Clements, 5 yds., 1st; C. Bellelte, 4 yde., 2d; D. Blegh, 5 yds., 3d. Betting 5 to 2 on Bellelte, 5 to 1 against Clements, 8 to 1 against Blegh. Won hy two feet. Time, 13s. Clements is an ahoriginal.

The Ballarat Gun Cluh's annual champion pigeon shooting match took plece on Sept. 11th, on a capital ground at Ballarat East. Good strong hirds were provided, and the ehooting was far ahove the average, no fewer than half a dozen competitora killing the whole of their nine hirds. There were three prizes of £100, £50 and £25, with a gold medal for the first. The ultimate winner was Mr. L. Clarke, of the Melhourne Gun Cluh. The followipg are some of the principal scores out of the 43 competitors:

R. H. Barry, 28 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
L. Clarke, 31 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
L. G. Calvert, 28 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
W. D. Clarke, 30 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
J. C. Allender, 31 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
John G. Robertson, 29 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
R. B. Macafee, 30 yds	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
J. G. Linton, 28 yds	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—7

Mr. Young etated at a meeting of oarsmen that Morris Greenwall was ahout to proceed to the land of stars and stripes and would most likely bring out to Australia the American aspirant to champaniouship honors—Teemer. Mr. Young wae willing to allow the visitor expenses and would match Clifford against him, for £500. The experts in Auetralia consider Clifford the coming man of the world.

T. M. Malone, in a letter to the Melhourne *Sportsman*, accepte the challenge issued hy Harmon for a 100 yard foot race. We helieve Malone to he a square runner, judging from past performances and we seriously doubt whether a match can he arranged with Harmon. We don't think Harmon will put up any money for a squaro race.

The Amateur champion sculling match of Australia took place on Sept 4th, hetween W. G. Brett, of New South Wales, and H. Sharland, of Tasmania. Brett proved victorious. On account of the flood tide the race was not rowed in hrilliant time. There is every probability that Fittes, of Victoria, will dispute the title with Brett.

Charley Bannerman, who scored so well in England, with the first Australian Eleven, has, after several years staleness, come again to the front. This year he carries off the badge (Carlton Cricket Club) for highest batting average of 60⅔.

At a dinner of the Merchantile Rowing Cluh of Sydney, Hanlan said he thought Brett was a hetter sculler than any amateur he had ever seen in America or England.

Professor Miller, who met with euch a serious accident, in a wrestling match, is now convalescent. He is out with nnmerons challenges in the papers.

The 12 hours' walking match at Auckland, N. Z., for £50 a side, resulted in a victory for Stevenson with 58 miles 19 laps to his credit.

Arthur Hancock, the celebrated profeseional walker England, was expected to arrive in Australia towards the of October.

TURF AND TRACK.

On the Threshold of Prosperity.

[Address of Mr. L. J. Rose before the Los Angeles Fair Association.]

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been among you many years more than I care to remember. I have seen the great changes that have taken place in these southern counties forming this district. I helped to organize this association, and from small beginnings have seen it grow to what it is now. When I first came to Los Angeles county there was no general settlement about the Mission San Gabriel. There was no Pesadena, no Alhambra, no Riverside, Pomona or Ontario. They were waste places and unoccupied, where sheep, cattle and fleet wild horses roamed at will. The plow had not then broken the virgin soil nor destroyed the natural beauty of the flowers which annually reproduced themselves with renewed beauty and perfume. Our mountain streams, now imparting their loveliness to the colonies, then tumbled and foamed over boulders and obstructions in solitary canyons, unused and almost unknown until swellowed up in the sands of the plains. Springs sent forth their meandering, limpid rivulets through the shade of trees, or fleshed in the sunlight of the plains, being visited now and then by covies of quail, to quench their thirst, or flocks of birds, who, in fluttering delight, would take their evening bath. Then all was quiet and hushed in the oak-groved slopes next to the Sierra Madre mountains, and the silence was only broken by the varied notes of the mocking-bird as he sent forth his mimic medley from the top of his bowery home, or by the loud beating on some decayed tree of the woodpecker, the sound of which in the weird stillness required no very vivid imagination to believe it the call of some genie of the woods.

What a great change has taken place! Instead of all this quiet, perchance broken by some lone vaquero, now we have colonies of happy homes, each one vieing with the other in the beauty of surroundings. Where there grew wild flowers, now are reared, by the hand of lovely woman, the violet, the rose, the lily and all the veried flora of the world. Where formerly was an uncultivated plain, where Pomona was only represented by the prickly-cactus, there now grows in profusion and beauty the apple, the pear, the olive and fig—in short, almost every variety of fruit grown in the temperate and tropic zones. It is a transformation scene which cannot be realized or believed except it is seen, and even then each year makes changes which fill even us with wonder.

We of Southern California, have much to be proud of, and we may be excused if we are elated. There is no portion of this State, a State which is the brightest jewel in the diadem of our Union, which excels us in any of the beautiful productions about which all Californians boast. We raise more corn then the balance of the State, our wheat will fairly average when compared with the whole State. We excel in the raising of barley, and we are the peer in grapes, in pears, in apricots, in peaches, and the admitted superior in semi-tropical productions. Nor is our live-stock department suffering in comparison. Take our sheep and wool clip, take our Jerseys, Durhams and Polled Angus cattle, and when critically compared with stock from other portions of the State, many blue ribbons are brought home. Take our horses the last year and they have created quite a ripple of admiration, both at home and abroad, and our small experiments in the breeding line indicate with much certainty that we will be the favored section for producing as fleet and beautiful animals as there are in the world. In view of all these varied industries, excelling, as we do, in all, can it be otherwise than that we must and shall be a prosperous people? We are only on the threshold of our growth and development. I see fair young faces and brave youths who will see and help make changes in this beautiful country, that will be the marvel of coming generations. Our whole country will be what now is seen in some bright spot at present made beautiful by the hand of man, for all of our soil is fertile and adapted to some variety of fruit culture. The growing of the orange, the lemon and the lime, will, in localities favorable to their culture, be always a specialty confined to this district.

The culture of the various fruits like the pear, the peach, the apricot, etc., is a growing industry and such fruits will be used for canning, for shipping in their natural state, or for drying.

The drying of fruits, no doubt, will in the near future assume large proportions, for it is especially adapted to every family home, for the young and the old, and can do some part of the easy task, teaching the boys and girls habits of industry, and making all feel that they are showing responsibilities and labor for the benefit of the household.

Then there is the olive which in time will be grown on our hillsides and waste places and make employment for young and old, and yielding good profits and making a new export.

The growing of seeds both for the vegeteble and flower garden should be an industry that would pay well. California now imports about three-fourths of her wants. The making of perfumes no doubt will attract the attention of some specialist, and I can see no country that would have superior advantages for either.

We want varied industries to suit the various tastes, inclinations and desires of all. Nor is there any poverty of choice.

The wide range of production of fruits, of farm products and of the garden that can be grown, and grown to marvelous perfection and ease; the variety and choice of occupation that can be chosen and done well are almost confusing. It is not what can be done, but what shall be his specialty that troubles the beginner.

The growing of grapes for wine will no doubt be one of the leading industries; the raising of grapes for raisins in favored localities will be the choice of many.

Our moist lands will, too, play an important role in this general and diversified prosperity. Such localities are especially adapted for creameries, for the raising of pigs, for the growing of hops, corn, alfalfa, potatoes and a thousand other productions. In fact, there are so many industries, all promising fair returns for light and pleasant labor that it would be tiring for you to listen to their enumeration, for all these things are known and suggested to you daily in this favored land of grand and varied resources. As yet little has been done. We are as yet only pioneers in working out the diversified industries growing out of our unequaled climate and the fertility of our soil.

I would most respectfully urge the people of the southern counties to attend these annual reunions, and I specially ask the attendance of the ladies, for wherever they are you will find order, refinement, and pleasure. Wherever you find them you will find man on his best behavior, with a determination to appear at his best and with the desire to make the best exhibition in whatever department he may have articles competing for the wishes, the approval and smile of his sweetheart, even if that sweetheart be his wife. Bring too, your young folks, for fairs are great educators for the young. They teach them to acquire correct judgment of the forms of animals. What is the best form or brand of a cow for milk, or for beef? What is the best form for a horse for draft, for light work, or for speed? The exhibition brings beautiful animals, with lines for utility and beauty, to his notice, and he will soon learn to compare one breed and form with other breeds, and by hearing them discussed will learn which is the best. Thus he will form the determination to raise the best stock; and this universal education of our youth, by creating desires, will in turn stock your country with the best of the various productions. Our girls observing how such beautiful preserves, canned fruits, butter or cheese are made, or by seeing the fairy productions of other maidens in fancy needlework, elegant painting or in the exhibition of beautiful flowers, either cut or growing, will go home with a new desire to beautify their homes with like work, and will train the rose, the honeysuckle and the jessamine, making shade, fragrance and beauty about your cottage, and fitting it for the abode of refinement, love and contentment. Recreation, too, is what is needed at times to all. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." This continual strife and worry for the dollar wearies you out prematurely and makes you an animal with a treadmill path, which is neither full of joy to yourself and certainly not to your friends or to your families. In fairs, as in everything else, to accomplish the greatest good or make it the most enjoyable, you want a boom. You desire to see everybody and his neighbor in order to have a good time generally, and talk over all the various productions that are exhibited. When this interest is once awakened I warrant you next year you, too, will have something nice which you will want your neighbor to see. There is as yet too little enthusiasm in these matters, and in the Eastern States, with less to exhibit, attendance is almost universal. A short time ago I read that in Kansas City there were forty-five thousand people who attended the fair in one day, and fifteen or twenty thousand is a common occurrence at these district gatherings; whereas take St. Louis, and one hundred thousand people would not be uncommon. This want of attendance is unfortunate, for your directors of this association cannot make it as ussful and attractive as they desire, and although the citizens of Los Angeles city may be liberal in subscribing money, they could do much better by retaining their money, and by going and inducing the attendance of all. If they would do so the money need not be subscribed by any one Take St. Louis, Louisville and other places, and these cities will choose one day in fair week and close up all places of business, making it a holiday, and everybody has a general day of enjoyment.

But I will not detain you much longer. It is ever a pleasure—yes, my very nature compels me to sing the praise of our favored locality, which is as perfect as can be found on earth, imparting health and buoyant spirits. To feel full of energy and full of life to accomplish ends with ease is common to us all. We have a generous soil, yielding abundance, with scarcely a failure whenever a call is made upon it.

We have an ocean at our door, which rolls its pacific waves against our coast, which by its trade winds tempers the heat of Summer, and it is a highway for vessels that carry our products to the four corners of the earth. We have, too, railroads which in a few days carry us to every part of this continent, and they have been an important factor in our prosperity.

In fact it may be stated as a certainty that these railroads have more than doubled all values in Los Angeles county in the past five years. Nor is this created value a fictitious one, for it is based upon income, for these roads have opened up new markets for the sale of our products, giving us enhanced prices by carrying wheat, wine, wool and other products to every part of our land and to Europe, and bringing back in their return necessaries or luxuries at reduced prices.

The Los Angeles Fair—Notes of the Exhibits.

Along with the races, the Agricultural Fair deserves some notice, as in many respects it was creditable to the district. The exhibits in horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, cereals, vegetables, fruits, flowers, and fancy articles, were not large, but so far as they went were of excellent character. The only exhibits disappointing me were the fruits and vegetables. I naturally expected from the rich soil, abundance of water for irrigation, and the favorable climate, to have seen these exhibits much finer and more numerous than they were. While, however, in character they were unquestionably fine, they did not seem to me to excel—in some cases not even to equal, the same exhibits at the northern fairs, and as a fruit and vegetable raising country, Los Angeles county has to wait a few years to lead the State in such productions. The exhibits of wheat and potatoes were eminently good, the latter being better than I have seen for a long time. The largest squash or pumpkin, whichever it may be called, on show at the pavilion weighed 193 pounds. The dried fruits deserve special mention, for they embraced all kinds and were perfect. In canned fruits Los Angeles beats the State so far as my experience goes, and her local wines may be ranked very high in our products of that class. Here the mission grape, the best for wine manufacture, grows larger and sweeter than anywhere that I have seen. In oranges, lemons, citrous and deciduous fruits, of course, the exhibits were far ahead of State competition, and they might be favorably compared with the choice products of the Mediterranean. The best of these came from Pasadena, Downey, Duarte, and other suburban districts, at the foot of the hills, or where they were sheltered from fogs than around the city. Many samples of corn were immensely large and well developed. The banana trees with fruit on were interesting, but one of the exhibitors and owner of one of the best lots, told me that this fruit was not a success yet even down here. The desert palm of the Mohave and Colorado deserts was conspicuous and large. The fibre of this plant is the best material known for making paper, and it is intended to try it on our own desert places. There was a fine exhibit of newly obtained tropical and semi-tropical plants, which attracted much attention. The local tradesmen had generally a good display of their wares, and the mechanics of their handicraft, but it is out of my power to characterize them generally as they must interest the local residents. The best collection of photographs came from the Elite gallery. The art is a great success here. These exhibitions were made in the old hall of the Turners, which is altogether inadequate to such a purpose. The directors among many other things they ought to do to make the annual fair a success, must build a pavilion of such sufficient capacity to meet all demands. Until that is done the fair will always more or less be a failure and unworthy the progress, wealth and resources of the county.

The exhibition of stock was small, but very good. For some reason none could explain, only one parade was had on Friday morning, the day before the races, and thus it was difficult for a stranger to reach their real merits and claims of notice. Taking other district fairs as an example this was a great mistake, an injustice alike to the visitors and the exhibitors. I shall not deal at length with the stock exhibit, as I send you the list of premiums awarded, but there are one or two cases I would like to refer on account of their excellence. The lot from Santa Anita Farm, with Grinstead, Rutherford and Maggie Emerson at its head, could not be beaten for thoroughbreds in the wide world. There was quite a string of youngsters, all splendid in their specialties of form, but I only care, at present, to say that Primero and Bonita, two of the Grinstesds, which I had previously stated in print to be the best yearlings in the State, took the first and second prize. The next best of the yearlings was a trotter from Mr. Rose's farm, which Dr. Wise, of this city, I understand, purchased at a big figure. These I shall speak of more fully in due time. The stallions were well represented. Old Ben Wade, Del Sur and Don Victor came after Grinstead and Rutherford, all three looking well, and then came the Normans, of which there were several grand specimens, some weighing 1,600 and 1,800 pounds. Black Model, recently imported from Canada, took first and second prize, and justly, for he is a perfect all-purpose horse; though weighing fourteen hundred pounds, a trifle, perhaps, too heavy, his action is magnificent. Ben Wade, Del Sur and Don Victor respectively took prizes. The best of their get, I saw, came from Don Victor, all blue-ribbon colts, and belonged to Mr. Ernest, of Los Angeles. These were five; three two-year-olds, one yearling filly and one suckling. The gray yearling filly, Beatrix, took first premium; she stands 14.¾ high. The dark brown colt, Tramp, two-year-old, stands 15.¼ and is another beauty. As a trotting colt he would not disgrace Palo Alto. His dam was by Ben Wade, second dam by Sacramento, from a Rattler mare. Jeff, dam by Dashaway, by Belmont, is another grand two-year-old, and the three are likely in future to raise Don Victor's fame. There is, however, one more stallion, belonging to the Lugo family, of San Antonio, near Downey City, that I wish to mention. He did not, for some reason, take a prize, yet for an all-work horse he seemed to me superior to many others that did, and the best calculated of all I saw at the exhibition for that purpose. He is a bright bay, 17 hands high, with immense vitality, splendid action and perfect model. His strength is simply enormous, he weighs about 1,400. For the road, farm, coach, saddle, and it may be the track, with good maree, he cannot fail to produce valuable colts. He is called San Antonio Boy. He was sired by Vermont, from a mare by Jeff, by Independence, by Boston. Like his physical form his blood is unexceptional. The horn cattle were well represented, the Jerseys being especially good in both sexes, they and the black cattle. Three of the Jersey bulls would do honor to any country, and were the best I have seen in California, though not the largest. The black cattle of Messrs. Hancock Johnston & Page I shall refer to again when I visit their place in a few days. There was also a good display of poultry, the largest and best being made by Mr. Brown, of Los Angeles.

H.

Eastern Turf Dates for 1885.

[New York World.]

With the great increase in racing during the last few years and the promise that the increase will certainly be sustained next year, and perhaps for several years to come, the question of dates is one of the greatest importance, not only in the West, where it has already been made an entering wedge of discord, but also in the East. Fortunately, there may be said to be five weeks in May next year—that is, there are five Saturdays, and instead of the American Jockey Club waiting until May 30th, (Decoration Day), to begin its Spring meeting, it announces that the meeting will begin on Tuesday, May 26th, and continue every other Tuesday until June 9th. Whether these dates will exactly please the committee of the Coney Island Jockey Club, or not, has not as yet been made known. Assuming that they are satisfactory, the season at Sheepshead Bay will begin on Thursday, June 11th, or Saturday, the 13th, and continue until Tuesday or Wednesday, June 30th or July 1st, which will include three Saturdays, the same as for the meeting last June. The Monmouth Park Association will have Saturday, July 4th, to begin its meeting, and Saratoga, as usual, can wheel into line on or about Saturday, July 18th, the Monmouth Park meeting ending either on Saturday, the 22d of August, or on Tuesday, the 25th, and the Saratoga Association on Thursday, the 27th, leaves the field clear for the Coney Island Jockey Club to begin its Autumn meeting on the same Saturday, Aug. 29th, as it did last August.

The changes made by the American Jockey Club in the date of beginning its Spring meeting will not, however, affect the meetings of the National Jockey Club and Maryland Jockey Club at Washington and Baltimore, but will simply utilize certain days which were lost by the Club last Spring. The National, Jockey Club will begin its meeting at Ivy City, on Tuesday May 12th, and continue on the 13th, 14th and 15th. The week following the Maryland Jockey Club will throw its crimson, black and old gold banner to the breeze at Pimlico. Nearer home it is nearly certain that the races at Brighton Beach will begin on Saturday, May 23d, or Monday, May 25th, and as the last date is Whit-Monday, to many it is a holiday.

The question of dates in the South, Southwest and West is not, however, as easily arranged, although the fact that Lent is one week earlier next year than it was this year will help their earlier meetings. By force of circumstances the racing circuit in the Spring begins at New Orleans, where it is useless to talk of racing from a social, and therefore a business standpoint, until after Lent is over. Easter Sunday next year falls on the 5th of April. Assuming that the meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club begins on Monday, the 6th, to be followed in turn by the meetings at Memphis and Nashville, taken in connection with rumors of a meeting at Gallatin, the whole of April and Friday and Saturday, May 1st and 2d, are required. Following the usual sequence of meetings, the Kentucky Association at Lexington will take the week beginning May 4th, with the Louisville Club followed on Tuesday, May 12th, with Latonia either on Saturday, May 23d, or on Tuesday, May 26th, and ending between the 1st and 6th of June. It is in connection with these few days in June that there is a possibility of trouble. The St. Louis Fair Jockey Club cannot well begin its inaugural meeting previous to June 9th, which is a week later than it desires, owing to the great heat of the weather in St. Louis about the middle of June. There is a possibility, however, that by crowding and curtailing the number of days at Louisville and Latonia, that the St. Louis Club could begin on Saturday, June 6th, and end on Saturday, the 13th, which in turn could be followed by the Driving Park Club at Chicago, on Tuesday, June 16th, and ending on Thursday, June 25th, which will enable the Washington Park Club, of Chicago, to begin on Saturday, June 27th, as announced, which meeting will continue until Saturday, July 11th, which is certainly a Spring season, taken in its entirety, that promises ample chances to all owners with good horses to win both fame and fortune.

Washington Park Club Stakes.

The stakes of this clnb, to be rnn at the Jnne meeting, 1885, closed Oct. 15th. They all filled well, the California representatives being particularly strong. The followiug are the Pacific Coast horses uamed:

The American derby, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1882), at $200 each, h f; or only $20 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $30 if on April 1st; or $40 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompauied with the money; with $5,000 added, the second to receive $750, aud the third $250, out of the stakes. Winner of any three-year-old etake race, of the value of $1,000, to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stakes of auy value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens sllowed 5 lbs. To be run on the brst day of the meeting. 62 nominatione. One mile and a half.

E. J. Baldwin's b f Mission Belle, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, by Grinstead, dam Sister Anne.

E. J. Baldwin's ch c Verano, by Grinstead, dam Jennie D.

E. J. Baldwin's br c Brandywine, by Lexingtor, dam Mollie McCarthy.

E. J. Baldwin's br f Mira, by Grinstead, dam Blossom.

E. J. Baldwiu's ch c Rapido, by Grinstead, dam Experiment.

J. D. & J. K. Christy's ch g Bonanza, by Joe Hooker, dam Mattie Gleun.

W. M. Murry's ch c Alf. Estell, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.

W. M. Murry's b c Billy Ayers, by Shannon, dam Lady Clare.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Valiant, by Monday, dam Lady Evangeline.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Robin Hood, by Shannon, dam Robin Girl.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Bishop, by Shannon, dam Bettie Bishop.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Garland, by Shannon, dam Sallie Gardner.

Rancho del Paso's blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels, dam Electra, (Belle).

Rancho del Paso's ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom, dam Moselle.

Stemler & Todhunter's b c Alta, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

The Sheridan Stakes—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds, (foals of 1882); $100 entrauce, h f; or only $10 if declared out on or before Febrnary 1st, or $20 April 1st, or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,500 added, the second to receive $300, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any three-year-old stake race, of the value of $1,000, to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of any three or more such stakes of any valne, 7 lbs. extra. Maidene allowed 7 lbs. Sixty-seven nominations. One mile and a quarter.

E. J. Baldwin's ch c Verano, by Grinstead, dam Jennie D.

E. J. Baldwin's ch c Rapido, by Grinstead, dam Experiment.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, by Grinstead, dam Sister Anne.

E. J. Baldwin's h f Mission Belle, hy Grinstead, dam Josie C.

E. J. Baldwiu's br c Brandywine, by Lexingtor, dam Mollie McCarthy.

J. D. & J. K. Christy's ch g Bonanza, by Joe Hooker, dam Mattie Glenn.

Hnndley & Pruitt's ch f Kalata, by Scotland, dam Calamity.

W. M. Mnrry's ch c Alf. Estell, by Norfolk, dam Lsdy Jane.

W. M. Murry's b c Billy Ayers, by Shannon, dam Lady Clare.

Palo Alto Stock Farm'e b c Valiant, by Monday, dam Lady Evangeliue.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's h c Robin Hood, by Shannon, dam Robin Girl.

Palo Alto Stock Farm'e b c Garland, by Sbannon, dam Sallie Garduer.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Bishop, by Shannon, dam Bettio Biehop.

Rancho del Paso's hlk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels, dam Electra, (Belle).

Rancho del Paso's ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom, dam Moselle.

Rancho del Paso's b f La Scala, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W.

Stemler & Todhunter'e b c Alta, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

The Drexel Stakes, a sweepstakes for colts three years old (foals of 1882); $100 entranee, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before Febrnary 1st; or $20 April 1st; or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declaratione void nulese accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100, out of the stakes. Winners of any three-year-old etake races of the value of $1,000, to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more tbree-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; 54 nominatione. Oue mile.

E. J. Baldwin'e ch c Rapido, by Grinstead, dam Experiment.

E. J. Baldwin'e hr c Brandywine, by Lexingtor, dam Mollie McCarthy.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, by Grinstead, dam Sister Anne.

E. J. Baldwin'e ch c Verano, by Grinetead, dam Jennie D.

J. D. & J. K. Christie's ch g Bonanza, by Joe Hooker, dam Mattie Glenn.

W. M. Murry'e ch c Alf Estell, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.

W. M. Murry'e b c Billy Ayers, by Shannon, dam Lady Clare.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Valiant, by Monday, dam Lady Evangeline.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's h c Robin Hood, by Shannon, dam Robin Girl.

Palo Alto Stock Farm'e b c Garland, by Shannon, dam Sallie Gardner.

Palo Alto Stock Farm'e b c Bishop, by Shannon, dam Bettie Bishop.

Rancho del Paeo's hlk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels, dam Electra (Belle).

Rancho Del Paso's ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom, dam Moselle.

Stemler & Todhunter'e b c Alta, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

The Englewood Stakee, a sweepstakes for filliee three years old (fosle of 1882); $100 entrance, h f; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $20 April 1st; or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100, out of the stake. Winners of any threo-year-old stake race, of the value of $1,000, to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs; of three or more tbree-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. 39 nominations. One mile.

E. J. Baldwiu's br f Mira, hy Griustead, dam Blossom.

E. J. Baldwin's b f Mission Belle, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.

Hundley & Pruitt's ch f Kalata, by Scotland, dam Calamity.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Playmate, by Monday, dam Plaything.

Rancho del Paso's b f La Scala, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W.

The Hyde Park Stakes, a sweepstakee for two-year-olds (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p.; or only $10 if declared out on or before Febrnary 1st; or $15 by April 1st; or $25 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unlese accompanied with the money; with $1,200 added; the second to receive $200, aud tbe third $100, out of the stakes. Winner of any stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,500, 7 lbs.; of three or more stake races of any valne, 10 lbs. extra. 87 nominations. Three-quarters of a mile.

M. M. Allen's b f Miss Courtney, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

R. P. Ashe's ch f Minuet, by Norfolk, dam Neopolitan.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Lijero, by Rutherford, dam Jennie D.

E. J. Baldwin's br f Mollie McCarthy's Last, by Rutherford, dam Mollie McCarthy.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead, dam Experimeut.

E. J. Baldwin's ch c Solid Silver, by Rutherford, dam Josie

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Guenn, by Flood, dam Glendew.

Palo Alto Stock Farm'e b f Robin Lass, by Flood, dam Robin Girl.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Gardey, by Flood, dam Sallie Gardner.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Keepsake, by Flood, dam Kathairon.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Plato, by Shannon, dsm Planetia.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Nisa, by Shannon, dam Nova Zembla.

Rancho del Paso's h f Precioso, by Glenelg, dam Stamps.

Rancho del Paso's ch f Tyranny, by Great Tom, dam Moselle.

Raucho del Paso'e ch f Katie Darling, by Longfield, dam Belle Dale.

Rancho del Paso's b f Ysabel, by Leiuster, dam Addie A.

Rancho del Paso's b f Fortuna, by Wheatley, dam Rebecca.

Stemler & Todhnnter's ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marian.

Stemler & Todhunter's ch c Amphion, by Norfolk, dam Illusion.

Stemler & Todhunter's ch c Ed. Corrigan, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika.

Stemler & Todhunter's ch c Fontabella, by Norfolk, dam Mattie Glenn.

The Kenwood Stakes, a sweepstakes for colts two years old (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p.; or only $10 if declared ont on or before Febrnary 1st; or $15 by April 1st; or $20 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100, out of the stakee. Winners of any stske race of the value of $750 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,200, 5 lbs.; of three or more stakes of any value, 10 lbs. extra. 64 nominations. Five furlongs.

E. J. Baldwin's ch c Solid Silver, by Rutherford, dam Josie C.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead, dam Experiment.

E. J. Baldwin's ch c Primero, by Grinstead, dam Jennie B.

E. J. Baldwiu's b c Glen Almond, by Grinstead, dam Glenits.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Gardey, by Flood, dam Sallie Gardner.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Whittier, by Flood, dam Lizzie Whips.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Plato, by Shannon, dam Planetia.

Rancho del Paso's br c Ben-Ali, by Virgil, dam Ulrica.

Stemler & Todhunter's ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marian.

Stemler and Todhunter's ch c Amphion, by Norfolk, dam Illusion.

Stemler & Todhunter'e ch c Ed Corrigan, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika.

Stemler & Todhunter's ch c Fontabella, by Norfolk, dam Mattie Gleun.

The Lakeside Stakes, a sweepstakee for fillies two years old (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $15 by April 1st; or $20 if on or hefore May 15, 1885. All declaratione void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100, ont of the stakes. Winners of any stake race of the value of $750, to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,200, 5 lbs.; of three or more such races of any value, 10 lbs. extra. 71 nominations. Five furlongs.

M. M. Allen's b f Miss Courtuey, by Norfork, dam Ballinette.

R. P. Ashe'e ch f Minuet, by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan.

E. J. Baldwiu's b f Maricopa, by Lexingtor, dam Althola.

E. J. Baldwin's br f, Mollie McCarthy's Last, by Rutherford, dam Mollie McCarthy.

E. J. Baldwin's b f Linda, by Rutherford, dam Blossom.

E. J. Baldwin'e b f Santa Anita Belle, by Grinstead, dam Santa Anita.

Palo Alto Stock Farm'e b f Gueun, by Flood, dam Glendew.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Robin Lass, by Flood, dam Robin Girl.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Keepsake, by Flood, dam Katharion.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's br f Harriet, by Flood, dam Hattie Hawthorne.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Nisa, by Shannou, dam Nova Zembla.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's br f Flora Anderson, by Sbannon, dam Floreuce Anderson.

Rancbo del Paso'e h f Precioso, by Glenelg, dam Stampe.

Rancho del Paso's ch f Tyrauny, by Great Tom, dam Moselle.

Rancho del Paso'e ch f Katie Darling, hy Longfield, dam Belle Dale.

Rancho del Paso's b f Ysabel, by Leinster, dam Addie A.

Rancho del Paso'e b f Fortuna, by Wheatley, dam Rebecca.

When a yearliug Maud Messenger was sold at auction for $12.50. Sbe was a homely-looking youngster and nobody seemed to want her. An attempt was made to pace her when three years old, but it failed, Crit Davis finally got hold of her and developed her great speed.

A Chat with Splan.

"No," said John Splau, referring to the fact that he had left the employ of Commodore Kittsou, and tho rumor that the stable of trotters owned by Mr. H. V. Bemis, of this city, would be under his management, "I shall never drive horses again for one mau. It is well enough to have a fixed and permanent income, and so far as tbat is concerned there could be no poseible cause for me to find fault witb Mr. Kittson, but the fact of the matter is, that when you are under contract to drive for one mau, he feels that all your time belongs to him, and you cauuot help seeing that there is eome justice in bie view of tbe caee. Aud wben a man hss been driving for anybody that has a good horse, and has always felt free to do aud say just what he pleased, it isn't just the thing to tie him up so that he feels a restraiut. I like to be foot-loose—to come and go whenever I want to; and you may say that hereafter I shall have a public stable, and that it will not contain anything but good material. If an owner has one or two trotters that are first-class goods and wants me to take and trot them, I will do thie, bnt tbere will be no use of my trying to train every horse that somebody elsc thinks will do to perform with.

"I think Johnston will go a great mile next year—close to two minutes if no bad luck befalle him. At Lexington he wae better thsn I had ever seen him. You know the track there is not a perfectly level one, and on the day he paced it was a little rough. I had made up my mind not to go a mile with him as well as he could, as we were only advertised to beat 2:10, and that conld be done without mnch trouble. So when the word was given I let him slip along to the half-mile pole well in hand, and my watch made the time to that point just 1:06. Then I gave him his bead, and you ought to have seen him fly. The last part of the homestretch is a slight rise of ground, and you may know he was pacing eome when we finished in 2:08, making the last half in 1:02½ by the official timing, and 1:01 by mine. People smile when I talk of his going a mile close to two minutes next year, but they don't kuow the horse. He has been driveu a qusrter of a mile better than thirty seconds, and I am willing to bet a reaeonable smonnt that he cau go a half in oue miuute. Now what is to prevent a young, game horse from going a full mile nearly as fast ae he can a half? Plenty of horses can rate their speed well enough for that, and Johneton is one of them. If he doesn't go a mile some day in 2:02 or better I shall be dieappointed."—*Breeders' Gazette.*

A Wizard of the Sulky.

The express between Boston and New York wae crowded, and a number of people got on board at Stamford who were unable to find seats. One of these had piercing eyes, a etoop in the shoulder and a dark mnstache, and he carried in his haud a three-gallon milk-can. He stopped at the seat which we occnpied, deposited his can in the aisle of the coach and remarked: "Been to Hartford, I suppose. Well, how's the mare? So help me Moses, I believe Maud S. can trot in 2:07 when just right. I saw her go a half-mile in 1:02, and she did it so easy that I set her down for a world beater. I nsed to tell Mr. Vanderbilt that she would beat anything that stood on four legs if he would give her a show. Jay-Eye-See never saw the day he conld down her. Why, I weut to Mr. Vanderbilt last Summer and told him that I represented a syndicate that would pay $100,000 for her. But he would not sell to me. Said he conld afford to keep her. What am I doiug? Why, I have an eighty-acre farm here at Stamford with forty odd horses on it. I run up and back nearly every day, and always carry a can of milk home with me. No, I don't drive any more. I look fnll in the face, but I don't weigh as much by thirty pounds as I did. Neuralgia has pulled me down, and it will not allow me to pull against a horse. No one knows what I suffer at times. After a ride in a snlky I am completely prostrated. Not being able to drive I got together a stable of runners at Brighton Beach, and I have done pretty well with the thoroughbreds, although I have to keep my eyes open, you bet. Some tough fellows round with the gallopers. When you mention pole horses don't forget Pickard. He was worth twice what Mr. Bonner paid for him. I tried to have Ed. Gilmore huv him; but he was too slow iu makiug up his mind. Pickard and Ruras onght to trot a great mile. Hopeful? Oh, yes, the gray horse is out at Fleetwood; but I have nothing to do with him. He has a great flight of speed yet, but is too old to make mnch of a fight in races. I tried to buy him, but Mrs. Richmond thonght he was worth more than I was willing to pay. You like cider? I have any qaantity of apples on my farm, bnt I do not make much cider. I sold 160 barrels of applee to-day at $1.25 a barrel. But here we are at the Grand Central Depot. Good-night." And the speaker tipped his hat and made a grab for the milk-can. Tbe voluble stoop-shouldered man was once regarded as the greatest reinsman that ever lived. He was called the "Wizard of the Sulky." His name is Dan Mace. —*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The Sires of English Horses.

The Byerley Turk came to this country ahout 1689; the Godolphiu Arabian, himself a pony of 14½ hands, tbongh his descendants were in every way great in the land, died at Gogmagog Hills, the seat of the Duke of Leeds, in 1753. From the third of tbe trio, tho Darley Arabian, sprang Eclipse, whose sou, Young Eclipse, won the second Derby in 1781. The Arab has always beeu the favorite horse of fiction. He has been described eo often that a picture of a typical Arab, a descendant of Blundevill's Barbarian, will euffice. Here is the small head, the swelling nostril, the small sharp ear, tbe mild aud gentle eye (in reposc, for he is easily excitcd), tbo arched neck, the compact body—the Arab is rarely over 14 hands 1 inch in height—tbe clean legs and tbat peculiar set on and carriage of the tail, "carried out with a sweep like the curve of a palm branch," oue outbusiast bae said, which are characteristic of the desert born. It is not to be underetood tbat the tbree Arabs—to use tbe term literally —named above are tho progenitors of all Englisb thoroughbred horses. Thie is by no meane tbo caso, but the blood of these tbree enormously preponderates. How it comes to pase that tbe thorooghbred Arab, from whieb the Englisb thoroughbred sprang, tbrough some intermixture of what is supposed to be an altogether poorer strain, should be so mucb inferior in speed and etamina to tbe English horse, which at its best has an exietence of only three centuries, it is impoeible to say.—*The English Illustrated Magazine.*

Imp. Great Tom, tbe property of Gen. W. G. Harding, Belle Meade Stud Farm, Tenneesee, recently recovered from an attack of pneumonia and wae again severely blister[illegible] the effects of which he may lose the sight of one of [illegible]

Premiums at Los Angeles.

The following is the premium list of the Los Angeles Fair as published in the local pspers. It is badly muddled but is clear in a few points:

CATTLE.

Class 6—C. A. Page and H. M. Johnston, Los Angeles; first premium, fatted cow, Polled Angus cow Favorite.

Class 4—Herd of four head, bull and three cows, C. A. Page and H. M. Johnston, Los Angeles; first premium; names, Black Commodore, Mias Fyfe, Favorite and Blossom.

Class 1—Wm. Niles, Los Angeles; second premium; Fifth Duke of Alameda, Durham.

Class 1—C. A. Page and H. M. Johnston, Los Angeles; first premium, bull Black Commodore.

Class 1—C. A. Page and H. M. Johnston, Los Angeles; first premium; Fred Douglass (1-year-old bull).

Class 1—First premium, best 3-year-old cow; Miss Fyfe (entered by above named). Secoud premium, heifer calf, Miss Ella Eyfe.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Class 2—F. J. Barretto, Downey; first premium, 3-year-old bull, Blythe Othello.

Class 2—First premium on 2-year-old bull, Joe Romero.

Class 2—First premium, 1-year-old bull, Buckboard.

Class 2—Second premium, Gold Foil.

Class 2—First premium, Spread Brow (bull calf).

Class 2—First premium on cow, Sun Maid, 3-year-old.

Class 2—Second premium, cow, Pomona.

Class 2—First premium, cow, Margarette Foulks, 2-year-old.

Class 2—First premium, 1-year-old cow, Belle Esprit.

Class 2—First premium, heifer calf, Miss Veda.

Class 4—Herd of thoroughbred cattle, 2-year-old; second premium.

Class 4—Herd under 2 years old, first premium.

Class 5—Sweepstakes—F. J. Barretto, Downey; second premium, bull Joe Romero; first premium, calf Gold Foil.

Class 3—Devons—Andreas Machsdo, first premium, bull, George the Fourth (2,618).

Class 1—Durhams—Wm. Niles, Los Angeles; first premium, heifer calf, Primrose.

Class 5—Sweepstakes—C. A. Page, and H. M. Johnston, Los Angeles; first premium, Polled Angus bull, Black Commodore.

Class 5—First premium, Polled Angus cow, Miss Fyfe.

Class 3—Holstein—Wm. Niles, Los Angeles, second premium, cow, Annie Clifton.

Class 6—Graded cattle—Wm. Niles, Los Angeles; first premium, cow, Betty.

Class 6—Wm. Niles, Los Angeles; second premium, fatted cow, Cleopatra.

Class 6—F. J. Barretto, Downey; first premium, heifer calf, Bleuder.

Class 2—Jersey cattle—Wm. Niles, Los Angeles; second premium, one-year-old bull, Golddust.

Class 2—Second premium, one-year-old heifer Lady Hanbell.

Class 5—Second premium, bull, Geo. Gilbert.

Class 3—First premium, heifer, Rosa Dale.

Class 3—First premium, heifer calf, Queen Adaline.

HORSES.

Class 1—Thoroughbred stock—E. J. Baldwin; first premium, brown stallion Grinstead, aged.

E. J, Baldwin; second premium, brown stallion Rutherford, aged.

Class 1—E. J. Baldwin; first premium, brown colt, Brsndywine, 2 years old.

Class 1—E. J. Baldwin; first premium, hrown mare, Maggie Emerson, 4 years old.

Class 1—Sorrel mare, Hermosa; first premium.

Class 9—E. J, Baldwin; suckling colt, second premium for her above nsmed colt.

Class 1—E. J. Baldwin; first premium, Mollie McCarthy's Last (b f), 1 year old.

Class 1—E. J. Baldwin; second premium, b f Bonita, 1 year old.

E. J. Baldwin; first premium to Maggie Emerson's suckling colt.

Class 2—Families—E. J. Baldwiu; first premium, brown stallion, Grinstead and five colts.

E. J. Baldwin; first premium, Maggie Emerson and two colts.

E. J. Baldwin; second premium for bay colt, Silver Cloud.

E. J. Baldwin; first premium, aorrel colt, Primero.

GRADED HORSES.

Clasa 5—Draft horses: Jacob Bertch, Springfield, Ventura county, first premium.

Claaa 2—Famiy: b s Don Victor, with five colts, (no competition.)

Class 11—J. W. Earnest, Los Angeles, g o'Beatrix, yearling, first premium, (no competition.)

Class 4—Draft horses: Dauiel Griawold, Westminster, first premium, b m Minnie, six years old.

Class 11—Daniel Griswold, Westminster, first premium, aorrel filly, (auckling), Alice.

Class 4—Draft horses: A. Rose, Ballona, Cal., first premium, dapple grey atallion, Napoleon.

Class 11—A. Roae, Ballona, Cal., first premium, b filly, (suckling).

Clasa 11—A. Rosa, Ballona, family of six colts, by Napoleon, first premium, (no competion.)

Class 10—H. A. Grewell, Santa Barbara, Cal., horses for general purposes, first premium, roau mare, Dolly, (no competition.)

Class 5—Roadsters: C. A. Durfee, Los Angeles, Cal., first premium, b s Del Sur.

Class 12—Sweepstakes: C. A. Durfee, Los Angeles, Cal., first premium, b a Del Sur.

Class 5—Roadsters: J. W. Gardiuer, Santa Ana, Cal., first premium, b s Black Diamond, two years.

Clasa 3—Graded: J. W. Gardiner, Santa Ana, Cal., first premium, b a Pacific, two years old, (no competion.)

Class 3—G. G. Arnold, Hueueme, Cal., first premium, b s Beu Wade, Jr., 5 years old.

Class 11—Colts: E. J. Baldwiu, Santa Anita, Cal., first premium, b colt, one year old.

Class 5—Roadsters: Keniston & Co., San Bernardino, Cal., first premium, b m Nellie Monroe.

Class 8—Saddle horses: Andreaa Machado, Machado, first premium, bay gelding.

Class 10—Geueral purposes: E. P. Latour, Los Angeles, first premium, Black Model, ten years old.

Class 12—Sweepstakes: E. P. La Tour, Los Angeles, secoud premium, Black Model, ten years old.

Class 11—Graded horses: E. J. Baldwin, Santa Auita, first premium, b auckling colt.

Class 12—Sweepstakes: E. J. Baldwin, Los Augeles, first premium, b m Maggie Emerson.

SWINE.

Class 1—Berkshire: C. A. Coffman, Ranchito, Cal.; first premium, boar, 6 month, Richmond.

Class 1—First premium, breeding sow Betsy Corbet, 1 year old.

Class 2—First premium, sow Miss S., under 1 year. First premium, pigs under 10 months, Richmond and Miss S.

Class 1—Sweepstakes, Berkshire: C. A. Coffman, Ranchito; first premium, boar Richmond.

Class 1—First premium, sow Betsy Corbet.

Class 1—First premium, pen Betsy Corbet and fsmily.

Class 1—First premium, bosr, 2 sows and 6 pigs.

Clsss 2—Poland China: F. Wakeman, Santa Ana, first premium, boar, 3 years old, General.

Class 2—First premium, sow Susy.

Class 2—F. Wakeman, Santa Ana, second premium, sow 1 year, Pride of Valley.

Class 2—First premium, 6 months. Primrose and Daisy 2d.

Class 2—First premium, pair pigs, Sambo and Queen.

Class 1—Berkshire: Wm. Niles, Los Angelos, Cal.,; first premium, boar, 2 years and over, Royal Briton.

Class 1—Second premium, breeding sow Victoria.

Class 1—Second premium, sow, 6 months and under 1 year, Royal Maid.

POULTRY.

George C. I. Starcey, Sauta Monica, one pair light Brahma fowls, first premium.

James T. Browu, Los Angeles, first premium ou each of the following: Best Plymouth Rock, white Leghorn, brown Leghorn, white-faced black Spanish, Houdans; also for best and largest collection of fowls; $10.

Wm. Niles, Los Angeles, first premium for psrtidger Cochin, buff Cochin, white Cochiu, s. l. Hamburg; also first premium for bronze turkeys, Toulouse geese, raven ducks, peacocks and Guinea fowls.

National Association Trotting Horse Breeders.

Iu addition to the entries published last week the following are reported in the sweepstakes for foals of 1884. $500 entrance:

G. S. Moulton's b c, by Vermont Messenger, dam Raudolph Maid, by Dou Giovanni.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's br c Norcott, by Electioneer, dam Norma, by Alexsnder's Normsn.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Blonde, by Gen. Beuton, dam Bruuette, by Hambletonian.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f, by Gen. Benton, dam Violet, by Electioneer.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's h c, by Piedmont, dam Addie, by Hambletonian Chief.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Macaria, by Clay, dam McCa., by Almont.

Ariel Lathrop's b f Maiden, by Electioner, dam May Queen, by Alexander's Norman.

Ariel Lathrop's br c, by Electioneer, dam Midnight, by Pilot, Jr.

Chas. Marvin's br f Lulaneer, by Electioneer, dam Lula, by Alexander's Norman.

Chas. Marvin's br c, by Electioneer, dsm Beautiful Bells, by The Moor.

L. J. Rose's b f, by Sultan, dam Kitty Wilkes, by George Wilkes.

Miss Woodford, the acknowledged Queen of the running Turf, cau be seen on any fair day at Brighton Beach, where she is led by the bridle for a two hours leg bath in the surf. The great mare struck herself on the inside of the right foreleg in her last great race of two-mile heats, in which she defeated Drake Carter and Modesty in 3:33 and 3:31¼, the best two-mile heat race on record. This was Miss Woodford's ninth consecutive victory this year, and it is barely possible that she will never face the starter's flag agaın. The great mare has not gone lame from her mishap, but she favors the right foreleg when first led out every morning. She will be blistered aud fired, and may stand trainiug again, but an experieuced horseman who has seen the Queen often since the accident, thinks she has run her last race.

The Brooklyn Stable, property of Messrs. Dwyer Bros., will take a uew departure next year. The stable will probably be divided, and most of the two and three-year-olds will be raced in the East, while the four-year-olds and upwards will take in the principal meetings in the Southwest. The Western Associations offer more open races at weight for age aud fewer haudicaps, and a first-class mare like the "Queen of the Turf"—Miss Woodford—will have a better chance. However, when the Western Associations see a first-class racehorse literally galloping away with everything started for, they will quickly adopt more handicaps, or else the races will be mere "walk overs," and the gate receipts will suffer in conaequence.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Trotting at Portland, Oregon.

CITY VIEW PARK, Oct. 26tb—Match trot, 3 in 5, for $100 a side.

Kelly, ro g, by Copperbottom	Misner	1	1	1
Startle, b g, by Bellfounder	Lindsey	2	2	2

Time, 2:44½, 2:43½, 2:41.

Same Day—Match for $100 a side, 2 in 3.

Florence E., ch m, by Pathfinder, dam said to be by Jack Miner	McManus	1	1
Nellie K., br m, by Mike, son of Vermont, dam hy Vermont	Clark	2	2

Time, 2:37, 2:33½.

Tristau, who wound up his turf career by running a dead heat with Lucerne for the Champion Stakes at Newmarket last week, has won for M. Lefevre, his owner, in five seasons, £22,910. St. Simon, the three-year-old racehorse who has cleared the board of the chief cup races and has won all his races, with great ease, has been put on the shelf for this year, so that the talk about a match with St. Gatien, the winner of the Cesarewitch, also unbeaten, is certain to end in smoke.

The value of the blood of the broucho, has commanded the attention of the Turks, as sixteen choice specimens of the breed lately arrived iu New York from Texas, en route to Coustautinople. The auimals were purchased on au order from the Turkish Government and are designed for the plains of Tartary, where they will be given their freedom and permitted to interbreed with the wild Tartar horses of the steppes of Asia.

The English Jockey Club is at last taking steps in the direction of effectiug a reform which is badly needed in the old country, and which might not be out of place here. The tendency to reduce the distance of races has been growing so much that the home club has passed a rule to the effect that there must be at every meeting at least two races of a mile per day which are not selling races.

Maxy Cobb and Neta Medium.

Last Friday morning I received an invitation from Mr. Cohnfeld to come to the Driving Park and witness the fsst trial of his new team, composed of the champion stallion, Maxy Cobb, and his half sister, Neta Medium. As I plodded up the hill toward the park gates I overtook Mr. Frank Work driviug Edward and Swiveller, the heroes of many an eveut.

We discussed the probabilities of what we were goiug to see, and both agreed, considering the weather and the fact that Neta Medium had never hesten 2:22½ in a race, the team would not beat 2:20 right away. After driving around the track my opinion was strengtened, as it was soft in places and quite heavy near the pole, midway of second quarter. They were worked out an openiug mile in 2:35. Shortly afterwards I had a brief chat aside with Murphy and the owner. Johnny was non-committal, but Mr. Cohnfeld was coufident they would be st 2:20. He stood aloue in this opinion, ss Col L. Kip. Messrs. Newbold Morris, S. F. Knapp, T. C. Esstman, Wm. Turnbull, S. F. Sniffen, John J. Quinn, Heury Hughes, T. J. Coe, Major Weeks, and, in fact, all present concluded it would be next to impossible for a pair of horses unacquainted with each other to beat 2:20 on such a day and track. The weather was raw, with a lowery sky, and every one buttoned their greatcoats tightly, until the time arrived for the start. Murphy scored up once and jogged around the track, then increased their speed inside the distance, and nodded for the word, which was given by Mr. Knapp. Away they went, Neta being very close to the rail as they rounded the first turu. They worked in uuisou, aud reached the quarter pole in 33½ seconds. On they sped at the same rate to the half, in 1:07. Murphy eased them up the hill, and the three-quarter pole was passed in 1:43, but down the homestretch they were full of trot. Their driver shouted, and touched Maxy with the whip. He respouded, and Neta was not tired. They finished strong in 2:18. A number of watches iudicated 2:17½, which would make the last quarter 34½ seconds. An old turfite loudly proclaimed that it was 2:17¼. Said he, "I never saw a pair of horses trot that middle half in 1:09½ before to-day." They trotted to a uotop road wagon, weighing 130 lbs. exclusive of pole.

The performance was received with acclamation, and Messrs. Work and Eastman were the first to extend their congratulations to the proud owner. Murphy soon came to the club-house, and he was quickly surrounded by the entire party, extending their hands and making all sorts of favorable comments at the same time. The gist of the talk was that Mr. C. had the comiug team, and, given a warm day and dryer track 2:16¼ or better, is within their reach. I may add that the horses are not in training track, but were jogged from their owner's private stables, Fifty-eighth Street, that afternoon, and it was the fourth time they were hitched as a pair. Murphy says, "Maxy is a born pole horse; in fact, he is A1 wherever you place him; but Neta kept her end up wonderfully well."

VERITAS.

The Finish at San Bernardino.

The races at San Bernardiuo were finished Wednesday. Attendance small, betting *nil*. Tom won the unfinished race with Ingersoll and Billy. Time, 51:¾.

Oct. 29th.—Running; purse $—; for all ages; half mile heats.

Kelly's br g Tom, aged, 115 lbs	Kelly	1	1
Ralp's b g Billy, 5 years, 115 lbs	Weaver	2	2
Kennistan & Co.'s b g Bob Ingersol, 4 years, 119 lbs	Wallace	3	3

Time, ;52, :51¾.

*First heat won Oct. 27th.

The trot between Dick J., Hunter, aud Lsdy Washington was won in straight heats by Dick J.

Same Day.—Trotting; purse $—.

Dick J., blk g, by McClellan	1	1	1
Hunter	2	2	2
Lady Washington	3	3	3

Time, 2:37, 2:35, 2:36.

E. A. D.

A meeting of the American Turf Congress is to be held in Chicago on the 21st day of November next, for the purpose of considering some needed chauges in the racing rules which were adopted last Wiuter at the meeting held in Louisville. Representatives of the following leadiug racing Associations throughout the South and West will be present at the meeting: Washington Park Club, Chicago, Ill.; Louisville Jockey Club, Louisville Ky.; Kentucky Blood Horse Assooiation, Lexiugtou, Ky.; Nashville Blood Horse Associatien, Nashville, Tenn.; Latonia Jockey Club, Covington, Ky.; Louisiana Jockey Club, New Orleans, La.; Memphis Jockey Club, Memphis, Tenn., and many others.

The brown stallion Dirigo, formerly Geo. B. McClellan, by the Drew Horse, was destroyed on the 14th day of August. He had become impotent and worthless from age. He was foaled, as near as we can learn, in 1853. As a sire he got Camors, 2:25¼; Little Fred, 2:25¾; Bully Brooks, 2:28, and John Virgin, 2:29. He was undoubtedly the best son of the Drew Horse, and was a horse of fine style and disposition, great courage, and a fine turn oi speed. He also sired mauy valuable roadsters and geutlemen'a driving horses.—*Maine Horse-Breeders' Monthly.*

The California BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN is wrong in asserting that Ex-Gov. Stanford's mare, Flirt, is "the first Hermit mare ever sent to the United States." Mr. W. L. Scott owned Ænone, by Hermit, but unfortunately she died last Spriug of chronic indigestion. Mr. Belmont also, owns Fair Barbarian, by Hermit.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

We staud corrected. Our authority for the statement was Gov. Stauford's catalogue of the mares, aud we took it for granted that it was the first without giviug the matter a thought.

Jimmy Rowe, who formerly trained the Dwyers' stable, is formiug a stable of his own. He has recently purchased of T. J. Megibbon the bay geldiug Strickland, three yeara old, by Spriugbok, dam Lorena, the price beiug $2,500.

Mr. S. S. Huntly, of Helena, Montana, has a horse that is half-brother to more 2:30 horses than any man's horse, and has a record of 2:32. He is by Volunteer, dam Kentucky Girl, by Blue Bull.

D. S. C., the winner of the 3-miuute and 2:40 classes at Lexington, Ky., obtaiuing a record of 2:26¾, was, up to a reoeut date, used in a wood cart. He was unharuessed from a load aud sold for $160.

Herdic, the pool-seller, aud Lem Ullmau, the programme mau, are in Texas. They will probably journey to California before their returu East.

Farley, the jockey, who rode Lucky B., at Jerome, when the recent accideut occurred, is ateadily recovering.

Cracked Heele.

Some horses are, no doubt, more predisposed to cracked heels than others, but, nevertheless, the immediate causes, though varions, may be summed up under the general head of neglect and mismanagement. The very sndden cbange from heat to cold, or from cold to heat, is very likely to derange the secretions of the skin, hence washing the legs, especially with hot water, ie very apt to induce cracked heels. The nse of caustics and active stringents frequently do irreparable mischief. Gummy-legged horses (those whose legs are apt to fill) are predisposed to cracked heels. Though this affection is nsually associated with neglect and mismanagement we occasionally find it in animals receiving the best of eare. Horses well groomed and regularly exercised sometimes suffer from cracked heels. The process of sweating induces this affection. The sweat runs down into the hollow of the heels, and the eveporation of the perspiration, strongly impregnated as it is with the different animal salts, will often excoriate with the skin, especially in thin-skinned or white-legged horses. In regard to treatment: First, the canse, if it can be discovered, must be removed; the heels should be carefnlly washed every night with blood warm water, and carefully enveloped in flannel bandsges. Soap, though commonly nsed along with the water, is injurious, becanse the alkali contained in it spoils the material thrown ont for the restorative process. Ointments of various kinds are used; the following if properly prepared is the most perfect application for inveterate cracked heels that is known: Take of oxide of zinc, two drachms; vaseline, one ounce; tincture benzein, one drachm; carbolic acid, five drops; citrine ointment, one ounce. Mix thoroughly, and gently rub it into the cracks with the finger, so as to distribute it in a moderately thick layer over the whole of the effected part, and to insinnate it as much as possible nnder the crusts that may have been formed. Once properly applied it will prevent further crusts from forming or collecting, and still further aids in the formation of a new cuticle to the abraded skin, and a barrier to the oxydizing action always present in inflammatory action. The heels must not be washed after the application of the ointment. They may be wiped with a soft napkin as much ae may seem necessary, but when the ointment is once epplied it should not be removed by washing, unless there are accumulations of filth or sand or some like gritty subetance is wished to be removed.—*Sportsman*.

The Jerome Park track is about to nndergo several alteretions. The painful accident of the closing day of the Antumn meeting has had the effect of opening the eyes of the Executive Committtee to the dangers of the cnrve at the half-mile pole. They at once employed an engineer, who presented his plans, which embrace the entire doing away with the cnrve. From the club-house "Bluff," the conrse will run straight into the meadow to the south of the present conrse, and a eafe and easy than will bring it into the present T. Y. C., thne giving a homesеretch nearly three furlongs in length, which will render it the finest in the conntry, certainty the finest in this eection, and the effort will be made to make the three-qnarter mile conrse one of the fastest in the country. The clnb intends, at some future time, to do away with the upper turn also, by taking the course further to the north. The work on the lower turu will begin immediately npon the close of the November meeting. The fact is the Jerome Park people are awakening to their opportunities. The course is the most acceesible of all others in this section, as it can be reeched in twenty-five minutes from the city.—*N. Y. Spirit*.

The racehorses, General Harding, Tennyson, Harry Gilmore, Lute Fogle, Boz Sedam and Charley Marks, are all at Dr. Sheppard's at Ottawa, Ill., nndergoing veterinary treatment, as they are all lame or otherwise suffering from the effects of campaigning.

Mr. S. E. Larabie, Deer Lodge, Mon., has sold to H. C. Jewett, Jewett Stock Farm, Buffalo, the black colt Patchen Wilkes, two years old, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Putchen; 2d dam the dam of Anglin, 2:27¼, and Wilkes Boy.

The colors of Mr. John Hammond, the extraordinarily snccessful English tnrfman, are "white, red collar, cnffs and cap."

Jim Renwick will not returu to this coast at present, but has gone into Winter qnarters at Jerome Park.

ATHLETICS.

Univereity Games.

Starter—Al Braverman.
Judgee—Frank Soule, Jr., U. C.; Lient. J. Hullon, U. S. A.; W. C. Brown, O. C.
Timers—Col. Geo. C. Edwards, U. C.; Charles B. Hill, M. C. C.
Clerk of the Conrse—W. A. Brewer.

A large attendance, including many ladies, witnessed the eighth Field Day of the University. The weather was splendid. The mud track was in good condition, bnt a great many runners complained of its hardness. The management ehowed a noticeable improvement over previous efforts and the events were run off smoothly. A great amonnt of jndgment was exhibited in the handicapping of the open events; thie ie to be wondered at when the handicaps of '83 are remembered.

The varions events were keenly contested, althongh the entriee were not nearly as nnmerons as they ehould have been. Braverman handed the pistol in a satisfactory manner for a novice, bnt, as was expected, the runners in the open events beat the gun. At every meeting eomehody gets ahead of the pistol. This state of affairs mnst be rectified, and the sooner the better. We have never measnred the track, hut judging by the time made in the relay race there certainly mnst have some mistake made regarding the measurement. The time is altogether too fast. The 100, 220, and 440 were measnred off eeparately. Result:

100 Yard Run, (open to alnmni as an undergradnate),—Pond, '80, 1st; Heller, '83, 2d. A splendid race. Time, 10 4-5 sec.

Putting the Weight—Reed, '88, 27 ft. 6 in, 1st.

220 Yards Handicap—Magee. '87 (5 yde), 1st; Sutton, '85, (scratch), 2d. A close race. Time. 25 sec.

Mile race—High, '88, 1st. Time, 5 m. 10 e.

100 Yards Handicap (open)—J. W. Flynn, scratch 1st; Brierly (7 yds.), 2d; Stewart (3 yds.), 0; B. A. Benjamin (5 yds.), 0; Jordan (6 yds.), 0; C. B. Hill, 8 yde, 0. A hard race, won by Flynn after a desperate etruggle with Brierly. The watches showed 10 1-5, 10¼, and 10 2-5 respecpectively. All the runners beet the pistol. Flynn ran in fine form.

Standing Wide Jump—Woodham, '88, 9 ft, ½ inch.

Mile Walk—McAllister, '85, 1st. Time, 8 m. 17¾ s.

220 Yards Handicap (open,—J. W. Flynn (6 yds.), 1st; Brierly (12 yds.), 2d; R. S. Haley (scretch), 0; W. R. Stewart (6 yds.), 0; Jordan, 10 yds. It eeems strange that Jordan was only given 4 yards from Flynn in this race, when he got 6 yards in the hundred. Haley ran himself to a standstill after traversing 120 yards. Flynn had another hard struggle with Brierly, and just managed to breast the worsted a few inches in advance. Stewart was out of condition. Time, 23 2-5 e.

Three Legged Race—Downs and Chestnut, '88, 1st. Time, 15 1-5 e.

Running Hop, Step and Jump (open)—In his first attempt, Gibson jumped 38 ft 2 in,, which stopped all the other competitors.

440 Yards Run—Sutton, '85, 1st. Sutton rau in splendid style and finished well in hand, in 55⅓s. There ere very few on the Coast that can defeat Sutton in a qnarter.

Running High Jump (open)—H. Germain, 4 ft. 9 in. 1st; B. A. Beujemin, 4 ft. 8 in., 2d.

Rnnning Wide Jump—Ellis, '88, 16 ft. 1st.

Cless Relay Race, 2 Miles—Class '87, Blanchard, Code, Magee, and Turner, defeated Class '85, McAllister, Heller, Putnam, and Dunn; and Class '88, Woods, Woodham, Bushby and Downs. Time, 8 m. 37¼ s.

Johneon to his Fellow-Profeesionals.

New York, Oct. 28, 1884.

Editor Sportsman: There being so many dispntes regarding my sprinting capability, I issue the following challenge, to remain open three weeks: I, the undersigned, do hereby chellenge any mau in the world to run me seventy-five yards, or I will make a match to run any man in America one hundred yards, for not less than $200 or more than $1,000 a side. I will take 2¼ yards start from Harry Hutchine in 100 yards and 4¾ yards in 125 yards for the same amonnt. I will allow the following men these starts in 100 yards: James Quirk, 1 yard; E. S. Tisdale, 3 yards; F. W. Stone, 2 yarde; P. M. Duff, 4 yards; T. J. McQuigan, 2½ yards; W. Mills, 2 yards; Fred Hurst, 1½ yards; Archie McCombe, 2 yards; Fred Harmon, 1 yard; J. T. Crossley, 2½ yards; Thomas Atkin, 4 yards; Gns Carruthers, 2¼ yards; Thomas Fitzgerald, 4¼ yards; W. Boyd, 2½ yarde. These races must all be for money or not at all, and the money posted in a reliable man'e hands or some well known sporting paper. Start to be pistol shot. Sheffield rules to govern or mutual consent. If not off in thirty minutes to go by report of pistol. Race to be play or pay; the race to take place four weeks from eigning articles. A deposit to the New York *Sportsman* will be promptly covered. Hoping to receive a speedy acceptance, I remain,

Yours, Harry M. Johnson.

An Australian in England thus refers to Hutchins in the Melbourne *Sportsman:*

"But, nndoubtedly, the greatest wonder in the pedestrian world is D. Hntchins, the champion professional sprint runner. I saw him run in a 130 yard handicap. He was haudicapped to give some of them 30 yards start, and the nesrest man to him had 14 yards. The fastest Sheffield runners, who can do even time, get 7 yards from him. Those who onght to know say whenever it is wanted he can do 100 yards in 9s., and a quarter of a mile in 46s. Anyhow, in private trials, he used to give Myers 10 yards in a qnarter, and beat him very easily. His style is simply perfection, and he runs remarkably low on the ground, and with his lege more in front of him than any man I heve ever seen.

A Merion Wine at Harvard.

Our readere will be pleased to learn of the sncсess of Tom D. Davidson, son of Professor Davidson of the United States Coast Survey of this city, and a member of the Merion Cricket Club, at the Freshmen Fall Meeting of Harvard University. Davidson won the qnarter mile rather handily, in 60s. It will be remembered that Gaston M. Ashe, also a member of the Merion, won the event the year previons, with the greatest of ease. Davidson also started from the scratch in the qnarter at the regular meeting, but was defeated by Chnrchill (10 yde.) in 56 4-5s.

When will these punsters eton. The *Evening News* remerks: L. E. Myers has challenged Malcolm Ford to run 100 yards on election day, for a $50 gold medal. If Ford runs Meyers it will settle the qnestion in regard to who is the fastest runner at the distance Myers has a national reputation as the amateur champion runner of America, and he can not af-Ford to be beaten.

H. H. Baxter, M. W. Ford and C. A. J. Queckberner, of the New York Athletic Club, purpoee visiting England in order to compete in the Championship Games. As a pole vanlter, Baxter is only eecond to Ray, while Ford will certainly make a better showing in the 100 yard run than did Waldron. Queckberner will no doubt hold his own with the best exponents of the ehot end hammer in Great Britain.

We have, of late, been frequently asked whether a competitor in a echool race is elligible to start in the maiden race at the Olympic games. We are of the opinion that he can etart, but it rests entirely with the committee on gamee to solve the qnestion. At any rate, there will be no harm in entering for the event.

Harry Hutchins, the most phenomenal eprint runner that the world has ever produced, was expected to arrive in New York, on Tneeday, Oct. 28th. When shall we hear from Kittleman, Rogers, Smtth, and Johneon again?

The entertainment presented by the managers of Whistler'e benefit was well worthy of patronage. We have rarely eeen a more interesting and better carried out programme than the one on last Thnreday night.

Myers ie not coming to California, so the joint meeting of the Manhattan Olympic Club has been abandoned. Thie is the resnlt of the exorhitant demande of the Manhattan Club, of New York.

There is every probability that John Meagher, of Massachusetts, and William Edwarde, of Australia, will shortly engage in a forty-eight hour heel and toe walking match.

Myers and Ford meet in a ecratch one hundred yard race at the games of the Manhattan Club. We have no hesitstion in naming Myers as the winner.

The meeting of the Olympic Club will be held on their grounds et Oakland. This will be pleasing information for many of the competitors.

At the Olympic games on Thanksgiving Day, a special race of 100 yarde will take plece between Flynn and Lucas.

BICYCLING.

A Contemporary, last week, having etarted a rumor that Cortis wae dead, it is with mnch pleasure that we publish a portion of a letter received, thie week, from him, by which it will be eeen that he etill takes the liveliest interest in cycling:

Coonamble, August 10th, 1884.

My Dear Nairn, I have just come back from a flying visit to Sydney, where I was present at the SydneyB. C. eports. They were a grand euccees end reminded me more of the well remembered Surrey meetings than eny othere I have witnessed. I am told there were 15,000 epectators there and I can quite believe it. There ie keen competition between Victoria and New South Wales in every branch of trade and eport, so the presence of the Victoria representatives added zest to the meeting. For my own part, I was greatly pleased to see Bennet win the mile, and he hae shown himeelf so good and consistent e performer on grass tracks at home, I fancy he ie better there than on a einder path, and wes tbe more glad therefore to eee hie euccess. Lee'e non-success certainly eeemed a surprise to most of the epectators, but they impertially applauded good riding irrespective of club or colony. The dinner afterwards was a great euccess, and the Sydney club are especially to be congratnlated on the fact that they eeem to have brought about a complete nnderstanding between the V. C. U. and the N. S. W. C. U. Curiouely enough, they themselves have seceded from the nnion. I was very much surprised at reading the result of the mile championehip; I never suepected Speechley of championship form, and shonld have handicapped Liles to give him 50 yards at least. Please don't forget me in my desert, which just at present is abounding in grass and water, and possessee en abeolntely perfect climate, and with kind remembrances to all old friends, believe me,

Yours sincerely, Herbert L. Cortis.

P. S.—Pleeee remind Liles, Whatton, Gaskell & Co. (meaning the other crack riders) that at present Leee holds the record for one hour, and that it is the first duty of every ameteur champion to beat the professionals at *all* distances from one to fifty. Hazelton, of Victoria, is rumored to have done, in private, some wonderful performances, so the fellowe at home must look ont for their reputations. Wileon, of the Surrey, onght to try 21 miles an honr.—*Wheeling*.

Tandem Tricycle Records.

The one and two miles tandem tricycle recorde were upset yeeterday (Friday), at the Crystal Palace by R. Cripps, Notts, aud H. F. Wilson, Surrey B. C., who rode a Humber tandem —40-inch, geared np to 60—weighing only 65 pounde. The times were taken officially by Mr. Pembroke Coleman, the N. C. U. official handicapper and timekeeper, and were checked by two other watches. Appended are the times for each qnarter of a mile, ell of which are the best on record:

Miles	M.	S.	Miles	M.	S.
*¼	0	45	*1¼	3	46
*½	1	27 3-5	*1½	4	32
*¾	2	12	*1¾	5	19
*1	2	56	*2	6	4

* Denotes records

This (Seturday) evening we learn from Mr. Coleman that the records have been cut again to day, on the eame track, by J. T. Trister end W. Brown; The timee then made by these riders are, says Mr. Coleman:

Miles	M.	S.	Miles	M.	S.
1	2	56 3-5	*4	12	27
*2	6	3	*5	15	33 2-5
*3	9	17			

* Denotes records.

—*Referee, Oct. 19th.*

Tournament of the Bay City Wheelmen.

The Bay City Wheelmen will hold a bicycle touruament at the Mechanics' Pavilion on the evening of Jannary 10th. The proceede are to be devoted for the fnrnishing of Club rooms, which (for euch an active organization as the B. C. W.) are an absolnte necessity. All bicyclist are cordially invited fo compete in the eventeand there ie little donbt but that every rider of the 'eilent steed' can find something in the varied programme to his liking. The managing committee consists of F. R. Cook, Ed. Mohrig and — Munro. Entries will be received by Ed. Mohrig at 252 Market etreet, The following programme has been prepared:

Maiden Race (scrath) Open.
1 Mile Race. Nearest to time of 3 m. 50s. Open.
5 Mile Scratch Race. Open.
10 Mile Handicap Race. Open.
1 Mile Grasshopper Race. Open.
1 Mile Skating Race. Open.
Drilling end Fancy Riding.

M. Rousset, a well-known French bicyclist, has just performed an extraordinary feat. In twenty-fonr honrs, comprising time for rest, he made the distance from Pau to Aire and back on a tricycle, accompenied by Prince Solaykoff. The donble jonrney represents a ride of 340 kilometree (211 miles), and ie said to be the longest distance ever effected with a tricycle of the patteru ueed by the travelers. Mr. Rousset ia over fifty years of age.—*London Echo*.

To what extent bicycling ie taking hold on the eporting world is partly ehown by the fact that George Hendee, the Spriugfield champion, owne $4,500 worth of badges and other prizes, a third of which he has won this year, and Louis Hamilton, Yale'e Crack wheelmen, poesesses $2,000 in the eame sort of material.—*Times*.

We are glad to notice that some of onr cylists are taking to fancy riding. Redeout, Munro and Meeker are becoming quite expert. A competion would be in order at the meeting of the Bay City Wheelmen, on Jan. 10th.

Miee Florence Fuller, of the Dearborn Cycling Club, Chicago, hae a record of over 1,000 miles ou her tricycle. She expects to reach 2,000 before the enow flies.

In his attempt to lower the mile record on Oct. 11th, Hendee made the first quarter in 38 1-5e, which is now the best on record in the world by 4-5s.

A delegation of bicyclists have been appointed to wait on the Park Commissioners, urging the formation of a ⅓-mile track at the park.

The *San Leandro Reporter* compliments the wheelmen, passed through that locality, on their fine appearance.

The Bay City Wheelmen have been practicing … Pavilion during the week.

A great many riders have been out for a run … moonlight nights.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*									*	*

A Sportsman's Love.

A sportsman winged by Cupid's dart
Said to the maid he loved, "My deer,
Your wiles have fast encbained my hart
With lynx of steel, 'tis very clear.

"I quall to think of my sad lot,
My hittern never-ending woe;
Sbould my fawn dreaming come to naught,
I think 'twould lay this buffalo.

"Heron my knees I doe declare
I'd gladly, freely diver thee;
Owlet me all thy hurdens hear—
Thy sor-roes, sbare tbem all with me!

"You otter know bow bad I feel,
To your sea-duck-tive arts a prey,
If you refuse, your heart is teal—
Say weasel wed, and name the day."

She smiled, tbe minks, and, blushing, said,
"Think not tbat I woodchuck you over,
Knowing bow badger heart bas hled—
Besides, you'll make a hang-up plover?"

The Los Angeles Riflemen.

I was kindly invited by Captain Kuhrts, of the Los Angeles Rifle Club (Turners), to visit their range on Sunday, and had a pleasant time with that gentleman. Captain Kuhrts, is a prominent and wealthy citizen of this city, a member of the Recreation Gun Club, the Rifle Club, a thorough sportsman, and whole souled man, who by his courtesies has placed me under many obligations. The shooting on thie occasiou was not up to its usual standard, and they claim politics, which are running fast here just now, as the cause, as the members do not get to bed in proper time. Mr. Hazard, of the Gun Club, is a fine rifleman and won the first gold medal for the annual shoot, with a score of 213 out of a possible 250, with his nerves all out of order from running as candidate for the legislature. Captain Kuhrts, Messrs. Harris, Myer and Gulmer, are also leading spirits of the Club, hut on Sunday all of them were far behind their usual score. Mr. Odermott, who shot off with Captain Kuhrts for the fourth medal in the annual shoot, is a young man who two months ago scarcely knew one end of a rifle from another, but now promises to be one of the best rifleman in the district and already wins a prize every mstch. The shooting was at 200 yards off-hand, and the range is a good one, well and comfortably arranged. It is at the City Gardens, a very valuable property of 30 acres planted in oranges and other fruits, belonging to two brothers, the Messrs. Eberle, who are membere of the club. F. Eberle won third prize on Sunday, with a score of 201. Altogether the day was a pleasant one as all are where the spirit and hospitality of the German Tnrnere prevail. There is another rifle club in thie city, of which Fred Holbrook, of the Gun Club, ie captain, and of which I shall speak at another time.

MONTHLY SHOOT.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
J. Kuhrts	19	23	20	17	21	13	20	15	21		17—187
E. Harris	10	18	19	15	17	16	20	17	12		15—161
H. Hazard	12	15	18	15	21	19	15	18	15		13—162
C. Oolmer	12	21	17	18	20	21	15	18	13		20—175
J. Maier	18	22	22	23	12	13	16	18	19		25—188
H. Merz	13	15	18	15	21	19	15	18	15		13—163
F. Eberle	18	15	21	14	12	15	13	14	17		10—150
J. Phillppl	14	20	15	0	10	15	13	17	11		4—120
N. Nice	15	10	17	19	14	18	17	15	18		9—152
H. Ountber	20	22	18	20	21	20	15	25	21		20—203
L. Odermott	20	15	24	25	18	23	22	16	20		15—198
T. Frohlinger	10	18	19	16	17	15	20	17	12		15—161
F. Morscb	19	20	23	17	18	13	20	15	21		17—184
F. Adam	10	15	17	0	15	20	10	10	14		13—125
J. Thomas	17	10	0	17	20	16	10	0	10		17—117
O. Schrader	15	10	0	17	16	20	10	14	10		13—125

YEARLY SHOOTING.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
J. Kubrts	21	18	17	21	18	25	17	24	20		10—197
E. Harris	20	18	12	22	23	24	25	25	19		21—209
H. Hazard	17	22	25	23	19	25	24	21	17		20—213
C. Oolmer	0	0	18	25	17	17	0	16	20		23—136
J. Maier	20	15	20	16	19	14	16	15	18		20—173
H. Merz	12	11	12	16	11	17	14	14	13		10—130
F. Eberle	21	22	20	24	20	19	24	21	15		15—201
J. Phillippl	24	7	15	17	17	14	16	15	7		10—142
N. Nice	19	20	17	19	20	24	10	19	15		16—179
H. Gunther	20	23	25	16	19	17	13	15	0		11—160
L. Odermott	18	21	17	21	20	25	15	23	18		19—197
T. Frohlinger	10	24	15	5	20	20	15	10	15		11—145
F. Morscb	17	18	21	11	11	19	17	20	11		17—162
F. Adam	0	0	19	17	20	18	20	14	21		9—138
J. Thomas	10	22	20	17	0	16	23	13	16		18—155
G. Schrader	0	10	23	15	18	17	11	18	20		0—132

First Gold Medal, Hehry Hazard; Second Oold Medal, E. Harris; Third Gold Medal, F. Eberle; Fourtb Silver Medal, L. Odermott; which was won in a shoot-off with Captain Kubrts by one ring. H.

In the advertising department will be found a notice of two gune for sale. These guns are strictly first-class, the property of a private gentleman who is an expert and who will give satisfactory reaeons for selling. They have heen left at Mr. Cotrel's store for the convenience of gentlemen who may desire to examine them.

Tbe boye report pretty good enipe-ehooting at the bay. They aleo say that eome ducks have put in an appearance. But hoys sometimes tell fearful tales in regard to hunting.—*San Leandro Reporter.*

There was quite a number of mountain grouse in market at Sacramento the past week. The birds came from ahout Cieco, and were fine, fat ones. They sold at 75 cents each.

A Sacramento eporteman has named his dog Bancho, because, like the latter's ghost, he "will not down" when ordered so to do.

Excellent quail ehooting at Rocklin.

Gilroy Pigeon Tournament

The clay pigeon tournament held at Gilroy, on Novemher 1st, wss well attended hy sportsmen. The first match was at 15 birds, for a purse of $50 divided up among the three best shots. The birds required close attention and many were broken at 50 yarde and upwards.

H. Frutig, 10 gauge, L. C. Smith	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—130
S. Short, 12 gauge, Parker	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—130
Hudleson, 12 gauge, Clabrough	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—130
D. Dunham, 10 gauge, Parker	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	—120
Gruell, 12 Parker	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	wdn							
John Paine, 10 gauge, Remington	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	wdn							
P. Robinson, 12 gauge, Parker	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	wdn					
H. Holloway, 12 gauge, Parker	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	wdn					
H. M. Briggs, 12 gauge, Parker	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	wdn							
J. H. Dunlap, 12 gauge, Greener	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	wdn						
Frizell, 10 gauge, Colt	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	wdn						
G. Holloway, 12 gauge, Parker	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	wdn					
A. Herold, 12 gauge, Parker	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	wdn							
J. Eustice, 12 gauge, Parker	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	wdn					
G. Eustice, 10 gauge, Parker	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	wdn							
J. Walsb, 12 gauge, Parker	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	wdn							
D. Gilroy, 10 gauge, Remington	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	wdn					

Sweepstakes, $1 entrance, 5 birds.

Dunlap, 12 gauge, Greener	0	1	1	1	1—4
Frizell, 10 guage, Colt	0	1	1	0	wdn
Hudleson, 12 guage, Clabrough	0	0	wdn		
Gruell, 12 guage, Parker	0	1	1	0	wdn
Frutig, 10 guage, L. C. Smith	1	1	1	1	0—4
G. Eustice, 10 guage, Parker	0	1	1	1	1—4
B. Rountree, 10 guage, Parker	1	1	0	1	1—4
J. Walsh, 12 guage, Parker	0	0	wdn		
D. Dunham, 10 gauge, Parker	1	1	1	1	1—5

Freeze out for second money.

B. Rountree	1	1	1	1	1—5
Frutig	1	1	1	1	0—4
Dunlap	0	0	wdn		
O. Eustice	1	1	1	0	wdn

Preserving Prairie Chickens.

The preservation of game is a common theme, but to "preserve prairie chickens for winter nse," after the following method is something perhaps more generally practiced in the Western states, though lees advocated. A sportsman of St. Paul is quoted as saying: "If I were to take my choice between a conntry that would produce fruit and one that would produce prairie chickens, I would take the chicken country every time. I don't shoot chickens for the sport only, althongh that is the prime fancy. But I put down from 100 to 150 chickens every fall for the winter. How long will they keep? Ten years. I take my birds to some refrigerator friend of mine, who wraps them in paper, twists uuder the heade, and freezes them without drawing. There they lie in the ice nntil I want them. The expense is simply 4 cents a hird for freezing, and a cent a month on each bird for storage. When you waut prairie chickens in January all that is necesеary is to set a basket of frozen birds out in the snn, and in a few hours they are ready for cooking, and yon find them in exactly the same condition they were when shot. There is no trouble about it at all. You bring yonr bag to the refrigerator people, and when you want chickens go and get them. I shall shoot about five hundred ducks in the next three weeks, and I intend to pnt down two hundred for the winter's use."

An Easton, Pa., correspondent writes: The quail season opened in this section on October 15th, and a large nnmber of the sportsmen were out. The majority of them scored a cipher, not even finding one bevy. A few found one bevy and none more than two. The verdict is that qnails were never scarcer. Few guns will go out again this season here. Formerly there was no better qnail district in the country than tbis. The only hope for birds lies in restocking and a law prohibiting their shooting for a term of years.

Says a Texas correspondent: "North Texas is alive with quail; 100 to 150 is a usual day's hag, dogs just on the point all day long. This applies to Clay and Montague counties. I can hardly get my shells into my hammerless quick enough; had to take the safety out of it to save wearing my thumbs off. Ducks have made their appearance, and I expect to kill geese on Red river next week."

Windsor Brown bagged one and a half doz. English Snipe, and a half dozen ducks last week, at the preserve of the Alameda Sportsmen's Club, at Mallard Station, near Niles. Shooting in this locality promises to he excellent as the season growe older.

To eat four quails a day for thirty days or forfeit $1,000 is a wager, at Los Angeles, on the result of the election, at New York.

A gentleman paid a vieit to Milpitas, at the end of last week. He reports ducks as being very ecarce.

Gray squirrel shooting is reported good about Cloverdale.

THE RIFLE.

Programme—California Rifle Association.

The Fall meeting of the California Rifle Association will take place on Nov. 16th and 23d, at Shell Mound Park, commencing each morning at 9 A. M. eharp.

Officers.—Gen. Wm. H. Dimond, President; Lieut. Hugh T. Sime, Vice-President; Capt. Ed. G. Sprowl, Secretary and Treaeurer, 422 California St., S. F.

Board of Directors.—Gen. Wm. H. Dimond, Major A. F. Klose, Lieut. H. T. Sime, Corpl. L. R. Townsend, Capt. Wm. B. Collier, Lieut. Col. P. Boland, Capt. Ed. G. Sprowl, Lieut. Geo. H. Strong, Capt. Geo. Teller, Sergt. Chas. Nash, Lieut. R. P. Hammond, Jr.

Honorary Directore for Life.—Major Gen. J. M. Schofield, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. Horace Brooks, U. S. A.; Major C. B. Throckmorton, U. S. A.; Major Gen. Charles Forman, N. N. G.; Brig.-Gen. John McComb, N. G. C.; Col. A. Andrewe, N. G. C., Brig.-Gen. J. C. Kelton, U. S. A.

Executive Officer of Meeting, Major A. F. Klose.

NOVEMBER 16TH—FIRST MATCH.

Dimond Team Match.—Open to teams of eix representatives from any military Company, Field and Staff, Board of Officers, Police Department or Rifle Club now in existence; with Springfield rifle at 200 and 500 yards, rounde, seven, at each distance. First prize, a trophy. Presented by Geu. W. H. Dimond. Cost $75. Individual prizes, $5, $3, $2. Entrance fee $10. To become the property of the team winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A.

SECOND MATCH.

Siebe Team Match.—Open to teams of six representatives from any Company of the National Guard who have never made more than 70 per cent. in any California Rifle Association matches. Individual prizes, $5, $3, $2. Rounds, seven, with Springfield rifles, at 200 yards. Entrance fee $6. First prize, a trophy, given by Capt. Ludwig Siehe, Retired N. G. C.

THIRD MATCH.

Centennial Trophy Team Match.—Open to tesms of ten representatives from any Regiment or Batallion N. G. C. Distsnce 200 and 500 yards. Rounds, seven, at each distance, with Springfield rifles. Prize, the silver trophy presented to the Association by the City of San Francieco in 1876, and won hy the First Infantry Regiment, N. G. C., in competition, for five yeare previous to and inclnding 1882. To become the property of the Regiment or Battalion winning it the most times in five years, commencing in 1883. Entrance fee, $15.

October 28, 1883, First Infantry Regiment.....577

FOURTH MATCH.

C. R. A., 600-Yard Match—Open to teams of five representatives from any Regiment, Battalion, or Company of the National Guard, Army, or Company of Police; any military rifle nnder the rules; at 600 yarde. Rounds, seven; let prize, a trophy; individual prizes, $5, $2.50, $1. Entrance fee, $5.

FIFTH PRIZE.

Dunphy Team Match—Open to teams of six representatives from any military Company, Field and Staff, Board of Officere, Police Department, or Rifle Club now in existence, with any military rifle under the rnles; at 200 and 500 yards. Rounds, seven, at each distance. Individusl prizes, $5, $3, $2. Entrance fee, $10. First prize, a trophy, presented hy Lieut. Thos. Dunphy, Third Infantry Regiment Staff. Cost, $75. To become the property of the team winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A.

SIXTH MATCH.

Townsend Consolation Match—Open to competitore who have never won prize at the meetings of the C. R. A.; distance, 200 yards; five shots with any military rifle nnder the rules. Sixty per cent. of net receipts to be divided as prizes. First prize, presented by Corporal L. R. Townsend, Co. B, First Infantry, N. G. C., other prizes, 25, 15, 10 and 10 per cent. respectively, of net receipts. Entries unlimited. Entrance fee, 50 cents.

NOVEMBER 23D.—SEVENTH MATCH.

For the medal presented by Governor Geo. C. Perkins. Open to all members of the Association, the National Guard of California, Army and Navy. Entries nnlimited. Rounds ten, with any military rifle under the rules. Dietance 200 yards. Five cash prizes, namely: $10, $8, $6, $4, $2, in addition to the medal, which is the first prize. To become the property of the marksman winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A. Entrance fee $1.

November 21st, 1880, Capt J. Robertson	score	47
May 29th, 1881, Sergt. N. Williams	"	47
October 15th, 1881, Lieut. Fred Kuhnle	"	48
October 29th, 1882, Lieut. Fred Kuhnle	"	48
May 26th, 1883, Lieut. S. I. Kellogg	"	48
October 28th, 1883, Officer P. D. Linville	"	49
May 11th, 1884, Officer P. D. Linville	"	49

EIGHTH MATCH.

Short Range Match.—Open to all comers; distance 200 yards. seven shots with any Military rifle nnder the rules, at a ring target; entries nnlimited. Entrance fee $1. Six cash prizee: $15, $10, $7, $5, $2, $1.

NINTH MATCH.

For the California Powder Works Medal.—Open to all members of the Association, National Guard of California, Army and Navy, distance 200 and 500 yards, seven shote at each distance with any military rifle nnder the rulee. Entries limited to one each. To become the property of the marksman winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A. Competitors for this trophy to nse powder manufactured by the California Powder Works. Individnal prizes, namely: $5, $3, $2. Entrance fee $1.

October 28th, 1883, Private Geo. C. Tbaxter.....64
May 11th, 1884, Officer P. D. Linville.....65

POOL SHOOTING.

200 yards, any military rifle nnder the rules. 10 cents a shot, 60 per cent. of net receipts divided among holders of bull's-eye tickets.

CHAMPION MARKSMAN OF THE MEETING.

The competitor making the highest percentage in any five of the foregoing matches, taking only one score from each match, shall be known as the "champion marksman of the meeting," and a medal in recognition thereof ehall he especially awarded.

The "Califoruia Rifle Association" rnles, governing the foregoing matchee will be published previous to day of meeting. The prizes offered will be placed on exhioition,

RULES TO GOVERN FOREGOING MATCHES.

Rule I. C. R. A. rules to govern.

Rule II. All teams must be certified to by their commanding officers.

Rule III. No eighting shots allowed in 200 yard matches. Two in 500 yard matches.

Rule IV. Weapons must not be loaded until at the firing point, and any violation of this rule will annul the ecore made.

Rule V. Entrance of teams will close at office of Secretary, No. 422 California Street, S. F., at 2 o'clock P. M., on day previoue to match. Post entriee can be made np to the opening of the match, npon the payment of $2.50 extra.

Rule VI. All matches will be called at 9 A. M. Teams not answering, to forfeit entrance money.

Rule VII. Dues to the Association must be paid before shooting, to entitle winuers to receive a prize in competitione where membership is required.

Rule VIII. The Executive officer of meeting shall decide at the time all disputed points.

Company C.

The following scores were made by members of Company C, Captain Levy, at the 200-yard range, at Shell Mound, last Sunday:

Magennis	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	—42
MacAlpin	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	—41
Van Haltron	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—40
Stewart	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—40
Yager	3	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	—35

Lew R. Townsend shot off-hand at the 500-yard, and made very creditahle etrings, as follows:

Towusend	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	—45
	5	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	—45

The match between A. Johuson, C. Thierhach and P. E. Rohertson resulted as follows:

Johnson	200 yds—	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	4	4—45
	500 yds—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—48—93
Tblerbacb	200 yds—	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4—44
	500 yds—	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—46—90
Robertson	200 yds—	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4—46
	500 yds—	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5—43—89

Mr. Thierhach used a Springfield, and the other gentlemen Sharp-Burchards.

The Science of Rifle Shooting.

A short time since, when Mr. W. Milton Farrow was in East Saginaw, Mich., a reporter of the *Evening Express* interviewed him as follows:

"How does the light affect the practice of rifle shooting at long range?" was asked.

"It seems mostly to affect it in radical changes of the elevations as we pass from a bright sunlight to a clouded atmosphere. The radiation from the earth occasioned by the bright sunlight causes the target to assume a place below its natural position. This has to be accounted for with a corresponding rise in the elevation. When a shadow is on the range, occasioned by a cloud, the radiation disappears, the target then rises to its natural position, and a corresponding lowering of the elevation must be effected."

"Does the change of light produce any other effect?"

"The target will also move in a side direction occasioned by a different angle of the sunlight from midday to near sunset."

"Do heat and cold have any effect in a marked degree?"

"It certainly does. In Summer time the elevations are a great deal higher than in Winter. For every 10 degrees of increase in the temperature we have to raise our elevations a 100th part of an inch."

"What, then, do you consider the most difficult element to contend with?"

"I consider the wind as the most difficult thing to contend with. It not only blows our bullets sideways, but if blowing from the rear it has a lifting tendency, and if blowing from the front it has a depressing tendency. These changes have to be corrected with a proper movement of the Vernier."

"How do you detect the different variations of the wind?"

"This is done by a number of flags placed at different intervals along the range. The velocity of the wind is judged as the flags rise and fall by the force of it."

"The above points are rather beneficial to a beginner?"

"That is quite so. I had been studying on this subject for nearly five years before I became thoroughly convinced of the points, and it is necessary to take them all into consideration before attempting a score in a match of any importance."

"Do not these elements affect the shooting at two hundred yards?"

"They are all present at the shorter range, but in a much less degree. The flight of the bullet at two hundred yards is of so short a duration that we can control the changes with greater certainty. A bullet that rises twenty-four inches above the line of sight in two hundred yards would not have the advantages of one rising but eight inches."

"Are there any bullets that fly at so flat a trajectory or curve?"

"The only cartridge that will give such straight lines is the 40 calibre, 75 grains of powder, which we use in the new Ballard repeating rifle. This I have learned from actual tests with the rifle and ammunition, shooting from a perfect rest. A person armed with such a rifle would have great advantage shooting deer or other game."

"Do you think the art of rifle shooting is becoming more popular than ever?"

"I do, indeed; for it is becoming encouraged and stimulated more than ever, as it gradually becomes known that the young men who desire to become experts with the rifle ascertain that it is beneficial to abstain from excessive indulgence in tobacco or stimulants."

"It is the general opinion that persons with light eyes are the most expert shots. Do you consider that the color of the eye has anything to do with their success?"

"I must admit that the great majority of riflemen have the traditional blue or grey eye, but I do not believe that the simple color of the eye has any bearing on their becoming experts with the rifle. The majority of those whose dispositions lead them to the enjoyment of sport of this character are those of light complexion and light eyes. I can point you to a number of expert riflemen whose eyes are exceedingly dark. The color of the eye has nothing to do with the proficiency which a person attains in the art."

An International Rifle Match.

General George W. Wingate requests us to state that the committee appointed by the National Rifle Association to consider the subject of a return military rifle match at Creedmoor in 1885, between the British Volunteers and American National Guardsmen, request that all riflemen who feel disposed to compete for places upon the American team, in case the match should be decided upon, will address the Secretary, Mr. James Duane, No. 31 Chambers street, New York City. The committee particularly request the co-operation of all rifle associations and military organizations as well as of individual riflemen throughout the country, so that a proper representation from all sections may be insured. The committee will be glad to receive suggestions from any quarter.

Sacramento Marksmen.

The following scores were made by Company G., First Artillery Regiment, Sacramento, last Sunday.

200 YARDS.

Sergeant Hughes	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	—48
Captain Plant	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	—43
Colonel Guthrie	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	—42
Captain White	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	—41
Private Quin	2	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	—37
Private Masser	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	—35
Private Taylor	3	4	2	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	—35
Sergeant Woods (Company B.)	4	4	3	5	5	5	4	3	4	4	—41

500 YARDS.

Sergeant Hughes	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	—40
Colonel Guthrie	4	4	2	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	—44
Captain White	4	4	5	4	4	2	5	3	3	3	—37
Captain Plant	2	5	5	2	3	3	5	3	5	3	—36

Company E.

Company E, First Infantry, Captain Teller, held its regular monthly shoot for marksmen's badgee, at Sheil Mound Park, last Sunday. The following scores were made with Springfield rifles:

Lieut. Strong	200 yds—	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5—43		
	500 yds—	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—47	—90
Barrere	200 yds—	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—43	
	500 yds—	5	4	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	5—46	—89
Browne	200 yds—	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—42	
	500 yds—	4	5	3	3	4	4	3	5	5	5—42	—84
Ezekiel	200 yds—	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—40	
	500 yds—	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	5—40	—80
Capt. Teller	200 yds—	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	5	5	4—43	—83

Swiss Rifle Club.

At the annual meeting of the Swiss Rifle Club, the following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year: President, Theo. Wetzel; Vice-President and Treasurer, M. Stuber; Secretary, Rudolph Hoff; Shooting Master, J. Leeman; Trustees, P. A. Giannini and H. Steinegger.

At the monthly shoot of the Swiss Rifle Club, at Harbor View, on September 28th, the result was as follows: Best centre shots—1st prize, P. Croce; 2d, S. Neuschwander; 3d, Rudolph Hoff; 4th, J. C. Huguenin; 5th, P. A. Giannini; 6th, Leemann; 7th, Debrunner; 8th, Wetzel.

Most bull's-eyes—Rudolph Hoff, 10; Wetzel, 8; P. Croce, 7; Leeman, 7; Nenschwander, 5; Giannini, 5; Huguenin, 5; Debrunner, 3.

Afternoon pool shooting—Lehmann, 94; P. Giannini, 80; Huguenin, 75; Rudolph Hoff, 84, Gamme, 65—398. Croce, 85; Stuber, 79; Wetzel, 81; Bachman, 86; Neuschwander, 75—406.

At the monthly shoot held at Harbor View, on October 26th, 1884, the result was as follows:

Best centres—First prize, J. C. Huguenin; 2d, J. Leeman; 3d, P. Croce; 4th, Marianni; 5th, Rudolph Hoff; 6th, Giannini; 7th, M. Stuber; 8th, Bussini.

Most bull's-eyes—P. A. Giannini and Rudolph Hoff.

Afternoon pool shooting—Leemann, 91, Rudolph Hoff, 88; Giannini, 87; Walker, 83—349. P. Croce, 92; Golly, 90; Bachman, 74; Stuber, 70—326.

On Jockeys.

We sometimes hear a good deal from employers about their jockeys; most of them are delighted when they win, and if they lose it is more the other way. But how about the treiners, the men who bring the animels to the post, all being able to win, and would win but for some unforeseen circumstance which occurs? We sometimes fancy that "the plater," *i. e.*, the farrier who fastens on the shoes, might occesionally be "got at," and when a case of this kind happens, owner, jockey, and trainer come in for their full share of public abuse. This is, however, only a surmise of ours, as we believe that the noble animal is generally used by the jockey for his own purposes.

By the way, it may be news to some people thet in former days a few of the jockeys were supposed to he able to lead in mathematics, and in the translation of Latin and Greek, as well as to keep in front over the flat. At least, something of that kind must have drifted across Bill Scott's miud, and there is ample evidence of it. A classical friend happening to drop in one night upon Bill, the latter asked if his friend would mind trotting his (Bill's) eon through Xenophon, Ovid, Virgil, etc., giving es a make-weight the first three hooks of Euclid, combined with a springling of Cæsar. Bill, etill in the vernacnlsr he knew so well, would then add, "Don't make too strong running, sir, and so take all ont of him in his first trial—remember. he's only a younq 'nn; but give him a fair taste of the whip, and a mile and a half, at four stone or fifty pounds, that will he about your cut." Then, turning to his son, he would embellish the argument by saying. "Try to hold on to the old 'nn here without attempting to pass him, for he can ride through these books, every page of them, and if you can only manage to catch him up at the finish, nntil you see 'White Willie' (as the old man would always term the racing post)—I think, as your father is a man without the advantages of a classic education, he is still 'down to a dodge or two'—that I may have a reason to be 'sweet' with your performance; so I hope that in a year or two you'll be ahle to beat the schoolmaster at even weights. But first, cnt away and ask for another hottle of wine."

When the wiue was brought in, the old William told the younq one to go to bed; but as he had a suspicion that his son had been having a quiet drink with Boh, the groom, a Yorkshire lad, he said to his hope and pride, in order to qnite or confirm his suspicion, "Give me a kiss." As he, (Bill), expressed himself afterwards, he instantly "winded the lush," and having dismissed his son with some humorous advice as to the sin he had committed, went into the stable armed with a hunting whip, with which he "welted into" the unfortunate Bob for a good ten minntes' "burst," till his, (Bob), halloas hronght all Will Danby's hounds in the neighborhood into full cry. "When I had finished," William added, "I never laid into any living thing, saving, perhaps, the luckless Mundig, (winner of the Derby in 1835), with more hearty goodwill than I did into Bob's bones for his audacity in "pal'ing my son." Possibly Bill Scott, the younger, was the tempter, and Boh the victim; but as often as not, if not oftener the tempted gets the worst of it all in this world.

But, like poets, jockeys "must he born not dead." Education, or rather practice, improves them, hut it is only one in a thousand, or perhaps ten thousand men who is ever born to flourish in the pig-skin across the flat. The scientific jockey belongs to a race peculiar to itself, and it should be remembered that, like famous sculptors, he has got to put the finish upon the figure, or whatever else it may be. On the other hand, we should not forget that the trainer produces the finished animal ready to run and win, while the sculptor simply produces a model in clay, and puts the finishing touch on. But as it frequently happens even now race-horses run "in and out" as much, if not more, than they did in the past; and an extraordinary incident took place in 1832, when Theodore won the St Leger. As a two-year-old Theodore ran successfully, and his owner, who never flinched, came in for a pot of money: although as it seemed, all the world besides was ranged against him. The skilful jockey never wastes but preserves his horse, and it was this circumstance that gave rise to the memorable expression of Mr. Christopher Wilson, the then "father of the Turf," that "the skill of Chifney was equal to a saving of seven pounds in weight."

Naturally every one now, since they know that Lord Falmouth has cleared the trifle of £80,000 by the sale of his stud of 55 horses, wish to stand in his shoes, or, in other words, have the balance which stands to his lordship's name at his bankers. Fancy horses fetch, as a rule, fancy prices; but the wildest dreamer of a half century ago could never have imagined the prices that are given for horses in the present day. Still when the difference of the value of money is taken into consideration, we shall find that our grandfathers paid 4,000 guineas for horses, by no means an uncommon sum for a promising colt; and when we think that only the other day £70,000 was given for a paining, the amount derived from the sale of Lord Falmouth's studs is not so extraordinary after all.—*Licensed Victualler's Gazette.*

The grand stand and three of the stables adjoining at the Cote Brilliant race track, St. Louis, Mo., were burned Oct. 20th, together with the horse Lute Fogle, who refused to leave his stable. The loss is about $35,000. It is suspected that the structures were set on fire by some horsemen who had been ordered off the track for disorderly conduct.

Mr. John Hammond, the owner of St. Getien, estimates his winnings on the turf during the present racing season at the enormous sum of $750,000. His winning on the Derby alone were $150,000, and those of the last two or three years amounted to $400,000. Mr. Hammond's proudest boast today is that twenty years ago he was employed in cleaning boots outside of a sporting hotel at Epsom. He began his career on the turf as a stable boy. Next he became a jockey, and when he grew too heavy to ride he became a tout. He pursued this calling until he became financially strong enough to be an investor on his own account. His career as a winner has been meteoric, and his luck is phenomenal. He bought St. Gatien and Florence for $15,000 and has won more than ten times that amount with each animal in this one season, capturing the Derby, the Manchester cup, and the Ascot gold vase, the Cesarewitch and a dozen minor events.

While being trained to jump recently at Brighton Beech, Bushwhacker, bay gelding, foaled 1874, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Annie Bush, by Lexington, fell and received such serious injuries that he was destroyed on the 28th. Bushwhacker was the first foal of his dam, and although so small and undersized when two years old that he was not trained, he afterward proved himself a racehorse of some merit. He failed to win as a three-year-old, but in 1878, when four years old, won two-mile heats at Baltimore, Md., in 3:36, 3:36½, 3:38½. Princeton won the second heat by a head from Bushwhacker. Danicheff and seven others also ran. The race was one of the gamest ever run in America. Same meeting won the Bowie Stakes, four mile heats, in 7:31, 7:36½, 8:29. Princeton won the second heat. Lon Lanier, Gen. Philips and two others also ran.

Mr. A. A. Bonner, during his recent visit to Kentucky, cultivated at Woodburn the acquaintance of Lord Russell, the full brother of Maud S. He is a bay, and one of the handsomest and best-formed three-year-olds that mortal eyes ever gazed upon. Money will not buy him, as he is destined for the stud. Lady Russell, the two-year-old sister of Lord Russell, is a grey with a very speedy shape, having a good deal of pacing droop. Russia, the gray filly, one-year-old, has less finish than the others, but she will trot. Miss Russell is looking very well, not having nursed anything the past Summer. She is again in foal by Harold, and she outranks all living brood mares.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

. Frank Baldwin predicts that Belle Hamlin will trot in 2:16 next year and beat Maud S. in 1886.

POULTRY.

Cost of Chicks.

It is to be feared there are few who really know the cost per pound for raising young chickens, and it is very desirable that this should be understood. The *Farm and Garden* has an article on the subject with which some may take issue, but under favorable circumstances—and to secure those should be the first aim of the poultry keeper—the same can probably be done again. The writer says:

So far as early Spring broilers are concerned, we are satisfied that early hatched chicks grow faster and thrive better than those hatched later, although they do not get as many advantages in their favor as do the later ones. As they receive extra care, however, which is a necessity during the cold season, such fact may account for the greater growth of those hatched early. It is apparent, however, that when strict care and watchfulness is exercised with young chicks the percentage of loss will always be very small, no matter what the season of the year may be. We find that the actual cost per pound of raising chicks to the weight of two pounds, to be five cents, but this includes the heaviest feeding possible, with warmth and protection freely allowed. In other words, provided the chicks are kept warm, and not retarded by chills or exposure to dampness and cold, we may force them as fast as we wish, with high feeding, and five cents will pay for every pound of meat produced. We also find, in weighing chicks at stated intervals, in lots instead of singly, that they can be made to attain the weight of twelve ounces, (three-quarters of a pound), in four weeks, and one pound and three-quarters in eight weeks. Individual chicks we brought to the weight of two pounds in eight weeks, but the average of the whole lot was one and three-quarters pounds, the cost of feed for the production of each one and three-quarter pounds being nine cents. As the chicks were worth fifty cents per pound at the time, (being hatched early), the profit, in proportion to cost, was nine hundred per cent., but as the expenses for quarters, labor and heat must be deducted, the profit is therefore correspondingly reduced.

We do not claim that on every farm the chicks attain such weights in so short a period of time, for we paid them particular attention, but, that is no more than all should do. It demonstrates what may be done, however, with care, and proves, as we have often claimed, that there is a larger profit from poultry, in proportion to cost, than from anything else on the farm, provided they are treated for profit, as in the case with crops and stock.

A writer in the *Farming World* on the subject of breeding for sex in poultry says: Having seen some discussion about the shape of eggs to determine the sex, I can say from experience that to obtain the desired result, or predomination, of either sex, you have to mate your fowls as follows: For cockerels, mate a one-year-old cockerel with hens not more than two years old, and you will get the desired results. For breeding pullets mate a three-year-old cock with one-year-old hens. I have never had any exception to this rule.

The *Farmer's Home Journal* thinks there is no ben feed, particularly for layers, which will be found to give better satisfaction than wheat. Feed mostly wheat and but little corn. Chicks one week old soon learn to eat whole grains of wheat and thrive on it. Corn meal should never be fed to young fowls in an uncooked state. We feed wheat, small seeds, (millet for instance), cracked corn meal, bran, middlings, and very little animal or bone meal, a perfect food for laying hens.

Perches in poultry houses are generally placed too high and made too narrow. Poultry fanciers must remember that their fowls are not the old fashioned kind which could fly as well as a hawk, but that many of the modern fowls are heavy, and often are injured getting on and off the roost. Narrow perches are calculated to injure the breast bone of the heavy varieties of poultry, and should in no way be allowed in the poultry-house.

Occasionally something appears in print concerning sex of eggs. On this point a poultry raiser claims that eggs produce hen chickens and long eggs produce cock

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San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Nov. 8, 1884.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the first of September. Those holding receipts from him who do not receive the paper regularly, by sending said receipts to this office will be supplied, and other receipts returned. Receipts for subscriptions dated later than September 1st, 1884, and between that date and Nov. 8th, will also be made good, inasmuch as the notification of his dismissal has not heen published hefore.

Maid of Clay.

Very properly the matrons of the stud have occupied a prominent position in the literature of the turf, and several of the noted dams are as well known as are the sires of renown in the same field. Pocahontas, with Stockwell, King Tom, Rataplan, and others, Queen Mary, with her jewels, Bonnie Scotland, Balrownie, and Blink Bonny, the Alexander mare, the dam of Selino, Cartnell and Reubens, have left an enduring mark on the page of horse history and there are many American mares which emulate the fame of their relations on the other side of the ocean. The turf does not absorb the whole of the attention in this department, and the dams of noted trotters are now awarded a corresponding position to that of the blue-bloods. Anything like systematic hreeding of trotters is of so comparatively late date that it cannot he expected to rank with that which for two centuries has been carefully carried on. Forty years ago is the outside limit that anyone can place on the length of time that breeding trotters can be said to have commenced in a regular way, and it was in 1854 that Mambrino Chief was taken to Kentucky, when there was not a single establishment in the State which could be termed a trotting stud farm. A few years after the advent of Mambrino Chief, R. A. Alexander commenced his breeding operations at Woodburn, and a trotting department was one of the features of the place. For practical purposes, then, thirty years ago may be fixed upon as the time when the systematic production of trotters were inaugurated, and in this short period the results have heen wonderful.

At the close of the season of 1881, the compiler of the "Trotting Stud Book," J. H. Sanders, issued a supplement which contained a table of the great hrood mares, those that had produced two or more trotters with records of 2:30 or better. There were forty-five, seven of them being credited with three of their produce which had trotted in the stipulated time. There were Dolly, by Mambrino Chief, Flora, by Sayre's Harry Clay, Green Mountain Maid, hy Sayre's Harry Clay, Kate, by Bellaire, Lady Fulton, hy Stub Tail, Minnehaha, hy Bald Chief, and Stone Mare, by North American. Without taking the trouble to go over the records aud pedigrees for the three years now drawing to an end, and depending upon memory for illustrations of the value of breeding on the female side, when the tables are compiled there will be found a number to add and also an addition in the seven dams, which have three credited. In this table California will make a good showing. At the head will stand Maid of Clay with her quartet of performers, Gretchen has three, Minnehaha has a bright star in her granddaughter Hinda Roso and Columbine's first and second foals have entered the circle. Sunny Slope holds its old position, and in our estimation bettered it with the produce of new mares which are coming to the fore. Had Palo Alto taken part in the trotting of 1884, it is sure that there would have been a further augmentation, hut there will be good data to huild upon without technical records and public and undisputed trials give a basis of value to the breeder nearly as important as actual trotting in races. In summing up the evidence, it will be uecessary to give more attention to the dams than has hitherto been awarded, and as in breeding racehorses the maternal line will be worthy of as much consideration as the paternal.

Maid of Clay, hrown mare, bred by Catlin Webster, of Phelps, Ontario county, New York, foaled June, 1856. By Henry Clay, her dam Grey Fanny.

PRODUCE.

May 11, 1873, b f, Lola Lee (dead), by Robert E. Lee.
1874, bl c, Clay, gelded, (sold) by Fred Low.
April 10, 1875, br f, Juniatta, by Fred Low.
1876, br c, Capt. Smith, gelded, by Locomotive.
1877, barren.
1878, barren.
Feb. 22, 1879, br c, Clay, by Electioneer.
1880, barren.
Feb. 25, 1881, br f, Carrie C, by Electioneer.
Barren since 1881, but now thought to be in foal to Ansel, a son of Electioneer and Annette, by Lexington.

From a letter written hy R. Huntington to Ariel Lathrop, dated February 25th, 1884, we copy her early history. Mr. Huntington questions the pedigree as heretofore given of the dam of Maid of Clay, in lieu of Dey's Messenger putting it Gray Messenger, and he rejects the Ballface Consul strain. There is little difference, however, in a material view, none at all in giving her hlood as a comhination of Clay and Messenger. The extracts from the letter are as follows: "Maid of Clay was bred by the late Caltin Webster, of Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y. She was got hy old Henry Clay, the Summer of 1855, while the horse was owned hy Zeff and Albert Bailey (brothers), and farmers of East Bloomfield, N. Y. The dam of Maid of Clay was a mare owned hy C. Webster and called Grey Jenny. She was at that time called a Messenger and Morgan mare; her sire known as Gray Messenger or Nottingham's Norman. The late Captain Skinner, of Geneva, bought Maid of Clay, from Catlin Webster, of Phelps, the Fall of 1859, then three coming four years old. Skinner sold her to A. D. Platt, of Geneva, that Winter, 1859–60. A. D. Platt traded her to S. F. Cobb and John B. Day, of Geneva, for an old top wagon, harness and $37.50 boot money, on Novemher 9th, 1860. They trotted her in the hands of Ah Cleveland, who gave her a wagon record of 2:36 on a half-mile track in the mud. Matt Tanner, of Albany, came to see her in the Summer of 1869, driving her a half-mile to road wagon on the Waterloo half-mile track in 1:20, saying he would take her. November 9th, 1869, Mr. Sly, of Alhany, sent his check for $800, in payment for the mare which was supposed to be on account of Mr. Tanner."

That supposition was not correct, Mr. Lathrop heing the purchaser, and he made a present of Maid of Clay to Governor Stanford.

From the list of her produce it will he seen that she has given hirth to six colts in California, four of them hy sons of St, Clair, two hy Electioneer. The first born died, Juniatta was put in the stud when three years old, and had a foal in 1879, so that every one of her offspring that has heen trained have ohtained a record faster than 2:30. Both Clay, the gelding, and Captain Smith posess a wonderful flight of speed, and if as reliable as the Electioneers either one could easily get a mark in the teens. Clay, hy Fred Low, got his record of 2:25½ in a third heat of a race in which he beat Starr King, Hancock and Susie, Nov, 5th, 1881, and on the 24th of the same month and year he beat Goldnote and Hancock in 2:28½, 2:27¼, 2:26¼. Captain Smith has trotted fast quarters, so fast that it showed a capacity to emulate the great performances of those which had a mark within the teens, hut he got in the habit of "pulling" and, with other characteristics, that rendered his great speed unavailahle. His record of 2:29 was made when a four-year-old. The stallion, Clay, came after a gap of two years, making him three years younger than Captain Smith, and was the first Electioneer from the daughter of Henry Clay. This gave a double infusion of the blood, which Mr. Huntington regards as the best in the trotting world, and so far the X X has proved its efficacy. When the Stanford Stake was gotten up, one of the conditions was, that to fill required five subscribers. Fearing that the large amount of the stake, $300, might interfere with the requisite number, we induced Captian N. T. Smith, who was an admirer of the colt, to name him in the stake, hut this precaution was unneccessary, as there were fifteen suhscribers and twenty-one nominations. Adair won the race, Clay getting the second heat in 2:36½. His second race was at Oakland, Sept. 4. 1883, when he heat Sister, who won the first heat, Bonnie Wood, who won the fourth heat, Le Grange, Olivette and Adrian, the time, 2.30½, 2:32¾, 2:31, 2:32, 2:31½. This shows that he could keep on repeating, the heats being all so close together, and this season, under the ahle management of Marvin, he improved so much iu speed that it was evident he could lower his record whenever called upon. His old friend Captain Smith was extremely anxious that he should do something and offered a harness as a prize should he beat 2:30. He accompanied the other colts to the Bay District Course, hut he was attacked with rheumatism and the morning of the race he was quite lame. Thinking that there might be a break in the weather Marvin concluded to start him last Satnrday, and while confident of being able to win the harness he was well aware that he would be several seconds outside of his race. He trotted so handily in 2:25 that the spectators conceded that if free from lameness he would trot very close to 2:20.

One year was the gap between Clay and Carrie C., so that the latter now as a three-year-old. She has all of the speed of the family, and hy odds the best looking. Whether her dam possesses the hlood of First Consul, or not it is certain that the daughter has a very high-bred appearance, few thoroughhreds showing more "quality" and with the quality in plenty of muscular power. In her two year old form she trotted three races never losing a heat aud showing so much capacity as to work her among the best. She trotted in 2:30¼ at Oakland, that heing the best time ever made in an actual race hy a colt or filly of her age, and the next week at Sacramento she trotted a second heat, also in a race, in 2:27½, which is the best two-year-old performance in a race up to the present time.

The Race Meeting.

A week from to-day, Saturday, the 15th of November, the Fall Race meeting, Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association will commence. A reference to the advertisement will show that there is a good prospect for exciting racing all through the meeting, as the extra stakes and purses which closed last Saturday have hrought out responses which can scarcely fail to be trouhlesome in one way, viz., a hother to the experts to fix upon winners that will he entirely satisfactory to hack at even odds. The Ladies Stake, the first on the card, has thirteen two-year-old fillies in it, and should one half of them start it will take sharp guessing to "place" them. No. 2 is the stake for two-year-olds in which Alta aud Estill were penalized to the extent of ten pounds, or rather there was a concession to others of ten pounds. So that there would he no extra imposition over what the rules fixed. The two cracks of the California year did not put in an appearance, but two of the Santa Anita string that have been engaged in the Eastern campaign, Volante and Rapido accepted the terms and to meet them are two sons of Joe Hooker, Tom Atchison, from Bay Kate, and Ichi Ban from Queen. Volante won the Flash Stakes, at Saratoga, in the fine time of 49½ to the half mile, and a purse of $500, at Chicago, running three-fourths of a mile in 1:17½. Rapido divided a purse of $400 with Irish Pat, at Saratoga, the dead heat of three-fourths being run in 1:17. The two Hookers have never run in public, hut as Tom Atchinson is a three-quarters hrother of Jim Renwick, Bay. Kate being hy Norfolk, from Big Gun, and Ichi Ban also from a Norfolk mare which has produced speed, it may he that after the arduous duties and long journeyings of the tried ones, the debutants will he on hand at the finish. The Vestal Stake will be anxiously looked for, and should the numbers of a few of the nominations go up on the telegraph board there will be no end to the speculation. The *New York Sportsman* has the following in its last issue:

> By another season this noted question may be in a fair way to he definitely settled, with the addition, perhaps, of one whose short hut meteoric career was very hrilliant in the West. We refer to Fallen Leaf, the California filly, declared a veritahle wonder hy all the racing men who saw her run at Latonia and Chicago in Juue last. When she left Jerome Park week hefore last, with the rest of Baldwin's horses, Falleu Leaf was apparently sound again on her pins, and as she is among the eutries made hy her owner in the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association races, to he rnn at San Francisco the latter part of this month, the famons daughter of Griustead and Mollie McCarthy may record more triumphs yet in her three-year-old season. In Fallen Leaf Louisette and St. Saviour would have found a most formidahle antagonist at any distance, and the three will he considered hy many as the hest of the year, Louisette's lnck, of conrse, giving her precedence, and the pride of place.

It is scarcely probable that Mr. Baldwin will start Fallen Leaf, if even she has recovered from the injury to her leg, as among his own nominations are Savannah and the Sister to Clara D. and Glenita fillies, and he owns Freda which was named by Palo Alto.

The sweepstakes for three-year olds one and one-eight miles has a rare field named. Shenandoah, Beaconsfield, Jou-Jou, Philip S. and Prince of Norfolk are a quintet of flyers, anyone of which when in order will be found company for the best. If we are not greatly mistaken pools on this race will be "sold out," as there will be backers for each with no desire to see them glorified in the "field." The purse hereafter to be named will round out the sport of the day in a satisfactory manner, and

five such races shonld surely attract a large concourse of people to the Bay District Course.

The first race for the second day, Tuesday, Nov. 18th, is heats of three-quarters of a mile. Jon-Jou, Sweetbrier, Forest King and Jim Douglas, the entries. That this will be a fast affair and keenly contested "goes without saying," and it would be a bold operator who, at the present time, would offer odds on one of the four The selling race has eight entries, Cito, Billy Johnston, Birdcatcher, Belshaw, Quebec, Duke of Monday, Bessie and Robin, taking a chance for the 1⅛ miles. As the valuations differ, running from $300, which entitles an allowance of fourteen pounds, to the regular weights; this is likely to be an intricate problem which we are not inclined to endeavor to solve. The only race which did not receive the legal number of entries was a sweepstakes for two-year-olds, which was probably owing to penalties attached for winning and running second in No. 4. Another race will be substituted which, with two more purses will make a good bill for the afternoon.

Thursday, Nov. 20th, is an "extra day," with four races on the bill. The first is a sweepstakes for three-year-olds, 1½ miles; Shenandoah, Beaconsfield, Glendair, Philip S. and Prince of Norfolk, being named in it. As the winner of No. 4. has to carry five pounds extra, and the distance increased three-eighths of a mile, there are other elements that enter into the calculation, so that the running in the first may not give a true line for the second.

The next race is heats of a mile, for all ages, and Lucky B., Jou Jou, Billy the Kid, Nellie Peyton, and Jim Douglas are the entries. With the exception of Nellie Peyton, all are well known here, and also known to belong to the fast division. Nellie Peyton bears a high reputation for speed, and is quite likely to sustain it in her first essay on this Coast. The other races are to be named on the second day of the meeting, and and will be so arranged as to meet the wishes of owners and trainers. and in this way prove more satisfactory than if fixed sooner, and also more attractive to spectators.

The fourth day has a very strong hill, and is a fitting culmination to a good programme all through. The Finigan Stake, a dash of a mile for two-year-olds, has twenty-four nominatione, and there are so many good ones that it would be an invidious task to make comparisons. Theodore Winters is represented by seven, and as six of these were sold at his first sale, there is a likelihood that several of them will start. Mr. Baldwin has four in, one of them the Lexingtor—Mollie McCarthy colt, and our horse fanciers who visited Los Angeles, unite in awarding him the highest praise. At least one of the Palo Alto nominations has been sold, and then there are Hidalgo, Mischief etc., to join in the fray.

The Fame Stake, a dash of two miles for three-year-olds, is sure to result in a great race. Santa Anita has the same representatives as are named in The Vestal, and with Shenandoah to aid in securing the victory. Prince of Norfolk and Callie Smart, to uphold the colors of Rancho del Rio, and the Glendew filly lately purchased from Palo Alto, insure a glorious contest.

The Baldwin Stake is one of the great features of the meeting. It is the only race of four miles which takes place in California during the year, and as there are four subscribers, there are enough in to insure a good race. We learn that A. J. Stemler has transferred his subscription to Mr. Baldwin, which in all probability will secure Lucky B. for a starter. The capital race that he ran for the same stake last year, will secure him many supporters. The Handicap Stake 1¼ miles has seven nominations; Birdcatcher, Beaconsfield, Jou Jou, Billy the Kid, Philip S., Nellie Peyton and Forest King. Until the handicap is announced, it would he manifestly wrong to offer an opinion of their comparative merits. The consolation purse appropriately winds up the Fall meeting of 1884, and that it is likely to be one of the best ever held, is as sure as anything in the future can be foretold.

Trotting at the Bay District.

The 2:24 class will trot at the Bay District Course this afternoon for a $500 purse. The entries are B. B., Anteeo, Cairo, Magdallah and Blanche; and a glance at this field is enough to establish the probability of a good race. The track is prime and the afternoons are pleasant to perfection, the finest of the year, and the roads to and from the track are in nnexceptionable order. That portion of the public that feels with us that whatever the result of the count of votes may be no political, social or financial cataclysm is to be apprehended, can afford to spare the time for an afternoon at the races, for a few hours "breezing out" will renew vitality and encourage appetite. Those who hold to the idea that the continual existence of this planet depends upon the success of their favorite candidate may find grateful relief from the strain of the past few days hy a day'e indulgence in the most exhilarating of sports.

Finigan—Boysen.

We must congratulate our old friend P. A. Finigan, President of the California State Agricultural Society, on his marriage to Miss Boysen on Thursday last. He has been a lucky man, indeed, as far as we can testify from our short acquaintance with the bride, hut even the limited time was sufficient to show that the external qualities were of a high order, and those who are still more fortunate in an intimate acquaintance with Miss Boyson agree that beauty and grace are allied to the more valuable characteristics of a happy disposition and cultured mind.

We trust that the wedding jaunt will not be so very long as to prevent their attendance at the coming race meeting, as Mr. Finigan has always rendered valuable aid in conducting the affairs of the Blood Horse Association, and then again the "Finigan Stake" has to be decided.

We still more sincerely hope that the race, in double harness, which was so auspiciously started last Thursday may be a long one, and that there may be the smoothest course and the brightest sunshine to the end.

Live stock from California finds its way to almost every part of the world, but the latest customer for goods of that sort is Corea. The Coreans maintain their exclusiveness to a great degree, hut few foreigners being allowed there, but the desire for good horses and cattle has taken root and several consignments have been shipped from the city this Fall.

"Why do we swim?" will be the subject of a lecture at Irving Hall, next Thursday evening, hy Dr. F. Reihl. The doctor's position as the leading exponent of the natatory art is well known, and his essay will he as interesting to hear as his startling feats of hay and ocean swimming have been to witness.

The Electioneer filly Regina will be offered at auction at the Bay District track to-day. She is a trotter of great promise, finely bred and should find ready bidders and a good price.

Tinkering at the Scale of Weights.

Judging from the comments of the English papers, there is work cnt ont for the Jockey Club since St. Gatien won the Cesarewitch. The theorists now insist that the weight-for-age scale is all wrong, and because St. Gatien won the long race with the highest weight ever carried successfully by a three-year-old. The basis of the argument is that eo much racing at two and three years old nnfits those who participate in it from taking part in first-class competitions after that age; that, in fact, horses are at their best at three years old, and that at four and npwards they are at the mercy of their younger rivals.

We admit the force of their reasoning concerning the dangers of excessive racing at an eerly age. But they seem to ignore the fact that St. Gatien, when he won the Cesarewitch, was probably not less than three years and seven months old, allowing him to have been a March foal, which is late for English bred colts. This was one reason why he was so well backed by his fortunate owner to win the Cesarewitch. Another was, that at the weights he would be ridden by a most capable jockey, while if he was in at a stone less he would not be so well off in that respect. Still another was that he was lucky in not being required to meet high class horeee, as was the case in Foxhall's year. In the Cesarewitch Foxhall beat Chippendale (124 lbs.), Fiddler, a very good horse at four years old (94 lbs.). Mistake, an excellent stayer (107 lbs.), and a lot of others. In the Cambridgeshire Foxhall carried 126 lbs., and beat Lucy Glitters (third in the St. Leger), 91 lbs.; Tristan, 107 lbs.; Mistake, 102 lbs.; Wallenstein, 97 lbs., and a lot of others, the best handicap horses in England. Tristan has each year since then won the Champion Stakes and proved himself one of the most consistent performers on the English turf. Yet, he could not beat Foxhall or Iroquois at three years old. The fact is that it is only at rare intervals that the company is as good in these Fall handicaps as one sees in the more classic events. St. Gatien and Foxhall did not run in the St. Leger, and had nothing to interfere with their preparations for the Cesarewitch. When, therefore, horses of high class, as St. Gatien undoubtedly is, has an uninterrupted preparation for such a race, it is not such a remarkable thing that they should win. When George Kinney was started in the Grand National Handicap last year with 119 lbs., we thought it was unjust on the colt, for he had fulfilled his engagements in the Jerome Stakes, winning very easily, and still had to face Drake Carter and Iroquois at Washington and Baltimore. To run George Kinney against Gen. Monroe, giving him two years and one pound, was not quite right. Yet the three-year-old won. But no one raised a howl that something was wrong with the weight-for age scale. And nothing is wrong with it except as to two-year-olds. Consult any practical horseman of the present day, and ask him if he likes the idea of running his three-year-old at weights within 5 lbs. of an aged horse, as the scale calls for at this time of year at distances under a mile. If this scale is wrong, and three-year-olds have much the best of it, how fearfully wrong was the scale prevailing prior to 1876, when three-year-olds carried 95 lbs.; four-year-olds, 108 lbs.; five, 114 lbs.; six and upwards, 118 lbs. Yet the old horses, even at this enormous disadvantage, won their fair share of race.

In brief, then, when the turf of any country has the good fortune to witness horses like George Kinney or St. Gatien successfully tackle those of more mature age, either in handicaps or at weight for age, let it not result in penalizing all future high class three-year-olds. Rather let owners of three-year-olds be encouraged to run under the circumstances noted. By this means comparisons can be made with much greater satisfaction.—*Sportsman.*

New Mexico and Arizona Horses and Horsemen.

A correspondent of the Kansas City *Journal* writing from Albuquerque says: A particularly interesting feature of the Territorial Fair just closed was the fine display of live stock, and especially of blooded horses. Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona were here represented and entered into generous competition. Among the New Mexico horsemen, Mr. A. A. Grant, of Albuquerque, was prominent. He gained the first premium in the stallion class, and is the owner of Brittle Silver, a trotting horse with a record of 2:40. Don Santiago Baca is the owner and exhibited Revenge, a thoroughbred running horse, who won the novelty race over Brown Dick and other first-class horses. Mr. Baca is also owner of Saint Cloud, a well-known trotting horse, and is a successful breeder of fine colts. M. E. Wilbur, who is justly regarded as one of the most experienced and trustworthy horsemen in the West, represented several celebrated breeders of Arizona. He brought with him three and four year old colts, that speed from 2:40 to 3 minutes, the product of the stock farms of C. P. Head, O. Lincoln and the Gosper Horse Company, of Prescott. Mr. Wilbur states that Arizona is fast becoming one of the greatest stock regions in the United States, and the liveliest interest is taken in cattle, horses and sheep. The horsemen of that territory begin with the very best stock they can get from Kentucky, and then exercise the utmost care in the improvement of their breeds. The result is that every year witnesses a betterment in the quality of stock exhibited and an increase of speed in the ring. Mr. Wilbur also had charge of racing stock of Mr. Joseph H. Hampson, which he Winters in Prescott. Of the latter's horses, Comanche Boy, a trotter, is a Hambletonian, eight years old, and has a record of 2:35½; "Jumbo" is a four-year-old stallion, by Mambrino Champion, dam by Trojan, Jr. He is a very promising colt, weighs 1,150 pounds, and has a speed of 2:40, which, before two years have expired, he will undoubtedly lessen to 2:30. His owner refused an offer of $2,000 for him the other day. Mr. Hampson, who is as well and favorably known in Kansas City as in Mexico, probably contributed more than any one man to make the races here a success this year, both by means of his purse and his activity in keeping up the enthusiasm of the people. Mr. Hampson's name is indissolubly linked to the era of progress in the southwest, and the part he has taken in railroad construction has been second to none. Since A. A. Grant and himself built the bridging on the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe road, from La Junta to Albuquerque, in 1879, Mr. Hampson has completed one contract after another for the same railroad. In connection with Wm. Garland he built the Clifton and Lordsburg railroad, and did some heavy contracting on the Mexican Central. In all of this work his career has been one of remarkable and rapid success. He made money fast and became independently wealthy. He owns a splendid ranch on Eagle Creek, in Arizona, which is stocked with 4,000 head of cattle and a number of horses. His home is in El Paso, where he owns a good deal of real estate. He finds his money however, only a means of being useful. Every day widens the scope of his usefulness, and identifies him with more new enterprises throughout the entire Southwest. Every public interest finds in him one of its foremost and most energetic votaries; and the present New Mexico fair furnishes but a single illustration of his magnificent methods.

Death of Lever.

Mr. D. Swigert, Elmendorf Stud, Lexington, Ky., lost Oct. 26th, 1884, the bay stallion Lever, foaled in 1863, bred by the late R. A. Alexander, Spring Station, Ky., by Lexington, out Levity, by imp. Trustee, her dam Vandall's dam by imp. Tranby, out of Lucilla, by Trampator, etc. Lever, owing to an accident when a yearling got his hind leg nearly cut off by a scythe. was never trained. For many years he did not get a thoroughbred mare to cover and has had a very limited chance at the stud. He has sired some good horses, such as Mahlstick, Leveler, Essilah, Lonlaneer, Sweetheart, Petrel, Leveret (dam of Lloyd Daly), Lemartine, Louise, Surprise, La Gloria, Okolona, Jeennie, Precious, Harry Mann, Exeter, Heartless, Marie, Major Hughes, Palanca, El Capitan, Arabia, Alexis, Richard L, Japonica, Mileta, Ghost II., Transit, Apollo, etc. Lever has been failing for a year or so, and died from no apparent cause.

We do not recollect of ever seeing as many thoroughbred yearlings broken and handled as is the case this fall in Kentucky. The weather has been charming and all that any one could desire for handling and galloping youngsters. There are a great many extremely promising youngsters this fall, some of which have shown remarkable turns of speed. Mr. George H. Clay moved his yearling filly, Trinkitat, by Thunderstorm, dam Midsummer by War Dance, a quarter in 23½ seconds, and she beat his yearling filly, Lady Longfellow by Longfellow, dam Ballet (Modesty's dam) by Planet, some two lengths. We have heard of a number of others who have made fast moves, a quarter and three-eights of a mile. Amongst such a number of promising yearlings there should be a splendid lot of two year olds next spring.—*Record.*

General W. T. Withers has recently sold the following youngsters: Saxony, bay colt, foaled 1881, by Happy Medium, dam Alma Morrie, by Almont, to Frank Howard, of Thatcher, Primrose & West's Minstrels; price, $1,200. Evelyn, bay filly, foaled 1882, by Happy Medium, dam Kate Keene, by Mambrino Champion, to General W. S. Tilton, of Togus, Me.; price, $800. Bestmont, chestnut colt, foaled 1884, by Almont, dam Maggie Keene, by Mambrino Hatcher, to Charles H. Tenney, New York; price, $1,500. Bay filly, foaled 1884, by Aberdeen, dam Lizzie Downs, by Magic, to Charles H. Tenney; price, $500.

It is said, says the *Germantown Telegraph*, that the largest black bass ever taken in the Potomac was captured by a fisherman about two weeks ago. It measured 23¾ inches in length, 16¾ inches in circumference around the belly, and weighed 6 pounds, 10 ounces. This was of the small-mouthed variety. One was taken in the upper Delaware last year which exceeded six pounds in weight, and another weighing 5½ pounds.

Fish are biting splendidly in Alder and Prosser creeks. Billy O'Neill caught a three-pounder out at Alder creek Thursday. The party made a catch of forty-six.—*Republican, Oct. 25th.*

HERD AND SWINE.

A Business That Pays.

The production of good grades of cattle appears to he the branch of agricultnre for which there is, in the present outlook, the greatest promise of permanent prosperity for the fnture. With India and Egypt and Russia prodncing grain, and the possibility of good harvest abroad at auy time dimiuishing the demand, and poor harvests at home enhancing the cost, it ie difficult to perceive where the production of grain can produce any large measure of profit, or, for that, any profit at all, counting a series of years together, and allowing for deterioration of the land, save as it forms a part of a well-considered system of mixed hnshsndry in which live-stock production is given the chief importauce. Competition ahroad as affecting the sheep industry, and at home as affecting dairying, seem to indicate more of a depression in these important branches of agriculture than has heen experienced for some time; and while they will work out from under the cloud in time, as they have strong, recuperative qnalities, it will take time and patience to secure the old-time rewards. And as for hogs, while good stocks always seem to make money, the amount depends so much upon the corn crop that no one would attempt to forecast the resnlts which would atteud them many years in advance. But there seems to he nothing in the way of natural commercial conditions or complications likely to place the production of good heef cattle at any disadvantsge; and while prices may fluctuate from time to time, there is no doubt this interest is entering upon a long career of prosperous times, in which it will be conspicuous for the steady profits and bnsiness satisfaction which it will bring to those most heavily eagaged in it. There appears to be no other conntry which can compete with America in supplying the deficiency in the supply of beef which exists abroad, and which will probably never again be satisfied by home production. There is a market in this direction for everything we can spare at prices not likely to fall below a highly-remunerative standard until onr own snrplue is eo large as to affect, to our disadvantage, the foreign market, and it will he a long time before snch a contingeucy as this arises. Our surplus now is scarcely anything to speak of, and for years our own popnlation has been increasing in a greater ratio than our meat supplies, and it is doubtful if, with all the increased attention which can be given to cattle raising, it will he possihle to increase production much faster than the domestic demand and population increases. Restrictions upon the movement of live cattle may, to some extent, deprive American farmers of the fnll advantages of the market; but no excuse will he found for closing the market against us for dressed carcasses. It is upon the basis of the present dead-meat trade that present prices are adjusted, and any changes must he in the direction of admitting live cattle, which will be still more to the advantage of the American farmer. In the dressed-beef trade we have nothing to fear from the competition of far-away countries beyond the equator. The time involved in transportation and the passage through the tropics requires their meat to be sent forward in a frozen condition, while the quick and comparatively cool passage from America calls for but a moderate refrigeration, which does not to any very great extent interfere with the condition of the product or the manner in which it will cut up upon the block. From every standpoint from which the situation can he regarded the prospects appear to be secure.

The demand will he for beef of the best quality; nothing else is taken, or is likely to be taken, for the export trade, and the home demand has been for years growing more and more exacting in this particular. In every industry the hest product hrings the best price, meets with the readiest sale, and eecures the largest and surest profits, and this is even more true in the case of beef than in any other product. Our farmers will have every encouragement, and snch encouragement as they have never had before, to improve the character and quality of their cattle stocke. It costs no more to raise a good animal thau to raise a poor one, aud the difference in their relative value promises to be even greater in the future than ever in the past. The demand for prime beef is steadily and coustantly increasing, while the demand for the inferior grades is relatively diminishing, and if there were sufficient supplice of good heef for everyhody the poorer grades wonld scarcely he wanted at all. The advantages of improving the cattle stocks to the highest practical point will soon he so apparent that even those who, from instinct or defective education, are always fonnd as far as poesible hehind the timee will no longer attempt to deny it, and our friends, the hreeders of thoroughbred cattle, from whose herds must come the blood with which the generel stock of the conntry mnst be lifted to the desired standard of quality, will meet with a steady and legitimate demand for everything in the way of breeding stock which can be epared from their herds.

Management of the Berkshire Hog.

Ae soon as the pigs are ahle to take care of themselves cleau out the pen, and pnt in a good eupply of fresh hedding. Opeu small doors so the littere can run out and exercise together in the sunshine. When about three weeks old let eows and pigs iato one yard. Feed all together, but let each eow and pigs retain their own pen for a bed. Well fed sows and warm, dry pens will make a differeuce of at least one-third in the growth of the pigs. Induce the pigs to eat and drink as early ae possible, hy placing a trough in a separate lot where they alone cau get to it, and supplying them with corn meal, oat meal or harley meal, mixed to a slop with ekim milk. Ae soon as the clover will furnish a bite let sowe and pige into pasture. Continue to supply all the slope and soaked corn they will eat, and also plenty of pure, cool water. Make a trough twelve or fourteen inches deep, put a hiuged cover on it; through one end of the cover cut a snout hole, bank the earth against it ovou with the top, and keep it full of water. Scrub it ont once a week. While suckling the pigs the eow is to be regarded simply as a machine for the prodnction of pork; hence it is advisable to let the pigs run with her until eho makes etrenuoue efforts to wean them. Then she ehould he removed. A short time before they aro weaned the male pige should be castrated. After weaning, ring them, ueiug a riug with points meeting outside of the flesh. Set it firmly in the end of the snout, just full, so it will remain but not pinch. In ringing an old sow place one in the end of her euout, and one hetween the noetrils eame as a hull-riug. As hot weather comes on provide a dark ehed with plank floor, eighteen inches ahove the ground so it won't harbor vermin, and in it feed green sweet corn. The pigs will rest therein and chew corn dnring the heat of the day, and feed on clover during the night. Sweet corn is invaluable for growing pigs, but it should bo fed in a dark shed; it dries too rapidly in hot weather when exposed to sun and wind. It may he used from the time it hegins to ear until frost. The large growing varieties are the beet.

As Autumn and cool weather approach gradually increase the supply of solid, strong food. Four to six weeks before the pigs are to be marketed, close them up in a small pen attached to a warm, dry shed. Place the feed troughs inside the shed, and provide abundance of clean, dry bedding. Corn is one of the best foods for the production of nice solid pork. It should be the chief finishing food. Shell aud soak it in water 24 hours. We soak hard corn to soften it, and render it more digestihle. Some pigs have defective teeth, and cannot thoroughly masticate hard coru, and consequently waste a great deal. Soaked corn contains all the fattening qualities of, and is as digestihle as cooked corn. Soaking is cheap, cooking expensive. Vary their food with boiled potatoes and heets, mashed and mixed with hran, oatmeal, harley-meal, millstuff, etc. Give them a ration of it at least twice a week.

As December comes on keep your eyes on the market, and get all the information obtainable concerning the eupply of hogsand pork. Take advantage of a rise and sell. Your hogs heing a nice, smooth, even lot of the very sort in demand at that season, you will he certain to obtain the top price paid at the time. If you reside over a mile from marketit will pay you well to erect a chute, load the hogs into wagons and haul them, If this is too inconveniut, drive them. Start early and go slowly. Take some of their old bedding along in a wagen. Spread it on the first bridge and drive them over; they will walk over a hridge on their old bedding without a squirm. Gather the bedding again for use on the next bridge and you will have no trouhle whateveer. Breed from your selected sows two years, then fatten them for heavy lard hogs, and sell them when such hogs are in demand. To feed these old sows to the best advantage, hegin feeding them corn about the 1st of September, while on grass and in fnll flesh. Confine them in a small, warm shed, about the 15th of that month, and feed all they will eat, varyiag their food with an occasional ration of boiled potatoes mashed and mixed with oats, hran, and water to a thick mnsh. Almost anything they will eat will do for variety. Under such treatment they will fatten rapidly. With wholesome food fed in clean troughs, pnre water, dry, well-bedded sheds, the hog will naturally he a clean and animal. Kept in filthy quarters, exposed to all kinds of weather aud fed on garbage, he is as unclean and offensive as a huzzard, and almost certain to be diseased. The breeder must he carefnl to guard against introducing disease into the herd when procuring a change of stock.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Points of Beef Steers.

In many instanccs the feeder's whole profit depends upon his judgment in the selection of steers that have an aptitude to fatten. There are standard points which are unerring indications both of the qnantity and the quality of the flesh which an animal will lay on, and should be diligently studied hy every feeder who aims at success in his hnsinese. Different values are attached to these points according as the symmetry or constitution of the animal, or the prices of the hutcher's cuts, are affected. We append hereto the main points as given by the London, Ont., *Farmers' Advocate:*

Muzzle—Large; wide nostrils required for easy and vigorous breathing, indicating a strong constitution. Prominent lips indicate good grazing qualities.

Eye—Full, bright, placid, indicating a gentle disposition, and therefore good fattening qnalities. A vicious animal is seldom a good feeder.

Ear—Medinm size, fine, and covered inside with soft, silky hair.

Horn—Fine, smooth; oval shape preferred. Large, coarse horns usually indicate a coarse frame and coarse bones.

Head—Small or medium. A wide forehead ie indicative of intelligence; hence, animal easily tamed or taught, indicatiug good thriving qualities. The poll should be prominent and the jaw wide aud smooth.

Neck—Medinm length, gradually widening towards the shoulders—longer for a grazer than for a stall feeder; slightly arched; shoulder vein full.

Chest—Broad and full, indicating a good co nstitution

Brisket—Well forward and wide, hut not too deep—should be a little lower than the under line of body. Chest aud brisket shonld he destitute of loose flesh (dewlap). From a butcher's standpoint this is an important, though not a very valuable part, a small, skinny hrisket having scarcely any value.

Shoulders—Wide across, without a depression between. A depression indicates looseness of frame, and hence a lack of strength to carry weight of hody. Should not he set too perpendicularly.

Ribs—Should be well sprnng, forming a wide back and a capacious harrel. Should he well ribbed home.

Crops—Here great fullness and girth are required, indicating lung-room, and a good constitution. The flesh here is also valuable.

Legs—Short, clean, flat; should stand well under the animal, and he graceful in their movements; leg hones fine and emooth. Hind legs shonld he straight as practicahle and not in hocked. The elhows should have free play.

Back—Straight, hroad from withers to tail attachment.

Loin—Broad and slightly arched.

Rump—Full, wide between pin bones, and tail attachment should he even, strong, and on level with line of hack.

Hips—Full aud deep; fleeh on thigh should extend well down towards hock.

Twist—Full and deep.

Flank—Should be let well down on a level with the lower line of the animal.

In dairy work, all the senses require to he coustantly brought into requisition. It is by the exercise of the sense of hearing that the hutter-maker learns when to stop churning, or, at any rate, when it is prudent for her to exercise her eyesight in order to verify the evidence of her ears. The sense of smell is probably the most necessary of all in a diary, hut it has this peculiarity of use—that it is chiefly employed in finding out what ought not to exist, and what we do not desire to find—very much like the holes in the old woman's stocking. It ie quite needless to tell you how useful is the sense of taste, particularly in enabling you to judge of the quality of your products. The eense of feeling has, to a large extent, been superceded in the dairy by the extended use of the thermometer; hut still the delicate touch of the experienced dairy-woman enahles her to judge of the progress and finish of a number of dairy-operatione, in which the question of temperature does uot find a place. It is not necessary to enter into any details with regard to the need in the diary of theso five eenses of our school days: hut I ehould mention the use of what some people now call a sixth eense—namely, the sense of heauty, because it enables you to place your products attractively hefore your customere.

Feeding Alfalfa to Stock.

We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Dudley Chase, of Harrisville, Utah, the other day. and the information obtaiaed is of such importance that we give it to the public. You frequently hear them remsrk that alfalfa is a good feed, and that it will put fat on either a cow or a horse. Bnt when interviewed as to exact resnlt, very meagre information is obtainable. In fact, Mr. Chase is the only gentleman we have ever met who had positive, exact information to impart on the subject. He pnt up forty head of two and three-year-old steers on the 20th of Decemher, 1883, and fed them entirely on alfalfa from that day until April 13th, following. These were wild steers off the range. After feeding about thirty days he caught up one three-year-old that had become gentle enough to lesd, and weighed him. At the end of the next thirty days the steer had gained seventy-five pounds. At the end of the next thirty days he had gained sixty pounds. The gain would probably have been greater the second sixty days, but for the fact that the westher was bad and the hay was fed on the ground in the mnd. The fourth head of steers consumed 62 tons of alfalfa between the dates above named, about a ton and a half per head for the time, 114 days. Mr. Chsse believes that all of the steers took on flesh as rapidly as did the one he weighed, though thst is not susceptible of proof. He is a practical man, however, aud his judgment counts for considerable. A ton of alfalfa, on this basis, will lay on 90 pounds of heef. A 1,200 pound steer, the 1st of Decemher will, hy the middle of February following, weigh 1,300. The additional hnndred pounde will increase the price three quarters of a cent a pound; and then it rarely happens that there ie not a cent and a quarter advance in February over. September prices. This gives ns two cents a pound on 1,300 pounds, or $26. Add to this valne of the extra 100 pounds, at say 5½ cents, equal to $5.50 and we have $31.50 per head as the increased value of our feeders. To accomplish this we have consumed about 2,200 pounds of hay, or a little less than a long ton. Thirty-one dollars a ton for hay is a pretty good price, especially if we consider that the valley lands of Utah and in some parts of Colorado, will yield an average of five tons to the acre. These figures seem very flattering, but they are as near the truth as it ie possible to get. And from all the data accessihle we are lead to believe that they are helow, rather than above what can easily be done. Under these circnmstances it behooves the farmers of the Salt Lake valley and our granger neighbors in Colorado to stand in with the cattlemen and encourage the breeding of good steers to be placed in the farmer's yards during Winter and fed. Wheat made on any of our Rocky Mountain valley lands is too far from the markets of the world to be handled at a profit—tide-water is too far off, and transportation too high. Beef, made on grass aud topped on alfalfa, will stand shipment to any part of the world where wanted. Twenty-five hushels of wheat at 80 cents, (above the average hoth in price and yield), is only $20 an acre for your land, as against $150 per acre it in alfalfa and fed to steers. The labor of seeding, harvesting and hauling to market of the wheat crop, ie almost equal to that of saving the hay crop and feeding it out. Can you afford to raise wheat under these circumstances? Give this matter careful thought, and if we are in error, send in your corrections.—*N. W. Live Stock Journal.*

Milk can easily he kept for an indefinite period if properly prepared for preservation. If hrought to the hoiling point, then poured immediately into cans and sealed air tight, it will keep indefinitely. As the air is expelled by hoiling, the milk keeps just as canned goods do. If glass jars are ueed they muet the heated so that the hoiling milk will not hreak them. Many families keep but one cow, and this plan will enable them to have milk during the weeks that she is dry.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Twisting of the Intestines.

Thie trouhle is quite common among horses, yet at post-mortem examination it is not always evident; this may arise in consequence of the intestine having slipped into place, either from handling the howels or from the relaxtiou that takes place at death. A circumscribed strangulated and discolored spot, we may euspect that intus-susception has existed. Intue-susception may arise from various canses, the chief of which is a deranged state of the digestive organs. It is well known that the difficulty often follows both flatulent and spasmodic colic, and these maladies are the sequel to the former.. It is also well known that in colic a large amount of carhonic acid and other gases are generated within the intestinal canal, hy which their volume is inordinately increased and their position so changed that one would not he snrprised to find them at times twisted into all manner of shapes. In cases of intus-susception strictures are often met with in various parts or the small intestines. These contractions or constrictions of ths caual may possibly he the cause of intus-susception. If so, then the treatment should be nauseating and relaxing. In the human subject intus-susception ie generally relieved by vomiting—inverted, peristatic action: hut as that is rather au uncommon occurrence in the horse one must not expect relief in that way. The symptoms of volvulus do not differ materially from those atteudiug colic, with this exception, that the animal is more tranquil when lying down, and does not paw with his fore feet when up, as he invariably does when sufferiug from colic. The paw also seems more persistent as evinced hy the distressing look and uneasiness of the head. The disease is apt to terminate in rupture of the intestine, diaphragm or stomach—for which there is no remedy.

Treatment.—Administer the following drench:

Tincture of Ginger, 2 ounces.
Oil of Peppermint, 20 drops.
Chloric Ethor, 2 drachms.
Thin Gruel, ½ pint.

Rub the belly, and give clysters of salt aud water. It is better to give the above medicine prior to the admiuistration of nauseants, especially in the early stage of an attack (wheu tho symptoms are more of a colicky nature), because it has heeu known to accomplish wonders in relieving the animal of flatus and freeing him from pain in the course of a very few minutes. It ie unwise to resort to blood-letting, as this is one of the most painful affections to which the horse is hject, and in the course of a very short time the pain has so perverted the functions that hlood cannot be epared, it heing a well known fact that the hlood undergoes material change during pain.

Care of Animals Recovering from Disease.

After the subsidence of an active disease, the restoration to perfect health commonly proceeds with rapidity. The appetite being often excessive and the assimilative powers proportionately active in such cases, little care in the arrangement of the food is necessary, so that a liberal allowance of nutriment be given. The ordinary food will be eaten with avidity and with benefit, so that the animal be not allowed to eat to repletion. In other instances the patient advances slowly to the convalescent state, a fastidious appetite and impaired digestion retarding the recovery by preventing the animal eating, or at any rate appropriating, the material which the system really requires. In the meantime the animal's taste may be consulted and any tempting morsels offered; the admixture of condiments is sometimes the most ready method of provoking appetite and aiding digestion; salt, turmeric, anise-seed, and various spices are at times effective combined with the ordinary diet.

One golden rule deserves unceasing repetition, viz, never to leave any food which the animal has refused, in his sight or within his reach; and second only to this maxim is another, which insists on scrupulous cleanliness in the hand which touches the food and the vessel containing it. Let those who question the necessity for such delicacy observe how the horse and other animals test everything by the sense of smell, and judge how important it is that the extreme sensitiveness of the sick subject should not be outraged by even an offensive odor.

When extreme debility is present, food must be selected with care, as the digestion function is easily disturbed. The diet for such cases is to be tolerably rich in starch and sugar, as deficiency of reparative material is often more serious than diminution of the muscular structure; hence the value of mixtures containing oil-cake, linseed, potatoes, etc. But no amount of nutriment is of the least use to the organism so long as there is a deficiency of fuel for the respiratory function. The development of the muscular system will follow as soon as the animal is sufficiently recovered to take exercise; for during the period of absolute inaction, it is in vain we try to preserve the integrity of this structure, but no difficulty is found in keeping up the proper quantity of fatty texture, while the patient is yet too prostrate to be exercised with safety.

A suppurating surface of any extent is usually associated with considerable debility, sometimes with dangerous and even fatal prostration; the healing process may proceed satisfactorily for a time, and suddenly be arrested for a time, a general languor affects the system, although the appetite may remain good. The proper dietetics in such instances will include not only nutritious, but stimulating food; thus, if the digestion remains active, ground oats, barley, and corn may be allowed together with good hay, also any preparation containing condiments; the medical treatment at the same time will principally consist of tonics and cardiac stimulants, the object being to increase the energy of the circulatory and nervous systems as well as to furnish abundant material for the reparative process.

Under extreme prostation digestion is invariably suspended, consequently no advantage can possibly follow the introduction of food into the system at such a time, if we except ailment of the blandest and most soluble kind. The practice of giving a horse an extra allowance of oats, and probably corn, after an extra amount of work has produced absolute exhaustion, is, to say the least, extremely injudicious; the animal would be far better left entirely without, as an alternative, although, as we have stated, a bland and soluble diet, a well-cooked gruel, will be beneficial, and will answer all the purposes of a heavy meal.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Horses required for fast work, says an exchange, should have the pasterns of the fore legs moderately long and fairly sloped, in order to obviate the risk of sprain to the suspensory ligament, and of concussion to the bones and fetlock joints. In fact, the harder the ground, and the faster the pace, the more imperative is the necessity for sloping pasterns, which, however, are a disadvantage when strength is the desideratum. As the chief office of the fore limb is to act as weight-bearers, while that of the hind extremities is to serve as propellers, we find that in the true-shaped horse the hind pastern are more upright than the fore. Among horses that work unshod it will be found that the slope of the hind hoof at the toe will be about 60 degrees, while that of the fore-foot will be about 50 degrees. These facts should be borne in mind by shoeing-smiths, so that, by an improper method of shoeing, they may not force the hind limbs to work at a mechanical disadvantage. The saddle-horse, as the old saying expresses it, should be short above and long below. In other words, his back should be comparatively short; while his sloping shoulders and long pelvis should enable him to cover a considerable distance of ground. The light harness-horse and lady's horse may have more length of back. For horses that are used at fast pace, the transverse section of the chest should be decided oval so that the increase of capacity during inspiration may be as great as possible. The points of conformation in which the heavy cart-horse differs from the light saddle animal are that his shoulders should be more upright and massive, chest broader, pasterns shorter and straighter; while his muscles of locomotion should be distinguished by their thickness rather than by their length; and, consequently, the bones of his limbs will be thicker and stronger.

Feed the Brood Mares Well.

Many farmers think after they are through working the brood mares in the Fall, that they can be turned out to shift for themselves, and that they need no care, and but little food. They are left exposed to the storms, and have but little frosted herbage to subsist upon. They are through the Winter in poor condition in consequence. This is bad treatment, and its effect upon the mare is injurious, as well as upon the off-spring she carries. There is a heavy draft upon the system to sustain the colts she bears. With poor food and exposure her young suffers, for she has not enough food to sustain herself and that also. The result is a stunted colt and the mare so treated, if she have strength to give birth to her colt is so poor that she can give but little milk after its birth. Brood mares should be liberally fed with the best of food—not to get them unduly fat—but to keep them strong and vigorous, so they may bear vigorous offspring, and be in condition to give them ample nourishment after they are born. They should be sheltered from rain and snow and piercing winds, and have comfortable beds to lay down upon. With this treatment they require less food, and it is in every respect more economical, and humane. Good food and good treatment are very important factors in improving the quality and even breeds of stock.

Preservation of Colts' Feet.

I have a yearling colt out of a Star Mare, by a horse out of a Star Mare. He is very large and rangy, but has as you may suppose, a star foot, small and hard. The frog is ragged and does not look healthy. Please advise what course to pursue with his feet. Answer.—Have your colt's feet examined carefully every four weeks. All colts' feet are subject to more or less irregularity of growth, also the splitting and fractures of the wall, bruising of the sole from hardness and irregularity of the ground, the insinuation of sand and other foreign bodies within the cleft of the frog. Irregularity of growth is a matter which should receive every attention. Sometimes it manifests itself by an overgrowth of horn at the foot, sometimes by a similar overgrowth of horn at the inside quarter, each of which unless checked, will produce a turning in of the toe, and in time an outward projection or bowed state of the fetlock-joint. Numbers of horses have this peculiar projection of the fetlock-joint, arising in the first instance from the want of proper care and attention to the feet when young. All such tendencies of growth in the foot from whatever cause should receive prompt attention. In attending to the feet of the colt the shoeing smith should take each foot forward upon his knee and having seen exactly how much hoof is to be removed and from what parts, take the rasp and pare it vertically, so as to take off the outer edge to the extent required; then, placing the foot between the legs, remove the exfoliated sole, and detaching parts of the frog—the first by means of the buffer, raising the loose flakes of horn from the front backwards by tapping the foot with the hammer. The superfluous exfoliations of the frog are then removed with the drawing knife not by paring it at all or much cutting, but more by raising the flakes with the left thumb and finger and detaching them with the knife. This done, the bearing surface of the wall is to be adapted, and holding the foot in the ordinary way from behind, the rasp is passed over the point to reduce it to the proper depth carrying the flat surface of the rasp transversely across the bearing surface at the point (toe), and then over the surface of each quarter from behind forward, being careful that both heels of the foot are of equal depth, and that an equal depth, and that an equally appropriate firm surface be given to the toe if the instructions just given be intelligently carried out the quarter (the surface across the bottom of the foot) will be fairly provided for, viz., a fullness in the surface across centre of the foot. The centre of the foot is the region of the greatest breadth and depth of its arch. On the preservation of the breadth and depth depends the strength of the arch and of the foot itself, and the firmness, safety and power of the colt's action.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

Breaking a Spirited Horse.

Mr. A. B. Allen thus relates, in one of our contemporaries, the manner in which he broke a spirited horse: "When a young man, and breeding horses, I found, on taking up a nearly thoroughbred filly to break to harness, that she was very high-spirited and nervous, and that, unless I was particularly careful, she might take to kicking and rearing during the process, with attempts to run away. I first bitted her well by letting her walk around a short time for several days in succession, in a strong fenced yard with ample dimensions. I then gradually accustomed her to the harness, standing in the stable, letting her first look at it piece by piece, and then smell and rub her nose and head against it; then placed it upon her and led her out and around the premises to look at the different vehicles and touch them with her nose. After a few days of such exercise, I hitched her up to a sleigh—in the open road, so nothing could obstruct the start—alongside of quite a fast-trotting and very gentle gelding. Some snow had fallen the night before, and only a few sleighs had passed over it—just enough to show the track. One man stood at her head to hold her, while another jumped into the sleigh to drive. All ready, he touched the gelding with his whip, and he instantly started at a rapid gait. The filly gave a wild jump, and then attempted to kick up behind, but her mate in the harness moved so rapidly she had no time for such action—in fact had to gallop smartly to keep up to the other's rapid trot. After going a couple of miles in this way she began to tire a little, when the driver slacked up the gelding to a slower pace, and she settled into a square trot. Soon after this he turned the sleigh and returned home, gradually trotting slower and slower, till the last half mile, which he finished in a walk. The profuse sweat caused from her first rapid action had nearly dried up when unharnessed and put into the stable. She was then blanketed, and, when well cooled, rubbed down. We used her with this fast horse alone—it being necessary, because she herself had a fast natural gait—for over eight months before harnessing her single to a sleigh, and subsequently to a light wagon and buggy, and never had any trouble with her. She retained her high spirit, and wanted to move rapidly on the road, but was always gentle, never offered to kick or rear or run away in harness or under the saddle. She rarely shied, and then only slightly, and proved one of the safest and most serviceable road-horses I ever owned."

Scientific Colt Breaking.

Smith, a Texas farmer, had a colt to break, a little roan, half mustang and half Morgan. He had told his wife there was no sense in breaking a colt's sides in to break it. He had been reading "Rarey on Horse Training," and told his wife to come out in the barnyard and see how he, with kindness, could master a colt. This colt was easily bridled and would lead anywhere. Some old harness was gently laid across its back, and though a trifle scared it worked eighteen carats fine. Smith was delighted. He took off the harness and told his wife he was going to ride the colt. She gave a little scream and pleaded with him to wait until to-morrow.

"Never put off until to-morrow what ought to have been done yesterday," said Smith getting funny. "Woman are all right in their place, I allus said, but when a man is breaking a mustang-Morgan silence is a regular Comstock mine." At this juncture the colt stepped on his foot.

"Go'dang your eternally dodblasted feet! Ain't there room in the hull barnyard for them infernal talons of your'n?" and he gave the colt a slap on the neck and hacked and pulled to get his foot out.

"Kindness, John, kindness!" said his wife wildly.

"Lookahere, Susan J. Smith. I want to know who is breaking this ere colt," he said in tones of enforced calmness. "I suggest that I am breaking this—this measly mustang."

"Did it hurt, dear?"

"Oh, no, it was perfectly delightful; never had anything to feel so good in all my life," he replied with infinite sarcasm. "I supposed if this barn'd fall down on me I'd hear you a coonin' through the fence, 'Did it hurt you, dear?' Some women are born handsome an' some ain't got no sense. I've seed lots o' handsome women in my time, but I'm not acquainted with any at present," and with this annihilating remark he returned to the colt.

He made a leap and got on the colt's back. There was a movement of legs, and Smith was setting on air for a second, and then tumbled headlong into a fence-corner.

"Oh! oh!" screamed his wife.

"Oh, what?" said Smith, getting up and trying to look unconcerned while he wiped the blood off his ears.

"I thought that—that——," faultered his wife.

"Will you state to the audience your valuable thoughts? I'll get 'em framed. Never wanted anything since I was born so bad. Did ye think I didn't get off on purpose? Maybe you thought that the colt throwed me. Do you suppose I've monkeyed around horses as long as I have to let a little calf like that throw me?" he roared. "Susan J. Smith, what'd I marry ye for? I tell yer to yer teeth I got off. Lots of consolation I can get from a woman chattering like a Guinea hen. No wonder the colt is scared. Poor colty, poor colty, come now," and the colt followed as meek as a lamb. "Maybe you wouldn't get on the colt. Susie, dear," and he looked very hard at his wife. "Would you, Susie?" he drawled in killing irony.

"John, please—don't—get off so quick this time, and—if you have to get off very quick, please get off further away from the fence."

Smith got on, determined to stick or die. A few people may have an idea of what a mustang Morgan can do, but the majority of humanity will remain in sublime ignorance until time is no more. It went every possible direction except straight ahead, and made every possible motion except a decent one. Smith stuck well, so did the colt. The wife, remembering the bread in the oven, returned to the house, and an hour later came out on the field of conflict and saw her husband still making w's in the air. The barnyard was all plowed up.

"Suse, Suse," he called between bucks, "make my will. Tell Jim to bring my gun, and tell the neighbors I died game," he called out, trying to get his wife excited. "It's me on the colt, and it's nip and tuck, with the chances in favor of the colt."

Suddenly the colt walked straight ahead in a peaceable manner. Smith came riding up to the fence, his hat off, his face as dirty as a fireman's, and his ear still bleeding.

"Talk of breaking a colt with kindness, woman. If I had Rarey here I'd shoot the eternal daylights out of 'im. A colt wants to be killed, killed, d'ye hear?"

He got off and struck it in the flank with his fist. Quick as lightning the colt wheeled and kicked him through the fence. "Oh!" screamed his wife, "are you hurt?"

"Oh, no, Susie, I'm not hurt. I'm just killed, that's all," he said in a weak voice, "If you ain't tired, Mrs. Smith, you might get me a little cold water. Just a little bit; wouldn't have you strain yourself for anything."

When his wife returned he was standing by the fence very pale and weak.

"If you will return, Mrs. S., and bring me the gun, I'll kill something. Blood has to be spilled now. I'll wipe this out with gore—the reddist kind of gore. What are you standing there for, staring at me like a lunatic asylum? Maybe you'd like to be kicked through a rail fence, or a barn or suthin?"

"Oh, John, dear, there's some horrid blood on your ear!" and she threw her apron over her head.

"On my ear? My boot is full of blood. I tell you I'm killed, k-i-l-l-e-d," he spelled.

"Let me give you a pointer, Mrs. Smith," he said, as he hobbled to the house. "If you want to die, die hard, die all over, you just get knocked through a rail fence by a mustang Morgan. If you want to be an angel, and die by still waters, try this eternal, God-forsaken colt of mine."

Training and Overtraining.

Mr. Peter Webber, who has trained, among other thoroughbreds, Woodflower, for Mr. Walton, but whose experience has been mainly confined to trotters, said to us the other day that he found it comparatively easy to get on with the runners. He doubted if the trainers of thoroughbreds study their horses as carefully as the trainers of trotters. They certainly do not give as much attention to the legs and feet. The trotter pounds more and on a harder track than the runner, and he is often called upon to fight through six and eight heats of one mile each. He also carries more weight in the shape of shoes, toe weights and boots; consequently, if the trainer neglected his legs and feet he would soon have a horse not able to much more than crawl. The runner seldom enters a heat race now, and the soft track breaks the concussion, for which reason his legs can longer be neglected. When Webber took hold of Woodflower she was so sore forward as not to be dangerous in any kind of a race. By keeping her shoulders warm and by putting plenty of elbow grease on her legs, she was brought to a winning edge. The criticism is also made that some of the trainers give their horses too much work. They get them stale and keep driving away at them, and burning them up with grain instead of trying the virtues of rest and a light mash. Corsair became so vapid that his owner was glad to part with him for $350. As soon as he changed hands and had been cooled out by grass and recruited by partial suspension of work, he appeared at the post an entirely different horse and surprised the speculative division which had rated him as of no account. He won four races in quick succession. Gen. Monroe came out of Winter quarters fresh, and in his early engagements he ran like a horse which relished sharp work. He scored victory after victory until his winnings amounted to $24,000. When he got stale, instead of giving him a short let-up and cooling food, his trainer hammered away at him in the hope that he would run into form as he had run out of form. The result of this system of handling is that Gen. Monroe closes this season with $4,000 to the bad. The old-fashioned trainers may sneer at their critic as a freshman, but as he has shown what he can do with cripples, it would be wiser to look around and explain just wherein his suggestions lack practical force.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Professor Colin, of the Alfront Veterinary College, says that "in the horse mastication is unilateral; that is, for fifteen minutes or so mastigation is performed on one side only; it is then changed to the opposite side, and so on alternately during the meal. The horse's upper jaw is broader than the lower one from side to side; the latter moves on the former laterally, or from one side to the other. If this movement is not complete, the molar teeth do not approximate completely, and consequently a ridge of unworn tooth-material is left on the external aspect of the upper and the inner sides of the lower teeth, wounding the tongue and cheeks, and preventing complete trituration of the food. Many other dental troubles affect the horse, such as irregular growth, diseased alveolar processes, caries of the fang, neck, and crown of the teeth, all of which require attendance of the qualified practitioner. I never visited a cavalry troop during my [illegible] that at least half the horses were not literally being starved, owing to some defects of their dental appar[illegible]

Early Maturity and its Results.

Betweeu 1839, when the greet heudicep was esteblished, aud 1861, the Ceserewitcb was won teu times by three-year-olds end thirteen times hy four-year-olds and npwerds. In the last six years the race hes been won five times by three-year-olds. These figures, it is argued, indicate tbet the decline in the numher of racehorses aged four years and np wards is on the increese. Nearly forty years ego Admirsl Rous predicted tbet the tendency towards early matnrity in thoronghbreds would prove injnrions to the horse. He pointed out thet yearlings were often tried in October and in Decemher to escertain if they hed snfficient promise to warrant entering them iu the two-yeai-old stakes closing Jennery l, end remarked: "Meny two-year-olds are trained to the highest state of perfection in tbe month of May, and consequently few horses retaiu their racing powers efter four years of age." London *Field* takes this for a text and preeches quite a sermon :

"The truth is that good old horses—and by 'old' we mean four years or upward—are now so rare npon the British tnrf that until the arrival of tbe year 1900 and possibly for all coming time it is to be expected thet "borses of tbe century" —which, by the way, are always three-year-olds—will spring up twice or thrice in every decade. There are, however, men of the old school still left in ahnndance whom it would he difficult to persnade that St. Simon and St. Gatien are one whit better than Teddington, Newmiuister and Nancy, tbe great three-year-olds of 1851, or than Snrplice, The Flying Dntchman, Voltigeor and West Australian, each of them winners of a double first in the Derby and St. Leger. Forty, thirty and even twenty yeers ago tbere was uo lack of old horses whom no three year-old that ever was foaled could have tackled at even weigbts over a long course. Nowadays we have no aged meters or standards to tell us the truth abont onr so-called 'horses of the century.' Thus, when Mr. Padwick's wonderfnl three-year-old filly Virago heat Mr. Greville's five-year-old colt Muscovite for the Metropolitan Handicap in 1854, it was the geueral opinion thet no three-year-old in the world—let alone one whicb had already ruu for and won another big handicap upon the same day—conld get the hest of Muscovite when in receipt of 17 lbs. from him. With all our respect for Virago, we donbt if sbe could have beaten Muscovite, who was no more than a good second rater, at even weights in the Ceserewitcb of 1854, which he wou. And, although it is prohable that for many years to come good three-year-olds will occasionally win both the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire with weigbts oscillating betweeu 8 st. 7 lbs. and 9 st. 7 lbs. upon their hacks, it will he fntile to ask men of the old school to believe that, modern 'horses of the centnry' are superior to those three-year-olds, which graduated witb houor when four, live and six-year-old horses abonnded, out of which tbeir hearts had not been galloped at two and three years old."

And this is the couclusion:

"We can well remember that upou the evening of the day when, in 1845, Mr. Greville's Alarm won tbe Cambridgeshire in a canter, with 7 st. 9 lbs. ou his back, Admiral Rons sbook hands warmly with the famous Clerk of the Council, and told him that no three-year-old would repeat tbe feat in either of tbeir lifetimes. So far as Mr. Greville was concerned, the prophesy was true. No three-year-old won tbe Cambridgeshire, carrying so much as 7 st. 9 lbs. between 1845 and 1865, in which latter year Mr. Greville died. The Admiral, however, was spared to see Montargis heat Alarm's record hy carrying 7 st. 13 lbs. to victory in 1873. Another French three-year-old, Jongleur, surpassed hoth his trinmphant predecessors hy winning the Cambridgeshire in 1877 with 8 st. 4 lbs. on his back; but in that year the gallaut Admiral had passed away. Were he alive now, his experiences of the Cesarewitch and Camhridgeshire during the last five years wonld warn him that the old "Scale of Weight for Age," whicb he framed in 1846 and which, with slight alterations, has remained in force until this day, stands in ueed of radical reformation. According to Admiral Rous, a three-year-old was to carry 7 st. 7 lbs. against a live or six-year-old's 8 st. 12 lbs. over two miles. Our existing code of weigbts prescribes tbet over two miles a tbree-year-old is to carry 8 st. 11 lhs. against a five, six or aged horse's 9 st. Tbe time has evidently come when a further approximation of tbe weights is imperatively needed. It is almost certain that no old horse in England or in the world could now beat St. Gatien at level weights over a distance of gronnd. In 1880 Isonomy, as a five-year-old, would undonbtedly bave beaten Robert tbe Devil, a tbree-year-old, at even weights. But iu 1884 we heve uo Isonomy, and, according to the sacrificial system now in vogue, good staying four and five-year-olds will become scarcer and scarcer. William Day's assertion in his Racehorse in Trsining, that modern thorongbbreds are at their best toward tbe close of tbeir third year, has been more than confirmed since the appearance of that excellent book. To those, bowever, who realize that "early maturity means early decay, many a sigh will be permissible over tbe stout and gallaut aged stayers whicb gained their fame upon cup conrses in the brsve deys of old.

Judicious road work, when a horse is used for ordinary bnsiness purposes, ofteu tends to a rapid development of speed in animals wbicb have inherited through sire and dam a good degree of trotting instinct. A horse called Yankee Boy, owued by a Melrose gentlemau, is a case in point. He was raised iu Pern, Me., and kept for a stallion until abont four or five years old, then gelded. He was brought to Massecbusetts last Fall, aud althongh showing a handy way of going, did not promise much speed. He hes heen driven on the roads this Summer, and a few weeks since bis owner had him sent a mile to wagon over Seugus track in the neighborhood of tbree minutes. The following week he was given another mile, which was trotted several seconds faster. A few days since he was put into a sulky and made bis mile witb ease in 2:30, showiug such a burst of speed on the last quarter as to warrant a belief that he is a trotter. He is by Lone Star, out of a mare by Champion Black Hawk. Lone Ster wae by Hampton, he by Jnpiter, hy Loug Island Black Hawk, by Andrew Jackson, son of Youug Bashaw. Mr. J. G. Rounds, of Malden, is baviug a similar experience with a young horse raised iu Vermont. He lately trotted a mile over Saugus track in 2:37½, the last quarter in 37½ seconds, a 2:30 gait. Neitber of tbese horses bas ever had any track work. —*American Cultivator.*

Weight cannot he taken as an unfailing indication of strength aud endnrance in a horse, any more thau of snperior qnality in a beef animel. Other things being equal, it usually signifies the possession of these qualities, hut so many other points go to make np the cbaracter of a horse that the mere possession of bulk is insufficient to determine its spccial adaptation to heavy work. Experienced bnyers of horses for draft purposes understand tbis so well tbat size is only one of several points carefully cauvassed in stock brougbt out for their inspectiou.

Weaning Colts.

The nsnel time of weening foals is wheu they are from four to six montbs old, yet if one has time to properly care for it and proper feed, the foal can just as well he taken from its dam when three months old es leter, eud witb advantage to the mare. Before weaning, the foal should be halter broken aud taught to eet gronud oets mixed witb shorts or coerse flour, the letter being prefereble. This cen easily be accomplished hy wetting and mixing a small quantity and feeding to the dem once or twice deily in en open, shallow trongh or box, into whicb the little fellow can eesily get his nose. In helter-breeking, use a heed helter made of soft, pliable leather, and of such size that it can eesily he fitted to his heed. Have a roomy, donble stall or pen, with two firm, iron rings in front, one on eech side. Hitch the mere on one side end tbe colt on the other, tying them so that the foel caunot reech its dam. Two adjoining stalls, separsted hy e low pertitiou permitting them to see each other, will answer. It will be well to let the foal suck a little, morniug and night, for the first two days. and after that let it partially draw the milk ouce a day for a few days, feeding the mare sparingly iu the meantime ou dry hay without grain, so as to cut off the flow of milk. After tbis the mare can he turned out or put into another stall, yet it may be uecessary to milk her a few times to prevent inflammation of the udder. Sbould she be restless or attempt to kick dnring the process of milking, take a strong strap, a pole strap of douhle harness, or hold-back of single harness, if strong, will do; raise one forward foot hending tbe knee so as to bring the foot against her forearm, pass your strap twice around her forearm and cannon bone, between the knee and fetlock, and buckle tightly, which will render her powerless to kick. Tbe foal should have all the bright, early-cut hay or well-cured rowen it will eat, and a pail of pure water, changed three times a day, should be kept witbin its reach. Prohably the best feed for a foal at tbe weaning season is a gruel made from first qnality of ground oats and fine feed, nsing eqnal quantities of each and adding to it from one to two quarts of skimmed milk. Begiu with a helf pint each of the oats and fiue feed, stirring it slowly into boiling water into which a pincb of salt has been throwu, let it cook well, then remove from the fire aud partially cool, after whicb add a quart of skimmed milk aud feed about milk warm. The qnautity of meal and shorts or fine feed can be gradually increased until a pint or more of each is used at a feed. After the yonngster eats his feed with relish, sour milk can be substituted for sweet, and some thiuk tbey will do better on the latter. It is said that colts fed on sonr milk are never troubled with worms. The floor of the stall should be of earth, and unless it is sucb, a few inches of dry loam should be tbrown in, so that it will not be compelled to staud on the bard planks. It should be led out and exercised a short time every day for a fortnight, after whicb it mey be turned loose in the yard or peddock, which sbonld he so arranged that it can go iuto its stall at will. The ground oats aud sborts should he continued througb the Wiuter, aud the amonut can he more than doubled witbout iujury to the colt.—*American Cultivator.*

PACIFIC COAST BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

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Fall Meeting, 1884.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE.

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PROGRAMME

First Day, Saturday, Nov. 15th.

No. 1. LADIES' STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $50 entrance; $26 forfeit; $200 added; three-quarters of a mile; second to save entrance. Nominstions for 1884:

1. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss.
2. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
3. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika.
4. Tbeo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.
6. G. Pacheco's ch f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
7. James Mee's ch f Miscbief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
8. James Mee's cb f Mistletoe, by Tbad Stevens—Mistake.
9. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
10. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutberfurd—Glenita.
11. Palo Alto's b f, by Shannon—Lizzie Whips.
12. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday—Plaything.
13. Palo Alto's b f, by Shannon—Katharion.

No. 2. Sweepstakes of $50 eacb: $25 forfeit; $250 added; for two-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile: Alta and Estill to carry rule weigbts; one hundred pounds on all others, with three pounds allowance to fillies and geldings. Second to save stake.

1. E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, by Grinstead—Sister Anne.
2. E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, by Grinstead—Experiment.
3. T. Lynch's ch g Tom Atcbinson, by Joe Hooker—Bay Kate.
4. W. Ayer's g g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker—Queen

No. 3. SAME DAY—THE VESTAL STAKE; for three-year-old fillies; one and a quarter miles; $25 p p; $300 added; second to receive $100; third to save stake. Closed with the following nominations for 1884.

1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd, dam Glenita.
3. E. J. Baldwin's cb f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
6. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
7. P. J. Shafer's b f Bonita, by Shannon, dam Napa Queen.
8. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
9. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
10. Palo Alto's blk f, by Wildidle, dam Frolic.
11. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
12. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Frou Fron.
13. W. L. Pritchard's cb f, by Bazzar, dam Tibbie Dunbar.
14. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster, or Bazzar, dam Minerva.
15. W. L. Pritcbard's ch f, by Leinster, dam Flush.

No. 4. Sweepstakes of $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one and one-eighth miles; for three-year-olds; second to save stake.

1. E. J. Baldwin's b c Sbenandoah, by Shannon—Demirep.
2. Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, by Hock Hocking—Aileen Allannah.
3. T. Lynch's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Playtbing.
4. P. Siebenthaler's b c Philip S., by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
5. M. M. Allen's cb c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.

No. 5. Purse———; amount and distance to be announced Thursday, Nov. 13tb; and entries made at Secretary's office at or before 4 P. M. Friday.

Second Day, Tuesday, Nov. 18th.

No. 6. Purse, $300; $75 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile; for all ages.

1. T. Lynch's b g Jon Jon, 3, by Monday—Plaything.
2. Rancbo del Paso's b f Sweetorier, 3, by Virgil—Impndence.
3. S. J. Jones' b b Forest King, 5, by Monday—Abbie W.
4. Geo. Howson's b b Jim Donglass, 6, by Wildidle—Yolone.

No. 7. Selling race; one and one-eighth miles; purse, $250; free entrance; second to receive $75; borses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry regular weight, witb two pounds deducted for each $100 below $1,000, and three pounds added for each $100 above.

1. J. C. Simpson's cb g Cito, 2, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon, $500.
2. C. E. Ramey's ch g Billy Jobnson, aged, by Glenelg—Planetarinm, $500.
3. W. M. Murry's br b Birdcatcber, 5, by Spectre—Pet.
4. F. Lynch's b g Belsbaw, 5, by Wildidle—Susie Williamson. $300.
5. G. L. Richardson's ch g Quebec, aged, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
6. Rancbo del Paso's b g Duke of Monday, 5, by Monday—Demirsp, $500.
7. Wm. Boot's b m Bessie, aged, by imp. Hercules. $600.
8. Wm. Boot's cb g Robin, 4, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marsball. $600.

No. 8. Sweepstakes for two-year-olds of $50 eacb; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one mile; same conditions as to weights as No. 2; winner of No. 2 to carry seven pounds extra and second four pounds extra.

1. J. C. Simpson's cb g Cito, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon.

No. 9. Purse,———; amonnt and distance to be annonnced on opening day; entries to close at Secretary's office, Monday, Nov. 17th, at 4 P. M.

No. 10. Purse,———; same as No. 9.

Extra Day, Thursday, Nov. 20th.

No. 11. Sweepstakes; for tbree-year-olds; $50 eacb; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one and one-balf miles; second to save stake; winner of No. 4 to carry five pounds extra.

1. E. J. Baldwin's b c Shenandoah, by Sbannon—Demirep.
2. Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, by Hock Hocking—Aileen Allannah.
3. T. Lynch's ch f Glendair, by Norfolk—Glendew.
4. P. Siebenthaler's b c Philip S., by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
5. M. M. Allen's cb c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.

No. 12. Purse, $400; beats of a mile; for all ages; second to receive $100; ten pounds deducted from regular weigbts.

1. E. J. Baldwin's b c Lncky B., 4, by Rntherford—Maggie Emerson.
2. T. Lynch's b g Jou Jou, 3, by Monday—Plaything.
3. G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
4. Rancbo del Paso's cb f Nellie Peyton, 5, by imp. Hurrab—Emily Peyton.
5. Geo. Howson's b b Jim Donglas, 6, by Wildidle—Yolone.

No. 13. Purse,———; amonnt and distance to be announced on second day of meeting; entries to close at Secretary's office, Wednesday, Nov. 19th, at 4 P. M.

No. 14. Purse,———; same as No. 13.

Third Day, Saturday, Nov. 22d.

No. 15. THE FINIGAN STAKE; for two-year-olds; dasb of a mile; $50 eacb; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. Nominstions for 1884;

1. Theo. Winters' ch c, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
2. Tbeo. Winter's b c, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
3. Theo. Winters' cb f, by Hooker—Puss.
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika.
6. Tbeo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
7. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.
8. J. B. Cbase's blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.
9. G. Pacheco's cf f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
10. J. W. Adams' br c Common Sense, by Hardwood—Consin Peggy.
11. James Mee's cb f Miscbief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
12. James Mee's ch f Misletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
13. E. J. Baldwin's cb g, by Grinstead—Jennie.
14. E. J. Baldwin's br c, by Lexingtor—Mollie McCarthy.
15. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd—Glenita.
16. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
17. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Robin Girl.
18. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
19. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.
20. Palo Alto's s c, by Flood—Planetia.
21. Palo Alto's s c, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.
22. Palo Alto's br c, by Sbannon—Riglin.
23. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday—Playtbing.
24. Hill & Gries' b c Artbur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.

No. 15. SAME DAY.—FAME STAKE.—For three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Closed with tbe following nominations for 1884:

1. J. K. Gries' br f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherfurd, dam Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rntherfurd, dam Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's cb f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
9. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b c Sir Thad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens, dam Lady Amanda.
10. P. J. Shafer's b f Bonita, by Sbannon, dam Napa Qneen.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Boydans.
12. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Nova Zembla.
13. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon, dam Demirep.
14. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
15. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
16. Palo Alto's blf, by Wild Idle, dam Frolic.
17. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
18. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Fron Fron.
19. Jobn A. Cardinell's bl c Jobn A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare.

No. 17. BALDWIN STAKE; a post stake for all ages; $250 each, p. p.. $1,000 added; second to receive $400, tbird to save stake; dasb of four miles. Subscribers:

J. D. Cbristie, St. Lonis, Mo.
M. M. Allen, Sacramento, Cal.
A. J. Stemler, Sacramento, Cal.
Jas. Mee, San Francisco.

No. 18. HANDICAP; 1½ miles; stake $50 eacb; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration. $300 added. Weights annonnced second day of meeting at 1 P.M. from judges stand. Declaration following day at secrstary's office at 1 P.M. Second $75, tbird to save stake.

1. W. M. Murry's br b Birdcatcber, 5, by Spectre—Pet.
2. Garland & Goldsmitb's b c Beaconsfield, 3 by Hock Hocking—Aileen Allannah.
3. T. Lynch's b g Jou Jon, 3, by Monday—Plaything.
4. G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson.
6. P. Siebenthaler's b c Pbilip S., 3, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
6. Rancbo del Paso's cb f Nellie Peyton, 6, by imp. Hurrah—Emily Peyton.
7. S. J. Jones' b b Forest King, 5, by Monday—Abbie W.

No. 19. CONSOLATION PURSE; $200; $50 to second; one mile for non-winners at tbis meeting. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice, 10 lbs., three times, 20 lbs.; entries to close five minutes after tbe finisb of last race.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to stakes and purses not marked closed, except Nos. 5, 9, 10, 13 and 14, will close November 1st, 1884.

Races to close will be run under weights adopted at tbe annual meeting of 1881.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 P. M., the day preceding the race

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M., the day preceding the race, by paying five per cent. After that time they can only be excnsed by the presiding judge, and in such case ten per cent. on the amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the Association, in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should tbere be a deficiency, tbe winners will receive a pro rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses, (except Nos. 5, 9, 10, 13 and 14), must be made on or before the first day of November next, 1884, directed to Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary personally or plainly postmarked, on or before that day—November 1st.

The Association reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

YACHTING.

Last Saturday according to arrangements, the Pacific Yacht Club fleet assembled off Meigg's Wharf, and after being photographed, both singly and in the group got under way for Saucelito. The fleet was as follows: Lurline, Halcyon, Nellie, Fleur de Lis, Ariel and Annie. The wind was very light, hut there was sufficient weight in it to send the vessels down to the mid-channel buoy in very short order. When Point Cavallo was reached, however, the vessels got hecalmed under the land, and the Fleur de Lis, hy standing farther off shore, picked up sufficient wind to heat the ebh tide and made her anchorage first followed in a straggling order hy all the others, with the exception of the Halcyon, which took a trip outside the heads, and she did not reach her moorings nntil late in the afternoon.

Dancing and lunch were the chief attraction, and a large contingent arrived on the 1:45 boat. There was not such a large gathering as usual, but those that were there made up in enthuaiasm what they lacked in numbers, and the afternoon was very pleasantly passed.

On Sunday, at 9:30, the appointed hour for the start, there was not enough wind to stir the lightest bit of hunting, hut all the vessels hoisted their after sail, which by the way was contrary to the sailing orders, and it was 10:15 before a light breeze came out of the southward and eastward, when the Commodore fired the starting gun. The vessels were all close hauled, in order to enable them to fetch the entrance of Racoon Straits, and in the light breeze, the Lurline forged ahead of the fleet, followed hy Halcyon Annie, Fleur de Lis, and Whitewing, the Nellie not starting owing to the absence of her owner. This order was never changed during the np trip nor on the down trip while the wind lasted. The weather continued light all through the afternoon, and the ebb tide was met at the Brothers, where it would have heen advisable for the Commodore to signal a return, this, however, waa not done and the fleet continued on. Lurline continued to increase her lead, while Fleur de Lis, owing to the Whitewing heing on her windward quarter was falling asteru of Annie. No wind to speak of was had until Vallejo straits were reached where it was found that a ten-knot breeze was blowing, and the only real sailing of the cruise was had there. The stakehoat was anchored of Georgia street wharf, and was not rounded by the Lurline till nearly 4 o'clock. Whitewing did not go ronnd, hut came ahout when about off Commiasion Rock astern of Flenr de Lia. The ebh had about two more hours to run, and Lurline improved the opportunity ao that she got past the Brothers during this time, and by working along the Marin shore managed to make the City Front at ahout 9 P. M. Annie and Halcyon anchored off Lnford's Point and Pinole, and Fleur de Lia hetween Pinole and Pahlo Point, and after waiting there during the flood tide again got under way and drifted down with the tide. At dayhreak Whitewing waa seen this side of the Brothers, while Fleur de Lis had then passed Angel Island. Halcyon and Annie evidently heing in no hurry still remained at anchor. Of this lot Fleur de Lis was the first home making Meiggs' wharf at a few minutes past seven.

The only drawhack to the comfort of the participants was the crowded condition of some of the hoats and the lack of edihles. The result only goes to show the inadvisihility of attempting to make such a long trip at thia season of the year.

The Aggie started last Sunday sometime after the fleet had got under way, and the last aeen of her was when she was off Martinez, on her way up to Antioch, where she will Winter.

The old yawl, Enid, has been changed into a sloop, has had her mast stepped farther aft, has lead on her keel and ia very handsomely fitted up inside. She is now known as the Gracie.

The Ramhler was out on Tuesday with a party of ladies on board, hut was compelled to tow home.

The Fleur de Lia went up this week to Antioch to wait for Spring.

A New Way to Buy a Horse.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* saya that previous to the $10,000 race at Hartford, J. D. Kipley requested Charles H. Raymond to put a price on the grey gelding. Philip Thompson, who has entered for the purse and was regarded as having a good chance to win. Mr, Raymond declined, hut said that he would entertain an offer.

Mr. Ripley remarked in an off-hand way, "I will give you double what you paid Mr. David Bonner for his half interest in the horae."

"Say double and $3,000 additional and the horse is yours."

"No, hut I will make it $1,000."

Mr. Raymond reflected a moment and then remarked, "I will take it."

"All right, now tell me what you paid David Bonner for his half interest."

"What, you do not know?"

"No."

"Well, it was $8,500."

"The devil, you say. Then I owe you $18,000."

Horses in Russia.

In European Russia, exclusive of Poland, there are nearly twelve million horses; in the Caucasus there are ahout half a million; while in Siheria and Central Asia there are nearly five millions. The total nnmher of animals sold annually in the markets of Enropean Russia, of which there are over a thousand, is estimated at three hundred and sixty thousand, while, irrespective of these markets, a considerable number are disposed of in various other parts of the country. The Orloff animals realize as much as four and five hundred pounds each. The total yearly value of the horses sold throughout Russia ia placed at a million sterling, the prices varying from five pounds for a common cart-horse np to six hundred pounds for a good trotting animal.

That horse-hreeding in Russia haa made important advances there can be no doubt, for it appears that ever since the thirteenth century great attention in particular has heen paid to the studs of members of the various princes and emperors, while at the present time there are five imperial studs which from time to time are carefully replenished and the increase disposed of every four years hy auction, this increase going to all parts of the country.. The five studs are (1) the Orloff, where English thoroughhreds, trotters and saddle-horses are reared; (2) the Strelitz, for Oriental saddle-horses; (3) the Novo-Alexandrofsk, for large horses and Euglish half-hreds; (4) the Derkulsk, for carriage and farm horses; (5) the Tanoff, for large saddle-horses and English half-hreds. There are fifteen covering stations, which are open to all, and each year from February 15th to June 15th the stalliona are distrihuted among them. At these, mares are served hy thoroughhred stallions at a fixed rate.—*The Stock-keeper.*

Says Bell:—The last of St. Simon has probably heen seen on a racecourse, the son of Galopin heing unlikely to stand another preparation. It is rumored at Newmarket that the Duke of Portland will not run the risk of quite hreaking down the colt, hut that he will stand at Welbeck next season, though he will ouly serve a few of the Duke's mares. St. Simon has never heen defeated throughout his hrilliant career, and like his sire Galopin, will commence his stud life as a four-year-old."

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HOW TO ACQUIRE HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

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By A. McFarland, of Napa, 20 head.
By H. W. Meeks, of Alameda, 6 head.
By other Breeders, 21 head.

Making in all 67 head. The above stock will be on exhibition Monday and Tuesday before the sale. For full particulars and catalogues apply to 33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery street.

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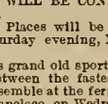
FALL MEETING,

AT

MERCED, Nov. 20th and 21st.,



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Limited to 32 Entries.

California Stakes for Puppies under 18 months.

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The drawing for Places will be held at 539 California Street, Saturday evening, Nov. 15th, 1884, at eight o'clock.

All lovers of this grand old sport who wish to witness a meeting between the fastest Greyhonnds in California, will assemble at the ferry landing, foot of Market St., San Francisco, on Wednesday, Nov. 19th, at four o'clock, P. M. Tickets for ronnd trip, $5.00, for sale at ticket office.

JOHN HUGHES, President,
J. J. MURPHY, Secretary.

Arno Stock Farm

TO RENT FOR ONE OR A TERM OF YEARS. All of the 1,261 acres conveyed to me as my separate property by my father, John F. McCauley, March 4, 1878, except the part thereof leased heretofore hy me for grain raising to Messrs. Journeys. The land and premises hereby offered embrace all of the grass and pasture lands of the Arno Stock Farm, except one field, and includes the Family Residence (furnished or unfurnished), Hay Barns, Horse Barns and Stables, Granary, Blacksmith Shop, Trainer's Cottage, Men's House, Corrals, Paddocks, Track and Outlets, Orchard of Bearing Trees, Windmills, Engine, Tanks, etc., etc., all and singular the improvements and fixtures upon or belonging to said farm; and also the Stubble Pasture upon the land cropped by the said tenants, and one-half the Thrashed Straw. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Beatty & Denson, attorneys-at-law, Sacramento, or to the undersigned upon the premises.

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BAY DISTRICT Association

Races! Races!

FALL MEETING.

1884. 1884.

Entries for Trotting Season:

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5th.

Purse of $1,000, for the following named four-year-olds and under: Jim Mulvenna, Ha Ha, Madaline, Baby Mine, Regina, Thapsin, Lucille, Center, Antevolo, Happy Jim, Voncher, and Twinkle.

THURSDAY, November 6th, 2:27 Class.

Purse $500; Divided, $350, $100 and $50, to first, second and third horse.

FRIDAY, November 7th, 2:24 Class.

Purse $500; Divided, $350, $100 and $50 to first, econd and third horse.

SATURDAY, November 8th, 2:21 Class.

Purse $750; Divided, $450, $225 and $75 to first, second and third horse. (Manon barred.)

All of the above to he mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness National Rnles to govern.
Entrance 10 per cent. of purse.
Every race five or more must enter, and three or more horses start.
The Association reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by withholding a proportionate amount of the purse.
Entries close with the Secretary,

THURSDAY, Oct. 30th, 1884.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary,
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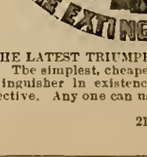

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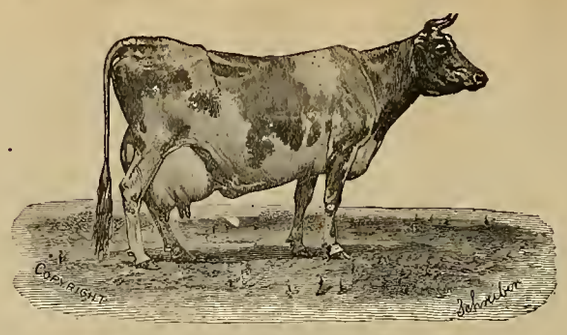

Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25 lbs 4 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week.

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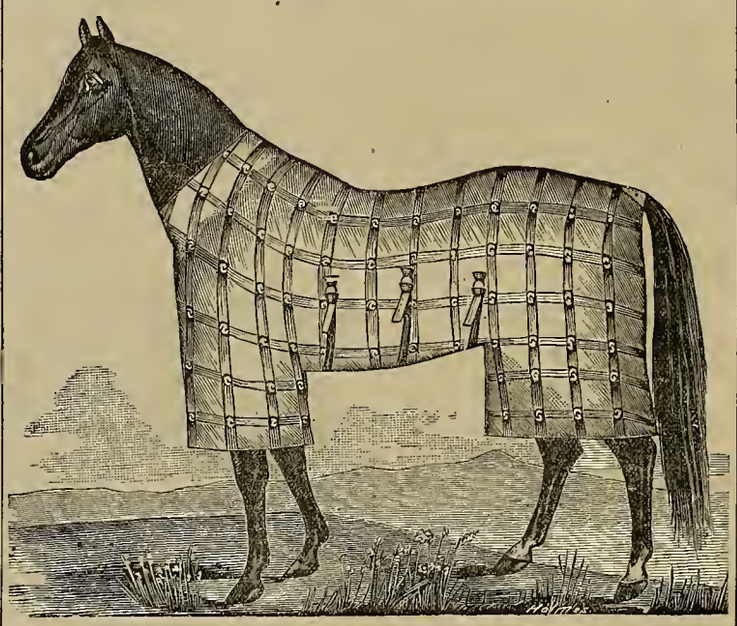

Secured by Letters Patent

ISSUED MAY 27, 1879.
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F O, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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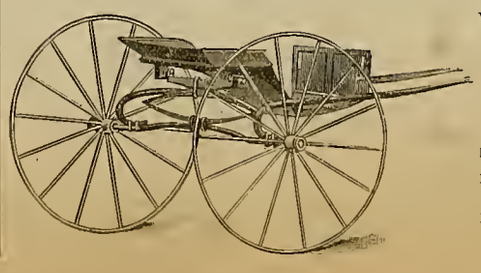

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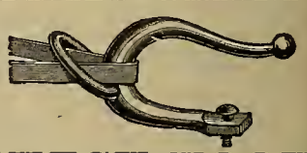

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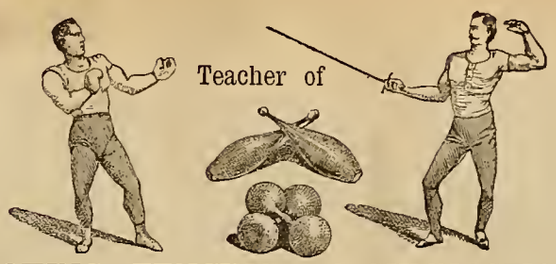

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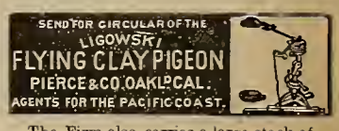

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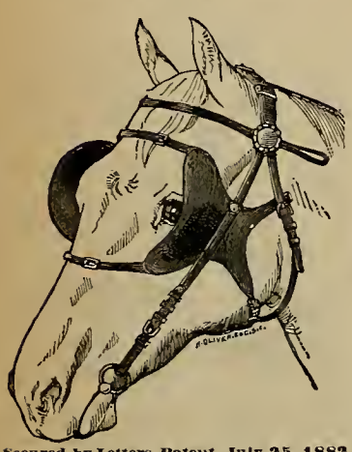

Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches of extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear hand I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M †9:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M *5:15 P M 6:30 P M ‡11:45 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M †4:59 P M 6:00 P M ‡7:50 P M †8:15 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M 6:00 P M †8:15 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

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Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

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A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

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For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

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with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

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Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

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(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

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Southern Pacific Railroad,

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Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

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A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SATURDAY, NOV. 1st, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M.....	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M....	Byron and Martinez.....	*8:40 P M
*9:30 A M....	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M.....	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Calistoga and Napa.....	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M.....	" "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Delta and Redding & Portland	6:40 P M
3:30 P M.... }	Deming, El Paso } Express...	9:10 A M
7:00 P M.... }	and East } Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M.... }	Galt and Ione via Livermore.	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M.... }	Galt via Martinez..	*12:10 P M
4:00 P M.....	Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
3:30 P M.....	Los Angeles and South.....	5:40 A M
7:30 A M.....	Livermore and Pleasanton.....	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M.....	" "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M.... }	Merced, Madera, }	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M.... }	Fresno and Tulare }	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Marysville and Chico.....	5:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	Mohave and East Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M.....	" " Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Niles and Haywards.....	5:40 P M
10:00 A M.....	" " "	8:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M.... }	Ogden and Express.....	11:10 A M
7:00 P M.... }	East Emigrant.....	9:40 A M
8:00 A M.... }	Red Bluff via Marysville..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.... }	and Tehama via Woodland...	6:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Sacramento, via Livermore..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	" via Benicia.....	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	11:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M.....	Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M.....	San Jose.....	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M.....	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M.....	Stockton and Milton, via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M.....	Stockton via Martinez.....	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M.....	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M.....	Virginia City.....	11:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. meets Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and train leaving at 8:30 A. M. meets Pacific Express from El Paso and Mojave at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡8:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—8:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:08—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—6:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—6:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:16—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

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A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

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NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Deaths of Noted Racehorses—Old Bushwhacker and His Deeds—The Stallion Lever—Yearling Race in Tennessee—General Notes from Home and Abroad.

The accident list of the year has been an unusually long one. Lloyd Daly was killed in a race in Canada last week, and De Soto and Bushwhacker, the two latest unfortunates, ended their racing careers in short order, the former high-priced graduate from Rancocas evidently laboring under an adverse star from the very first, though his winning bracket for hie new owner at the second essay made it look as if Mr. Walters had secured a bargain. Poor old "Bush" ended his eensational career at work that might well have been spared the old veteran, in view of the years and honors that had fallen to his lot. The writer well remembers one of the most sensational wins of the "Tennessee runt," as he was at first etyled, and one that seems to have outgrown the memories of most racing men on account of its being over a short course. It was at Pimlico, late in May, six years ago, and the opening day of the Maryland Jockey Club had been postponed from Tuesday to Wedneeday on account of bad weather. The track was, of course, rather heavy, but not so bad as it might have been, heats being run in 1:46 during the afternoon. The attendance of representative stables at that Spring meeting was large, and the Rancocas stable opened the ball in grand etyle, winning with Garrick and Judith the two first races of the meeting, the dash for maidens and the Chesapeake Stakes, both from strong fields, the late Billy Barrett riding both winners. The Rancocas Handicap was the fourth race of the day, and as it was the first year of the stake, the etable it was named after naturally made a strong bid for first honors. Perfection, the three-year-old sister to Parole, was in at 92 lbs., and as the field opposed to her was not rated as a very strong one, the filly with Barrett in the saddle was a strong favorite. Danger, destined to afterwards show great deeds for Islip, was next in favor, then came Oriole and Viceroy in public estimation, while the Virginia pair, Bushwhacker and Majestic, sister to Kingfisher, sold low down in the pools, which were very heavy. Five others started, eleven in all, and as the race was only nine furlongs, there was not much waiting after the flag fell. The Lorillard candidates were out of it before the last furlong, the favorite from being outrun, and Danger from getting away badly at the start, and the finish was between Bushwhacker and Viceroy, the "all yellow" on the former reaching the wire a length ahead of the "yellow sleeves," worn by Evans on the latter, amid the greatest excitement at the victory of the despised Tennessee runt. Danger wae a close fourth to Oriole, and the next day he shouldered 10 lbs. more in the Vernal Stakes and ran the mile in 1:42½, the best performance at the distance ever shown at Pimlico. The writer put a friend on who landed odde of 30 to 1 by the victory of Bushwhacker in the Rancocas Handicap, and he has always regarded the old gelding with a peculiar interest.

The death of Lever at Elemendorf last week is a great loss to Mr. Dan Swigert. The gentleman was in this city the day prior to the stallion's demise, and to be met with such news on his reaching Kentucky was unfortunate enough. Lever was one of the most successful of the sons of Lexington in the stud, and in Mahlstick, Lonlanier, Leveller, Apollo, and the California mare Precious, he sired some good horses, able to go fast as well as stay. If Lever had not been so crippled when a yearling as to prevent his ever being trained, and had he not been comparatively neglected by breeders until Mahlstick's appearance, it is likely that he would have made more of a name than he has. Lever'e eire and dam have both preceded him to the unknown shores, hut Legatee, a full brother of his, is standing at ex-Gov. Bowie's stud farm, near Baltimore.

The day previous to Lever's death the Preakness Stahle's valuable broodmare Virgillette, foaled 1879, by Virgil, out of Regan, by Lexington, etc., was gored to death by a hull at the farm of Mr. Leslie Coombs, near Lexington, Ky. As the mare was a full sister to Virgil, Vera Cruz, Jennie D., Jennie B., etc., she bade fair to have been a successful stud matron, and being in foal to that noted racehorse and promising young sire Macduff, by imp. Maccaroon, the accident is particularly unfortunate to her well-known and popular owner, coming on the top of the many disappointments he has experienced on the turf this year. That Himalaya and his stable companions, now in Winter quarters, may in 1885 compeneate the master of Preakness for 1884's run of ill-luck, is the wish of every lover of the turf in thie vicinity, for no colore that are seen on our courees have a larger public following than his well-known "black body, yellow sleeves and cherry cap."

Coming on the heels of the premature rumors regarding McLaughlin's engagement to ride next year for the Rancocas Stahle at a fabulous salary, comes the intelligence that the well-known young Kentucky trainer, Mr. J. H. McCreary, is now at the farm near Jobstown, N. J., where he has been retained by Mr. Lorillard as second trainer. In other words, while Byrne directly looks after the horsee during the racing seaeon, McCreary will handle the home lots, from which drafts are conetantly being made as required. In tbis new accession to his training corps, Mr. Lorillard has the right man in the right place, and a rising light in his profession.

The open weather in Kentucky this Fall has greatly increased the ranks of the thoroughbred yearlings that have been initiated into their future labors, in so far as breaking and handling consists. Many fast moves hy the young things are reported, the latest being that of a filly of Mr. Clay'e, who is said to have moved a quarter in 23½ seconds.

Reports from Gallatin, Tenn., indicate that quite a local interest has been awakened in the yearling stake that will be decided over the old Albion course on the 10th of November. While deprecating any such public trials of these embryo racers, as tending to result in harm if pursued in to any extent, it is not likely that the Mulberry Stakes and ite dash of a quarter of a mile can do the youngsters much injury, provided they are not "ridden out." Some ten or dozen entries have heen made to this affair, the winner's prize to be innumerable bottles of champagne, contributed by the losers and one of the local Bonifaces. We can imagine the afterpiece, with the inevitable game supper sure to follow after the sport.

Mr. A. J. Cassatt, better known as Mr. Kelso, has further strengthened the stock department of his Chester Valley Farm in Lancaster County, Pa., by the purchase of some fashionably-bred Shropshire sheep.

In Mexico City recently, at the residence of Mr. Hanly quite a notable event was the recording with appropriate ceremonies the foaling of the first thoroughbread foal ever dropped in the province. The youngster was foaled in June last, and is by the ex-Canadian sire Princeton out of the imported mare Castaway, by Zetland, etc. He was christened Anahuac.

At Sherman, Texas, during the running races that took place there last week, an affair took place on the last day, Friday, Oct. 31th, in some respects similar to the disastrous accident at Jerome Park last month. In a dash of a mile and a quarter, with seven sterters, the leader fell, the second horse fell over him, and most of the others did some tall jumping across the prostrate animals and riders to avoid a like fate. One of the fallen borses (Harper) was killed, and a jockey's skull fractured, so that it was thought that he would not recover. The well-known horse Aretino, formerly owned hy the Powers of Illinois, hut now in G. Cooke's string, proved to be the winner of the race, and will probahly now be schooled to jumping, after his skill in that line on this occasion.

Brighton Beach track will be still further improved next Spring. The enlargement of the grand stand was a much-needed improvement, and by Spring the track will be widened to better accommodate the constantly increasing fields. Tbis will, of course, necessitate changes around the entire mile circuit, and with more room for the horses, raised turns, ete., Brighton will be one of the safest racecourses in America.

Many well-known New Yorkers have heen enjoying the hospitality of the Geneseo Valley Hunt Club during the last two weeks, and some very exciting runs have been chronicled in and around the picturesque vicinity of Geneseo, N. Y. Visitors from other hunt clubs have also signalized the sport with their presence, and tbe present "meet" will have the effect of popularizing cross-country sport in the interior of the State. On Wedneeday, the 22d, a hunt was held from Oak Foreet, the Piffard residence, and on Saturday, Oct. 25th, Mr. Enos Arnor's, at Groveland, was the rendezvons. The meetings will be kept up as late in Novemher as the weather will permit.

Eole is entered in the Liverpool Cup, run to-day (Thursday) and his weight (118 lhs.) would not stop him, perhaps, if be had been longer in Albion, but we do not anticipate his starting. In tbe Shrewsbury Cup, two miles, run on the 22d, be has been allotted 116 lhs., and perhaps British racegoers may then make his acquaintance for the first time.

For St. Gatien, who won the Free Handicap and Jockey Club Cup during Houghton week at Newmarket, in addition to the Cesarewitch and other good races already noted, *one hundred thousand dollars* were refused by his owner, lucky "Jack" Hammond. The Sterling-Casuitry colt, winner of the Dewhurst Plate, for two-year-olds, was also the subject of a large offer, £10,000, ($50,000) heing refused for him. He is likely to be the Winter favorite for the Derby, as Melton, the Middle Park Plate winner, has bad legs, which may trouble his trainer.

The large entry made by California stables in the stakes o the Washington Park Jockey Club, Chicago, shows that your State will be foremost in the fray in 1885. Out of 444 entries to the seven stakes, over *one hundred*, or nearly 25 per cent. of the aggregate, are California bred colts and fillies. This showing speaks for itself. Yours,

NEW YORK, Oct., 31, 1884. PACIFIC.

The Same Thing the World Over.

It is no secret that James Roe declared time and again that the Dwyers were piling in on him too many horses to train. More than one eminent trainer has found this out, but few had the frankness to acknowledge it, as was the case with Roe. The following remarks by the special commissioner of the London *Sporting Life* show that they are beginning to find this to be the case in England also:

There is everything in the constitutions of racehorses, and whilst some, as it were, must be allowed to run their own race, as the saying goes, others come to hand almost for the asking, but there is no hard and fast line to be laid down—in the matter of training, I mean. To some the forcing process may not come much amiss; to others it would simply mean ruination. It is nothing against the abilities of a trainer to say that he is never in a hurry with his charges, and fortunate for him it is when an owner is too good a sportsman to overlook the point of the maxim as to "the more haste the less speed." In some ownerships Prism [a case in point] would probably have been a ruined horse, as, naturally more time for development, the go ahead system now-a-days in practice, and encouraged—nay, insisted upon hy a certain class of owners—would long ere this have lost to the turf an undoubtedly smart horse, and a real good-looking one.

I repeat, hurried preparations have killed many a useful, well-hred, and good-looking horse, the system being the offshoot of a want of practical knowledge, as well as the results of the demands made npon snch "instruments" racehorses have become, and no sooner is the thoroughbred out of the breaking tackle than a speedy victory upon which money can be won is expected of him.

Whilst acknowledging that the 'prentice hand in the calling of a trainer is not infrequently rewarded by turning out a winner, I also suggest that the losers from amongst a stud of horses should likewise be taken into consideration in gauging professional abilities. It comes as no evidence that the non-practical and inexperienced shonld he successful with one or two out of a charge of thirty or forty; hut the test is, how many more horses would be made to blossom and bear fruit did those training them know their business? The oldest man in the "trade" can have too many "irons in the fire," or, in plainer terms, too many horses to train. As a consequence, some of the latter must suffer from neglect, not willful, and for the very reason that it is impossible to thoroughly understand and know the different constitutions and requirements; at any rate, it certainly takes a longer time to learn the subject, and then the experience may have to be purchased dearly. I think my meaning is plain enough. I have mentioned two horses requiring what I will term special attention; at any rate, I have a strong opinion in this direction. I could name others that, with a like advantage—which could only he obtained in schools with a limited number of pupils—would hardly have known defeat. In a word—were the homes of our English thoroughbreds upon less gigantic proportions, we should have more St. Gatiens. A long string from a big stable was filing past by the side of the Cambridge road one morning last week; a question and the answer came almost in the same breath from an individual, a comparative stranger, who, like myself, had noticed the promising looks of a vast majority of the nags: "How is it this man does not win more races? He has too many horses."

R. Porter Ashe has became the owner by purchase of the thoroughbred horses Alta, 2 years, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, and Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster, dam Ada A., by Asteroid, and these horses will carry Mr. Ashe's cherry jacket and cap hereafter. It is reported that Mr. Ashe and M. M. Allen have also an option on the four yearlings purchased by W. B. Todhunter at the Winter's sale last Spring, viz: chestnut colt Amphion, by Norfolk, dam Illusion; chestnut colt King of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion; che[illegible] colt Ed. Corrigan, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeicka chestnut colt by Norfolk, dam Mattie Glenn.

Lessons from the Trotting History of 1884.

Every yeer brings surprises in the anuals of the trotting turf, bnt this eeason, which is now drawing rapidly to a close, seems to be more startling in results than any previons year. Both the trotting and pacing performances form important epochs in the campaigns of 1884.

Nearly every king or queen of the turf has had a reign eqnal to the average dynasty of tbe ancient Saxon monarchs, bnt this year has been one of rapid horse enthronement and dethronement. Smuggler, among trotting horses, for eight years was the emperor of all stallions, living or dead. Now he is forever dethroned. Phallas, in a gennine race, has beaten his 2:15¼ by one and a half seconds, and Maxy Cobb, in a favored trial, has eclipsed tbe mighty Smuggler by two seconds, and his short lived successor by one half of a second. The converted pacer has thus surrendered to two grandsons of Hambletonian tbe crown of the fastest trotting stallion, and now it is in order for them to wager hettle for the sole supremacy. It is late in the season, but before the snow-flakes whiten the trotting courses, it is an open question whether Phalles or Maxy Cobb will reign supreme.

The fastest trotting record for all ages and sexes has been tremhling in the balance with equal uncerteinty. Jay-Eye-See came out early from his Winter quarters, with his feet shod with the speed of tbe wind. He was indulged in his flights of swift triala weeks before it has heretofore heen deemed prudent to consider the muscular system to he gradually hardened for long-continued efforts. Before Maud S. had beaten 2:16, he had shown a mile in 2:11, and the indicationa pointed to the ohliteration of tbe fastest record. Theee indications were speedily justified. In a few weeks after his fast trial at Cleveland, be lowered the record at Providence, hy one quarter of a second. Then predictions of his etill further reducing the record came thick and fast. At first 2:09, then 2:08, and as low as 2:06 were claimed to be within the limits of bis capacity. But the inflexihle laws of nature soon began to assert their sovereiguty. Jay-Eye-See had been forced too rapidly. His powers of endnrance had been sacrificed to undue haste of preparation. He endeavored, under favorable circumstances, to eclipse his own performance. He has trotted half miles—aye, three-qnarters of a mile—fast enough to perform the feat, bnt the early work began to tell npon bis capacity to keep up this wonderful stroke. His vitality had heen severely mortgaged. Congestive chills, and consequent debility demanded recuperative rest, and the strong probabilities are that Jay-Eye-See has made his hest mile for the year 1884.

Maud S. came to her epeed more gradually, yet more certainly. Like a jealous queen—a very Sheba among female aovereigns—she waited till Jay-Eye-See had beaten her record, and then hefore the sun had gone to rest on the succeeding day, she had again placed the diadem of eupremacy upon her own head. The mornings and evenings are hecoming unfavorably cool; the Autumn winds are beginning to blow fiercely, and the days are now quite nncertain for great speed trials; hut her racing form is again steadily improving, and before the merry-makings of the holidays bring the jingle of sleigh hells, she may have still further reduced the time in which she can trot a full mile. May this he her good fortune, for in all probability sbe will never again appear on the trotting turf after the close of this eventfnl season of 1884.

But the pacers have challenged almost equal iuterest, not only by their rate of speed, hut the confusing lines of their breeding. It is a singular coincidence that till within the paat month only one quarter of a second separated the records of the two fastest trotters, and only one quarter of a second separated the fastest trotting and the fastest pacing records.

Heretofore tbe pacing action was considered to be the ewiftest movement. This conclusion was not only hased upon the great wagon record of the superhly-crested pacer Pocahontas, of 2:17½, in 1855, hut upon the well-eetablisbed unfairness of pitting a trotter against a pacer in public races. But time for a season seemed to reform all these conclusions. The trotting horse for the past five years has steadily led the pacer in speed. When St. Julien had heaten the 2:12 of Blind Tom, and Johnson, the pacer, came to the front to heat the trotting record of St. Julien, then Jay-Eye-See quickly appeared on the turf, to match on the trot the hest pacing record of Johnson, and Maud S. completed the trotting trinmph hy eclipsing by one quarter of a second the fasteet pacing record. These reductions of the record by only one quarter of a second seemed to indicate tbat hoth the pacing and trotting records were certainly heing reduced to tbeir lowest marks, when suddenly Johnson appears on the eourse at Chicago, and not only paces a half-mile in 1:03½, hnt finishes the otber balf in 1:02¾ without a break, making the full mile in 2:06¼. Now the champion trotters have a mark to overcome that it was never dreamed would be placed before them by the once despised pacer.

The records of 1884 have consigned to the vast realms of error another apparently well-settled fact. The pacer is no longer considered a quitter. His breeding is no louger regarded as the synonym of cold blood, nor his endurance atamped as of unknown frailty. In a race for blood, wheu tbe heats are severely contested and hroken between rivals; when the contest is punishing to spirit and hody to the end, the average pacer has not only shown courage and lasting powers this year, that will match the game of the highest-hred trotters, but he has challenged the most splendid exhibitions of the redoubtable thoroughbred. Johnson paced his first quarter in thirty-two seconds. This amaziug speed he increased by one-half second on the second quarter. To pace, as well as to trot, the first half of the mile in 1:03½, has alwaya heen deemed fatal to a game finish. But he paced the third quarter in exactly the same time (thirty-one and a half seconds), and then bade defiance to all precedents hy paciug the last quarter in thirty-oue and a quarter seconds, which waa the fastest quarter, by just one-quarter of a second, in the mile. The great reinsman, John Splan, drove him in this remarkahle performance. After all, it seems to be the moral of thia year'a records, stoutness, courage, aud capacity to repeat at great speed are the results of training and conditioning and ekillful manipulation, as much as the infusion of thoroughbred blood. The trotting horse is now the visible admixtnre of thoroughbred, pacing and trotting lineage. If the representative examples of these three lines of admixtnre, singly aa well as in their combinations, evince courage as well ae speed, who can estimate the limite of improvement in the trotting horse? What will he the *ultima thule* of his capacity?

In another aspect the pacer still leads tbe trotting horse, and that ie in regard to wonderful apeed when assisted by a runniug mate. H. B. Winship or Frank, with the thoroughbred Firebrand, can make tbe record of Ethan Alleu, 2:15½, with a running mate, seem to be comparatively slow, but thoy in turn are relegated hehind the distance flag, by Westmont's 2:01¾, or even Minnie R.'s 2:03¼, witb a runner for a harness companion. If this metbod of showing speed is any indication of future capacity when fully developed without assistance, then the pacing action would seem to he more gifted than the trotting movement. But tbe performances of the year 1884 present another novel and instructive feature. Many enthnsiastic prophets of the fnture greatness of tbe trotting horse claim that when he has heen as steadily developed for as many generations as the running horse, he will not only eqnal him in form, but in performances. In whatever space of time, they claim, the tboroughbred can run a mile, the trotting horse can match the performance on the trot, all the conditions heing equal. Now, these prophets triumphantly exclaim, tbe conditions are disparingly unequal, to the prejudice of the trotting horse. He draws hehind him from two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds of combined live and dead weight, while the running horse carries compactly upon his back, in the very centre of his motion, from ninety to one hundred and twenty pounds of live weight. When the running horse, say these speculative enthusiasts, is handicapped as heavily as the trotting horse, then the disparagement of their speed capacities will he reduced to the minimum. The only two methods of making the burden equal, is either to ride the trotting horse, or to harness the running horse. The day of riding the trotting horse in public races is numbered among the crudities of tbe past. Many potent reasons have been advanced for its revival, and both John Murphy and Charles Green have appeared on the hacks of famous trotters to prove that tbey can show more speed to saddle than to harness. Nevertheless they have failed to revive tbia neglected practice. The trotting horse and the trotting jockey, to saddle, alike lack dignity and grace. Tbey receive little favor in the eyes of spectators, and less patronage from trotting associations. The trotting horse must achieve his future greatness to harness. If the handicap is to be equal, therefore, the running horse must also eubmit to the restraint of harness. This seems to he the indication of the near future. Already, it is said, tbat progressive trainer, John Murphy, has yoked a pair of thoroughbreds to the pole, and the resnlt of their performances has not only heen a surprise to the authorities of the running turf, but rather a source of discouragement to the trotting horse prophets we have quoted. They ran, it is asserted, a full mile together in one minute and forty-five seconds to wagon. If the report is correct this makee a fearful gap of nearly twenty-five seconds for the fastest trotting performer to bridge over when driven singly, and the greater gap of more than oue-half minute for the fastest trotting double team to overcome. Will the trotting horse ever be equal to the emergency?

Then again it has heen asserted by the seers of horse lore, that the running horse is unable to keep up his greatest stroke and utmost speed throughout the brush of a mile. Thie wonderful running team, it is claimed, rated all their quarters from start to finish more uniformly than the swiftest trotting horses. It must be rememhered, too, that they aro unused to such performances. After they have had generations of training for snch contests, how much greater will be their performances no one can mathematically estimate. Verily the wonderful American trotting horse has an exceedingly difficult task to accomplish if he expects to equal the performances of the grand running horse, even under equally favorable conditions. But the breeders of the trotting horse need not hopelessly despair. He has reduced the trotting records already below the most sanguine expectations of advanced writers who recorded the 2:19¾ performance of Flora Temple as the ultimatum of trotting capacity. Already seven trotting horses have marked upon the calendar 2:14 or better. Already one has crossed 2:10, the predicted limit of trotting capacity. Already with a running mate, tbe trotting horse has trotted below 2:08, and the number of new aspirants for turf honors, who have already made trotting records in 2:30 or hetter, is greater thus far in this remarkahle trotting year than up to the same time in any previons year. Verily any writer who would fix the limit of trotting capacity in tbe limitless fnture, is endowed with more hardihood than he is gifted with caution.—*S. T. H. in Live Stock Journal.*

Campaigning in Minnesota.

M. T. Grattan has in the current number of the *Breeders' Gazette* another chapter of the experience of bimself and his eighteen-year-old stallion, Herod, in the Minnesota circuit this aeaaon.

There is one thing to be said for Merrell Clough, the part owner of Silas Wright—he is a game man. Not like the owners of certain stallions in neighhoring States, forever hlowing and matching and never trotting. Not like his partner, Ike Simonds, who will do the bazoo work to provoke a horse race and then getting a "nervous chill" before it comes off swear he will shoot his half of the horse hut what he will draw. Clough pays no attention to him but goes right on, sanguine after every defeat and determined to win next time. It is an admiaable qnality in man or horse and goes a long ways with me in atoning for "ways that are dark and tricks that are vaiu."

The day after Herod's defeat of Silas in tbe special, Clough came around to my stahle when I happened to be gone and said to Andy, Herod's groom:

"Well Andy, how's the old hoss?"

"Ffrst rate, sir."

"I won't do him any good, I am goiug to down bim to-day."

"No you won't, not until Silas can trot faster."

"He can run the fastest if he can't trot the fastest."

"That won't go with the judges."

"Yes it will, with those we are going to bave to-day."

On my returu Andy witb great oouceru detailed this conversation, hut I told bim Clough was trying to scare him, for I tbought if it was really intended to pack the stand against me an open hoast of it to my man would he the last thing indulged in. Still the taste Silas had giveu of his aptitude at changing gaits made me somewhat anxious as to the occupants of the stand. The terms of the special had given Clougb and myself the rigbt to each choose a judge, the two so chosen to select a third. But in this, a regular purse, without epecial conditions, the eociety would select their own judges. Having confidence in the honor of the society's officials I did not venture to insult them by requesting that non-partisau judges be selected, never dreaming but what non-resident and disinterested men would he called to the delicate and important duty of adjudicating between the rival stallions. Imagine my surprise then to find the judges all residents of Rochester! The starter, John Groesbeck, had been Clough's choice in the previous race. Common fairnees would bave dictated that if he remained in the stand I should have been permitted to select an offset to him.

But iustead of an offset his most active associate was Mr. Geo. Leonard, who had made bimself wonderfully obnoxious to me in the previons race hy log-rolling for Silas Wright when his duty as timer did not require him to act as advocate for either horse. The third judge, Mr. Cooley, I believe to be a fair man, hut he is advanced in years, with dimmed eye-sight, and must rely npon the vieion of hie associates in many instances. If they are united in looking hiased, and vigorous in their stubbornness, his fairness wonld fail to insure the rights of a stranger against a home horse. He would be glad to believe in favor of tbe latter, and if he did not, could be out-voted. In scoring I quickly fonnd that Groesheck did not propose there shouid be an even send-off. With several fair starts the hell promptly jingled, and as an experiment I came up nearly a length behind. Without the slightest hesitation, before the wire was reached, came tbe word "Go." Herod, on the outside and hehind, had a long mile to trot, and Clongh, with confidence in the stand, did not labor to make it shorter. Still the studs swung into the homestretch on even terms. The driving brush having proved too long and too fast for Silas on a trot he jumped away at an easier gait. Somehow wben Clough went to cetch bim he did not recover so handily as he had, and hy shaking Herod np I was with him again hefore he got squared away. Again Herod beat him, and again he ran into the lead, hnt repeated his previons clnmsy effort at recovery, so that when sqnared Herod was again to the front. Clough now nsed his whip, while Herod got a conple of reminders which he promptly responded to. The game was np. Herod could beat Silas; hut, under strong persuasion, the latter run up, finishing at that gait a trifle hehind. A decision of tbe heat did not come promptly from the stand. Mr. D. P. Smith, tbe owner of Maggie Kevin, standiug by, said: "Wbat are they waiting for? You were here first in spite of his running." Just then came the announcement: "Silas Wright wins this heat, Herod second, Black Jim third; time, 2:28¼."

This determined me, and stepping to the stand I said: "Gentlemen, I ask permission to draw Herod from this race;" which was promptly refnsed. I tben appealed to the officers of the Society for permission to witbdrrw; they refnsing, I demanded as a right that a new starter be appointed who did not live in their county or my own. Every demand, no matter how fair or reasonahle, was stubhornly refnsed. It was evident that tbe element which gained Rochester suoh an unenviable reputation years ago in the Star-Mac races, was again predominant. At the announcement of this first heat, so nnfairly awarded to Wright, a splendid floral offering was presented him, with speeches and glorifications that impressed ontsiders from all quarters as most inappropriate and inopportune. It called to mind the mournful hymn composed by that great hnmorist "Old Butch" one day when the judges took a race from him that he will die believing he won. Who among the horsemen of the northwest will forget the refrain?

> "With Smithy in the stand
> And a nigger in the race
> Good-bye Alice Ward."

To present a floral offering to a horse that had heen sent off ahead, that had run most of the home stretch, and then been beaten hy a trotter which had not made a skip, would bave heen ridiculous if it had not been so exaspering. Perhaps, though, it was wise. Possibly the donors had a premonition tbat here, at home, with three friends for judges in tbe stand and the track crowded with rongh clacquers, Silas Wright would achieve his only victory of the year. Is not Herod more than even with the ill-mannered mob who called him quitter, dnffer, dung-hill, and who hissed my every just and honorable demand with cat-calls, cries of "kicker," and free threats of rougher treatment? Has he not his revenge written npon the record at Owatonna, Ean Claire, Sparta and Prairie du Chien, where the eighteen-year-old "qnitter" and "duffer" heat the recipient of floral offerings every time he met him? Inasmuch as this was the only race in six where the judges placed the son of Alexander better than Herod, can not the honorable gentlemen at Rochester, to whom earnest appeal was made for a fair show and a sqnare race, see that possibly they were wrong, that events have proved them to he so?

Very relnctantly, under compnlsion, mad clear through, I eeut Herod for the word in the second heat. Knowing the tactics of the starter I laid out to beat him at his own game and caught him fair. The word came with Herod behind but going strong, while Wright was slowing np. The unexpected word and sudden effort to get off fast must have unsettled him, for he was hobbing most of the way, while Herod rated au even mile, finishing very fast in 2:25½, witb such a lead as to insure getting the heat, although it was awarded most reluctantly.

For the third heat word came to me that Clough would make no effort, meaning to lay np and get in shape for a fast record. Not knowing but this was a blind, I drove nntil it was evident that snch was really his purpose, and then came home easy, winning hy several lengths in 2:30¼. Wright had run when tired the first heat, eased bimself with rune throughout the second, gone a fair exercising heat the third, and was in admirable shape to make fast time. John Groesbeck was careful this time to get him off going fast and square, with a good lead as nsual. Down the backstretch he set the pace very fast, and at the half-mile took the lead without Herod'e getting any taste of whalehone, while I eased him up through the sand and let Herod go home as he liked. Wright did not make a skip in the heat, was pulled up a little just a few feet from the wire, not enough to change the time in my opinion, a fraction of a second, finishing in 2:25½. At Stillwater or Chicago this heat would have heen much faster and it would have been three or four seconds faster at Rochester on a still day with the track well worked and the sand beap put in condition with a sprinkler or by a shower. Rochester track could be made very fast with work and care; bnt now the turns are flat, the footing is rough, the up-hill of tbe lower turn is hoof deep in sand and gravel. Make tho whole mile as good as the second quarter and Silas Wright will soon have a record hetter than 2:20, while Herod might bave had one three times over this year. Wright has a futnre with many years of his prime to bank npon, but when Herod faces tbe starter again, if ever, he will have passed his nineteentb birthday, when tbe sbadow of old age must, it would seem, begin to dim the light of his great hrilliant eye and chill tbo ardor of a courage tbat has thus far answered every call I have made upon it. If fate had sent him to me wheu a youngster, hefore whisky, accident, neglect and bad management had squandered his great natural speed, what would he his fame to-day? Shod right whicb he never was; harnessed right, wbich he never was; properly couditioned and driveu with the confidence begot by love of driver for his horse and love of horse for his driver, the trotter or pacer is not yet horn that could have heaten this borse one mile or ten. A gait that was perfection, a courage tbat was matchless, feet and legs as good as Nature's workshop ever turned out, the jaw of a hull-dog and the determination of one, an iron constitution and, oh! such a turn of speed—all wasted, until now, wben Nature's laws have almost been set aside, to in part demonatrate that here was a great horse, the peer of any.

The race now stood: Silas Wright two heats, Herod two, Black Jim cutting no figure wbatever. Soon after the word was given Wright showed tbat tbe previous heat had dulled the edge of hie speed; he wae neither fast nor eteady, and

Herod could keep him hobbing, trotting into the leed only to be run by. Down the homestretch this was repeated several times without the slightest attempt at concealment. Meny a heat in subsequent races did he lose by doing this just once, bnt to-day there was no need of fear, friends and backers in the stand as judges, friends on the treck, friends in the amphitheatre, friends all around stone blind to everything hnt their desire to heve "Silas win once." Their stock argument wes, "Does Grattan went it all? Isn't it fair for Siles to win once?"

Yes, to win, but not to steal a race. He won a heat for which no one gave him greater credit than myself. He wes beeten four in this race by a horse who never lifted his nose in the five heats and who finished ahead the first three heats —a fact which can be proven by evidence thet would prevail in a court of justice.

As to the eligibility of John Groesbeck to ect es starter without my naming an offset, there could not seem to be eny question. His career et home and ehroad may be regarded as guaranty of a fair arbitration. I will not say that this is not the case. But I would thus publicly like to ask those working for the success of the Rochester Fair if they so regard it. Their answer will, in a measure, resolve the doubts of meny as to the future. Another pointer or two upon this question. While hitching up, that well-knowu gentleman, Dr. Cross, drove along and said:

"I want you to win; I have backed Herod."

"Who did yon bet with?"

"John Groesbeck."

"What! the sterting judge?"

"He is the starter. I never thonght of thet."

At dinner next day a Mr. Tanner said:

"You stood no show, Groesheck was becking Wright. I know of $20 he hed on him."

Trotting at the Bay District.

Last Saturdey afternoon wes rather unfavorable for the trotting races on the Bey District Conrse. There wes e chilly breeze end still more frigid fog at times drifting in from the heads. The track, too, was not in es good condition as it usnelly is, being rether deep, end in places a little soft from the wetting, which required sunshine to remedy. It was safe, however, end though perheps e couple of seconds slow, the course might be termed better then the day for the trotters to show their quality. The main race wes for a purse of $500, 2:24 class; the starters, Anteeo, Magdellah, B. B. and Cairo. At the first opening of the pool seles Anteeo was the fevorite at odds of $20 on him to $14 on Magdallah, end $4 on the field. Afterward Magdalleh was fevorite, hringing $20, to $17 on Anteeo and $4 on the field. The scoring was very tedious. Twenty times they came np without the signel. The twenty-first e very good start wes given. Anteeo had the pole, with Megdelleh second, B. B. third, and Cairo on the outside. It wes a sherp contest hetween Anteeo end Magdalleh, the latter meking a break when half way eround the first turn. She recovered quickly, hut when the querter nole was passed Anteeo led a length, the time at that point being 36 seconds. The pece wes fester along the backstretch, eud at the half-mile pole in 1:10½ Anteeo le d two lengths, Megdellah second, the others fer in the reer. Anteeo rather increased his lead around the turn, and when fairly etraightened into the homestretch it wes evident that, barring an eccident, he hed the heat won. Megdelle h made a game struggle, hnt even the slight chance she had was upset when she made a hreak at the drawgate, Anteeo jogging home in 2:24; B. B. third, and Cairo fourth.

After the heat pools were, Anteeo $20, Magdallah $18, the field $4. Hickok surrendered his seat hehind Magdallah, and there was a change of drivers to pilot B. B. This gave the backers of Anteeo renewed courage, and before the horses were called for the second heet the rates increased in his favor. For this heat there was little scoring, the fourth attempt resulting in a very good "send off." The contest for this heat was betweeu Anteeo and B. B., Magdallah having hroken and fallen hack so far in the first quarter that she was virtually ont of the race. Notwithstanding that B. B. indulged in several running breaks, Anteeo led him handily to the quarter in 36½ seconds, to the half in 1:13, and home in 2:26, Cairo third and Magdallah last. The pool selling was at an end, Anteeo having shown such a decided snperiority that there was none to het against him. The third heat was somewhat peculiar, the starting judge ringing the recell hell to keep them together when approaching the score. When under the wire, B. B. was an open length in the lead of Anteeo, Magdallah parallel with him when the gong sounded the signal to start. Cairo also had the best of the start and he improved it by taking the lead. Anteeo was forced to pull back and go to the extreme ontside. Cairo passing the quarter pole first in 39½ seconds, and wes first at the half in 1:15. After passing that point Anteeo ranged alongside the leader, carried him to a break and finished at his leisnre in 2:29.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, NOV. 8th.—Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Anteeo, b h, by Electioneer, dam Columbine—I. De Turk	1	1	1
B. B., blk g, by Milliman's Bellfounder,—Jas. McCord	3	2	2
Magdallah, ch m, by Primus—J. Dexter	2	4	3
Cairo, b g, by Chieftain—J. Hughes	4	3	4

Time, 2:24, 2:26, 2:29.

Poor Old Bush.

"Well, den! Hard Koppig Peter been goue at last," seid the old burgomasters of Nien Amsterdam as they puffed their Dutch pipes and reflected npon the news of the death of their old Governor, Peter Stuyvesant. Race-goers must have experienced a similar feeling when they heard that on Tuesday brave old Bnshwhacker was no more. The old gelding had fallen at a fence at Brighton while being schooled for eteeplecbesing, and injured himself to an extent that necessitated his being shot. He was bred by Jamee McCormick, and was a son of Bonnie Scotland, from old Annie Bnsh. When he was a suckling he was stolen with his dam, and the pair were kept for months in the backwoods of Tenneesee, hence his name. The eojonrn did the colt no benefit, as hie dam did not get proper nutrition, and when found the colt was much etunted. As a three-year-old, in 1877, he did little, but in 1878 he won two mile heate at Beltimore, and the Great Bowie Stakes, four mile heats, at the same place. He would certainly have beaten Bramble for the Baltimore Cup of 1879 had he not heen cut down. But in 1881 he returned to the turf a lion and won the Morrissey Stakes at Saretoga, two miles, in 3:30. Bnt it was in 1882 that "old Bush" gained his chief renown, beating Glenmore for the great Long Island Stakes, at Sheepshead, in the memorable storm, and, later, his second Bowie. Owing to his early disadvantages he wanted speed, but he could live all day at his own pace. Except, perhaps, Parole and Monitor, the old fellow was the most popular of American racers, and there will be many a sigh for "old Bush."—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Maxy Cobb in Nebraska.

R. S. Moloney, Jr., one of the former owners of Maxy Cobb, furnishes the New York *Spirit* the following notes of Maxy's life in the West: Thinking the public would be interested in learning additional facts ehout Maxy Cobb, I beg to write you thet Mr. E. Pyle brought Maxy West in January, 1880, coming to Lincoln, Neb. If he had heen hernessed at all it was very little, for he had to break him in the Spring. He wes then put into the stud, and was trained a little in the Fall. That Fall I bought a helf interest in Mexy and some mares that Mr. Pyle brought with him, and ssnt them to my farm neer here, to start a breeding establishment. Maxy had very little exercise from Septemher until December, 1880. He wes then teken to Humboldt, wintered there without exercise, end in the early part of 1881 he wes bedly "ont of fix," but in July we got an excellent conditioner to take care of him, end he begen to improve. With light, regular work he came so fest that in August Pyle said he wanted to take him to Omeha in September end start him in a rece. I told him he wes too week yet; but he seid he would stert him in one slow race, and I said no more ehout it. He took him off from the cers at Omahe on Mondey, trotted him in the 2:50 class on Tuesdey, won in straight heets, in ebont 2:42, 2:39 and 2:38, and started him again in the 2:40 class next day, and won the first two heats end got distanced the third in abont 2:40, and on Seturday of the same week won the 3:00 race with him in streight heats. The next week he went to Hemburg, Ia., and won two reces, getting e record of 2:34½, and the next week he won three reces at Red Oek, Ia.

I thought that wes pretty etiff work for an invelid just becoming convalescent. When the horse came home we closed ont onr husiness, and I took Maxy at $2,500. I took some good mares in the division, end some very fine colts of Maxy's. I got a first-class conditioner for Maxy, and jogged him all Winter myself to a light one-men wagon. No horse ever wintered better. The Winter was a delightful one, the roads good, and his heelth perfect. I never knew e horse to develop fester or grow more than he did thet Winter. I believed then he was a greet horse, end geve him the hest chence I knew how. He hed no bad hebits, end was fast in the Spring. I believe if I had given him to e good trainer in the Spring he would heve trotted in 2:15 the next Fell; bnt I have no trainer here that I knew anything about, so I put him in the stnd.

He stayed in the stud nntil Jnly 15th, 1882, end then Frank Pearson worked him et Lincoln until Sept. 1st. We took him to Des Moines, Ie., end Omahe, Neh. Pearson drove him three races at those pleces, winning second money in the first race end first money in the other two. He could have easily won first money in the first race, bnt we did not know it nntil the race wes half over, and did not went to drive hard, as he wes short of work.

Mr. A H. Swan, of Cheyenne, Wy. T., bought him of me at Omeha, to be delivered in Council Bluffe efter showing a sale triel, end yonr sketch conteins a slight error on this point. Maxy was to show 2:23½; and, efter a werming-np heet in ehont 2:35, trotted the second heat in 2:24, and the third heet in 2:23. The track was very slow, et least two seconds, and the wind wes blowing a regular gele. The judges said the wind wes three seconds slow, end Mr. Swan gave me e second to start thet dey. So, yon see, he won the money on the second heet, bnt he wes so fresh, and felt so well, Mr. S. wanted him driven another heat for fun.

I think it was as good as 2:18 over Chicago track and good day. A pretty good performance for a horse only seven weeks out of the stud, and green. I told Mr. Swan then that he would heat Smuggler's record. His performances, since Murphy took him, have shown that my confidence was not misplaced. I think he was worked too hard last yeer. He will never quit in a race, if he is not overworked beforehand.

You can see from this letter that he has had no opportunity to be the horse he is. What would he have heen if Murphy could have got him in the first place? I don't think 2:09¾ would have stopped him, and it may not next year.

Maxy will prove a snccess in the stud. He served very few good mares here. Most of the mares were just common stock, but nearly all hie colts are good gaited and show they were sired by him. I have three filliee hy him, and had one horse colt, hut sold it because it got a hip knocked down. This colt is now three years old, and $2,500 has lately heen refnsed for it. Its dam is by Scott's Hiatoga. She has a pacing trial of 2:22. I own her now. I heve a yearly filly from her, by Maxy, that ie the finest colt he ever sired, I thiuk. She is abont eighteen months old, and is large, very handsome and nure geited. I have another filly nearly as fine. She is eligible to be recorded as standerd-bred. Her three-year-old brother is registered under the neme of Celamity Dick.

The National Pastime.

The wind-up of the Washington meeting brings the season proper to a close. Recing, of course, will be continued by the sed sea waves at Brighton Beach for a month or so longer, and there will be what may be called "snap" meetings at minor points down South, but the regular eeries of the grand circuit ended here to-day. The season was a brilliant one from almost every standpoint, decidedly the most snecessful ever known in America, and illnstrates the extraordinary growth and popularity of turf sports among all classes in this country. Indeed, there is nothing short of a boom in the racing liue, as evidenced by the rapid increase of clubs and associations everywhere, and the outpouring of thonsands in all quarters to witness the sport. In view of the increasing magnitude of the interests involved, it behooves those to whom those interests are mainly intrusted —the responsible clubs, the turf legislators and law-makers— to see to it that, so far as jndicious, firm and wholesome action can make it so, the national pastime—for such it has become—shall he conducted on an honest basis, with stern discipline and summary punishment awaiting the wrong-doer, be he the owner of e score of horses, the unecrnpulous manipulator on the outside, or the pliable and dishonest jockey.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

The name of the great pacer, Bull Dozer, has been changed to Marlowe, being after a celebrated poet, of whom Mr. Stoddard writes: "The career of Marlowe was more illustrious, it seems to me, than that of any other English poet; for no other English poet, so far as I remember, ever surpassed all his contemporaries at so early an age as he, or ever echieved so much distinction hy his first work. What most impresses me in the poetry of Marlowe is a feeling of prodigality, a sense of daring, the splendor of a fiery spirit." Knapsack McCarthy says; "This pacer stepped off a half-mile in the first heat I saw him go in 1:03, and he was not driven at that. He ie the best built and best gaited one I ever saw."

Commodore Kittson's Stable.

The St. Peul *Globe*, of Oct. 27th, publishes the following concerning the stables of Commodore N. W. Kittson:

Commodere Kittson's trotters and pecers are now safely housed at Midway, having returned on Friday. Mr. John Splen, who has driven the string in all the reces in which they have appeared, elthough not any longer in the employ of Commodore Kittson, accompanied Mr. Woodmansee and the horses as far as Hastings, where he left the train and went to Stillwater for the purpose of looking et Luln Judd, with a view of purchesing her for a gentleman in the East.

Saturday morning Mr. Woodmensee and Mr. Splan called upon Commodore Kittson, at the office of the latter on Third street, and remained all forenoon talking over the horses, the racing, and geuerally the events of the season. All three of the gentlemen were greatly pleased with the success of the stable. The season was commenced with four horses, Johnston,, Minnie R., Fannie Witherspoon and Revenue. Tho latter hnrt himself and became so lame that he was sent home, it being Mr. Splan's end also Mr. Woodmansee's idea that Revenue is too valuable an animal to take any risks with. The other horses continued aronnd on the circuit, and heve returned to St. Peul for Winter quarters. All are in excellent health, end will have their shoes pulled off, and will be ellowed to run ont at least part of the day.

During the talk Mr. Woodmensee informed the Commodore thet Johnston hed on the eame shoes that he wore when he made 2:10 and 2:06½; that the front shoes weighed twelve ounces and the hind ones seven onnces, and esked the Commodore how meny of them he wanted. In thie conuection he remarked thet he did not know that they would he able to get home with the shoes on the horses, especially Johnston, es everyhody wented them and were trying to get them. The result of the telk was thet Commodore Kittson will heve two of the shoes, Mr. Woodmansee one, and the fourth will go to the stable. They will be silver pleted end stamped upon them will be the record of 2:06½.

Splan told, in his interesting way, something of his experience in fast driving. He claims thet traveling around with horses is not calculated to hring out their speed and keep them in good heelth so that they cau he ready for work et ell times. He prefers keeping them in one place where they will have the same kind of weter and feed. When e horse is at a fine poiut e very slight change in water or diet will throw him off, end then there is an end to ell fest work. A sick horse can't trot. When Johnston mede his 2:06½, Splan said he had a spleudid dey. The weather was werm end the air was good, but the treck wes not so good. Had the track been all right the figures would heve merked something lower, for Johnston is a greet pacer. He goes so eesy and never breaks. He hes broken bnt once this season, end that was in Minneepolis. Wherever the track is rongh it seems to scare Johnston. When e horse trots or paces as fast es he pacee Splan seid he ought to have a track as smooth as e steel rail. If the track is rongh it creetes an nncertainty on the pert of the horse, end he does not heve confidence.

While the 2:06½ of Johnston wes a great record it wae not one that surprised Splen for the reason that he says he has seen something e good deal better. Mr. Splen thinks that under certain conditions he can pece in 2:00. He has gone quarters in less then 30 seconds, which is et the rate of less then two minutes to the mile. He is e wonderful enimal, and differs from most others, as his speed lests through the mile end staye np through the lest querter. Mr. Splan expressed the belief that if a running horse could be got that could stay at his work throngh the whole mile, that Johnston can pace a mile inside of two minutes. The troublo is that the runner who draws the load, or who is expected to draw it, gives np on the last part of the mile just where his speed is needed the most. He thinks that Johnston and Minnie R. would make a good double team, and that they could probably show together something better than any single horse has shown. Johnston has never lost a race and but one heat, which was lost to Richhall at Minneapolis, in consequence of Johnston losing a boot.

Mr. Splan has great admiration for Minnie R. She won every race she paced in eingle harness, and made a record of 2:16. She, like Johnston, is one of those horses that never breaks. She has shown in private trials a degree of speed that leaves no doubt on Splau's mind that she will have no difficulty whatever in cutting down her record. He thinks also that Minnie R., if she could have a running mate that would do his part of the work, would beat Westmont's record of 2:01¾. In speaking about Fannie Witherspoon, Splan said he would have driveu her out at Chicago, when she finished up in 2:16½, in a good deal less time, but for the fact that Woodmansee came running down the homestretch with both hands up for him to stop her so as to keep her in the 2:17 class. Mr. Woodmansee, who was holding his watch in the grand stand, said he saw the mare was coming too fast and thet she would cut down her record unnecessarily, so he left his seat and ran down to stop her.

During the conversation of Splan and Woodmansee the Commodore occasionally put in a few words, but for most of the time he listened with great interest to what was said. He evidently has the highest estimate of Splan's ability as a driver, and valnes highly his temperate habits and pleasant, gentlemanly ways. The seasou has closed and Mr. Splan goes East. The writer asked why he severed his connection with the Commodore's stable, and he replied that his wife was East and all his and her interests were in the East. Furthermore, he remarked, we all have to look ont for our own interest. He regards Commodore Kittson with the kindest feelinge, hut thinks with his reputation as a driver that he can open a stable of his own and drive horses entrusted to his care. He has not engaged to drive for any one else, and does not intend to make any engagement for the present, but will look around for the best thing he can take hold of. Commodore Kittson is too much of a business man, and has had too large an experience to stand in the way of any man. If Mr. Splan can do a more satisfactory business by branching out for himself, he will do eo with Commodore Kittson's best wishes, and if need be with his assistance. The Commodore is eminently pleased with Mr. Splan's work, and does not hesitate to so express himself.

Pacing at Sacramento.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, Nov. 8th—Purse, $100.

Selim, br g—M. F. Odell	1	2	0	1	1
Enigma, b m (wagon)—Worth Ober	2	1	0	2	2
Roden b g—J. W. Wilson	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:44, 2:39½, 2:40½, 2:40½, 2:42.

L. E. Simmons, of Lexington, Ky., has a full brot Guy Wilkes, 2 years old. He is called W. L., and it ported that he came into Simmons possession in exc for $10,000.

Thoroughblood without Magnifying Glasses.

[Turf, Field and Farm.]

We always take pleasnre in answering the questions of those who are in positions to mold public opinion. If we csn keep them from going astray and leading others astray, we shsll be amply recompensed for the trouble they give ns. The following is conspicuously printed in *Colman's Rural World*:

"Wbst will our friend Bushey, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, do uow? Whenever a trotter pnts himself to the front, smashing former records, he gets a magnifying glass, and if he can find one drop of thorougbhred hlood in a thoussnd of trotting-bred hlood in his make-up, he points with pride to that drop, and says, see what thorough blood does for the trotter. But with magnifying glasses of the largest dimensions, he cau find not a speck of thorough blood in Maxy Cobh, who has pushed himself to the front, establishing himself as king of trotting stallions. He was eired by Happy Medium, son of Rysdyk's Hambletouian. The dam of Happy Medium was the famons trotting msre Princess, that best Flora Temple. The dam of Msxy Cobb was the trotting-hred mare Lady Jenkins, by Jupiter, son of Long Island Black Hawk, a renowned progenitor of trotters. Maxy Cobh comes houestly by his speed through trotting inheritauco. He is a grand stalliou, having size and substance as well as speed."

According to recent investigations Lady Jeukius was got by a horse called Prince Nebo, a eon of Long Island Black Hawk. She is described as a mare of good form and great conrage. The unknown quantity in her, like that in many other famous light harness performers, may rest upou a thorougbbred foundation, but this is a point upon which we sball not dwell. Long Island Black Hawk was a game horse. He trotted in 1848 three heats, of tbree miles each, to wagon, winning the second in 8:30, and the third in 8:34. The wsgons of tbat day were heavier and the tracks slower thsu tbose of the preseut time. The best one mile wagon performance of Black Hawk was in 2:38, made in 1847. If Black Hawk had not shown courage he would have belied his breeding. His sire wae Andrew Jackson, hy Young Bsshaw, a son of imp. Arabian Grand Bashaw, and his dam was Sally Miller, by Tippoo Saib, son of the thoroughhred Tippoo Saib, he by imp. Messenger, dam imp. Northumherland. The dam of Andrew Jacksou was also largely thoroughbred. The hardy hlood of the desert, wbich is the hase of the English throughbred structure, hlended with other racing strains in the veins of the sire of Prince Nebo, who sired Lady Jenkins, the dam of Maxy Cobb. Happy Medium, from whose loins came Maxy Cohh, is now owned at Fairlawn, and that careful student of genealogy, Gen. W. T. Withers, enters him in his catalogue: "By Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous trotting mare Princess, (ten-mile record, to wagon, of 29 minutes 10¾ seconds, two-mile record of 5:02, made in 1859, trotting tbo first mile in 2:28, and beating the renowned Flora Temple), by Andrus' Hambletonian, son of Judson's Hamhlctoniar, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, thoronghhred sou of imp. Messenger; second dam by Burdick's Engineer, by Engineer, son of imp. Messenger." Princess demoustrated in public that ehe was not fainthearted, hut for eome reason the sons and daughters of Happy Medium bred in the North have not shown much stomach for broken-heat battles. The only logical explanation offered is that Happy Medium is not very deep through the heart. Princess was in agony from crippled feet when carrying him, and the paiu spasms may have dwarfed to some extent the growing fetus. But in oue thing Happy Medium excels. His harness gait is frictionless, and this he trausmits with great uniformity. All of his colts have pure trotting action, and there is no reason iu the world why those from the stoutly hred mares at Fairlawn shonld not go the distance. The thoroughhred foundation will help him as it helped Mambrino Cbief, and has helped a score of other trotting and pacing stallions taken from the North to Kentucky. Maxy Cohh has the faultless gait of his sire, and he has shown remarkahle speed. His 2:13¼ at Providence was a great performance, although the stallion finished tired. The final quarter was at the rate of a mile in 2:21. How the horse would have repeated is purely a matter of conjecture. He was not started again, and the owner declined to have his expenses paid to Cleveland to trot Phallas three in five for $5,000 and the entirc gate receipts. Should Maxy Cobb meet Phallas on the turf next year and should hoth be fit, the son of Dictator would start the favorite, for the reason that he has proved hie courage. The 2:13¾ of Phallas was made in the fourth heat of a race against Catchfly, Clcmmie G. and Fanny Witherspoon, aud the last quarter was in 33¼ seconds, a 2:13 gait. The figures are more eloquent than any words that we are able to make flow from the point of the pen.

But leaving Phallas and Maxy Cobb to the steru judgment of the future, let us inquire into the breeding of the horses whose names were most often on the lips of studeuts during the season now practically closed. For registration purposes a Breeders' certificate ie just as good as a record acquired under National Trotting Association rules, therefore we shall quote tbe registration achievment without stopping to epecify. Mand S. is the trotting queen by virtue of her record of 2:09¼. Next to ber is Jay-Eyo-See, with a six-year-old rccord of 2:10. Early in the season Clingstoue was preeumed to be the rival of hoth of these, hut he went wrong aud was not seen in public. The 2:42½ of Nutbreaker stands unapproached for a yearling in 1884. Tbe two-year-old time of Silverone, 2:26¼, is the best of the year, and the best four-year-old record is that of Elvira, 2:18½. Anotber four-year-old, Oliver K., obtained a rccord of 2:24½, and trotted a trial in 2:22½. The two six-year-olds that rose into sudden prominence were Guy Wilkes, 2:19¼, and Kenilworth, 2:21. The king of pacers is Johuston, 2:06¼, and the queen of variety performers is Minnie R., trotting rccord 2:19, pacing record in single barness 2:16¼, and pacing record in double harness, 2:03¾. In the free-for-all hattlce Fanny Witherspoou, 2:16¼: Harry Wilkcs, 2:15, and Edwin Thorue, 2:16¾, were prominent. Now let ue arrange the blood lines of these so that tbe ruling etrains can he seen at a glance.

Nuthreaker, bay colt, one year old, 2:42½, by Nutwood (eon of Harold and Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr., and ehe out of Sally Russell, thoroughbred daughter of Boston); dam Bouny Doon, hy Aberdeen, son of Hambletouian and Widow Macree, by Seely'e American Star. Pilot, Jr., hy Old Pilot, out of Nancy Pope, hy thoroughhred Havoc.

Silverone, bay filly, two years old, 2:26¼; by Alcyone (son of George Wilkee and Alma Mater, hy Mambrino Patcheu, and she out of Estella, tboroughbred daugbter of imp. Aueetralian); dam Silverlock, by Mambrino Time (son of Mambrino Patchen and Puss Prall, by Mark Time, son of thoroughhred Bertbune). Mambriuo Patchen, by Mambriuo Chief, out of a daughter of Gano, tboroughhred son of American Eclipse.

Elvira, black filly, four years old, 2:18½, by Cuyler, son of Hambletonian, out of Mary Mamhriuo; by Mambrino Patchen, and ehe out of Belle Wagner, thoroughbred daughter of Embry's Wagner.

Oliver K., bay colt, four years old, 2:24½ (trial, 2:22½), by King Wilkes, son of George Wilkes, son of Hambletonian, dam Bessie Turner, hy Virginins, thoroughbred son of Lexington; second dam by a son of thoronghbred American Eclipse.

Guy Wilkes, bay horse, six years old, 2:19¼, by George Wilkes, son of Hambletonian, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam by Seely's American Star. Mambrino Patchen, by Mambrino Chief, dam a danghter of thoroughhred Gano. Seely's American Star, hy Stockholm's American Star, son of thoroughbred Duroc, dam hy Henry, thoroughhred son of Sir Archy.

Kenilworth, bay gelding, six years old, 2:21, by Lothsir, hy Woodford Mambrino (son of Mamhriuo Chief aud Woodhine, by thoronghbred Woodford), dam a thoroughbred daughter of Wilkes Booth; second dam by Eudorser. Dam of Lothair, Cracovienne, by Alexander's Abdallah, and she out of a thoroughhred daughter of Cracker, son of Boston.

Mand S., chestnut mare, ten years old, 2:09¼, by Harold, son of Hambletonian, dam Mies Russell, by Pilot, Jr., (son of old Pilot and Nancy Pope, by thoroughbred Havoc); second dam Sally Russell, thoroughbred daughter of Boston, sire of Lexington.

Jay-Eye-See, black geldiug, six years old, hy Dictator (son of Hambletonian and Clara, by Seely's Americsn Star), dam Midnight, by Pilot, Jr. (son of old Pilot and Nancy Pope, by thoronghbred Havoc); second dam Twilight, thoronghbred danghter of Lexington, son of Boston.

Clingstone, bay gelding, nine years old, 2:14, by Rysdyk (son of Hambletonian and Lady Duke, thoroughbred daughter of Lexington, son of Bostou), dam hy Chosroes, son of Hambletonian; second dam Lady Fallis, by Seely's American Star.

Harry Wilkes, bay geldiug, eight years old, 2:15, by George Wilkes, son of Hamblctonian, dam Mollie Walker, hy Capt. Walker, (son of Tecumseh and almaro by thoroughbred Whip); second dam by Darnaby's Copperbottom, and third dam by thoroughbred Kosciusko.

Edwin Thorne, chestnut gelding, nine years old, 2:16¾, by Thornedal, out of Lady Lightfoot, daughter of Ashland, he hy Mambrino Cbief, out of Utilla, thoronghbred daughter of Imp, Margrave.

Fanny Witherspoon, chestuut mare, ten years old, 2:16¼, by Almont, ont of Lizzie Witherspoon, daughter of Gough's Wagner, thoroughhred son of Wagner.

Johnston, hay gelding, ten years old, 2:06¼, pacing. The hreeding of this horse has not been clearly traced, but enough of him ie known to state that he is highly charged with thoronghbred. Joe Bassett, his sire, was got by Billy Bashaw, ont of a mare hy Champion Golddust, aud she out of a running-bred mare.

Minuie R., bay mare, twelve years old, 2:19, 2:16¼, 2:03¾, by John C. Brockenridge, a thoroughbred, dam a hliud mare partly running-bred.

This list conld hasily be extended, but we prefer to confine it to what we regard as the most prominent light harness performers of 1884. It requires no magnifying glass to discover the thoroughblood in them. It stands ont conspicuonsly and knocks all the pith from the argnments of the theoriete who want no "running foolishness" in theirs. The judicious blending of trotting, pacing and running strains has given to us the horses which have heen foremost in conquering time on the trotting turf, and with the performances of these staring us in the face, only cranks can muster up sufficient conrage to denounce one element of the combination—to demand that the strongest of the speed-producing forces, the thoroughbred foundation, shall be destroyed.

To show the power of the hrood mare, the strength of the female line, we name three mares whose second dams were strictly thoroughhred, and who notwithstanding this fact have thrown great trotters to different stallions.

Miss Russell, gr m, by Pilot. Jr. (son of old Pilot and Nancy Pope, by thoronghbred Havoc), dam Sally Russell, thoroughbred daughter of Boston.

Nutwood, hy Belmont..........2:18¾
Mand S., by Harold..........2:09¾
Cora Belmont, hy Belmont..........2:24½
Nuthourne, by Belmont (trial)..........2:26½

Midnight, gr m, hy Pilot, Jr. (son of old Pilot and Nancy Pope, by thoroughbred Havoc), dam Twilight, thoronghbred daughter of Lexington.

Jay-Eye-See, by Dictator..........2:10
Noontide, hy Harold..........2:20½

Alma Mater, ch m, hy Mambrino Patchen (son of Mamhrino Chief, and daughter of thoronghbred Gano), dam Estelle, thoroughhred daughter of imp. Australian.

Alcantara (4), by George Wilkes..........2:23
Alcyone, by George Wilkes..........2:27
Alica (3), by George Wilkes..........2:29

A Grand Lot of Broodmaree.

It bas always been a sourse of mortification to highminded admirers of the turf, that Foxhall was allowed to remain in exile after his eplendid achievements in 1881. Why it was that a stallion of his credentials was not at once hronght back after his turf career was over we could never understand. The English journals of this aud last week are filled with column after colnmn of praise, extolling the performance of St. Gatien in the Cesarewitch. To tbeir credit be it said, and as ample evidence of their fair-mindeduese, all the more honorable English uewspaper writers invariahly couple Foxhall with Rohert the Devil and St. Gatien, on account of each having won the Cesarewitch under such heavy imposts at three years old. Ou all hands it is acknowledged that Foxhall was one of the giants of the century. Yet tbere was no American breeder patriotic enough to outbid all competitors to obtain the precious hlood of this great horse. Perhaps our breeders thought that, boing American bred, he would not be successful when coupled with our own mares, but the same argument ought to apply to Springbok, Luke Blackburn, Hindoo, Bramble, or any other good horse, and no one can gainsay the chauces of any or all of these horsee to become the greatest sires of their time.

It wae with extreme gratification, therefore, that we noticed among Mr. Stauford's superb collection of imp. mares a number which had been covered by Foxball. Tbat far-seeing geutleman was determiued to do something towards perpetuating the honestly won fame of the son of King Alfonso aud Jamaica. Six of England's choicest mares, by such fashionable sires as Hermit, Parmesan, Nortb Lincoln, Adventurer, Strathconan, and Kisber, have all received Foxball, and though the chances are agaiust it, it is to be hoped that all will prove in foal. The delightful climate at Palo Alto will nourish the foals, and in time Eastern racegoers will see the get of Foxhall giviug battle to the sons and daugbters of Mortemer, Rayon d'Or, Sensation, Springbok, Eolus, Prince Charlie, Billett, Falsetta, King Alfonso, Hindoo, Luke Blackburn, Bramhle, and other celebrated horses.

Mr. Stanford also secured for his other mares the services of such famous horses as Isonomy, Sefton, Peregrine, Peter, Macgregor, Weulock, Mask, Fetterlock, and Laureate. Nurtured in the "Garden of Eden," the prodnce of these mares may yet revolutionize racing. That so costly a venture deserves the most complete reward possible, none will deny.—*New York Sportsman.*

Namee Claimed.

By J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Cal.

Brown Jug for dark brown stallion, right hind foot and ankle white, fosled June — 1879, by Nutwood. First dam Young Mollie, by Beecher's Budd Doble, son of Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; second dam Mollie Truesell, by Gen. Taylor; third dam the Livingston mare.

John Sevenoakes for black stallion, foaled June — 1881, by Nutwood, dam San Juan Belle.

Col. Caleb Dorsey has loet the bay horse, Stanislaus, 4, by imp. Partisan—Lady Melrose by an unlucky kick from another horse which cut Stanislaus in tbe throttle and caused his death.

ATHLETICS.

The Lucas and Flynn Race.

The special race of 100 yards, between Flynn and Lucae, which comes off at the Olympic meeting, is exciting a great amount of attention. Both are comparatively speaking new men on the cinderpath. Lucas made his first appearance at the Merion Club games, on December 8th, 1883, and won the 100-yard handicap very easily from the 2 yard mark in 10¾ sec. Lucas made his next appearance at the Olympio games on last Decoration Day, when he and Flynn started in the final of the 100-yards (open), and which resnlted in a dead heat after a desperate struggle. In the run-off Lucas proved victorious in 10½ sec. Flynn was penalized one yard. Lucas also started in the 100-yard handicap, bnt failed to win hie heat. On the same day he also won the running wide jump with 19 ft. 7 in., and the putting tbe shot with 32 ft. 4 in. to his credit. Flynn made his first appearance at the O. A. C. games on July 4th, 1883, in the 100-yard handicap, and won his heat from the 9 yard mark, but the final heat proved a fizzle, owing to some misunderstanding concerning the start. Flynn also started in the 250 yards, but failed to secure a place, Stewart winning in 28 sec. At the O. A. C. games, on last Thanksgiving Day, Flynn 4½ yards ran second to Lubbock (scratch), in the final of the 100 yards. Lubbock got considerably the best of the pistol. In the scratch 220 yards he was defeated by C. A. Robinson of the University in 24 3-5 sec. At the M. C. C. games, on December 8th, 1883, Flynn (scratch), was defeated by Lucas (2 yards), in 10¾ sec.; with 6 yards was also defeated in the 220 yard for first position in 24¼ sec. On Decoration Day Flynn, (8 yds.) finished second to Phillips (7 yards), in the 220 in 23 sec. At Stockton, on July 4th, Flynn (scratch), secured eecond position in the 100-yard handicap, and won the quarter in 54¾ sec. On September 9th, at the M. C. C. games, he was just defeated in the final of the hundred, by Creighton (4 yards), in 10½ sec., and in the 220 ran second from scratch to Tennent (5 yards), in 24 sec.; he started in the hurdle race but was unplaced. The reader by perusing these records will at once see there is very little difference between the men, and should both strip in good condition, a very close race will be the result. Flynn at the present time is in excellent condition, and we understand that Lucas has started in for solid work up at San Rafael. *Palmam qui meruit ferat.*

Athletic Grounds.

In a recent issue of the Breeder and Sportsman, we volunteered a great amount of wholesome advice, regarding the laying out of the new athlotic gronnds on the corner of Eighth and Market streets. The article referred to coincided with the views of the members of athletic and bicycle cluhs in this city, who are intereeted in the matter, notwithstanding the notices to the contrary, that have appeared in the daily papers, and which, by the way, were handed in for publication by the manager of the grounds. We are also aware of the fact that a delegation of athletes, representing the active organizations of this city, waited on the manager of the grounds for the purpose of convincing him of the error in the arrangement of the track.

A visit to the grounde (where you can see the elevated railroad at work) will demonstrate to the most sceptical of our readers the utter disregard shown by the management to the clubs of this oity. The manager matured his plans, with his eyes wide open notwithstanding the condemnation they received by the athletes, so let the punishment he on hie own head. We are happy to state however that the athletes, cricketers, bicyclists, and footballers, etc., are not to be left quite out in the cold, as there is every reason to believe that certain negotiations now being carried on will reeult in the preparation of a new ground where you will have a 220 straightway and a quarter mile track. The location is easy of access. We expect to be in a position to give our readers full particulars before the beginning of next month.

Why We Should Swim.

Rather a slim andieuce gathered at Irving Hall, on Thursday evening, to hear Dr. Fredrich Reibl discourse on the ahove subject. The doctor demoustrated in a concise manner the many advantages that accrue by indulging in swimming. He urged upon all parents the necessity of teaching their children to swim. In conclusion he advocated swimming as the very best restorative for consumptive people.

"Chips," in the *Canadian Sportsman*, never fails to show up the shady events that tranepiro in the sporting world. In tbe last issue to hand, he lays ont the ex-amateur runner Moffat, rather effectively, while the McKeesport sculler comes in for a correct amount of showing up over his late match with Gaudaur.

It is more than likely that the opening game of football will take place next Saturday afternoon. The grounds have not been decided upon.

D. McTaggart won the cross country run of Montreal Club in 45 min, 52½ sec. W. Kerr finished second iu 46 min. 56¾ sec.

The complete entry list of the Olympic games will appear in the next issue of the Breeder and Sportsman.

Harry Hutchens.

Harry Hutchens, ths Putnsy wonder, arrived in New York on Thursday, ths 25th of last month. He is accompanied by Mr. Squire, who will back the sprinter for any sum from $1,000 to $10,000, for 100 to 300 yards against any man in the world. Hutchens is about 5 ft., 11 in. tall, built in proportion, and excesdingly mnscular. His greatest records on the cinder path are his 131½ yards in 12½s, made at Sheffield in April, 1882, and 300 yards in 30s., mads at Edinhurgh, Scotland, in January last. Hutchens made his Amsrican debut at Acton & Taylor's 135 yard handicap, bnt was dsfeated in his hsat in ordinery time. A fsw days lstsr hs failed in his attempt to run 200 yards in 20 seconds. His exhibition run at the Manhattan gamee on election day is thus dsscribsd hy Pontifex in the New York *Sportsman*:

"Harry Hutchens appeared upon the track somewhat latsr in ths aftsrnoon; his purpose was to beat ths record at 120 ysrds. At ths snap of ths pistol Hutchens started at a tremsndons rate of spesd. This hs kept np for about fifty ysrds. From this point to ths finish he lowsred his speed so much that it becsme svident to all experiencsd trsckmen on ths grounds that he did not put forth his greatest efforts. An exhibition of ths running of Hutchsns was, however, what the spsctators wished to see. As the rain was falling heavily at the time thsre is sufficisnt argnmsnt against time. Hntchsns is a large man; his legs, as developed by running, ars complete hunches of sinews. In running he pounds the track at a terrific rate. His legs movs so fast that they assums the appearancs of a rapidly rsvolving wheel. No doubt Hutchene waits for a match with soms professional befors putting forth his full power."

There are a grsst many rnnnsrs in America that lay claim to championehip honors. Runners who at times havs run matches for largs stskes (?) Hutchens now offers any man in Amsrica 5 yards in 150; yet none of onr runnsrs have as yet accspted this liberal offer. This will give the general public an idea how vsry hard it is to make a match for coin.

Manhattan Athletic Club Games.

Their annual election day games wers held on Nov. 4th. 2,000 people braved the inclemency of the weather. The path was in good condition but softened nnder the steady downpour. The principal attraction was the match race of 100 yards hetween Myers and Ford. Myers, who was well, won in 10⅕s. Hutchens gave an exhibition of his sprinting ability which was far from satisfactory as regards the time. The contest rssulted as follows:

100-Yard Match—L. E. Myers, M. A. C., 10⅕s.; M. W. Ford, N. Y. A. C., 2, by a foot and a half.

100-Yard Handicap Run, final heat—J. J. Smith, 8 yards, 10⅕s.; R. Hodgeon, 7 yards, 2, by half a yard.

Two-Mile Handicap Walk—J. Gibbons (1m. 25s. start) 1st; E. D. Lange, (scratch). Time, 16m. 10 3-5

Half-Mile Handicap Run—D. Z. Southward, 23 yarda, 1st; E. L. Crabb, 60 yards, 2d. Very close race. Time, 2m. 1⅗a.

220-Yard Handicap Run, final heat—C. S. Busse, 20 yards, let; R. Levie, 27 yards, 2d. Won by half a yard. Time, 23 1-5s.

Two-Mile Handicap Run—E. McMahon, scratch, G. W. Gibbert, 50 yarda. Wou easily. Time, 10m. 21 1-5s.

220-Yarda Handicap Run, boys under 15 years, final heat—A. C. Menge, 12 yards, 1st; A. G. Dilser, 21 yards. Time, 26s. The *Spirit* says that if half of the contestents in thie race were not 18 years old they must have been raised under glass.

One-quarter-Mile Handicap Run—J. N. Wheeler, 50 yards 1st; L. P. Sharp, 48 yards, 2d. Time, 49s.

The Cross-Country Championship.

The second race for the amateur cross-country championship of America, under the management of the New York Athletic Club, was run Nov. 4th. The course was not quite five miles. The reault was as follows: D. D. McTaggart, Montreal (P. Q.) A. A. A., 29m. 53¾s.; P. D. Skillman, M. A. C., 30m. 23 2-5s.; W. Kerr, Mont., A. A. A., 3, by 75 yards; P. J. McCarthy, Gr. A. C., 4, by 100 yards; T. A. Collett, P. A. C., 5; W. H. Robertson, W. A. C., 6; E. Kennedy, N. S. A. C., 7; W. Skillman. Ætna A. C., 8; C. M. Smith, N. Y. A. C., 9; G. D. Phillips, N. Y. A. C., 10; G. Waddell, New York City, 11; H. S. Clark, 7th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., 12; J. E. Sullivan, P. A. C., 13; W. C. Herring, M. A. C., 14; R. Beveridge, Blackheath (England) Harriers, 15; F. H. Romaine, N. Y. A. C., 16; J. Hatfield, W. A. C. and J. Gassman, N. S. A. C., did not finiah.

D. McTaggart is the champion cross-country runner of Canada.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* eays: "It is proposed to erect a new polo ground in this city. A contract has been signed with the administrators of the estate of the late William Lynch for the purchase of four blocks of land on the Harlem river, commencing at One Hnndred and Fifty-fifth atreet and Eight avenne and extending to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street. A hotel and tennis court will also be erected on the grounds. The site faces the new High Bridge Park, which has been selected for an extension to the present High Bridge by the Park Commissioners, who are now appraising the value of the ground. Seventh avenne will be extended along the water frout so as to enable the driving pnhlic to enter the grounds without pasaing underncath the elevated railroads and the incorporators are making efforts to have the Third and Sixth avenne elevated roads connsct the terminus of both roads by a branch—one ruuning from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and Eighth avenue to One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Third avenue.

At the late Harvard games the mile race wae started without Root and Geo. Davidson, two of the competitors entered for the event, owing to the misereble mismanagement of the officials. The race in question was fixed for a certain time, but without notifyiug Root and Sanderson, who were known to he starters, it waa run off at a different time. Such conduct in the management of athletic games ia simply reprehensible. After the race was over Root got out and ran the mile in quicker time than that made in the race. We know that Geo. Davidson, of thia city, can beat the time all to pieces. San Francisco haa been robhsd out of the honor of a victory through the blundering officials of the Harvard meeting.

A New York paper is responsible for the following item: "Myers, the American champion, will run for President at the next election. He has a great many records, and they are all good ouss."

Smith Beats Moffatt.

Concerning ths quartsr-mile race which marked the entrance into ths profsssional ranks of Thomas Moffatt, the Canadian amateur runnsr, a dispatch from Montreal to the Toronto *Mail* says: "About 250 peopls wsnt up to the Montreal Lscrosss gronnds on Saturday, November 1st, to ses ths quarter-mils rscs betwesn Tom Moffatt, the ex-amateur, and George Hudson, of Oshawa. The racs was for $500 a sids, nominally, but the chances ars that Moffatt has begun hie professional career by a fixsd race. It was known among the sporting men for the past few days that Hudson was uone othsr than Geo. Smith, of Pittsburg, Pa., a man, who it is said, can run his quartsr every day in the wssk under 50 seconds. Ons of the papers here was mads tsmporary staksholder, but the money was put finally in the hands of Elliott, of Port Hope, before ths race. The racs was mads a vsry pretty one, and Smith won by a yard and a half, the referes giving the time as 51s. Your correspondent hsd sevsral watches on ths msn, and all gave it a trifle over 52s., going to ehow that nsithsr man ran himsslf out. When this is taken into consideration, with ths fact that the track was 44 feet short, it may bs seen that thsre is doubt about the racs. There was a lot of money on Moffatt."

In our report of the Univsrsity games, ws omitted mention of the ons-fourth mile consolation race. There wsrs thres starters for this event, viz., Jordon, Brierly and Barney Bsnjamin, and which barely was won by the letter after a hard struggle with Jordan, in 58 seconds.

Jordan made his first appearance at the Merion games on Ssptsmbsr 9th, and his fine showing in ths quartsr was quite a surpriss to his many friends.

Intending compstitore are oncs again reminded that entries for the games of the Olympic Clnb on Thanksgiving Day, closs with ths Secrstary of the clnb at 9 o'clock next Thura. day night.

CRICKET.

The Prize Bats.

There is every possibility that the fifth and last game for the "bats" will uot take place, so we have prepared the averagea as they stand at the preseut time with the following results:

BATTING—MERIONS

					Average.
Spiro	8	16	10	16	12½
B. S. Benjamin	—	6	24	0	10
Jacob	0	2	29	4	8¾
B. A. Benjamin	0	12	5	2	6⅓
OCCIDENTS.					
J. Sanderson	13	—	10	0	7⅔
H. O. Bristowe	4	16	5	3	7

BOWLING ANALYSIS—MERIONS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Miller	212	69	16	4.9
B. A. Benjamin	55	19	3	6.1
A. Jacobs	50	23	2	11.1
C. B. Hill	69	18	7	2.4
I. H. Spiro	10	2	0	—
C. Banner	23	4	5	4.6
OCCIDENTS.				
A. Waterman	220	44	16	2.12
H. H. Cookson	148	69	12	6.9
A. Gray	106	68	6	9.4
B. Clarke	25	10	0	—
J. S. Purdy	78	21	4	5.1
J. Sanderson	10	0	1	0

If the final game ahould not be played, Miller and Spiro of the Merions and Waterman and Sanderson of the Occidents, will be entitled to a bat each under the conditions governing the contests.

Annual Dinner of the Portland Cricket Club.

It was abont twenty minutes to 9 o'clock last night wheu some twenty solemn-looking gentlemen filed into the dining room of the St. George at the summons of the sylphlike Manciet. Thsy were the members of the Portland Cricket Club, with Mr. Rome in the president's chair in the absence of Mr. Molaon, who had gone to San Francisco. (Get thee to a brewery, Ophelia), The ecclesiastical face of Mr. Vice-President Bonrne had evidently gone to some place "whence no traveler returns," for he failed to ahow up during the evening. Had the election of Blaine resulted otherwise than hia being requested to atay at home, Brother Jonathan and Mr. Jonbool might have met and clasped hauds across the blahsted bloody chasm, you know. Brother Kinross, the emaciated knight of the wheelbarrowtone voice, was also expected, but did not come. He had a bad cold, and was at home taking cherry pectoral; therefore, in the absence of your nncle, expect your aunt. The solemn-lookiug men sipped the gumbo, trifisd with the *fillet de sole* nibhled at the *val au vent*, and finally found themsslves face to face with roast turkeye and cranberry jelly, bacona of beef and saddles of mutton. An English pinm pudding, blazing *a l'enfer*, was then brought on, followed by a jorum of punch, brewed in the green tea that will make the boys' heads crack thie morning ("Mul, tur-r-n the ho-a-se on me!"), and a varisty of toasts wsre drunk. An election was then held, and resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen as officers for the ensning year: President, Jonathan Bourne, Jr.; vice president, Samuel Gilman; treasurer, Hy. Dobinson, secretary, A. M. Crocker; captain, Jamea Reedman. After the election of officers Colonsl Fred Holmau was called on for a speech; and made a few very pertinent remarks, followed by Vice Preeident Gilman, Jamee Reedman, Gerald Robertson and eeveral others. A poetical effueion, entitled "Absolom'a Lament over Spokane Falls," a parody on Willis' poem, was received with roars of laughter, and the happy party hroke up just as the bella were tolling for the death of another day.—*Oregonian*, Nov. 9th.

The reception in honor of the cricketsrs who had returned from the England tour; took place at the Union League Club, Philadelphia. The reception which took the form of a banquet, was tendered by the cricket clubs of Philadelphia. The efforts of the committee in charge were most successful, as more than 100 gentlemen, prominent not only in cricket but in the various walks of life, sat down at the table which had heen laid in the apacione back room of the club, handsomely decorated for the occasion. A screen of palme and ferna only half concealed Hassler's orchestra which performed during the evsning aelections from operas. The tables were covered with floral desigus, emblsmatic of cricket, the whole making up a scene of brilliant beauty that reflected great credit on the committee.

An Uninteresting Game.

The fourth match for ths "bats" was contssted last Saturday afternoon and rssultsd in a sasy victory for the Merions. Watsrmsn won ths toss and elsctsd to fisld first. Notwithstanding that ths Msrions wers well represented, thsy were all dismissed for ths small total of 52. Spiro aud Burnstt were ths only batsmen thst offered any assietancs to the howling of Watsrman and Cooksou. Ths Occidente, with their scanty tsam wsrs sent right out ahout for the insignificaut total of 8. Banner proved vsry distructive. The Occideuts were but poorly represented and were oblgied to resort to outsids aid in ordsr to fill up. The scors:

MERIONS.		OCCIDENTS.	
C. Goewey, b Waterman	1	H. O. Bristowe, b Banner	3
C. Banner, c Bristowe, b Waterman	2	J. Sanderson, b Banner	0
I. H. Spiro, b Cookson	16	Pinto, run out	0
A. Jacobs, c and b Waterman	4	J. E. Sanderson, b Banner	0
B. S. Benjamin, b Waterman	0	Eyre, b Banner	3
L. G. Burnett, b Cookson	9	Gilmour, b Banner	0
G. Theobald, b Waterman	3	Waterman, not out	1
B. A. Benjamin, not out	2	Cookson, absent	0
J. Miller, b Waterman	3	Byes	1
C. B. Hill, b Waterman	0		
M. Dejonge, b Sanderson	1		
Byes	11		
Total	52	Total	8

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	Wks.
Waterman	60	16	2	7
Cookson	55	22	1	2
Sanderson	10	0	21	2
Banner	23	4	2	5
Miller	20	3	1	0

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Balance of Power in the Stallion.—How to Secure It.

A sire, perfsct in his gsneral appsarancs, and, as it appesrs ou short acquaintance, in his action, is not all that we ahould expect of him, unless he is capable of making his impress quite distinctly upon hie get, no matter what kind of a mare he is bred to. While perfect symmetry is hest for show, it ie not, as a rule, the avenue through which we get great achievements. Say what you will abont the necesaity of good blood—and no one in possession of his senses doubts the necessity—we must have peculiarities of form, remarkable in proportion as we obtain remarkable results. Lexington was full of the hlood of running horses, but had he not possessed a meaaure of stontneee and a development of muscle in certain parts, not strictly in keeping with mere symmetry, apart from great power and speed, he could not possibly have made the leaps and covsred the space he did in a given time. Yet it is right to say, also, that without what is called breeding, line of descent, and iuherited peculiarities, no matter what his form, he could neither have made the leaps nor could he have kept them up during the reqnired repetitions of four-mile heats. Lexington, on hie mere size and capacity for show, would have sold for a couple of hundred or so. On his breeding, with fair average form and muscular development, he would have probably sold for two or three times this snm. But with his strong combinations, and the resultant speed from these, Mr. Alexander was a willing huyer at $15,000. But the mere fact that a horse goes very fast, and wins most of his races, is a point of limited range, and of really small conseqnence, hecause that dies with him; but when, with these capabilities, his entirety is preserved, and he becomes the progenitor of long line of good stock, then great value hinges on this, as it does in the case of a sample of very fine wheat, depending upon whether its individnlity is lost in a loaf of bread, or it is used to reproduce quantities of its kiud.

It is trne of the stalliou of auy sort or breed as of seed grain, that marked individnality gives guarantee against breeding back to specimens not so good. In case of the grain, the balance of power is exerted against reversiou alone, while in the case of the stallion, the balance of power must face the personal peculiarities of the mare he is hrsd to, aa well es the strong tendency to reversion, fixed through her own line of descent as well as through his. Theee are fearful odds to be put upon a sire, and explain quite clearly why ao few stallions are auccessfnl, as such, on all classes of mares. A man is hardly sefe with an untried horse unless he is so imbusd with the characteristics of his kind as to hardly seem to need any other voucher. In this connectiou, there are general features that can be plainly ssen and estimated, while there are other ohscure and hidden from sight, only to be seen when they appear in the progeny. Thns, if a stallion of a wild brsed is croesed upon a home-hred mare, it would not require one to draw heavily upon his imagination to auticipate that the colt from such a sire would almost from the very start, outfoot and ontwind its dam. Thia is a proof of how the uuseen and deeply-hidden qualitiea may cut auch a figure as to greatly please; then, again, they may come to the surface when least expected, and confound the breeder.

Strongly marked iudividuallty in a aire, and the ability to perpetuate this through the progsny, ie a matter of hreeding to quite a degree, yet uot altogether thie, for a modification of the term, "inured to hardship," has an application to all living tissues that take part in either voluntary or involuntary motion. Pointed illustratious are seeu in the trained athlete, and in the sailor upou a strictly sailiug vessel. The vigorous use of the horse's muscles causss an increased flow of hlood to those moet used, consequently in increase of growth, and while in this way the vigor and devslopement of a eire may, be added to, on the other hand, it ie not generally sufficiently understood that the life of inertia to which the average stallion is subjected, takes away all chauce of his having the balance of power in his own loins. The mare that doca a reasonable amount of work upon the farm or road, and for a portion of the year has the run of the paaturs, has a hetter chauce for rstaining the balauce of power within herself than has the horse that is kept within his etall, walked perhaps three or four milsa a day—exercise in no wise in keeping with the horse's nature, organized as he is for swift movsment and long-continued exertion. It is claimed that a limb of a tree kept confined in such way as to he deharred from motion through the force of the wind, from the time it is an iuch or eo in diameter until it ie six Inches, will not hear as great a weight as though it had been permitted to sway to and fro. This illustration hut feebly represents the effect of insufficieut use of the locomotive parts of the horse, and inertia from little use ia as transmissable as the vigor that comea of grsat and long continued exertion. When it is coneidered that the skin upou the inner sides of the hands of infants, is thicker than upon other portions of the body, we are compelled to admit that parts whose growth h

increased by exercise are transmissable, and this, too, in a broad sense. Again, referring to the effect of motion upon a growing tree or limb, a prominent authority has declared that the swaying motion of a tree accelerates the flow of sap up the trunk and through the limbs, and that the growth and strength gained are in the ratio of the motion. The snout of the hog grows in size, and becomes elongated in a brief time after he is turned out to hunt his own living. This growth, once started, the period at which it may be transmitted comes early. Through the action of the principles here contended for, the breeding stallion becomes much more an animal of culture and cultivation in his physical characteristics than he is usually accredited with being; and as he is made capable of great possibilities so will his progeny have like capabilities.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The Origin of the Horse.

Much interest has been felt in discoveries relating to the natural history of the horse, of the remote ancestry of which noble animal much is now known. Some time ago it was learned that America was the original home of the horse, which had, in the earliest form of which distinct remains have been found, four toes and a splint bone, the rudiment of the fifth toe. Equine animals with three toes on each front leg and those with two toes have left unquestionable evidence of their existence. In a recent issue of the Edinburg *Scotsman* is an article which says that six or seven wild species belonging to the family of horses are known, but these all belong to that section of the family of which the ass is the type, and which are distinguished from the true horses by the absence of warts upon the hind legs, by contracted hoofs, and by the long hairs of the tail being confined to the extremity of that organ. Recently, however, the Russian traveler Przevalsky, while journeying in the Dsungarian desert lying between the Altai and Tiansban mountains of Thibet, discovered a new species of wild horse, which seems to have more claim than any of the already known wild kinds to be regarded as the primitive stock of the domestic horse. Like the latter, it has warts upon the hind legs as well as on the fore legs, it has also broad hoof, while the long hairs of the tail begin about midway, being in this latter aspect, therefore, intermediate between the horse and the ass. It differs from the true horse, however, in having a short, erect mane, and in the absence of the forelock, while it has not the stripe down the back found in many horses. Przevalsky's horse, according to an account contained in *Nature* (August 21st) keeps to the wildest parts of the desert, where is met with in troops of from five to fifteen individuals led by an old stallion—the other members of the troop being apparently mares. They are hard to approach, being shy in disposition and possessing highly developed organs of sight, hearing and smell. Przevalsky only met with two herds; "in vain he and his companions fired at these animals. With outstretched head and uplifted tail the stallion disappeared like lightning, with the rest of the herd after him." A single specimen subsequently procured is now in the St. Petersburg Museum, and is the only one in Europe. It has since been pointed out by Mr. W. Watts that the figures of the horse found incised on antlers in the cave of La Madelaine bear a close resemblance to Przevalsky's horse. There is, he says, "the same massive head, the same long mane, absence of forelock, pointed ears, short body and powerful legs, while there seems even an indication that the long hairs of the tail spring first from the middle of that organ."

Rich as prehistoric America appears to have been in horses, they had, as already stated, become utterly extinct long before the advent of the Spaniard. Their introduction by the settlers led in a comparatively short time to the restocking of the entire continent. Straying from their masters, or, as sometimes happened, abandoned by them when a settlement was broken up, the horses took kindly to the rich prairies and pampas, where they multiplied exceedingly. In 1537 they were first landed at Buenos Ayres, and little more than forty years afterwards wild individuals were to be found at the Straits of Magellan. They scoured the plains in vast herds.

> A thousand horse—and none to ride—
> With flowing tail and flying mane,

as Byron described them in "Mazeppa." The Indians, both of North and South America, managed to capture and claim for their own use horses out of these formidable troops, and many of those savage tribes, to whom the horse was an entirely new animal, became the most daring and accomplished horsemen in the world. The horse was also unknown in Australia until introduced by European settlers. It then found congenial conditions, and individuals escaped from man's control soon reverted to the wild state. These in so sparcely-peopled a continent have multiplied until, like many other "home" animals in the colonies, they have become a nuisance. Brumbies, as these Australian wild horses are called, do considerable mischief to the settlers by enticing away their domesticated brethren and so deteriorating the breed. How numerous they have grown in certain districts is shown by the fact that in 1875 no fewer than 7,000 were shot at a single station in New South Wales.

It is held by many that the domesticated horse, with all his various characteristics of shape, size, and disposition, has descended from a single wild form inhabiting "the roof of the world." Its spread into regions so remote from its habitat must of itself have had considerable influence in producing varietal changes. It has been observed that everywhere in mountainous regions and in islands the horse has dwindled into the pony. Iceland and Shetland, Corsica and Sardinia, the mountainous regions of Northern Europe, and the Cordilleras of America, all possess their native ponies. The horse was only introduced into the Falkland Islands in 1764, yet it has already become so greatly deteriorated in size and strength that, for hunting the wild cattle of the islands, horses have to be imported from La Plata. This dwarfing of the horse in mountainous and insular situations is greatly attributed to want of nutritious or sufficiently varied food. Influential as the conditions of life may thus have been in modifying the horse, it is scarcely possible to doubt, as Darwin remarks, "that the long-continued selection of qualities serviceable to man has been the chief agent in the formation of the several breeds of the horse."

Scratches is a most troublesome disease, and is sometimes difficult to get rid of. An exchange recommends the following plan for doing this: Put the horse's feet and legs in bran poultices for 36 hours, then wash clean with warm water and castile soap, and when dry rub the pits of his heels with the following: Take Gonlard's extract and olive oil, equal parts, mixed. Do not allow them to get wet after the first washing, but keep them clean by rubbing well with a coarse cloth. Give the following powders night and morning in his feed: Take nitrate of potash, five ounces; pulverized resin, one ounce; mix; make into 12 powders; give regular daily exercise.

Crib-Biting and Wind-Sucking.

The habit of seizing the manger, bending the neck, and emitting a noise similar to that of eructation, has been termed crib-biting or stump-sucking. The expression "wind-sucker" has been applied to the same habit of the horse when the teeth are not applied against any solid object in the act of sucking. Crib-biting and wind-sucking have been defined conditions in which there are morbid movements of the œsophagus, derangement of the stomach and intestines, with eructation, or deglution of air.

In regard to the nature of the act of crib-biting, as well as of wind-sucking, the condition is at all times the same, viz: an act of swallowing air. Some horses swallow but little, and others swallow much. It is a fact that crib-biting is a voluntary act, and it is quite opposed to our knowledge of physiology that any act of disengaging air from the stomach should be under the control of the will. This is more especially unlikely in the horse, in which animal the act of vomiting cannot readily occur with the normal stomach. Young horses, in the most healthy condition, acquire the habit very rapidly, and this cannot be accounted for by supposing the sudden occurrence of disease of the cardiac end of the œsophagus, which is found in a few inveterate cases. The swallowing of air is known to occur in some animals in which bloating occurs very rapidly; and this affords the most positive proof on the subject.

Crib-biters liable to bloating are sure to suffer from gaseous distension of the intestines if allowed to crib; but the occurrence may be prevented by applying a broad strap around the neck, or otherwise interfering with the crib-biting. It is evident that the abnormal condition of the œsophagus and of the stomach are rather results than causes of crib-biting. Post mortem examination has revealed, occasionally, dilation of the gullet, enlargement of the stomach, and thickening of its coats, disease of the pylorus, and even affections of the liver.

This troublesome vice occurs mostly in well-fed young horses that are insufficiently worked. They get fretful, bite or lick the manger, and by degrees contract the habit. There is no doubt also of a special predisposition to the habit. With some horses it appears to arise naturally, as though the sucking of air gave them pleasure, or a relief from some sort of suffering; and it has been observed that horses at all disposed to it may be easily led into it by the practices of some men while cleaning them; for if they clean them in their stall, and irritate them with a too severe curry-comb, and in parts where they can not endure it, they seize hold upon the manger for a counter-action to their suffering, and in doing this they first get a habit of it, which may afterwards tend to remove other pains or distressful feelings.

The act of sucking air is observed under different circumstances. As a rule, crib-biters require a manger, rack or stall-post to lay hold of, but they will avail themselves of any object, even as small as a nail or ring, and in the absence of all these, they may press with the chin against a knee, or grasp the halter-strap or bridle-rein. Wind-suckers need no resting point; and in examining horses to detect this defect, we must not mistake another habit, consisting in a noise produced in striking the lips firmly against each other, and which is simply playing with air. This is frequently done by horses that are neither crib-biters nor wind-suckers; the noise they make in smacking the lips is considerable.

In the act of crib-biting, respiration is momentarily suspended, the glottis closed, the head flexed, neck arched, and muscles of the chest and abdomen fixed. At this moment there is a noise produced in the pharynx very similar to that of eructation or belching. The larynx and hyoid bone are depressed and fixed, the pharynx expanded, and the air which passes into this is on the relaxation of the parts partly swallowed and partly returned by the way of the nose. According to the dexterity with which the act is effected, is little or much air swallowed and partly returned by way of the nose, and some horses become rapidly bloated or tympanitic.

When horses first begin to crib-bite, and sometimes inveterate crib-biters, they only indulge in the practice at intervals, some while eating, and others while standing in the stable without food before them. During attacks of acute and painful diseases, the animals do not attempt the act. Crib-biters are very liable to attacks of colic. When from long practice of this vice, the sophagus (stomach-pipe), has undergone changes, there is tendency to choking, and in some instances the animals become subject to vomiting. Crib-biters are unfit for continued hard work, and from the weakened condition of the system are liable to other diseases.

To prevent this practice, the horse should be placed in a stall, where the manger is lower than the horse's knees, and the lowest part of the hay rack, as well as the window or air-hole, are above a level with the withers. The arrangement of the muscles of the neck and jaws is such that a horse can practice the act of cribbing only when these can be brought into exertion at a certain leverage. Therefore, remove all objects that protrude within the heights mentioned, as he can not crib while stretching the neck high up or low down. When young horses are found continually licking the manger, which generally precedes the habit of cribbing, the above mentioned arrangement should be made forthwith, and some common salt constantly kept before them, and the habit may thus in the start be effectively prevented.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Beautiful form, superlative action and a kind disposition are what constitutes the value of family horses. It costs no more to raise a high-priced horse than it does a low-priced mongrel. The difference in their relative values is more than the cost of production. The more good qualities concentrated in one family, the higher will rise the market price of the produce of that family. If we can succeed in breeding docility into our steeds, a good, kind, fearless disposition, and the absence of all vices that horse flesh is heir to, the family could ride after such a model disposition without the risk of life or limb.

The purchasers of horses for the French army always endeavor to obtain a first look at the animal when he is tranquil and in the stable, noting if the animal supports itself equally well on all its legs. The eye ought to be more dilated when in the stable than when exposed to full light. If the hollow over the eyes be profound and temples gray, old age is to be concluded. Wounds about the temples suggest attacks of staggers, and when the end of the nose presents circular scars, it may be concluded the horse has been twitched with a cord to insure his quietness while being shod.

Never let a horse stand out of doors unblanketed after driving in cold weather. Neglect of this has caused more alleged epizootic than was ever caused by contagion.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

Grouse Shooting in America.

"Grouse in America! Bosh! Who ever heard such rubbish?" exclaimed an acquaintance of mine—one of those people who believe and try to make all think that "what he does not know is not worth knowing." Now, this egotistical individual is no *rara avis* in England; in fact, I am not aware that the species is confined to our island home.

Instead of there being no grouse in North America, (writes Captain Parker Gillmore in the *Echo*), there are twenty-seven well-defined and distinct species. But, knowing the value of your space, I will simply allude here to one, the probably most popular and best known, the prairie hen, or chicken, (*Tetrot cupido*).

It is only a small minority of our people who have enjoyed the pleasure of grouse-shooting, but all educated persons have some idea how the sport is pursued and of the pleasures and delights that surround it. The country where the red grouse are found, carpeted with fragrant heather, surrounded by hills glorious in their purple coloring, with lakes and rivers freely scattered in every direction that the eye may choose to wander, are sufficiently attractive to entice hosts of visitors, even supposing they know next to nothing about a gun, or still less about setters or pointers; but when the sportsman is a naturalist, or *vice versa*—no uncommon circumstance now-a-days—we cannot cease to wonder with what avidity he looks forward to the 12th of August.

But in America the advent of grouse-shooting is quite as eagerly anticipated as here, and justly so, for the rolling prairies, with their innumerable varieties of beautiful wild grasses and flowering shrubs, numerous streams, ponds of water, and islands of timber, form as attractive and striking a picture as can be seen in any part of the world. The prairie hen is equal to our bird, or any bird in the world, in all sporting requisites. In size it (*tetrao cupido*) surpasses the British bird (*tetra scotica*), in plumage it is its equal, and is quite as good, if not superior, to its rival here when served at table.

The United States possesses a great number of excellent sportsmen, and a superabundance of good shots, but these gentlemen, as a rule, much more closely approach the English school of a quarter of a century ago, than our "masher" breed of the present time. Thus battues and driving are unknown among them, and the setter and pointer stand high in their favor.

The true sportsman of America would never dream of commencing his day before the birds have done feeding, or say 9:30 A. M., for, as in England so here, distrub them at such an unreasonable hour and they will remain wild for the rest of the day; therefore, about ten in the morning, on the edge of cultivated land, such as wheat, corn, or oats, the dogs will be uncoupled and ordered to beat such places as never have been subject to the plow.

Of course success here, as elsewhere, will much depend on the abundance of the game, but if the district of country selected by the shooter he sufficiently far West, say across the Mississippi, then as heavy bags can be made as upon the most choice moors of Aberdeen or Ross.

Commencing work upon the gentle slopes and swells that face the sun, the prairie hens will be found at the commencement of the season to lie exceeding well, often flushing within ten yards of the sportsman; but as the day advances so the locality for successfully pursuing them must be changed. When the sun is at its greatest heat the birds invariably seek the damp edges of the sloughs, from whence they go to roads or bare ground for the purpose of sunning and dusting themselves. After this the grass ridges are again frequented till feeding time, about two hours before sundown, after which the prairie grouse will be found on the stubbles, or if ungathered corn or buckwheat be in the vicinity, especially among it.

Towards the end of the season, particularly if the weather be stormy, the prairie hen becomes remarkably wild, and packs in exactly the same way as does our British species, but although this is the case far on in the Autumn, on a still, warm day, on the speers and ridges, where cover is abundant, they will lie wonderfully close.

When shooting on the prairies those conversant with the sport to be expected there always use ten-bore guns, and this selection I thoroughly endorse, for numerous shots at ducks and geese are of daily occurrence—birds which, we all know, require a deal of hard hitting to bring down. Moreover, where reeds and rushes abound deer are not unfrequently found, when a charge of No. 5 out of a big bore, delivered at, say, thirty yards, will seldom fail to stop them.

As staunch dogs will invariably stand deer, I have frequently been surprised to see one of that beautiful species (*corvus virginianus*) spring up almost under my setter's nose. Such a *contretemps* occurred to me in Southern Illinois, when I killed a doe with one barrel and a half-grown fawn with the other. But such luck was not vouchsafed a city friend of mine a few days days after the episode I have alluded to. A stag and doe sprang from their forms a few feet in advance of a brace of his dogs, which were pointing. Not dreaming that the game would be otherwise than birds, at the sight of the deer he became so disconcerted that he totally forgot for the moment that he had a gun in his hand, but kept gazing stupidly after the quarry till they were out of view.

"It is very well to tell us all this, but how about the cost?" I hear some of your readers say, so to the best of my ability I will answer that question:—Return ticket to New York, £25; from New York to prairies and back, £5; ten weeks' board and lodging at £1 a week, £10—Total, £40. Forty pounds sterling, or quite one fourth the sum for which you could enjoy the same sport in Scotland. The cost of grouse shooting at home is prohibitory to all but a small portion of our population, but grouse shooting in America is within the means of many.

Snipe Shooting in Oregon.

Lake Wapato, as familiarly called, is situated in Washington and Yamhill counties, about thirty-five miles from Portland, being on the line of the railroad. We have two trains daily. The beautiful village of Gaston overlooks the lake, which is one of the best snipe grounds we have, being so near at hand and so easy of access; it is nearly a mile wide and from three to five miles long. The walking is the best, the ground being firm and no mud, with high grass and weeds. During the Winter months it is a vast sheet of water, and is used by ducks, geese and swans as a rendezvous during the day, and at night time they repair to the adjacent wheat fields and feeding grounds.

Messrs. W. L. Curry and George Bills were the first to visit the lake from the city, in the early part of the season, and succeeded in bagging a hundred and two nice snipes and a few ducks and geese, hunting only in the afternoon from two o'clock and next day until eleven in the morning. Mr. Curry is one of the best shots of our State, and always makes a good bag. Mr. Bills is our average shootist. The next visitors to the lake were Messrs. David Loring, F. H. Lamb and N. L. Curry, four days after the above shoot. They reported the birds very wild, taking wing one hundred and fifty yards in advance of the dogs, having been pretty well shot at during the previous day. During the forenoon they continued to fly wild, and not until the afternoon did they get any shooting to speak of, and then succeeded in bagging only ninety, with the usual proportion of ducks and geese. Mr. Loring is an inveterate walker and will cover more snipe ground in one day than any three men in Oregon. He is what we call a good average shot, and only a little more experience on the snipe grounds will place him among the best of them. Mr. Loring is right of way agent of the Oregon & California Railroad, and is a very courteous and agreeable gentleman. Mr. Lamb is superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and is an affable gentleman, the best of social men, and is what we term a good shot, being especially adapted for shooting the jack snipes, and understands it thoroughly. Mr. Curry is one of our amateur shooters and bid fair to rank with the best of them, having made his first debut at snipe shooting this season; he is a jolly good fellow and genuine sportsman, either with rod, gun or hound.

The week following the above shoots, Mr. Lamb not being satisfied with his former shoot, made another trip to the lake, accompanied by his father, who, by the way, is a thorough sportsman. They found the birds quite wild, but succeeded however in bagging a hundred and seven together with several ducks. Mr. Lamb used an English gun 12-gauge and did effective work. Mr. Loring used the Clabrough gun 10-gauge, which when loaded properly kills at a good range. Mr. Curry used a Wm. Moore, 12-gauge, 7½ pounds, which will kill with any of them as to distance. Should any of Portland's "crack shots" visit our lake, will give you a few lines. I believe this is the best three days' shooting ever done in our section, the total bag being two hundred and ninety-nine, all Wilson or jack snipe. Should any of our Portland friends claim a better bag in three days I am willing to retract.—*Wapato, in the American Field.*

Small Bores.

Guns of small bore are coming into favor. A circumstance wes hronght to our notice the other day, which may be taken as sbowing that the demand for small-bore guns of a certain character exceeds the supply. A country dealer wanted six 20-gauge guns, of moderate price. He could not find them in New York city.

The change of fashion—as far as it is a change—is not set by the dealers themselves. Given a price, the maker would prefer to furnish for it a large bore gun. The raw material for the two guns, one large bore and the other small bore, costs practically the same. To make the smeller requires more skill and care; it is a more delicate task than to make a gun of the larger bore. As a rule, the grades being equel, to make the smaller gun costs the more.

There is much to be said in favor of small bore guns; and tbe tendency of the day is toward them. They are lighter, and weight is an important consideration, especially in the last part of the day's tramp. Once let the man who has been nsed to lugging around nine or ten pounds of gun, find out that he can do just as good work with a weapon weighing from five to seven pounds, and the chances are that, his common sense and skill as a shot being highly proportioned, he will choose the smaller bore and the lighter weight. Add to tbis the satisfaction that comes with the use of finer tools. The shooter who brings down his game with a small bore gun is in very nearly the same position as the angler who catches his fish with delicate tackle. A small bore will not scatter so broadly as a large gun; more skill is required to hold on; but its penetration is practically the same; and the two will kill at eqnal distances.

There is a growing sentiment among expert shots that he is a little more of a sportsman who uses a small bore gun than his companion who is armed with the larger gauge. Some men, indeed, have made the mistake of going to the extreme of small bores. For ordinary work the gauges from sixteen to twenty, and weighing from five pounds to seven ponnds, will prove satisfactory.—*Forest and Stream.*

The dncking season is now fairly at its height and after yesterday deer-stalking becomes nnlawfnl. For the past week the market has been fairly surfeited with wild geese, which sell at seventy-five cents for "honkers" and fifty for brant. But the duck crop does not seem to be qnite so abundant, for while mallards sell for seventy-five cents per pair, the lowest quotation for canvase backs has been $1.25 per pair, and the ducks have not been over fat or tender either. The steamer Calliope goes down the river this morning with the usnal two dozen stalwarts, who will pour ont their leaden showers into the streaming files of mallards and teal, and hope for a rain of canvass backs. Snipe have been unusually plentiful to date, and should the rains of the next thirty days continue as warm and murky as those of the past fortnight scolopax will continue to make his abode with us for some time to come. The prairie chicken from eastern Oregon continues to arrive in small lots, but will not meet with any great sale in our markets until there is a falling off in the supply of pheasants, which are unusually plentiful thie year. Quail have not been very abundant about here, and no effort has yet been made to secure supplies of valley quail from Jackson county by rail as yet.—*Oregonian.*

Last Sunday Messrs. Stewart, Manning, George, Marker, White, Boase and Goldsmidt went to the foothills for a hunt. They had good luck, getting pleuty of quail and rabbits. Their description of the etew which they had is a little aggravating to a bungry man.—*Marysville Appeal, Nov. 5th.*

Senator Beck as a Sportsman.

A correspondent of one of our Kentucky exchanges thus alludes to Senator Beck as a sportsman tourist, giving his own experieuce in the field: He had just returned from a visit to his son, who is established on a ranch in Colorado, where he had gone in pursuit of pleasure for himself, and health for Mrs. Beck, who was much benefited by the invigoratiug atmosphere there. The Senator was elated with his trip, and gave glowing descriptions of the western country, the climate there and nnexcelled places for hunting and fishing. Said he: "I never felt but once in my life that I would like to have my photograph taken, and that was when I returned to the ranch from a day's hunt and met my wife at the door in waiting for me. I etarted out one morning very early, all alone, save a fine horse I rode, and three magnificent deerhounds. The dogs were real beauties, greyhounds, and the fastest dogs on the prairie. I was armed with a good breech-loader, fishing rod and beit. I had about forty pounds of speckled beanties and killed a number of grouse, when I concluded to strike homeward well pleased with my (former) unparalleled success with my gun and line, when the dogs jumped a noble specimen of the black-tailed deer and went for him with a whoop! I secured my trophies of land and weter to my saddle and followed in rapid pursuit. The dogs had not rnn over a half mile before they had overhauled the deershp, and had him stretched upon the grass before I came np with them. I dismonnted, cut the deer's throat, and with great difficnlty finally got him tied across my saddle, and I'll tell you, when I marched np to the cabin door I called out to Mrs. Beck to come out and admire her liege lord. I said, 'Mrs. Beck, behold your husband, the senator from Kentucky! This is the proudeet moment of my life.'"

On a recent trip across the bay, the writer casually met a young sportsman who is well known to be a splendid shot, and unusually well posted plougher of "upriver" sloughs, and a quiet, companionable man. A petted son of wealthy parents, he is not trammelled as to time or funds, and while having all the means to gratify his desires, he never goes to the extreme of being extravagant. In fact, it is well known that he spends on his various amusements scarcely as much as an ordinary merchant's clerk, yet he derives as much satisfaction from the different sports he patronizes as those who squander ten times as much. After a few commonplaces the conversation was turned to his favorite hobby, shooting, and the following is about the substance of what was eaid: "I have just been np the river 'prospecting,' not for gold, silver or precious stones, but for fresh-water ponds. Up there there are mauy changes constantly taking place. What ie found to be a good shooting ground one seeson is shunned by the birds the next; and those who perhaps last season located a place which they have set down as the gronnd, may go up this year and meet with disappointment. It is always better, if one has the time, to take a trip up there and jot down the different places he considers most promising, in order to be on the ground when the flights commence. By choosing, say half a dozen places, in this way, there is no time lost. If one does not meet expectations, the anchor can be taken aboard and tbe next best place visited. Pretty much all the ducks being shot now ere those wounded in former seasons or their young. Every year there are thousands of birds so wounded which escape the sportsman, but are unable to migrate with the flocks, and these are about all that will be found up there until we have had a cold rain. I shall not go for quail any more this season. The old places in Marin county were very good for those who knew the landowners around there, but the outsider has got to travel farther now for quail, and the same will soon apply to those who seek the canvasback, mallard and teal. I intend to stay in the city until after the election, as I do not want to lose my vote, and then I will get away as soon as I possibly can."—*S. F. Call.*

George Basler and Willie Pember, two boys living with their perents near Hamilton ferry, had a fine hunt last Saturday in the thickets along Feather river. Besides a dozen quail, they killed fifty beautiful gray squirrels, this game being numerous in that locality. They disposed of the lot to an Oroville gentleman who happened along the road. California hnnters do not pay mnch attention to squirrel hunting, preferring to go gunning after quail on the nplands or wading through marshes for ducks. Back in the "States" squirrel hunting is one of the principal out-door sports, old fashioned long barreled rifles, shooting a ball about the size of a pea, being used. But this would be rather dull and slow amusement for our hunters, nearly every man who has any taste for euch sport at all, owning a fancy breech-loading gun that requires neither time nor trouble to load it.—*Biggs' Hamilton Policy.*

The following is from the *Sacramento Bee:* James Burns, of this city, recently wrote to Crittenden Robinson esking him upon what terme he would make a shooting match, at live birds, with James Parrott, of Sacramento, and whether a hundred-bird match, for $100 a side would suit. Mr. Robinson replies that he does not care to shoot a hundred-bird contest for "so trifling a sum as $100." He adds, "If Mr. Parrot's friends are agreeable, it will give me pleasure to try conclusions with him for $500 or $1,000, at one hundred birds, any rules that may suit him. By any roles I mean any style of shooting, Hurlingham, twenty-one yards, or double birds." Mr. Robinson is now duck hunting on the San Jonquin marshes.

It is curreutly reported that a new enterprise has been entered into by one of our former townsmen. He has made arrangements to kill ducks and geese on Gooee lake, cau them nicely and ship to San Francisco. A thousand tin cans have already been ordered, as a starter, and aleo a lot of wood sacks to hold feathers. If the scheme meets witb the success anticipated a narrow gauge railroad will be built from the lower end of the lake to Redding, next summer, in ime for the fall and winter ehipment of canned meats.—*take Co., Oregon, Examiner.*

Our county is chief for game. Deer, ducks, quail, rabbits and fish are here in abundance. This is shown by the fact that even our ladies can bag them. Ye who love to sport witb the gun or rod take notice.—*Lower Lake Bulletin.*

Sportsmen in tbe neighborhood of Cloverdale are goiug after the wild pigeons that are plentiful in that region.—*Petaluma Argus.*

George Church, while out ehooting quail on Monday morning, near St. Helena, was killed by the accidental diecharge of his gun.

Pheasants sell for 75 cents a pair, and blue grouee for $1 a pair, in the Portlaud markete.

Wild pigeons are plentiful in Sonoma.

THE RIFLE.

Los Angeles Rifle Club.

Last week I gave the details of the ehoot of the German Rifle Club or Turners, of Loe Angeles, at their annual meeting; this week I give the detaile of the annual shoot of the Los Angeles Rifle Club, composed of American born citizene. On Sunday last, ae with the Germen Club the week before, the shooting was not up to the average standerd of the membere, owing to the incessant racket of the election for every night of the past week, but taken as a body, I tbink they can beat the other club in a given number of matches. The ehooting was at 200 yards, off-hand, at a twelve-inch target, which in a string of five shots would give a poesible of 60. On Sunday, with a view to Thanksgiving diuner, the prizee were turkeys, which like the horses grow large in this couuty. Ten turkeys were shot off, costing a trifle over $3 each. From nine pointe upwards, at this target, is good ehooting. My old bed-fellow, at the State Association hunt, Fred Holbrook, is a prominent member of the club, but not being able to attend himeelf, gave me a note to the Presideut, Mr. Lockwood, a subscriber to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, and the members present received me very kindly, in fact in the true spirit of sportsmen. The best shot of the day, perhaps, of the club wae Mr. Ready, the attorney, hut wben in practice, which it is not now, it could pnt forth a team uf ten men, which I think in a metch would average from 44 to 48 out of a poesible 50. It would do a great measure of good if a team of ten or fifteen were to shoot a match with a similar team of San Francisco, by being the means of making our riflemen better known to each other. If such metches took place periodically it would induce a more steady practice in all parts of the State, and give vitality to the enthusiasm in rifle shooting, which now happily prevails. Of courae the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN seeks this result, and is doing much to produce it by its copious, liberal and correct reports every week. On this occasion, for the fifth bird, I chipped in a quarter and selected Mr. Ready to do the shooting. Tbe report shows how ably he acquitted himself. Each man had two ehots at each bird, end Mr. Ready made two bull's-eyes, or 24 out of a possible 24. The turkey will go for the Thanksgiving dinner of Dr. Cowper, the Veterinary Surgeon, whose family have showed me courtesies I can never forget. The club numbers about thirty active members in good standing. The officers are: Lockwood, President; R. W. Ready, Vice-President, and Ben Straus, Secretary. In some cases two turkeys were shot for at once, but these and the ties I have not given separately. The score could not be given otherwise and make it intelligible:

THE SCORE, (Two shots at each bird.)

NAMES.	1st Total	2d Total	3d Total	4th Total	5th Total	6th Total
Ready, R. W.	9. 8—17	10. 8—18	6.10—16	3...— 3	11. 9—20	11.10—21
Vincent, C...	7. 9—16	9. 8—17	10. 9—19	8. 9—17	6. 5—11	10. 4—14
Pridham, R.W	8.10—18	3. 7—10	7...— 7	9. 9—18	10. 9—19	10.11—21
Frick, R. W..	8.10—18	8. 7—15	10.10—20	10. 7—17	10.10—20	10.10—20
Lockwood, J.	9. 7—16	10. 8—18	3. 7—10	4. 2— 6	10. 6—15	9...— 9
Wilson, G. H.	9. 8—17	10. 6—16	10. 8—18	3. 7—10	4. 2— 6	6...— 6
Pridham, J.C.	11.10—21	10.11—21	8. 9—17	7. 9—16	8...— 8	9...— 9
Thacker.....	5...— 5	5.10—15	10.11—21	9...— 9	7...— 7	.....
Platt, C. A....	5...— 5	18. 5—16	10.11—21	9...— 9	9...— 9	.....
Patmer, H. C.	7.. — 7	6.10—16	9.11—20	.....	11. 7—18	.....
McCurdy, A..	3...— 3	10.10—20	9.10—19	11...—11	.....	.....
Unger, E....	8...— 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straus, Ben..	10. 9—19	.....	.....	.....	.....	10...—10
Frick, R. W..	12.11—23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Harnett, Legh, by Ready.....12 12—24.

The lucky winners were Messrs. Ready, (two), J. C. Pridham, Thacker, Platt, Vincent, Frick, R. W. Pridham, Straus and Legh Harnett, of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, one each.

Fusileers vs. Eintracht.

The match between the Fusileers, Captain H. Stettin, and the shooting section of the Eintracht Verein, Captain Fred Kuhle, for the gold medal, came off at Shell Mound on Sunday, and resulted in a victory for the Fueileers after a close contest. The distance was 200 yards, twenty-five men of each company firing five shots. The scores are as follows:

FUSILEERS.

Hagemann	21	J. Rettig	16
Volkman	21	J. Rettig	15
G. Schafer	19	Stolling	16
Wolf	19	Bohlman	14
Schroeder	19	Clausen	14
Dahse	18	Schwaner	14
Tietjen	18	E. Bohlman	14
Vocke	18	Anthes	13
C. Schafer	18	Schmalzlen	12
Ludeke	17	Dierks	12
Schuckman	17	Petersen	11
W. Schafer	17	Scharfenberg	9
Captain Stettin	17		
Total			398

EINTRACHT.

Capt. F. Kuhls	23	Bruckenwagen	16
Klotz	20	Hagerup	16
Klare	20	Wolf	16
Roebke	20	Wirtner	16
Sherder	19	Weisel	16
Kaufnng	18	Stamer	14
M. Schneider	18	Fetler	13
Hartmatsen	18	Kelper	13
Schuck	17	Schwartz	12
J. Yung	16	J. Buss	10
Gnmbel	16	Len	10
Schubert	16	Dafeldecker	8
Weble	16		
Total			396

The Nationals, Company C, held their mouthly medal sboot at Sbell Mound laet Snuday, with the following result:

FIRST CLASS.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Totat
F. Cummings	42	49	91
J. E. Klein	43	47	90
T. E. Carson	46	44	90

SECOND CLASS.

Wharf	36	30	66

FOURTH CLASS, (Handicap, 200 yds.)

Palm	45	Koch	39
Luckbaum	45	Simpson	39
Johnson	42	Kennedy	38
Dier	42		

Noue of the membeae of the third class were present.

The competition for the Fall meeting of the California Rifle Association promises to be of tue most epirited descriptio The first match will etart at 9 A. M, sharp, to-morrow mo ing at Shell Mound Park.

THE

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, Nov. 15, 1884.

Tying on the Ribbons.

When the race meetings at Baltimore aud Washington closed "the season" of 1884 came to end so far as the Eastern country is concerned, and now turf chroniclers are busy summing up the results and crowning the victors with emblems of superiority. It is not a very easy task to award, authoritatively, first places in the calender. There are many things to take into consideration, and wheu rivals have not met, performing on courses which are wildly separated, there must be divergence of opiniou. In establishing the place of sires, English customs are followed and the stallion whose get have won the most money is given the highest rank. This is manifestly a false basis as the winning of a few of the rich two and three-year-old stakes settles the question.

It may require a far superior animal to win a purse of a few hundred dollars than to capture a stake in which are thousands, and then again a sire may be favored with a score of representatives whereas another is restrained to a eingle colt. The stauding of the sires can only be fixed after the close of the year. Already the pride of place, individually, has been awarded with striking unanimity by the "sporting" writers of the Orient. Wanda is given front rank among the two-year-olds, Louisette is credited with being *among* the best of the three-year-olds. Miss Woodford wears an undisputed crown in the four-year-old ranks, while in the "aged" division General Monroe is honored although he trained off in the latter part of the season.

In instituting comparisons with California horsee only those which have taken part in Eastern racing are considered. Had Falleu-Leaf escaped injury there is scarcely a question that she would have occupied a high position, and the Santa Anita two-year-olds also made a good showing in their firet engagements. If Wanda should come here and engage in a race with Alta the latter would be a strong favorito in the betting, the estimate being gauged by his performance at Sacramento and not by a bias occasioned by being bred here. The mile he ran with his weight up in 1:42½ ie the best performance under like conditions ever made in the United States, and as it was the only very faet run made during the meeting it cannot be justly claimed that it was owing to a very "fast track." Although Estill carried five pounds more than Alta, and was a fair second in the race, it is generally conceded that he is inferior to Alta, though rating next in the estimation of a large majority of racing experts. Alta and Estill are credited to be "ten pounds" better than any other two-year-olds which have run in California this season by a large majority, if not all, of those who have witnessed the racing, and this was ehown by the few nominations in the extra stake of three-quarters of a mile, while in that for a mile there was only one which to our certain knowledge was not named with any expectation of getting a place, notwithstanding the concession. It is manifestly premature to give at this date decided preferences, as the running at tho coming meeting may upset several "pots," and prove how futile are the prophecies of those who lay claim to a foreknowledge beyond their fellowe. Even the voicing of opinions of eo large a majority of turfmen in placing Alta so far above hie home contemporaries may turn out somewhat risky. Thereforo, before "summing up" which is entitled to the blue ribbon we will await the full testimony of the closing of the year, and then, even, it may be difficult to publish the verdict.

Persistent Misrepresentations.

From the thoroughbred mares that were mated with Electioneer and the other trotting etallions owned by Gov. Stanford uot a single trotter has yet come, and now that the experiment has been tried for five years without even a glimmer of success it is not likely that it will be longer continued, while the pacing mares at Palo Alto are held in greater esteem than ever.

It is astonishing to what lengths some of the advocatee of dunghill blood will go in misrepresenting the breeding of fast trotters. The above is from the *Breeders' Gazette* of a late date, and though the paper is published in Chicago the writer makes statements as confidently as though he really knew something of a subject of which he is totally ignorant, or either determined to carry his point regardless of the truth. Stating authoritatively ae he has that there has not been a "glimmer of success at Palo Alto," the readers of the *Gazette* will probably come to the conclusion that he has visited that famous breediug eetablishment, or that he has information which will warrant him in taking the ground he does. The truth is that when it is cousidered that the thoroughbred mares which were placed in the trotting department at Palo Alto were allotted, in a measure, indiscriminately the success has been beyond what the most sanguine could anticipate. Among the first bred to Electioneer were Annette, by Lexington, Lizzie Whipps, by Enquirer, and Waxy, by Lexington. These had foals in 1880, every one of which has shown inside of 2:30, the trials as public as though done for a record. Miss Peytou, by imported Glengarry, her dam Romping Girl, by Jack Malone, was bred to Electioneer in 1880, and her foal, dropped March 29, 1881, showed quarters when a two-year-old in 37 seconds. He became lame and was thrown out of training and was bought by Wash. James. He could trot handily this season inside of 2:30, was uamed in all the three-year-old purses which were open this year, but again met with an accident which prevented him starting. Dame Winnie, by Planet, from Liz Mardis, by imported Glencoe, foaled an Electioneer colt on February 15, 1882. On three occasions he has trotted half miles in 1:10, and has never exceeded 1:12 eince his sojourn at the Bay District Course. Through the advice of O. A. Hickok, Robert Morrow offered $5,000 for him, and Mr. Hickok informed us the other day that $6,000 would be given, and if he had beeu named in the Eastern trotting colt stakes, $10,000, the price asked would be cheerfully given. When there is leisure we will compile, from the Palo Alto catalogue, a statement showing what the results of the various combinations of blood have been. Without the desire to take away an iota of the fame which those of other blood are so richly entitled to, it will be found that the admixture of near crosses of thoroughbred has proved that it is showing its "potency" as well as in other States.

Colonel Sanders must not be misled by the position he took so many years ago, a blind adherence to which will leave him where misrepresentations will not avail. Denials of well-eetablished pedigrees, dogmatic assertions will not answer much longer. There may be a feeling of humiliation in acknowledging that facts do not sustain theories promulgated with so much confidence though a fair share of caudor will surely be appreciated by a large proportion of hie readers. From Colonel Sanders we expect that much; whoever has charge of the horee department of the *Gazette* is evidently so "wedded to his idols" that a etraight path will not suit.

Maud S., 2:09 1-4!!!

We are well pleased to announce that Maud S. has once more vanquished time and placed first and second to her credit in the great race for supremacy in the trotting world. It will be better to say delighted as none can be worthy of the gratification of owuing the fastest trotter in the world than Robert Bonner. After the former owner of Maud S. assumed the high morality dodge people were disgusted and outside of a few sycophantic adherents the course of the great railway king was condemned on all eides. The performance at Cleveland was done so slyly that while it was beyond question that the time was made it was so ordered that failure would have been slipped over.

There is no subterfuge not a trace of secrecy in Mr. Bonner'e management. It is known for weeks beforehand that an attempt will be made to lower her record. She ie started under the most adverse circumstances at Hartford, when it was nearly impossible that she could accomplish the task and then publicly proclaimed that ehe would be sent to Lexington when the conditione were more favorable. Few anticipated tnat she could "do the trick" so late in the season, and, judging from well-established precedents, the time of the year was at least a handicap of one second to the mile. We heartily congratulate Mr. Bonner on the succees of the Empress, and hope that in the more genial Summertime she will place a still brighter mark on the sheet which contains so many brilliant performancee of the daughter of Harold and Miss Russell. The following ie the telegraphic account:

LEXINGTON (Ky.), Nov. 11th.—To-day Maud S. proved herself a greater mare than ever her late owner, Vanderbilt, or her present owuer, Robert Bonner ever thought she wae. Hiram Woodruff, the old-time trainer of trotting horses, laid it down as an ironclad law that yon could never have a fast mile after froet had struck the gronnd. Laet week ice formed repeatedly and took the elasticity from the eoil, and soberheaded men like Dr. Herr said it was too late for Maud S. to attempt to do what no horse except herself had ever done. Enthueiasts, however, predicted that her record would he broken. The day was hright for Novemher, hut the expert does not look for muscles to he flexihle when Indian Summer comee. There was a large gathering of the very heet people of the hlne grass region at the fair gronnds track.

A placard was conspicuously posted on the grand etand, "No Betting Allowed." At 11:30 Bair came ont hehind the queen and gave a warming-up mile in 2:26¾. The jndges and timers were Major H. C. McDowell, Colonel R. Weet and W. H. Wilson. In an opposite stand Mr. Bonner had his watch, flanked on hoth sides by General G. F. Rohinson, Mr. L. F. Brodhead, Mr. Richard Auderson, and Hamilton Bnshy. The conditione under which the performance wae made were written in the record-hook:

Maud S. will start to beat her own record of 2:09¾, and shonld she heat the record, Woodhnrn Farm, where she was hred, will comemorate the achievement hy awarding to her, throngh the Kentncky Trotting-Horse Breeders' Aeeociation, a cup with the time made hy her engraved thereon.

Bair jogged around the track, went to the head of the stretch, came down and nodded ior the word. The mare did not make a single mistake. The time of the first quarter was 32¾, the half mile 1:04, at the three-qnarter pole in 1:37, and here Mr. Bowerman joined her with a runner hitched to a sulky. The finieh was strong, ae the judgee etopped their watches at 2:09¼. A majority of the outside watches made it 2:09. A scene when the queen returned to the stand for Bair to weigh wae indescrihable. It wae the greatest performance of the kind ever witnessed in the world, and the Kentuckians shouted as only Kentuckians can do. Mr. Bonner's first congratulatory dispatch was to Vanderbilt. The mare will now he turned ont for the Winter.

Race Meeting.

The Fall meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, which opens to-day, Saturday, the 15th inst., on the Bay District course, promises to be one of the best ever held on this coast. As we write, Friday morning, the indications are that the weather will be favorable, and should there be sunshine and a drying breeze the track will be in good order for the first races. It may not be as "fast" to commence with as it will be on the succeeding days, but with anything like fair weather Friday afternoon and Saturday morning it can only be a trifle "slow," and as "safe" as it is possible for a race-course to be. We could fill a dozen columns with descriptions of the horsee which will participate without overdoing the subject, but farther than to state that nearly every one shows to be in good condition and there are fewer ailments than usual, it is unnecessary to enter into minute particulars. The horses from Rancho del Paso are "blooming" to the eye and under the capable tutelage of Captain Moore it is a fair inference that their performances will be in keeping with their good looke. The same can be said of those which are trained by James Brown, Lee Shaner, Matt Allen, Geo. Howson, Tom Delaney, William Murray and others. In fact so far as we have seeu it would be invidious to make comparisons, as in all our experience we never eaw horses which so generally reflected credit ou those who had them in charge. The Sants Anita Stable, though showing unmistakable signs of the long and arduous campaign, appears far better than we expected, and, in our opinion, are likely to run better than could be hoped under the conditions.

It is not our practice to award victories before they are earned; we have no desire to pose as a 'turf prophet,' and if so inclined would be extremely puzzled to give preferences. Many 'sure things' are upset in racing, as well as other pursuits, in which Dame Fortune plays a prominent part, and advice to those who are inclined to epeculate how their money should be placed is generally provocative of loss and ill-feeling.

The programme, which is printed in another part of thie paper, will show what the races are, with the exception of those which are left purposely blank. No. 5, which is the coucluding race of Saturday afternoon, and that is a dash of a mile for all ages. There is no question if there being a large number of starters in thie race and that it will be a good "round up" to the sporte of the afternoon,

Belle Echo in Texas.

Mr. Titue is going through the Texas circuit with hie mare and to all appearances doing well. The following are the racee in which he hae taken part np to the latest report:

PARIS, Oct. 22d—Purse $800, for 2:20 class.

Belle Echo, b m, by Echo	L. H. Titus	3	1	1	1
Deck Wright, b g, by Hinsdale Horse	A. Coleman	1	2	2	3
Albert France, b g	F. Van Ness	2	3	3	2
Felix, b g	J. B. McCarthy	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:28, 2:27, 2:29, 2:29.

SHERMAN, Oct. 28th aud 29th—Purse $800; 2:20 class.

Belle Echo, b m, by Echo	L. H. Titus	3	2	1	1	2	1
Felix, ch g, by Nutwood	W. H. McCarthy	2	1	2	2	3	4
Albert France, b g, by George Wilkes	F. Van Ness	4	3	4	3	1	2
Deck Wright, b g, by Hinsdale Horse	A. Coleman	1	4	3	4	4	3

Time, 2:29¼, 2:29¼, 2:30¼, 2:29¼, 2:32¼, 2:30.

Binnette.

Chicago, Nov. 11—Binnette, the sensational 3-year-old, daughter of Billot, whose wonderful performance at Louisville and Latonia in the fall caused her to be regarded as the Miss Woodford of the western turf, has been leased, so it is stated, to California parties hy her owners, Parson & Co., and will run in a four mile dash at San Francisco week after next, at the meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, in which Baldwin's, Haggin's and other well known stahles will take part.

The above telegram has raised quite a commotion among those who are subscribers to the Baldwin Stake, and a corresponding interest in the ranks of the bettors. That she is a good filly is manifest from the races run at the meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club; that she can beat our horses which will start in the hig event is not so certain. Should she accomplish the feat many California dollars will reward the venture. There are so many conflicting rumors in regard to the filly that one will not hazard further conjecture.

Great Three-Year-Olds.

Few will dispute the claims that the three-year-olds which are named in the extra stakes to be run on the first and third days of the meeting, are superior to the same number which have come together at one time on a California race-course. Prince of Norfolk, Shenandoah, Beaconssfield, Jou Jou and Philip S. will take part in the race to-day, Glendair takes the place of Jou Jou on the third day. It is safe to assert that either oue of them, when the conditions are favorahle, can run a mile inside of 1:43, and it might he that with a little extra luck the "hlack" would be knocked out of 1:42. The coming together of these colts should attract a crowd of people to the track if that was the only race of the day. With the other good things on the bill there should be an immense concourse of people. We have tried to 'figure out" which will be the favorite in the betting and have now come to the conclusion that three, at least, will occupy that position as the pool-selling progresses.

Mutuel Pools.

In all sections of the system of mutuel poolselling is growing in favor There cannot he a fairer way of speculating on races and there are advantages which are apparent without long arguments. In auction pools the person who is desirious of backing the horse he fancies is out-hid and he may be disappointed in ohtaining a single pool. In the mutuel he knows the exact price of each ticket and can regulate his expenditure with exact ness. At the approaching races the tickets will be $5.00 each in place of $2.50 as heretofore has been the case. This will be a good change reducing the number of tickets and being less troublesome to make change.

Lady De Jarnette's Fortunes.

Friday, Oct. 10, she was shipped by freight for Lexington, Ky. When passing through Louisville a wildcat train ran into Mr. Wilson,s car breaking his road wagon and hurling Simmons, Ravenswood, and Lady de Jarnette in a heap together. The mare was badly skinned on the face and back. Tuesday she arrived at Lexington to be exhibited at the meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association. Wednesday she was carefully walked, while her wagon was being repsired. Thnrsday morning Mr. Wilson jogged her a little, and then drove her, to wagon, a quarter in 36½ seconds—a 2:25 clip. That afternoon she was put in a sulky, and, after a warming up mile, John Splan drove her for a Breeders' record making 2:24¼, whereupon many were reminded of the *Courier-Journal's* remark that "Lady de Jarnette is a handsome animal, but she has too much knee action to show great speed."

This great performance—great, for where is the horse that, under the same disadvantages, could do the same?—settled at once the question whether her shares would or would not be sold. It was announced that Mr. Wilson still had some shares for sale. Men leape ' the fence and besieged Mr. Wilson for tickets. The ten-dollar bills were handed in faster than the names could be written. Many would-be buyers, with all their haste, were too late. "They are all sold," said Mr. Wilson. The time for the drawing was set for Oct. 31, two weeks off, that the date might be generally known. The committee selected to guard the interests of the shareholdera was as follows: W. B. Shattuck, General Passenger Agent, O. & M. Railway, Cincinnati, O.; Hon. T. J. Megibben, Cynthiana, Ky.; Mr. Samnel J. Look, Lonisville, Ky.; Col. R. West, Lexington, Ky.; Hon. R. P. Tausey, St. Louis, Mo.; Gen. Shattuck, detained by pressing business appointed Mr. T. W. Zimmerman, of the Burnet House, Cincinnati, O., as his substitute. Hon. R. P. Tansey, being ill, could not come, and his place was filled by Judge West, of Cynthiana. Hon. T. J. Megibben, finding that he muat remain in New York till after the election, appointed his son-in-law, Mr. E. W. Bramble, of Lairs, Ky., to act in his stead.

By half-past one, Oct. 31at, the hall where the drawing was to be held was full, many ladies being present. When the committee arrived the representatives of the press were invited to the platform to witness the counting of the ticket stubs. Of these there were five hundred, each numbered to correspond with the ticket to which it belonged. Each of these was now sealed up in a small envelope and placed in the large glass lottery wheel that stood in full sight of the audience. Then five hundred blank cards were counted out, "Lady de Jarnette" written upon one of them, and each of these then sealed up in a large envelope and placed in the wheel.

Judge Weat then pointed out to the audience how great had been Mr. Wilson's anxiety that all should be done in a perfectly fair and open way, and how careful he had been from the beginning that all should be justly managed.

Mr. Bramble stood behind the wheel, with Col. West and Judge West at his left, and with Mr. Look and Mr. Zimmerman at his right. The wheel was turned, and then two blindfolded boys drew each one envelope from it—a large one and a small one. The large one was handed to Col. West, who opened it, examined the enclosure, and passed it to Judge Wesf. Mr. Look opened the small envelope, looked at the stub it contained, and passed it to Mr. Zimmerman, who called out "No. 79." Judge West then exclaimed "Blank!" showing the white card to the audience.

The idea of winning, perhaps, so fine an animal as Lady de Jarnette for $10 had caused a great excitement. From Massschusetts, from California, from Texas, and from Canada letters came asking for shares. In Cynthiana tickets were re-sold and re-bought at the very time of the drawiug. While it was in progress one gentleman offered thirty dollars for a certain ticket, and was refused.

The drawing proceeded in silence, broken only by calls of numbers and blanks. Over four hundred blanks had been drawn, and the excitement of the spectators had reached a high pitch, when it was announced that No. 368 had drawn the prize.

Mr. Wilson left his seat in the audience to announce the name of the lucky stakeholder. Having found the number in his carefnlly kept list he turned to the eager audience and said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen:—While it would have given me greater pleasure to know that Lady de Jarnette was still owned in Cynthiana, I am glad to find that her new owner lives in Kentucky. My book shows me that, at the Louisville, Exposition, No. 368 was purchased by John Hoggins, of Walton, Ky."

Mr. Wilson then sent this telegram:

Cynthiana, Ky., Oct. 31at.

Mr. John Hoggins, Walton, Ky.: Nnmber three hundred and sixty-eight has drawn Lady de Jarnette. She is here subject to your order. W. H. Wilson."

Next day the following was received:

Walton, Ky., Nov. 1st.

Mr. W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana Ky.: I will be at your place Tuesday night. If you want the mare you shall have the refusal of her. John S. Hoggins."

Lady de Jarnette is still at Abdallah Park quietly awaiting the arrival of her new owner with share ticket No. 368.

THE KENNEL.

Pacific Coast Field Trial Club Entriee for '84.

DERBY.

H. H. Briggs, San Francisco, black and white English setter bitch Czarina, bred by D. M. Pyle, Gilroy, born April 1, 1884, by Carl (Leicester-Dart) ex Daizette (Regent Daisy).

H. H. Briggs, black and white flecked English setter bitch Hilda, litter sister to Czarina.

H. H. Briggs, white, black and tan English setter bitch Sibyl III, bred by Thomas Bennett, San Francisco, born June 18, 1884, by Regent (Royal Duke-Gift) ex Sibyl II (Dan-Sibyl.)

H. H. Briggs, solid red, Irish red setter bitch Rose B., bred by H. M. Briggs, San Jose, born Nov. 1st, 1883, by Race, Jr. (Race-Ruby Jane), ex Fern (Don Zooler-Mollie Plunkett).

H. H. Briggs and W. S. Kittle, white and lemon pointer bitch Surf, bred by F. Charles Hume, Galveston, Texas, born April 29th, 1883, by Champion Bow (Champion Bang-Luna), ex King's Maid (King Phil-Sleaford's Maid).

John T. Baker, Chico, blue-belton English setter dog Chico, bred by Thomas Hendricks, Chico, born June 28th, 1883, by Duke (Belton II-Belle), ex Fanny (Macgregor-Lulu Laverack.)

Geo. W. Bassford, Vacaville, white and lemon pointer dog, Yuba B., bred by owner, born Nov. 1883, by Prince Ranger (Rauger Boy-Jessie), ex Josie Bow (King Bow-Josie).

Jos. M. Bassford, Jr, Vacaville, white and lemou pointer dog, Lemmie B., bred by Geo. W. Bassford, Vacaville, born Nov.1883, litter brother to Yuba B.

C. N. Post and G. W. Watson, Sacramento, white, black and tan English setter bitch, Sweetheart, bred by D. C. Sanborn, Mich., born Aug. 17, 1883, by Count Noble (Count Wind'em-Nora), ex Dashing Novice (Dash II-Novel).

C. N. Post and G. W. Watson, white, black and tan English setter bitch, Janet, litter sister to Sweatheart.

W. W. Van Arsdale, Truckee, orange and white Gordon-English setter dog, Taft, bred by F. A. Taft, boru May 26, 1884, by Dorr (Dou-Lady), ex Daisy.

I. N. Aldrich, Marysville, white, black and tan English setter dog, Phœnix, bred by owner, by Macgregor (Rob Roy-Queen Mab), ex Posha (Drnid-Pocahontas).

P. Chatterton, Sacramento, lemon belton English [Laverack] setter dog Gale, bred by John Gale, Oroville, born July 3, 1883, by Prince Laverack (Thunder-Peeress) ex Lulu Laverack (Carlowitz-Petrel.)

George Crocker, San Francisco, solid red, Irish red setter dog Jerry, bred by H. M. Briggs, San Jose, born Nov. 1, 1883, by Race, Jr. (Race-Ruby Jane) ex Fern (Don Zooler-Mollie Plunkett.)

Chris. L. Ecklon, Folsom, orange and white, native setter dog Trix, bred by J. H. Corbin, Sacramento, born August 1883, by Count Rouge-Queen.

W. J. Golcher, San Francisco, black and white Englisb setter bitch Flossy, bred by D. M. Pyle, Gilroy, born April 1, 1884, by Carl (Leicester-Dart) ex Daizette (Regent-Daisy.)

J. C. Nealon, San Francisco, white and lemon English setter bitch Pet, bred by owner, born April 18, 1883, by Dick (Dan-a Belton II-Belle bitch) ex Belle (Belton II-Belle.)

John Paine, Gilroy, black and white ticked English setter dog Jack, bred by H. D. Bartlett, Gilroy. boru Oct. 25, 1883, by Rob Roy (Joe-Queeu) ex Rose (Drake-Queen.)

E. Leavesley, Gilroy, white and orange English setter bitch Lola Montez, bred by P. E. G. Anzar, boru Sept. 24, 1883, by Rob Roy (Joe-Queen) ex Ola (Count Warwick-Leah II.)

John B. Martin, San Francisco, white and lemon English setter dog, Dashing Money, bred by J. M. Avent, Tennessee, born May, 1883, by Dashing Monarch (Dash II.-Countess Moll), ex Armida (Leicester-Pocahontas).

Geo. W. Ellery, Sacramento, white and lemon English setter bitch, Beautiful Snow, bred by E. L. Mayberry, Los Angeles, born April, 1883, by Dan (Prince-Dora), ex Sibyl (Leiceater-Doll).

Geo. W. Watson, Sacramento, liver and white pointer bitch, Dotsy B., bred by Geo. W. Bassford, Vacaville, born Nov., 1883, by Prince Ranger (Ranger Boy-Jessie), ex Josie Bow (King Bow-Josie).

Henry A. Bassford, Vacaville, liver and white pointer dog, Napa B., bred oy Geo. W. Bassford, Vacaville, litter brother to Dotsy B.

ALL AGE STAKE.

E. M. Arthur, Portland. Oregon, solid red, native setter bitch Belle, (winner of 2d in All Age Stake, Gilroy, 1882, and 3d in All Age Stake, P. C. F. Trials 1883), (Sborb's Dog Nina.)

J. G. Edwards, San Francisco, white and liver English setter dog Dash (Belton II-Belle.)

Thomas Bennett, San Francisco, black and white flecked English setter bitch Sibyl II (Dan-Sibyl.)

J. M. Bassford, Jr., Vacaville, white and lemon pointer dog Lemmie B. (Prince Ranger-Josie Bow.)

J. M. Bassford, Jr., Vacaville, liver and white pointer bitch Beautiful Queen (winner of 2d, P. C. F. Trials, 1883) (Ranger-Queen.)

Fred. A. Taft, Truckee, black and tan Gordon setter dog Dorr (winner of 3d, Nebraska Trials 1881, and 1st P. C. F. Trials 1883) (Dou-Lady,)

E. H. Farmer, Gilroy, white and black English setter bitch Queen (winner of 1st, Gilroy 1883) (Belton II-Belle.)

G. B. Crosby, Sacramento, white and liver pointer dog Bow, Jr., (winner of 3d, Derby, P. C. F. Trials 1883) (Ranger Boy-Josie Bow.)

Chas. V. B. Kaeding, San Francisco, black, white and tan English setter bitch Fanny (winner of 2d Derby, Gilroy, 1883) (Traylor's Fred-Locan's Gypsey.)

Chas. V. B. Kaeding, San Francisco, solid red Irish red setter dog Duke (Colgate's Pat-Howe's Gypsy.)

P. E. G. Anzar, San Juan, S., black, white and tan English setter bitch Ola (winner 2d, All Age Stake, Gilroy, 1883) (Count Warwick-Leah II.)

J. W. Orear, Downieville, black and white English [Laversck] setter bitch Pearl Laverack (Prince Laverack-Lulu Laverack.)

Jas. Mervyn Donahue, San Francisco, black and tan Gordon-English setter bitch Maude (Orear's Joe-Juno.)

Crittenden Robinson, San Francisco, names John De Vuall's white and lemon English setter bitch Wildflower (Regent-Beauty.)

Geo. W. Bassford, Vacaville, liver and white pointer bitch Gracie Bow (King Bow-Gracie.)

H. C. Chipman, Sacramento, solid red Irish red setter bitch Beatrice (Shokoe-Nellie.)

Geo. W. Ellery, Sacramento, white and lemon English setter bitch Beautiful Snow (Dan-Sibyl.)

Henry A. Bassford, Vacaville, liver ticked pointer dog Butte Bow (Ranger Boy-Josie Bow.)

C. N. Post and Geo. W. Watson, Sacramento, black, white and tan English setter bitch Sweetheart (Count Noble-Dashing Novice.)

C. N. Post and Geo. W. Watson, Sacramento, black, white and tan English setter bitch Janet, litter sister to Sweethesrt.

Pacific Coast Coursing Club.

This club held their regular Fall meeting at Merced on Wednesday and Thursday last. The officers were: President, Judge J. C. Pennie; Field Steward, J. J. Bryan; Judge, H. Boyd; Slipper, P. K. Jacoby. The following is a summary of the rnns:

First ties—D. Sexton's Talleyrand defeated J. L. Nichols' Earl, J. L. Nichola' Sybil defeated J. C. Pennie's Belle, J. C. Pennie's Pennie defeated T. Cronin's Lily of Killarney, P. A. McDonald's Thornfield defeated D. L. Levy's Mardigras, T. Cronin'a Rose of Tralee defeated D. L. Levy's Pacific Life, Thos. Brady's Wee Nell defeated F. Callaghan's Sierra, J. McCarthy's Tribute defeated D. Sexton's Oceanic, Jas. Kelly's Mollie Bawn defeated John Egan's Mollroe, Thos. Brady'a Culverine defeated John Egan's Ten Broeck's, Thos. Ford's Foxhall defeated J. L. Nichols' Diana, Thos. Hall'a Trne Blue defeated J. J. Bryan's Berkeley Boy, M. Mercedite's American Girl ran a,bye, P. K. Jacoby's Wildidle defeated J. McCarthy's Tampete.

Second ties—Talleyrand defeated Sybil, Pennie defeated Thorufield, Rose of Tralee and Wee Nell ran a "no course," and in the rnn off the former won; Tribnte defeated Mollie Bawn, Culverine defeated Foxhall, True Blue defeated American Girl, Wildidle ran a bye.

Third ties—Pennie defeated Talleyrand, Rose of Tralee defeated Tribute, Wildidle defeated Culverine, Trne Blue ran a bye.

Fourth ties—Rose of Tralee beat Pennie, and Wildidle beat True Blue.

Fifth ties—Wildidle beat Rose of Tralee, and True Blue beat Pennie.

Wildidle took first prize, $75; Rose of Tralee second, $50; Trne Blue third, $30, and Pennie fourth, $20.

Young Dog Stakes—First tie, T. Cronin's Snow beat James Kelly's Little Wanda, William Halpin's Little Willie beat Thomas Hall's Sleepy Joe, Thomas Hall's Muldoon beat James Kelly'a Nannie O., and T. Cosgrove's Sarsfield ran a bye.

Second Ties—Snow beat Little Willie and Muldoon beat Sarsfield.

Third ties—Sarsfield beat Little Willie.

Muldoon took first prize, $25; Snow second prize, $15; Sarsfield third prize, $5.

Talleyrand won first prize in the Consolation Stakes and Lily of Killarney the second.

There were two special contests, in which Thornfield defested Pacific Life and Oceanic defeated Ten Broeck.

Edward's Dash.

On Tuesday last, Nov. 11th, Dash, owned by J. G. Edwards, of this city, died from typhoid distemper. He was over worked on the first day of the season, and did not recuperate, but steadily grew weaker until he died. He was by Belton II., out of Belle, a brace of dogs formerly owned by J. W. Knox, of San Jose. In blood Dash was quite the peer of any English setter, and in field qualities the superior of most. His courage was unflinching, his power above the average, his nose good, and his obedience more than fair. He was a sturdy. pony-built dog and a ceaseless worker. In his death the best of the Belton II.-Belle cross is lost, and a good dog as well.

Pacific Coast Field Trials.

We publish elsewhere the entries made for the trials of the club, which will begin Dec. 2d, near White Rock station on the Sacramento and Placerville R. R., on what is known as the Walltown Timber preserve above Folsom. The list is gratifying in size, and the entries are equal in excellence of breeding to those of any club in the East or in England.

The trials will be run, and run if only the owners are present, precisely as they will if many visitors attend. Those who can do so, and who are interested in field sports will well to be present.

HERD AND SWINE.

Skimmed-Milk Cheese-Making in Denmark.

To all dairy proprietors (says Mr. Ryder, U. S. Consul at Copenhagen, in his report), it is a well-known fact that, while butter is an article at all times eagerly sought after and easily disposed of, skimmed-milk cheese, on the other hand, is hard to sell. Many methods have been tried, in its manufacture, in the attempts to bring this description of cheese more into repute, but, unfortunately, so far without much success. The following mode of procedure would, however, appear to have met with much approval in many quarters. As soon as the milk is separated from the cream by the centrifuge it is taken, fresh and sweet, for cheesing which in a great degree contributes towards the attainment of favorable results. There has then to be added a sufficient quantity of rennet, so that the milk can be curdled in the course of 30 minutes at a temperature of 28 deg. to 30 deg. C. (22 deg. to 24 deg. R.). It is also of importance that the temperature should be carefully watched, and that just the right quantity of rennet is added so that the cheesing shall be completed in the 30 minutes, for if the commencement is faulty so surely will the result be of an unfavorable nature.

As soon as the milk is well curdled, it is cut up with the cheese knife in a circular form, and with the aid of two cheese forks the pulp is broken up until it is subdivided into small, irregular pieces, which will be effected in from four to five minutes. The pulp is then left quiescent for about 15 minutes, during which period as much whey as possible is run off. The cheese mass is then rapidly stirred about for another five minutes at a temperature of 28 deg. C., (22 deg. R.). During the heating in the caldron this should be kept over the fire, but in such manner that the temperature is never allowed to rise or fall more than 2 deg. C. at the utmost—namely, from 30 deg., (21 deg. to 22½ deg. R.). With this mode of treatment the cheese pulp has the appearance of clean snow down, and it may be removed after lying over for another five minutes. When more rennet is added, or the pulp allowed to lie over for a longer period, the cheese will become harder and more coarse. The cheese pulp is then placed upon the table in large moulds, and is carefully distributed into these. These moulds are subsequently replaced by others of a proper size, which have a breadth of 60 and depth of 10 centimetres. The cheese is then pressed slowly and, at the commencement, very lightly with a screw, but later on greater pressure may be made by placing heavier weights upon it. During the course of this work, the dairy-maid should on no account absent herself from the cheese-press, for the cheese being in a soft state, its position may require to be frequently changed. After the lapse of ten or fifteen minutes the cheese is taken up and turned, and the cloth drawn more tightly together, and it is then put into the press to be treated in the ordinary manner. The cheeses must be turned frequently and the whey entirely squeezed out, which is a point of much importance. Thus, for example, if the cheese be first taken out of the press at noonday, by five o'clock in the afternoon it should have been turned five times, and each time encircled with a fresh cloth, namely, at twelve o'clock, one, two, half-past three, and at five. In the evening at nine o'clock, and again next morning at six, the cheese must be wrapped in fresh cloths, and at nine to ten o'clock it may be placed in the press without a cloth; but in a short time with a mould covering, so that its exterior may be perfectly smooth and even.

The cheeses are afterwards laid down without any covering into the salt pickle, where they should be left for at least three, and at most six days. The brine should be very strong, and should be kept of uniform strength, so that the pickle need not be drawn off, but may be carried over to another salting-tub, and there again be brought up to the required strength. If the brine is not of sufficient strength, the cheese becomes sticky, and does not acquire a good rind, and the effect of the brine on the cheese pulp is not sufficiently strong. The pickle should have the effect of binding the pulp together, so that the poorer substances which it contains become harmless, and a firm rind for the protection of the cheese is formed.

All cheeses slightly swelled in the stage of pickling, but when after the lapse of a few days they have become soft and mellow, they will receive a good shape, and will have neither cracks nor blisters when salted daily for about 14 days in a damp place, where the temperature can be raised to 15 deg. C., (12 deg. R.) The cheese should thereafter be laid upon dry shelves in a humid chamber with a temperature of 17 deg. to 18 deg. C., (13¾ deg. to 14½ deg. R.), and there daily dried, turned and salted. For the ensuing four weeks they should be dried, turned and salted every second or third day, and in the last four weeks this should be done once a week, when the cheeses will be ripe and in fit condition for keeping, so that they may be sent to the warmest climates. If the cheese have not been disposed of by the time they are three months old, they should be kept on dry shelves, and in a room that is not too humid. Here they should be dried and turned every eighth day, but should never be allowed to lie edgeways, as this tends to damage the interior of the cheese. Great care should be taken that the cheese is turned daily during the time it remains in the brine, otherwise it is liable to bulge out on the one side more than on the other. They must never be allowed to lie one on top of the other in the pickle, but should be entirely covered by it.

Cloths should not be used on the cheese; they only do damage. The size of the pickling tubs must be regulated by the number of cheeses which are made daily. A tub with lid, calculated for eight cheeses, will cost about $9.00, and such sized tub will be required when the daily make is two cheeses. On an average, from 100 lbs. of milk, 3½ lbs. of fine butter and 7 lbs. of cheese will be obtained. The following striking experiments which have been made are at the same time worthy of mention: When the cheeses are taken out of the pickle after the lapse of two or three weeks, they were put for about fourteen days into a room without being salted. The room was kept heated by steam to 22 deg. C. (18 deg. R.), so that the cheeses were made to sweat freely, thereby causing a deposit of a large quantity of impure matter, which was wiped off at intervals. The cheeses treated in this way, as compared with those made in the ordinary manner, showed so great a difference in respect to the state of the inner pulp as would scarcely be imagined. The cheese pulp was soft and pliant, and seemed to be richer than the other cheeses. As soon as this experience had been obtained, a room for the reception of 300 cheeses was arranged with powerful steam, another of similar dimensions with less powerful steam, so that the same cheeses might gradually receive a lower temperature and less moisture. It is maintained that, in spite of all methods which may be used, nothing but poor-class cheese will ever be obtained from skimmed milk. This, however, need not be so. It is quite certain that if, by some proper mode of treatment, such change can be successfully introduced, that from the hydrogenous substances in the cheese fat can be formed, then it will be possible from the poor cheese, which is rich in these substances, to obtain a better quality and this is undoubtedly within the range of possibility. It is unquestionable that strong brine operates against such fat formation, and it is maintained after these experiments that if the strong brine could be avoided and the cheeses be exposed to a treatment of heat and moisture, there may be good grounds for thinking that this change may be brought about.—*London Live Stock Journal.*

Hereforde on the Range.

A correspondent of the *Breeders' Gazette*, who signs himself "J. C. B.," gives the following description of an experiment made by Lee & Reynolds, of the Texas Panhandle, in 1879 and 1880, of placing Herefords and Shorthorns on the same range and under the same conditions.

"They purchased at a sale of Shorthorns held at Dexter Park by the Bow Park Company a lot of bulls, and, before they were shipped, bought of a well-known Hereford breeder, six Hereford bulls. The entire lot was sent to their ranch in Oldham county, Texas, placed on the same range, in care of the same man, who, by the way was strongly prejudiced in favor of Shorthorns. Now I will tell you what this man says the two breeds did there.

"The Herefords got fat on the native grass alone; came through the first Winter in splendid condition; went on the range in the Spring and got a host of white-faced calves. The Shorthorns, on the contrary, did not take kindly to their condition; pined away; refused to eat the grass on the range, (corn was bought for them at six cents a pound), and they came out so poor in the Spring that they could hardly walk. A number died that year; and when this man left, after caring for the lot two years, the Shorthorns were all dead but two or three; only one Hereford had succumbed to fate, and that in the shape of a broken leg.

"Now, I think, we have here an instance of a fair trial, and there must be hosts of others, else why is there such a difference in prices of Shorthorns and Herefords for range purpose? The average ranchman is an eminently practical man; he has as few fancies as any man; yet he will, and does, pay as much for a grade Hereford as for a full-blood Shorthorn. The superior hardiness of the Hereford is not his only recommendation. He is capable of producing the most uniform cattle, and cattle, too, which are unrivaled feeders, and, when fed, bring the highest price per pound of any breed in existence. See what they are doing on the plains for the Swan Company. They are able to sell grade Herefords, plain-bred, at seven cents per pound when fat, when our best native cattle bring only six and a half cents per pound. The breeders in America of Herefords, with very few exceptions, were breeders of Shorthorns previously, and I have yet to find one who is not satisfied with Hereforde—and this is experience. These men had bred and fed Shorthorns—knew practically what they were. They were familiar with their excellencies, and also with their failings; and now they have the same experience with the Herefords, and I have yet to see one who does not prefer the Herefords. I will close by quoting one of your Shorthorn authorities. If the Hereford is an inferior animal, and the Shorthorn superior one, why does a cross produce better beasts than pure-bred Shorthorns?"

Remedy for Hog Cholera.

A few days ago while in conversation with a neighboring physician, one who takes great delight in raising and caring for fine hogs, we learned of a new remedy for hog cholera—at least it was new to us—and as this dreadful scourge is reported in some localities, we propose to give it publicity. If the remedy proves efficacious it will be valuable to hog raisers, and if it fails, the expense attending a trial amounts to but little, as the vine grows in nearly all parts of the country. The common name of the plant is Poison Oak, or Poison Ivy; Latin, *Toxicodendron;* German, *Giftsumach.* It is found in the forests growing closely to the bark of trees. The vine often attains the size of one's arm. As some persons are so sensitive to the poisonous vapor that is emitted from the plant, causing an eruption on the skin, it is best to handle it with gloves. Cut the vine into pieces an inch or two in length, boil a quantity of them in water until the fluid becomes a strong decoction, and use this "without any stint" either in swill or—if the cases are so bad as to refuse food—by drenching. The doctor informed us that he had used the remedy for several years in cases of the hog cholera where he had to drench them, and that he had never lost a case. Of course success cannot be expected every time. We hope those who are so unfortunate as to have the disease in their herd, will give it a trial and report results. He says there is no danger from over-dosing.—*D. H. Webster, Austin, Mo., in Swine Breeders' Journal.*

The day has gone by when size is considered before quality in cattle. The big, rough hulks of enormous weights are passed by in the sale pens for smaller, but smoother and neater cattle. These compactly built, smooth-bodied heeves are subject to less shrinkage both in shipping and in turning into beef, require less feed, and give evidence of possessing a greater hardiness of constitution, and are by all means the most profitable for the farmer to handle. If farmers, in selecting cattle either for breeding or feeding purposes, would be assured that they are obtaining stock that will be profitable, they must bear these points in mind, and select more for quality than for size.

It is probable that the Jersey, as well as other breeds of cows, is undergoing constant changes. It is quite probable that forty years hence our breeders will have developed from the Jersey a breed distinct from and better than the original importations. It is believed by many that we have already secured most of the valuable stock in the channel islands, and that the home breeders will have to build up their herds by careful selections, and perhaps by taking some of our imported stock again.

Leaky teats, says a correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*, are prevented by inserting a smooth and short wooden plug in the opening. I have never seen evil results from this practice. I have used such a plug also to distend an opening too small, and make the cow milk more easily. The plug must be cleaned every time, and he used for a month or two.

Salt is a restorative, anthelmintic, antiseptic, atitympanitic, and tonic, and therefore should be always within reach of every herbivorous animal. It is an actual and physiological necessity to them. One animal may require little, the next one a great deal, but without it perfect health cannot be maintained in horses and cattle.

The Advantages of Large Breeds of Swine, —A Contrast with the Smaller.

Like Prof. Sanborn, I have changed my opinion regarding the comparative value of the small and large breeds of hogs. I have bred all sorts of pigs—of the different breeds and cross-breeds—and I can not consistently recommend the small breeds as the most profitable. I do not wish to imply that the small breeds have no merits, or are not nice little things for those who fancy them. What I mean is that there is less money in them for the average farmer than in the larger breeds. It is just as much trouble to bother with pigs born little, and always little, as with larger ones. I have Duroc-Jersey pigs born in April, which are as large now as some of a small white breed born last Autumn. It may be true that the red ones have eaten more in the same time, but this does not begin to off-set the difference in the entire cost and labor in getting the same weight. The pigs of the larger breeds are generally twice the size of the smaller when born. This gives them such a start that the small ones can never overtake them. They begin life with larger stomachs, or, in other words, with a greater capacity for eating, digesting and assimilating food; they are machines of greater power, and, as a matter of course, are capable of greater results. Now, when a year old, it will take at least two of the the small ones to make the weight of one of the larger, and I am not sure but as they average, it would take a part of a third. There are at least two lives to be kept going, two sets of legs, and other organs to be grown and supported, and it is manifest to me that this double set of machinery takes more fuel, or food, than one. This is not all the difference, the power of digestion and assimilation in the larger pig is so much greater, that it will grow on food which the smaller one would reject, or of which at least it would not eat enough to thrive. A strong appetite and an ability to consume food go together, and one is the natural sequence of the other. This may be illustrated in the fact that I can Winter a Duroc-Jersey and keep it in good condition on bright clover hay. This may be the case with other large breeds.

No one seemed to question the statement that animals when young take on flesh faster than when older. I am not disposed to accept this as a sweeping fact, and I have been charged with being 25 years behind the age, for arguing against the stuffing notion with pigs. "Early maturity," is the cry. "The sooner matured the more profit," is one of the trite sayings. What is maturity? With the stuffers it means a condition so fat that the animal must be slaughtered; with me it means such a condition of age and growth, that it is profitable to kill, and the flesh is in a healthy condition to eat. The "early maturity" talk implies that it is a special virtue of little breeds, whereas it can only mean that they reach the full limit of growth at an earlier age than the larger ones. Hogs are rarely kept until full grown, hence there is no particular merit in the claim. The question of profit depends not so much on how fat a pig may be when killed, or how heavy, but on its actual cost, on which a balance is now to be struck. A pig of a small breed may dress one hundred pounds, and one of a larger breed the same; the difference then, is only in the cost and quality of the two carcasses. Both of the differences, in my judgment, should be reckoned in favor of the larger breeds, because it would not be so fat, and hence would be more palatable, and it could have been produced from cheaper food, and hence cost less. This is not a fair example for the large breed. Two pigs should be killed at the same age—say nine months—when it will be found that the one of a large breed will weigh twice as much and bring double the price of the other, having cost no more for care, and probably not more than 25 per cent. more for food.—*Col. F. D. Curtis, in Rural New Yorker.*

The Oregon Hog.

The hog is a subject of much interest to your readers, and I thought I might interest them by telling of the leading breed in Southern Oregon. It is known here as the "Cayuse" hog. In color it is usually black or spotted with white. He is usually, when fully developed, about five feet long, two and a half feet high, and about six inches across the back. He attains these dimensions at the early age of three years. He is an excellent forager, always hungry, and when pine cones, acorns and hunch grass on the outside fail he kindly volunteers as a harvest hand. He is not at all particular as to whom he shall help in harvesting. He is as apt to enter a neighbor's as his owner's field. Nor is he particular where he begins operations, but enters a field at the point of approach. Very few fences daunt him. If it be a wire fence with a space of five inches between the wires he will manage to enter; if a rail fence he will lay off one or two rails and walk over. He is early and constant at this work. He is well acquainted with dogs, no stranger to shot-guns, and nothing short of a Winchester rifle has a mortal effect. He never was known to have the swine plague. He is an accomplished mountaineer, and can climb anything in the shape of a hill that presents an angle of less than the perpendicular. He can outrun and outwind everything except a "Cayuse" pony.

He is corralled late in Autumn. His owner takes him by the ears. If the nose end, and that end is prominent, overbalances the ham end he is discarded and turned out to "rustle" during the Winter. If the ham end is the heavier he is dispatched in some way and is turned into light breakfast bacon. The lard product is not much of a burden to the owner as there is usually a good home market for it, no matter how many hogs are slaughtered.

In the stickey lands the "Cayuse" hog often suffers greatly for sleep and lose flesh thereby. It is occasioned by the mud balling on his tail to such an extent that his upper eyelids are drawn back so far that his eyes are always open.

Attempts have been made to improve the breed by crossing with some of the sickly Eastern breeds, but the result is not satisfactory. By the time Winter is over the cross has all rustled out of him by the way of the nose. It were better to cross him with a loaded freight train. It would be tough for the train, but perhaps if it killed the hog the Berkshire or Poland China would have a show. This is not an advertisement, as I have none of the stock to sell. Perhaps I could fill a few orders from my neighbors' "bands" if the hogs can be corralled. Prices subject to change without notice, especially the step stone style.—*Scott Morris, in Jacksonville Times.*

The *American Dairyman* insists that if the dairyman wants to make a first-class article of butter he must churn often. Never let the cream get over three days old, no matter how cold it may be kept. If cold it will get old, flat and frinky. If sour, the whey will eat up the best butter globules. Churn as often as you can.

When a cow holds up her milk, says the *Farm Journal*, tie her calf near by while milking or give her something to eat. The idea is to divert her attention while being milked.

That Boar Pig.

I know of no more uncertain quantity raised on ths farm than a hoar pig, unless it he a boy. How the pig or the hoy will develop afts leaving the mother's care is what no man cen tell. If whsn thsy arrive at the age of pubsrty they ars allowed to follow their own desires, it is safe to say they will soon go to the bad.

There is eo much disappointment among huyers of fine boar pigs, that it may be well to give the subject a little attention. The valne of the male at the head of a herd depsnds so much on his condition at time of service that it is strange men who nss them do not see to it that the animals are properly kspt. It is a well-established principle in breeding that if the parents are diseased, or weak aud feeble at the tims of conception, the offspring will he weak, and sooner or later the frailties of the ancestors will msnifest themselves. Even the temporary mental condition of parents at ths time of conseption affects the offspring. Thsse points have been so well fortified by facts in physiology that we need not here cite proofe.

The breeder or farmer who sends off for a choice boar pig, end paye from twenty to one hundred dollars, and express charges for him, would be expected to think enough of his purchase to give it good care snd to have a place for it when it arrives at the farm. But truth compels the statement that the majority of the buyers of improved stock do not know how to handle it to secure the greatest benefit from it, nor to kesp it np to the standard it had attaiued hefore its purchase.

The male that is to develop into a strong, vigorous animal, with the greatest amount oi vitality end force, muet be fed so ae to produce force and fibre, and uot fat only.

This the eeller may not have had in view. He may have fed only for plnmpness and fine appearance. His intereet is to please the eye and sell the pig. Fat covers defects and rounds ont perfections. Because of this it is hard for the buyer of a boar pig to fiud oue in the hands of snccessfnl breeders that it is not overfed and in snch a condition that it will be difficult for the huyer to move the pig into new quarters and put him on new feed without the pig falling off in fleeh.

Then, too, the average buyer of high-bred pigs is not as good a handler of pigs as is the successful breeder. When the pig arrives at his new home the buyer and the boys give the new pig extra care, that is, feed him more and oftener than the other hogs. They are often disgusted to find that the new pig does not eat like the home-bred pigs, which are slways hungry. They are disgusted that the new pig falls away in flesh and will not eat.

This may come from various canees; the most probable ceuse is, the pig has got the smell of a straage boer or sow, snd hie ambition is np and he can't get quite enough to eat, or his digestion may have been deranged by the chenge of feed and drink. He arrived there tired, lank, hungry and dirty. The new owner or hoys have given him at once, as eoon as led out of his box, all the corn and eour slop he wonld eat. He ate greedily one heavy feed, and hy the next morning he wes out of condition. He didn't care for feed. He minced aud mussed it over and upset his trough in disgnst. He is restless, uneasy, and, as a customer once said of the choice pig he had eelected out of the Glenellen herd and teken home, he "seemed lonesome and homesick."

Instead of the full feed of corn and sour slop, he should have had a drink of pure water and all the filth washed off of him. A little exercise in a clean grass lot, out of sight and hearing of other hogs, would have put him in condition for a moderate feed. By a moderate feed I mean not more than half the amonnt he should have after a few days, when he has rested up, end his feed has gradually increased. The kind of feed he should have at first is important. The pig may heve heen boxed several days. His feed has been dry, and of drink he has hed noue. His stomach is empty and he mey be feverish. His tendency will be to constipation; hence laxative, nntrious feed is the kind snited to him now, until he has recovered from the effects of his trip and has come heck to his uormal appetite and condition.

There are some boar pigs which never fret if changed to new qnarters, but the great majority of them, when they get old enongh to notice a sow, will he more or lees restlees when taken to new qnarters.

Before the pig is bronght home a grass lot should be srreuged for him out of sight and hearing of other hogs. Here he should have ehade and shelter from storms aud chance for exercise and grazing. He is half the herd, and he mnet be kept qniet and in strong condition if he is to imprese his qualities with snrety on the coming pig crop.

There is no place hetter for the young boar than a grass lot large enongh to furnish him frcsh grass and room for exercise out of sight and hearing of other hogs. Here he will exercise enough to keep strong and in prime coudition if fed regularly and judiciously.

A pig thus cared for, if well-bred, will not likely prove a dslnsion and a snare. A pig of equally good breeding and qualities tnrned into a dry lot, with corn and a mud hole, and brimming sows always in sight, will eoon he out of condition. He is likely to he a restlees, thriftless ehoat hy breeding time, without the strength aud force that ehould helong to the successfnl sire. He will be nervous, fretful in his appetite, and losing flesh and strength, nntil hy the time the eeason cloees he is a scrawny, hony brute, and his owner is diegueted with his late purchase; and as soon as the last sow ie bred he makes a barrow of him and denounces the breeder of the pig. Whereas, the fault is not in the pig or breeder, but in the ignorance and carelessness of the owner.—*L. N B. in Breeders' Gazette.*

Goat Farming.

Some three or four years since a society was formed in England for the purpoee of improving the breed of goats. This was officered chiefly hy distinguished noblemen, gentlemen and ladiee of Englend, in order to more rapidly popularize ths movement. Any one posseseing the pasturage of an acre or two of poor land, with e small gardeu, could keep a she goat, which, if properly hred, wonld snpply a moderate sized family with milk. Up to the year 1870 a few nanniee could be found in England that gave over one qnart of milk per day. Now, through the improving efforte of the Goat Society, the yield of the best is from three to four quarte per day. Goat e milk is rich and nutrione, and it ie snpposed to possess curative properties in several diseaeee. A goat farm, stocked with a considerable number of animals, is now in successfnl operation, not far from London. The milk produced there costs, delivered in ecaled bottlea in this city about twenty-four cents per quert. This sells for thirty-six ceute, thus leaving a handsome profit on the milk. Whenever the Goat Society hears of large milking nanniee, they import them for the purpose of more rapidly improving their preeent stock. Some of the best of theee have been drawn from the Island of Malta.

Benjamin F. Butler's Great Cow Ranch.

Three years prior to the conqnest of Mexico, by General Scott with the United Statee troops, or in the year of Our Lord 1843, one Mannel Armijo, a native to the menor horn of Old Mexico, was governor and military dictator of the State of New Mexico, a proviuce of the old dominion. He had absolute control of ths pnblic domain, and gave and controlled it at will. On one occasiou, he conveyed all that country along Red river to the summit of the Raton mountains, which now covers Colfax county, to one Bobain, a Canadian Frenchman, in coneideration of a promise thet a large numher of frog eaters from Lower Canada and France should be induced to settle in that conntry and improve the uative etock, as it were, as one would improve the equine with Norman blood. In fact, this Armijo tossed lands about es cheaply as hs wonld have tossed corn to the chickene. One day, howevsr, in ths year of grace 1846, or thereahouts, the United States troops marched into Santa Fe and deposed him.

Santa Anna, the then preeident of all the Mexicos, had become arrogent—so quarrelsome with old Sam Houston, President of the Lone Star State—the first little republic that had been established on the coutiuent of America since the formation of our government—that it became uecessary for the Congress of 1846 to teke a hand in the fray, and curh that military dictator, which it did. The advance of our armiee cut short Armijo, hut not nutil he had conveyed away one-third of all the country over which he ruled.

At the time we speak of, and prior to the merch of the troops on Santa Fe, old Mexico claimed all of thet conntry now in Colorado, south of the Arkansas river. Whether that claim was a good and valid one the historian is unable to sey, but as a matter of fact will state that Armijo hed given away all, or nearly all of the land north of the Raton mountaine, a country that now embraces a large portion of six of the largest counties in Colorado, an area greater than either the Statee of Michigan or Ohio.

Well, in 1843, this governor of New Mexico, in consideration of some paltry sum, conveyed to Cornelio Vigil and Colonel St. Vrain, 4,096,000 acres of laud lying south of the Arkansas and north of the Purgatorie rivers. In 1848, by the treaty of Guadaloupe-Hidalgo, this grant was confirmed. By an act of Congress, approved June 21st, 1860, Mr. William Craig, who had acquired rights therein in the meanwhile, was awarded 71,638 acres of the grant. The award wes made February 23d, 1874, approved by order of the President of the United States, March 2d, 1877, further approved hy our present cettle king, Mr. W. L. Cempbell, then surveyor general of Colorado, May 26th, 1877, aud confirmed by a patent therefor, signed by R. B. Hayes, President, dated January 8th, 1878.

Now Mr. Craig, while in possession of this immenee farm, built him a palatial residence twenty odd miles south of Pnehla, on the Huerfano, and gave it, or the location, the name, "Hermosilla." This "Hermosilla" is now the home ranch, or place of bnsiness of Benjamin F. Butler, of Boston, who came into possesion of the property as we shall soon tell.

On the 18th day of Decemher, 1878, Mr. William Craig and wife deeded 71,638 acres of thie farm to a certain cattle company, of which P. T. Bernum, of Bridgeport, Connecticnt, was a member. In the next link of this great chaiu of landed history, we find that the new proprietors, through the instrumentality of one Thomas Mears, then United States deputy surveyor, extended the boundaries so as to inclnde 81,000 acres, while their deed called for bnt 71,638 acres.

This cattle company wae of short duration, and went where the woodbine twineth, and we find by the records of the United States Court in Pneblo, Colorado, where Benjamin F. Bntler, as a "plaintiff," brougbt suit "to recover possession of the property, and was awarded judgment for possession by consent of parties." This property was the Hermosilla ranch, etc., and was incorporated under the name of the "New York and Boston Cattle Compauy," with a capitel of $6,000,000. The company is composed of men of national reputation. Among the directors are the names of Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Roger A. Pryor, of New York.—*Denver Record.*

How to Maks Good Milkers.

No matter what breed yon have, eomething further is necessery in order to reech the hest success in raisiug good milkers. Good hlood, whether Shorthorn, Jersey, Devon, Ayrshire, grade or netive, is not everythiug, hnt liee at the foundetion; something cannot come from uothing. Treatment in raising a milker should he somewhat different from thet in reising a beef animal, or an animal for labor. Begin as soon as the calf is a day old; see that it has efficient to eat, and is kindly treated and regularly attended to. Never pamper or over feed, bnt give it good food, generons food, to cause a regular, early and steady growth. Accustom it to be handled, but not to snch an exteut as to acquire objectionahle habits as a cow, but rather to be fond of the preeence of the keeper. Kindnees helps to create a quiet disposition, eo important in a dairy cow, and this education must begin when tbe ceif is young—euy habits acquired when young are apt to cling to the cow when grown.

For a milker I would have the heifer come in at two yeare old. She ie then old enongh to become a cow. I would not, as a rule, ellow her to go to farrow, hut milk her up to a few weeke of calving, even if I did not obtain bnt little at a milking. A cow thus trained will give more milk and he more likely to hold out louger in milk, if her after care is judicious and liberal, as it should be. Such treatment tends to form the hebit of giving milk, aud, as we kuow, habit is a eort of secoud natnre. Couple the heifer with an old bull, one or two or three years older than ehe ie, is prefereble to a yearling, and hetter stock is likely to come from euch. After the heifer has come in her feed should be regular and liheral. Good clover hay is best of all, but we all may not have this for stall feed; then we must make up for what is lacking in some concentrated feed euch as oat meal, ehorts, oil meal or the like, but great care and judgment must be used not to overfeed or crowd as the futnre cow may he ruined. Undue forcing shortens the neefnl life of a cow very rapidly.—*W. H. White in Country Gent.*

Iowa is the greetest pork State in the Union. According to the last census she had 6,000,000 head of swiue, while Illinoie had 5,170,266 and Missouri 4,553,133. There has since been a large decrease in these uumbers iu all these States, owing to the short coru crops, hut Iowa still holde the eupremacy, and with this year'e magnificent yield, will eoon go hack to the census figures, if not eurpess them.

Open-Air "Ensilags."

M. Goffart was the apostle of the ensilage plan of conserving green forage in trenches constructed in masonry, or eimply opened in a dry eoil. M. A. Ronviere, of Aussillon, (Tarn), is the Peter the Hermit, of the plan of coneervatiou, hy stecking in the open air. He has been perfectly successful, and invltes all whom it may coucern to come and eee. Nothing more conclusive. Thus all the expense ie eavsd of constructing eilos in masonry, with cement, and nnder special shsd. There is nothiug at all extraordinary in the processs. The whole principle of ensilage liee in the abeolnte exclusion of the air by a regulated pressure from the green mess, and if such can be securnd in a "stack," the preeervation must bs as efficacious as in a covered trench.

M. Ronviere has employed the stscking in open air of green forags since 1883. He has given the analysis of his preserved fodder, and which showe it to be as rich as that conserved in siloe. This Spring he eaved hie whole Incern crop hy stscking it greeu, as the Spriug was incessantly wst, and eo prevented its drying. The following is the way to proceed: select the site whsre yon please, immaterial if exposed to wind, rain or snow; cut around an open draiu to carry off the raiu water, so that the bottom of ths stack will he secnred dry; commence the stack, which should be rectangular in form, having a width of six feet; pile the forage in eveu horizontal layere, and tramp down firmly at eides; place planks one inch thick and seven wide, across the stack, then another row of planke to cover the joints like elates on a house; next range planke perpendicular to the first, nailiug them at the ends. Let the croes planks project a little over the side. On the planke heap large stonee at the rate of 16 cwts. per cubic yard; bnt apply only the one-half thie weight the firet day, and the remainder the following, when the mest shall have ehrunk. The temperatnre will at first run up to 119 Fahr. degreee bnt will speedily fall, and remain etationary at 93 degrees. Leave the etack then to itself; only a slight external skin will be deteriorated. Wheu it is desired to use the preserve, remove two or three, as mey he required, of the planks and their stonee, and cnt the exposed mass, aa if a hayrick. By not placing all the stones on the etack when completed, ita leaning is thus avoided. A farmer has now no excuse for not trying this plan, with some maize, lucern, clover, etc.

Mohair.

Mr. Jenks, of Boston, writing to the *Rural World* says: "That yon may eee what is being made in one mill in thie country from mohair I eend you samplee of plnehee of various patterns and qualities made from the raw material I eent yon heretofore. These plushes are used for trimming furniture, and hanginge in upholstery work, for railroad car seatings, lap robes, inside carriage linings, etc., etc. There is a domeetic consnmption of one variety alone—of which I send you a pettern—that wonld require the fleece of 500,000 goats to supply. The mohair goods of the varied stylee and qualitiee in demand, made up with hemp, cotton, flax, wool and silk as component parts are eold in the finished fehric at from 75 cents to $20 the yard. Some of the robes made from mohair and wool and mohair and eilk sell readily at from $50 to $200 each. They coustitute one of the most beautiful and durable fabrice in nse. As I have said, the little mill that makes the goods as per sample herewith, netted $50,000 clear profit last seeson. The goods made in the factory referred to, of which I now send samples that have given the best satisfaction, were made of *American grown mohair.* You can see by thie tangible evidence that the growers of mohair need feel no solicitude as to a permanent and profitable market if they will put a good staple into the market. I know from experience that such a fibre can be grown at cost of 15 cents a pound; and I never sold lese than thirty cents and sometimes as high as 75 cents. Rightly located and handled, there is uo stock husbandry that will yield better returns."

POULTRY.

It is not always the amount, nor yet the quality of feed that hest enbeerves the intereets of the poultry breeder, or what amounts to much the same thing, the health of his flock. Theee, combined with regularity of eupplying the same, are all necessary. No matter how good a hreed a person may have, says H. S. Waldo, in the *American Poultry Journal*, if he does uot feed judiciously he will make a failnre of the poultry bnsiness. Crowding, forcing or overfeeding, all of which are about the same, cannot be tolerated with poultry any more than with any other of the farm stock. We all know that a cow which has heen overfed will eoon become dainty and not eat anything, for awhile. The same ie true with poultry. They should heve all they will eat with comfort and relish, and no more. Regnlarity is also very important and helps to keep their digestive organs in good shape, which of couree gives them a good appetite, and they eat their food eagerly and eesm to relish it. Let their food be nutritious and abundant, but not eo as to be a hnrden to the fowls. A variety of food is not only highly appreciated by the fowle, hut also aids digestiou, aud serves to keep them healthy and in good thrift. By variety is meant both raw and cooked food—meal, vegetables, scraps of meal, greeu food, gravies of all kinds, pounded boues, etc. Either for laying hene or growing stock, a variety of feed is always moet heneficial. Healthy digestion is what is wanted, aud as long as it is kept up the fowls will be in good trim and will make a good profit for their keeper.

Plymouth Rock hens ere disposed to take on a superabundance of fat when deprived of a full amouut of exercise. To avoid the evil effects of this abnormal conditiou, or rather to avoid the condition itself, the surrouuding circumstauces must be nuderstood, and if more exercise cannot be allowed, then feed of a lees fat-forming nature must be provided for them. They are good foragere aud if allowed all the exercise they want, they can be well fed without detriment and the production of eggs will be satisfactory. The youug chicks grow rapidly and are very hardy. Featheriug out quickly and coming into market early makes them a useful hird.

We are aware that Asiatic fowle are often adjudged wrongly, and what ie considered a natural fault ie only an habitual one, which can be cultivated like auy other propeneity. The tendency to inertnese and internal fatuess is not natural to any bird while at liberty, and obliged to procure its daily euetenance by its own labors. It is ouly when inactive and under artificial conditione that the Asiatic fowls become loggy, fat and lazy.—*Am. Poultry Journal.*

There is no prettier sight abont the farm than a uice even lot of like-colored and uniformly marked chickens. Like so many soldiere, so they be uniformly dreseed it matters not so much what ehall be the color of the dreee.

BICYCLING.

The following suggestion is respectfully submitted to the managing committee of the tournament of the Bay City Wheelmeu. In the time race, let all the competitors come to the scratch and then have the referee inform the riders of the time tbey should attempt to ride uear. As it is at present tbe competitors can practice riding a mile in 3 m. 50 s., and wheu the race comes off tbere will he so many in the locality at the finish that it will not be so interesting to the spectators. Withdraw the time of 3 m. 50 s. and allow the referee or starter the privilege of naming the time.

The N. C. U. thus defines a "novice:" "A novice, or person eligible to compete in a 'novice's' or 'maiden race,' is a rider wbo has never, up to the time of starting in snch a race, won any prize in any 'cycling race otber tban a race confined to members of his club. In any qualified novice's race, auch as a race open to those who bave uot won a first prize, the definitiou of uovice, as contained in the foregoing definition shall still he held to apply, so far as circumstances admit."

Bicycling is becoming a very common pastime on our streets, both day and evening, and some of the riders of these two-wbeeled steeds are becoming very adept and graceful in their movements. The prejudice formerly existing against their common nse seems to have died aawy, as tbey no longer frigbten teams and occasion runaways, so far as we can learn.—*Yolo Democrat.*

J. S. Prince, since his accidental victory over Howell in tbe mile at Springfield, has been indulging in a great amonnt of gush in various sporting papers. He also tries to make out tbat the mile made by Sellers at Hartford is not genuine. If Sellers and Prince sbould ever meet in a race of any distance up to 10 miles, we should certainly put our trifle on the amateur rider.

We sbould like to see good sized tires on the rear wheels of bicycles. We believe that mucb unpleasant jar will he saved hy good, generous tires. This of course means weight, but a pound or two there, will, we think, be an advantage, and render 'cycling comfortable, enjoyable and beneficial.—*Bicycling World.*

The Bay City Wheelmen have secnred the privilege of practicing at the Mechanics' Pavilion. Should tbe track and day he favorable we shall see the Coast record of a mile dashed down by many seconds. We expect to see the mile made in time that will astonish a great many of tbe knowing ones.

A small wheel well geared up seems to be the coming favorite hotb in bicycles and tricycles. Tbe old objection tbat yon are down where the dogs can reach yon, is balanced by the fact that you can more easily kick the canine.—*The Wheel.*

Oakland rejoices in the possession of a yonug lady tricyclist. In a few years tbere will he many lady tricyclists in Oakland as tbe roads are so well adapted for the amusemen .

It is said that Sewell does a hack somersault from the saddle, and catches tbe bicycle hefore it falls, and also stands on bis hands on the handle hars.

An Oregon bicyclist has two wooden legs, and he hasn't had his hicycle much over six months, eitber. This is unusually quick work.

Tbe Blue Jay Bicycle Club is the novel name of the hicycle cluh at Santa Cruz. Tbere are ahont 15 riders in the town.

The Bay City Wheelmeu will indulge in a moonlight ride in a few weeks. This will he tbe last run of the season.

At a rongh estimate there are about 350 riders of the "silent steed" in California.

An unnsnally large nnmber of 'cyclists are snffering from the effects of "beaders."

Motto for wbeelmen in search of a mount: Tri before you bi.

Tbere is some talk of reorganizing the Oakland Bicycle Cluh.

SHEEP.

How to Tan Sheepskins.

Where farmers kill but a few sheep during the season they can make hetter use of the pelts than to sell them if they know how to preserve them. For mats take two long-wooled skins and make a strong suds, using bot water; when it is cold wash tbe skins in it, carefully squeezing them hetween the hands to get tbe dirt out of the wool, then wasb the soap out with clear, cold water. Then dissolve alum and salt, each a balf pound, with a little hot water sufficient to cover the skins and then let them soak in it over night for twelve hours, tben hang over a pail to drain. When tbey are well drained spread or stretch carefully over a hoard to dry. When a little damp have one ounce eacb of saltpeter and alum pulverized and sprinkle on tbe flesb side of eacb skin, rubbing in well, than lay the flesh sides together and haug in the shade for two or tbree days, turning the under skin uppermost every day until perfectly dry, tben scrape the flesh side witb a blunt knife to remove any remaining scraps of flesh. Trim off projecting points; ruh tbe flesh side with the hands. They will be very white and handsome, suitable for a door or carriage mat. They also make good mittens. Lambskins, or even sheepskins, if the wool he trimmed off evenly to a half or three-fourths inch long, make beautiful and warm mittens for ladies or gentlemen and the girls with a little practice can make them.

Australian Wool.

The following is an extract of a letter from Consul-Geucral Spencer, of Melbourne, Australia, in relatiou to tbe wool trade of that country with America: "One of the principal features of the Melbourne wool sales duriug tbe present season, has been the lively competition ou the part of American wool buyers, which has practically cleared the market of that class of wools most suitable to American demand, namely, long stapled Merino wools in the grease, and extra light in condition. These descriptions of wool this season have been remarkably well grown, sound, and free from fault.

"Tbere bas been a keen competition for them on the part of English and Continental buyers, but tbe Americans bave outbid them, and thus secnred in the Melbonrne and Sydney market, over 21,000 hales, representing, perhaps, as fine a selection of the kind as has ever been sbipped from Australia.

The following tahle will show the sbipments of this staple from Australia to America since 1879-80, from which it will appear that the numher of bales sbipped dnring tbe present season slightly exceeds that of any previous year:"

SHIPMENTS OF WOOL FROM AUSTRALIA TO AMERICA.

Season	Melbourne	Sydney	Adelaide	Total
1879-80	17,651	3,591	——	21.142
1880-81	3,372	759	——	4.131
1881-82	8,007	3,065	——	11,062
1882-83	5,794	2,492	——	8,286
1883-84	14,800	6,352	386	21,538

Wool at the New Orleans Exposition.

Col. A. Andrews, of this city, Commissioner for California has received a circular from tbe division of sheep, wool and goats of the New Orleans Exposition, from which we make the following extracts:

"It has been decided that the general wool display he made separately hy States. In tbat way each State will get its direct exhibit of wool distinctly hefore tbe public. I tberefore ask co-operation in getting up tbis exhibit. It is desirable tbat each State sbould send tbirty fleeces, ten of fine wool, ten of medium wool, and ten of coarse wool. It can he sent down with the collective exbibits of each State, free of charge to tbe exbibitor or can be consigned to John A. Cross, Superintendent of Sbeep, Wool and Goats, care of G. Y. Johnson, Snperintendent Department of Agricnlture, New Orleans. Each fleece sbonld be tagged witb the name and address of the grower, together with the age, sex and weight of fleece."

"Ten-pound washed fleeces and one hundred and twenty-five pound mutton carcasses," says the *Sheep Breeder*, "should he the average for Merino flocks at no distant date."

Fine hay or cut or well broken straw makes good nests for hens. As good, perhaps better nests, can he made of sbavings of soft wood, from tbe carpenter's hench, or chips from a turner's lathe. This material can he sprinkled witb diluted carbolic acid which will keep vermin away, all the longer for the reason that, heiug porous, tbe shavings or chips absorh the acid and retain tbe scent of tbe acid hetter than most otber materials of which nests are nsually made.

PACIFIC COAST BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

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Fall Meeting, 1884.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE.

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PROGRAMME

First Day, Saturday, Nov. 15th.

No. 1. LADIES' STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $50 entrance; $26 forfeit; $200 added; three-quarters of a mile; second to save entrance. Nominations for 1884:

1. Theo. Winters' cb f, by Hooker—Puss.
2. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
3. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika.
4. Tbeo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
5. Tbeo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.
6. G. Pacbeco's cb f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
7. James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
8. James Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
9. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
10. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd—Glenita.
11. Palo Alto's b f, by Shannou—Lizzie Whips.
12. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday—Plaything.
13. Palo Alto's b f, by Sbannon—Katharlon.

No. 2. Sweepstakes of $50 eacb: $25 forfeit; $260 added; for two-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile; Alta and Estill to carry rule weights; one hundred pounds on all otbers, with tbree pounds allowance to fillies and geldings. Second to save stake.

1. E. J. Baldwin's bc Volante, by Grinstead—Sister Anne.
2. E. J. Baldwin's cb g Rapido, by Grinstead—Experiment.
3. T. Lynch's ch g Tom Atchinson, by Joe Hooker—Bay Kate.
4. W. Ayer's g g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker—Queen

No. 3. SAME DAY—THE VESTAL STAKE; for three-year-old fillies; one and a quarter miles; $25 p p; $300 added; second to receive $100; third to save stake. Closed witb the following nominations for 1884.

1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd, dam Glenita.
3. E. J. Baldwin's cb f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
6. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
7. P. J. Shafler's b f Bonita, by Shannon, dam Napa Queen.
8. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
9. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Gleudew.
10. Palo Alto's blk f, by Wildidle, dam Frolic.
11. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
12. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Frou Frou.
13. W. L. Pritchard's cb f, by Bazaar, dam Tibbie Dunbar.
14. W. L. Pritchard's cb f, by Leinsler, or Bazaar, dam Minerva.
15. W. L. Pritchard's cb f, by Leinster, dam Flush.

No. 4. Sweepstakes of $50 eacb; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one and one-eighth miles; for three-year-olds; second to save stake.

1. E. J. Baldwin's b c Shenandoah, by Shannon—Demirep.
2. Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, by Hock Hocking—Aileen Allannah.
3. T. Lynch's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
4. P. Siebenthaler's b c Phillp S., by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
5. M. M. Allen's cb c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.

No. 5. Purse——; amount and distance to be announced Thursday, Nov. 18th; and entries made at Secretary's office at or before 4 P. M, Friday.

Second Day, Tuesday, Nov. 18th.

No. 6. Purse, $300; $75 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile; for all ages.

1. T. Lynch's b g Jou Jou, 3, by Monday—Plaything.
2. Rancbo del Paso's b f Sweetorier, 3, by Virgil—Impudence.
3. S. J. Jones' h h Forest King, 5, by Monday—Abbie W.
4. Geo. Howson's h h Jim Douglass, 6, by Wildidle—Yolone.

No. 7. Selling race; one and one-eigbth miles; purse, $250; free entrance; second to receive $75; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry regular weight, witb two pounds deducted for eacb $100 below $1,000, and tbree pounds added for each $100 abovo.

1. J. C. Simpson's ch g Cito, 2, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon, $500.
2. C E. Ramey's cb g Billy Johnson, aged, by Glenelg—Planetarium, $500.
3. W. M. Murry's br b Birdcatcber, 5, by Spectre—Pet.
4. P. Lynch's b g Belsbaw, 6, by Wildidle—Susie Williamson. $300.
5. G. L. Richardson's cb g Quebec, aged, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
6. Rancbo del Paso's b g Duke of Monday, 5, by Monday—Demirep, $600.
7. Wm. Boot's b m Bessie, aged, by imp. Hercules. $600.
8. Wm. Boot's ch g Robin, 4, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall. $600.

No. 8. Sweepstakes for two-year-olds of $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one mile; same conditions as to weights as No. 2; winner of No. 2 to carry seven pounds extra and second four pounds extra.

1. J. C. Simpson's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon.

No. 9. Purse, ——; amount and distance to be announced on opening day; entries to close at Secretary's office, Monday, Nov. 17th, at 4 P. M.

No. 10. Purse, ——; same as No. 9.

Extra Day, Thursday, Nov. 20th.

No. 11. Sweepstakes; for three-year-olds; $50 eacb; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one and one-balf miles; second to save stake; winner of No. 4 to carry five pounds extra.

1. E. J. Baldwin's b c Shenandoah, by Shannon—Demirep.
2. Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, by Hock Hocking—Aileen Allannah.
3. T. Lynch's cb f Glendair, by Norfolk—Glendew.
4. P. Siebentbaler's b c Phillp S., by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
5. M. M. Allen's ob c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.

No. 12. Purse, $400; heats of a mile; for all ages; second to receive $100; ten pounds deducted from regular weigbts.

1. E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B., 4, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
2. T. Lynch's b g Jou Jou, 3, by Monday—Plaything.
3. G. L. Richardson's b g Billy tbe Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
4. Rancbo del Paso's cb f Nellie Peyton, 5, by imp. Hurrah—Emily Peyton.
6. Geo. Howson's b b Jim Douglas, 6, by Wildidle—Yolone.

No. 13. Purse, ——; amount and distance to be announced on second day of meeting; entries to close at Secretary's office, Wednesday, Nov. 19th, at 4 P. M.

No. 14. Purse, ——; same as No. 13.

Third Day, Saturday, Nov. 22d.

No. 15. THE FINIGAN STAKE; for two-year-olds; dash of a mile; $50 eacb; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. Nominations for 1884;

1. Tbeo. Winters' cb c, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
2. Theo. Winter's b c, by Norfolk—Ballinette,
3. Theo. Winters' cb f, by Hooker—Puss.
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika.
6. Tbeo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
7. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.
8. J. B. Cbase's blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.
9. G. Pacheco's cf f, by Wbeatley—by Lodi.
10. J. W. Adams' br c Common Sense, by Hardwood—Cousin Peggy.
11. James Mee's cb f Mischief, by Tbad Stevens—Katie Pease.
12. James Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
13. E. J. Baldwin's cb g, by Grinstead—Jennie.
14. E. J. Baldwin's br c, by Lexingtor—Mollie McCartby.
15. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd—Glenita.
16. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
17. Palo Alto's b c, by Sbannon—Robin Girl.
18. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
19. Palo Alto's b c, by Sbannon—Miss Peyton.
20. Palo Alto's s c, by Flood—Planetia.
21. Palo Alto's s c, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.
22. Palo Alto's br c, by Sbannon—Riglin.
23. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday—Plaything.
24. Hill & Gries' b c Artbur H., by Hockbocking—Maid of tbe Mist.

No. 16. SAME DAY.—FAME STAKE.—For three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 eacb, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Closed witb tbe following nominations for 1884:

1. J. K. Gries' br f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherfurd, dam Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd, dam Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's cb f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' cb f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
9. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b c Sir Tbad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens, dam Lady Amanda.
10. P. J. Sbafer's b f Bonita, by Sbannon, dam Napa Queen.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Boydana.
12. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Nova Zembla.
13. Palo Alto's b c, by Sbannon, dam Demirep.
14. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
15. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
16. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wild Idle, dam Frolic.
17. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
18. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Frou Frou.
19. John A. Cardinell's bl c John A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare.

No. 17. BALDWIN STAKE; a post stake for all ages; $260 eacb, p. p. $1,000 added; second to receive $400, third to save stake; dash of four miles. Subscribers:

J. D. Christie, St. Louis, Mo.
M. M. Allen, Sacramento, Cal.
A J. Stemler, Sacramento, Cal.
Jas. Mee, San Francisco.

No. 18. HANDICAP; 1¼ miles; stake $60 eacb; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration. $300 added. Weigbts announced second day of meeting at 1 P.M. from judges stand. Declaration following day at secretary's office at 1 P.M. Second $75, third to save stake.

1. W. M. Murry's br b Birdcatcber, 6, by Spectre—Pet.
2. Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, 3 by Hock Hocking—Aileen Allannah.
3. T. Lynch's b g Jou Jou, 3, by Monday—Plaything.
4. G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson.
5. P. Siebentbaler's b c Phillp S., 3, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
6. Rancbo del Paso's cb f Nellie Peyton, 5, by imp. Hurrah—Emily Peyton.
7. S. J. Jones' b h Forest King, 6, by Monday—Abbie W.

No. 19. CONSGLATIGN PURSE; $200; $50 to second; one mile, for non-winners at this meeting. Horses beaten once allowed 6 lbs., twice, 10 lbs., three times, 20 lbs.; entries to close five minutes after the finish of last race.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to stakes and purses not marked closed, except Nos. 5, 9, 10, 13 and 14, will close November 1st, 1884.

Races to close will be run under weights adopted at the annual meeting of 1881.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 P. M., the day preceding the race

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M., the day preceding the race, by paying five per cent. After that time they can only be excused by the presiding judge, and in such case ten per cent. on the amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the Association, in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses, (except Nos. 5, 9, 10, 13 and 14), must be made on or before the first day of November next, 1884, directed to Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary personally or plainly postmarked, on or before that day—November 1st.

The Association reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

The Fast-Walking Horse.

The writer has spent considerahle time recently in examining the catalognes of the various county and State fairs of the West, for the purpose of ascertaining how much encouragement, in the way of premiums, is offered for that most valnahle of gaits, the fast-walking movement. Strange to say, the fast-walking horse is almost entirely ignored. Generons premiuma are given to trotting, running, saddle, and to even the recently despised pacing horses; but the improvement of the walkiug gait ia rarely rewarded. The mania for the trotting action has spread from the horse centres of New York and Kentucky to every county and State in the Union. The teamater dotes upon the trotting speed of one or more of his draft horses; the ploughman dilates upon the trotting action of his plongh horse, the dealer of coach horses boasts of their trotting movement, and even importers of Clydeadales and Percherons or Normans boast of their superior trotting action. The faat-walking capacity is now rarely mentioned as a merit of any of these grades of horses, and yet the habit of fast walking means volumea of praise in favor of the horse thns gifted. It is the foundation of superiority in all other gaits. The horse that can walk rapidly, and keep it up over hill and valley, brings his journey to an end quicker than if he trots rapidly and walks slowly. He will accomplish a long line of travel, either to the draft or pleasnre wagon, with less fatigne to himself, and less weariness to his driver, than any other horse. If the horse has the capacity to walk fast, he has the earnest of amhition to apeed fast in hia more rapid movements. The fast runner, the rapid trotter, the active draft horse is proverbially the fast-walking horse. The connterfeit in all these grades is the slow, droning, creeping, walking horse The fast walk is, therefore, the fouudation of all horse excellence. It should be generously encouraged by all our agricultural and fair associations. Purchasera should insist upon it as a necessary qualification, and it should he the aim of every breeder to have his colts broken, first, to a clean, square, rapid walk. This would insure an economy of time heyond the most sanguine expectation; and eqnally with the economy of time wonld he the saving of the whip-lash, the patience of the driver, and the cruel destruction of horse flesh. Nothing is more pleasnrable to the roadite than the relief from the swift trot, when his horse indulges in a swinging, rapid walk up the grades; nothing is more desirable to the teamster than that his horses hriskly walk forward with their load, and nothing ahows off the stylish coach team to greater advantage than a hold, graceful, rapid walk. Every stimulus to create and encourage this gait should, therefore, be given to the hreeder of all grades of horses hy the horse commnnity.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The Entries at Chicago.

From Alahama, Lonisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, Colorado and Montana, tnrfmen have sent in nominations in addition to the Pennsylvania owned stakes noted above; hut by far the most noteworthy feature of the entries is the long liats from the Pacific slope, from the golden State of California.

Remembering the great success of the Baldwin string at the inaugural meeting at Washington Park, it is not surprising, therefore, that these stakea have commended themselves so strougly to other California turfmen, Chicago being nearly a thousand miles nearer their homes than the Eastern seaboard.

In the seven stakes just closed no less than nine owners from the Pacific alope are represented, and when we say that these raiders from the Golden State are reaponsible for 150 nominations hetween them, or nearly *one quarter of the total list,* which numhers 444 to the aeven atakes, it can readilybe s een that the Californiana are determined on an aggreasive campaign for 1885.

One ot the most prominent of these stablea from the Pacific, the Rancho del Paso of Mr. Haggin, will send a batch of horses East early in December, we are advised, and Capt. T. G. Moore, who haa them in charge, haa nearly decided in taking them direct to the famoua old Bascomh course near Mobile, Ala., recently purchased by Messrs. Cottrill & Brown, with some thirty acres of land adjoining. Altogether the prospect of some great aectional racea next year ia very promising, and these Pacific alopers can he assured of receiving a hearty welcome, a fair field, and no favor.—*Sportsman.*

Hon. Auguat Belmont had the ill fortnne to lose, on the 31at nlt., the hroodmare Attraction, from inflammation of the kidneya. Attraction waa a bay mare bred in 1866, hy Mr. John Hunter, at Pelham, N. Y. She was hy Bairownie, from Mand, (Alarm'a dam), hy Stockwell; 2d dam Conntess of Alhemarle, hy Lannercoat. As a race-mare Attraction had a fair share of snccess, heating Mr. Jerome's Rapture in a hig match at Jerome Park, in 1869, and was a mare of great beauty, speed and aubstance. In the stnd she foaled aeveral colta and fillies, but her hest was Magnetism, hy Kingfisher, who was one of the heat filliea ever bred at the Nuraery, a atud famoua for the speed of its fillies.

Sir John Willoughby, in the extremity of hia grief, haa vowed to het no more. Moral: When you cannot manage your own atud, never plunge on your own horses.

Timing in Australia.

The great turf event of Auatralia is the Melbonrne Cnp, which ia run on the firat Wedneaday in November. Usnally from eighteen to twenty horses start, and as the chances of each have been discnssed for months, interest is aronsed and mnch money is wagered. People flock to Melhourne from all parts of the colonies, and the attendance numhers from sixty to seventy thousand. The Melhourne racecourse is one of the hest appointed in the world. The grand stand will seat ten thousand, and the field stand will accommodate twenty-five thousand people. Half of those who witness the races do not patronize either stand. The time of each race is taken hy electricity. Over the jndge's hox a clock with a dial six feet in diameter is suspended, and this is connected hy wires with the posts which mark the fractional distances. If the race is two miles and a quarter, the hutton on the quarter poat is touched the moment the flag goes down, and the electric cnrrent sounds a gong at the judges' stand and sets in motion the clock. Thousands are thus able to follow the recarding handa while watching the fluntuations of the equine hattle. The instant the nose of the winning horse crosses the score the judge touchea a hntton which stops the clock. The time is thus accurately taken, and there is no chance for misrepresentation or room for dispute. This is an excellent feature, and it would be well to make use of it in this country, especially on our trotting tracka, where time is made the hasis of the handicap and the temptation to shade a performance one way or another is always very great. In matches against time the clock with its long and relentless hands would add, so far as the general puhlic is concerned, a new element of excitement, because not one man in ten carries a stop watch. And in the fight for the hest record Jay-Eye-See would he jndged with the cold impartiality visited upon Maud S. It would also make authentic the running record. The fact is notorious that some men enter the timing stand who are so nervous that they cannot stop their watches within a second of where they should he stopped.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

An enthusiastic follower of the trotters and pacers has compiled the following interesting statistics on the season just closed: The total nnmber of heats trotted dnring the grand circuit was 286 for the trotters and 73 for the pacers. The heats are apportioned as follows: Pittsburg, 30 trotted and 8 paced; the fastest mile, 2:18¼, hy Harry Wilkes and Catchfly. Cleveland, 29 trotted and 7 paced; fastest mile, 2:09¾, hy Maud S. Bnffalo, 37 trotted and 8 paced; fastest mile, 2:16¼, hy Edwin Thorne and Phallas. Rochester, 33 trotted and 10 paced; fastest mile, 2:17¼, hy Harry Wilkes. Utica, 34 trotted and 7 paced; fastest mile, 2:18½, hy Clemmie G. Hartford, 25 trotted and 5 paced; fastest mile; 2:15, hy Maxy Cohh. Springfield, 35 trotted and 13 paced; fastest mile, 2:15, by Harry Wilkes. Providence, 32 trotted and 11 paced; fastest mile, 2:15½, hy Clemmie G. Alhany, 31 trotted and 4 paced; fastest mile, 2:16½, hy Harry Wilkes.

It is a common propensity of horae dealers to assure their cuatomers that "he has never had a day's track work, hut he can trot a 2:30 shot now. Put him in training, and he'll go in :20 snre," and auch talk, in deacrihing aome handy going trotter, whose lega have been encircled by many a bandage, and hia visits to the track have heen as regular as the snn. Bnt among the anomalies which have lately come to light are the following purchases: Mr. Kilpatrick happened to see a rapid going mare in the handa of an expresaman. She was taken to the New York Driving Park, and turned the track in 2:29. She was pnrchased hy Mr. Newbold Morria for leas than $2,000, and is without track experience. She is hy Crown Imperial. Auother and atill greater wonder is the horse Mr. M. Riley bought of a milkman. This horse is a mountain of atrength, but is deatitute of trotter's form and symmetry. He cuts a better figure when he moves at a 2:20 gait on a pace or a 2:30 gait trotting. He has been aent to James H. Lewia, Bridgeport, Conn., for training, and ahould be called Atlas.—*Veritas.*

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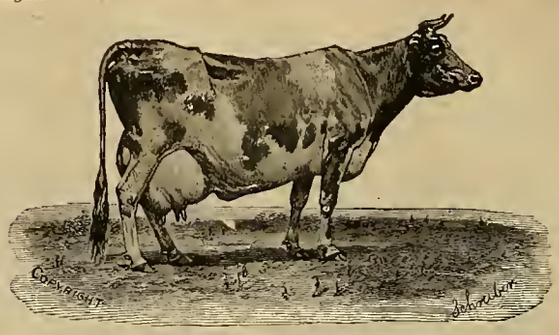

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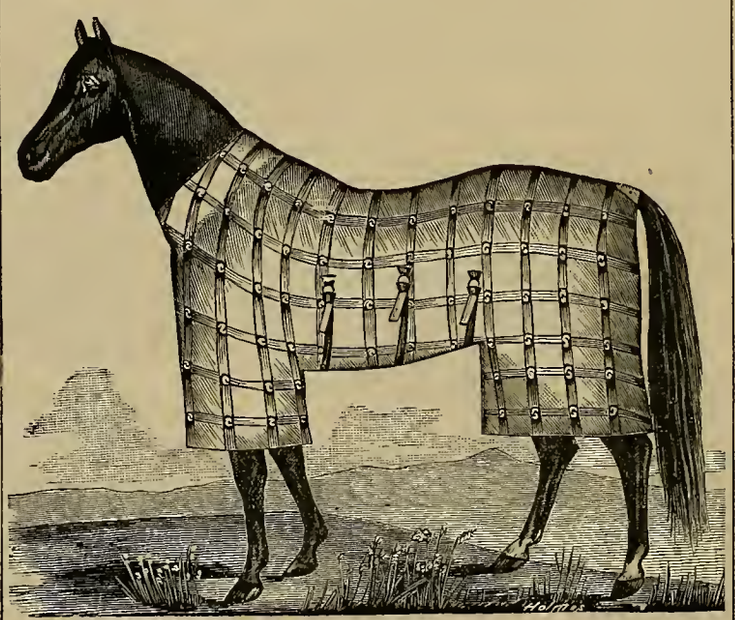

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2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
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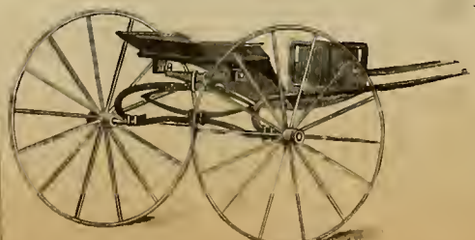

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MANUFACTURER OF
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AGENT FOR
Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,
AND CELEBRATED
Stick Fast Toe Weights.
HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK
A Specialty.
232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

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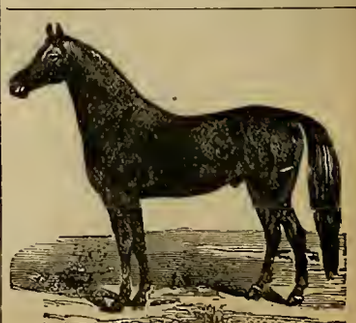
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



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HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21½, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, sou of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance: was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

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STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

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Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

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Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

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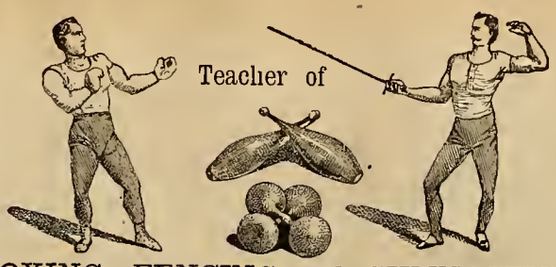

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FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

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Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

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Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

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These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

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Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

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SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 36 Dey St., N. Y.

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Hammerless Breech-Loading Guns.

TEN BORES, ONE W. & C. SCOTT & SONS makers, 9 lbs. 12 oz. weight. Full choked. Triplex action. Cost $225. The other a William & Powell, Liverpool, 9 lbs. weight. One barrel modified choke, The other, left, full choke. Cost £50 in England. Both are first-class guns, and guaranteed to be such. Can be seen at Messrs. Cotrel & Co., gun dealers, 528 Montgomery street.

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RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, forwarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

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NEW MAPS.

—OF—

San Francisco.

Just published by Warren Holt, 413 Montgomery St. Compiled to date from official sources. Complete in every respect—streets, grades, railroads, public buildings, etc. Soundings in the city front and Fort Point. Printed on the finest map paper. Size, 1½ by 5½ feet. Price—Mounted on ash rollers, $10; book form, with muslin back, $8; plain, $6.50. WARREN HOLT, Publisher, 413 Montgomery Street.

Deer Hound Pups

FOR SALE.

THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

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Inventors' Institute,

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(Corner of O'Farrell.)

Patents Procured for $65. and Patents Negotiated. Send for Particulars.

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ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

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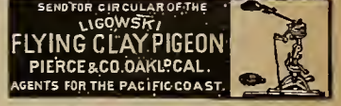

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Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

PACIFIC COAST

Field Trial Club

DERBY FOR 1884.

Nominations close Nov. 10th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.

N. E. WHITE, Secretary,
Sacramento, Cal.

For Sale.

A Nutwood Stallion

3 YEARS OLD, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, WEIGHED JAN. 1, 1884, 1,085. Has shown a 2:45 gait on one month's track work. His dam is by John Nelson. The colt will be at the State Fair if not previously sold.

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Sacramento, Cal.

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WE EXPECT A CONSIGNMENT OF 50 HEAD about the last of November. For particulars address H. & W. PIERCE, 728 Montgomery street.

DEER HOUNDS.

WANTED TWO YOUNG DEER HOUNDS. Address with price and other particulars
123 California Street, S. F., Room

Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free. Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.** Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.

Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.

ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

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KEATING & FAGAN, Proprietors.

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—AND—

SPORTING AUTHORITY

Of the Pacific Coast.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.

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NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		‡7:50 P M
		†8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		†8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

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MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

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Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

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The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SATURDAY, NOV. 1st, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‖8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	*6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Delta and Redding & Portland	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso, Express, and East, Emigrant	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*12:10 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera,	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave and East, Express, Emig'nt	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East, Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff, via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama, via Woodland	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‖10:00 A M	"	‖3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. meets Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and train leaving at 8:30 A. M. meets Pacific Express from El Paso and Mojave at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

‖Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‖11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‖10:30—11:00—‖11:30—12:00—‖12:30—1:00—‖1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‖9:30—10:00—‖10:30—11:00—‖11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‖1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‖6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‖10:22—10:52—‖11:22—11:52—‖12:22—12:52—‖1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‖9:15—9:45—‖10:15—10:45—‖11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:45—‖9:15—9:45—10:45—‖12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

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TURF AND TRACK.

Famous American Trotters.—Topgallant.

The first horse on the American trotting turf to attain more than local celebrity was Topgallant, a son of the imported thoroughbred stallion Messeuger, from whom the great family founded by Rysdyk's Hambletonian is directly descended, and the story of his wonderful performances over a diatauce of ground at an age when most horses have outlived their usefulness, is of special interest in these days when mile heats in haruess are the only form of trotting offered to the public, and such an event as a three or four-mile race can only be learned of by reading iu books of horses that lived and died long ago. That the great speed of the present generation of trotters has been attained at the expense of stamina does not, as some assert, at all follow, because it is the universal testimony of drivers that a race of mile heats at the clip that a trotter must go in these days to get any part of the money, is a much more exhausting affair than would be one of the old-fasbioned two or three-mile contests, and Budd Doble made a practical and successful application of his ideas on this subject when he prepared Monroe Chief so well to beat the two-mile record that he did it with ease at the first time of askiug. He was simply given the ordinary amouut of work to fit him for a race at Lexington in which he was engaged, aud as that affair turned out to he a hard fight of six heats, all of them in 2:21 or better, there was more prospect of overwork than any lack of it. With five days' rest after this race, aud absolntely uo fast work except a mile and a half at three-quarter speed on the day before the trial, Mouroe Chief trotted two miles in 4:43, setting a mark which still stands as the best. So that in the matter of gameness and endurauce there is not the slightest evidence that the trotters of 1884 are one whit the inferiors of those of 1850, and as to the question of speed there is no room for argument.

Tougallant, like many another of our early trotters, was wbolly unknown to fame until the prime of his life had been reached, and when this fact is considered his performances are all the more remarkable. Foaled in 1807, he was used on the road by his owner, a resident of Long Island, until fourteen years old, and while not cousidered a horse of remarkable speed even for those days, was known as one able to go the length of the road in a game manner. In color he was a dark bay, nearly 16 hands high, and had the rat-tail and wide action behind that characterized so many of the immediate descendauts of Messenger. Spavined iu both hinű legs, this blemish in uo way affected hia gait, the horse never taking a lame step from that cause, and although a raw-boned and not at all prepossessing customer he soon sbowed the turfmen of that day that he was the superior of anything that had yet been seen when it came to a hard-fought race of from two miles up. After being used as a trotter for many years Topgallant fell into the hands of George Woodruff (uncle of the famous Isaac Woodruff, who gave Budd Doble and John Murphy their educatiou as ridera and drivers), and when twenty-two years old he trotted four-miles heats at Philadelphia against Whalebone, a horse concerning whose pedigree nothing was knowu, but that was both fast and game. The contest between him and Topgallant was a famous one, the pair going four heats, or sixteen miles, before the battle was decided in favor of Topgallant, and one of the heats was dead, the time being 11:16, 11:06, 11:17, 12:15. Here were sixteen miles trotted in less than 46 minutes, the average rate being a little over 2:52 to the mile, and when we remember that the winner was in his twenty-third year, even the most coufirmed of skeptics must admit that the trotters of the olden time had plenty of courage, even if they were somewhat deficient in speed when jndged by modern standards, From what Topgallant did in this race Hiram Woodruff, who was in all things a conservative man, judged him to be capable of going twenty miles within the hour, and it must be confessed that even at the present day twenty-milers are not to be picked up in every stable.

But this race did not by any means end Topgallant's career, as two years later he met Whalebone and aix others on the Hnnting Park course, in Philadelphia, for a three-mile-heat affair. Collector won the first heat of this race iu 8:16, and was such a good horse that day that Peter Whelan, who rode him, was of the opinion that he could have distanced the others had he not been kept back by orders. In the second heat Topgallant was first home, aud in the third Dread, the first horse, by the way, to beat 8 minntes in a three-mile race, was successfnl. This left the three mentioned as starters for the fourth and deciding heat, and although Topgallant had the speed of the party and led for more than two miles, he was in the end easily defeated by Dread. Here were twelve miles trotted in oue afternoon hy the old horse at twenty-four years, and yet the following week he went to Baltimore and beat Whalebone a race of three-mile heats, thus making one four-mile and two three-mile heat races trotted on successive weeks by a horse that lacked only a few months of beiug a quarter of a century old.

This was certainly a remarkable seasou's work for a horse of the age of Topgallant, and Hiram Woodruff truly says of him: "So far as I am informed there is not another instance in the annals of either the running or the trotting turf of a horse which has raced and won, especially at three and four-mile heats, when upwards of twenty years of age. The oldest I can find on the runniug turf was Buckhunter, who ran in England when upwards of aixteen years old, and who might have run on some time longer if he had not hroken a leg. The Messengers were always a lastiug and long-lived breed of horses. Topgallant was twenty-eight when he died." That the descendants of Messeuger continue to train on far better than auy other breed of trotters can readily be seen, even at this day, the Hambletonian family being a conspicuous illnstration of the point in question. The first filly ever got by Abdallah, the sire of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, was Lady Blanche, and after being trotted numerous hard races and banged about on the road until so used up that she was sold for less than $100, she came out and trotted good races when twenty-four years old, drawiug a wagon in which sat Sim Hoagland, who weighed something over 200 pounds. Ajax, a horse less than fifteen hands high, by Abdallah, trotted and wou a twenty-mile race when sixteen years old, and four years before that distanced Brown Rattler in a four-mile race uuder saddle in 8:04, carrying 160 pounds. Goldsmith Maid, a great-grandaughter of Abdallah, and out of a mare by that horse, was perhaps the most remarkable of our modern campaigners. She was the first to beat Dexter's 2:17¼, and her record of 2:14, made when she was seventeen years old, and again equalled by her when she was nineteen, stood as the best for many years. and in her nineteenth year she trotted the best race of her life, beatiug Smugglei, Bodine and Judge Fullerton at Hartford, in a five-heat race, the first and second heats being won by Smuggler, the third dead between him and the Maid, and the fourth, fifth and sixth falling easily to the Maid. The time of this remarkable contest was 2:15¼, 2:17, 2:16¾, 2:17¼, 2:18, 2:19¾. That year she trotted fifteen races, against other horses and against time, and yet in 1877, when twenty years old, she was at it again, and went twelve races. The double infnsion of Abdallah blood was worth something to her.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

The Belle Meade Breeding Farm.

The famous Belle Meade breeding farm, loeated six miles from the city of Nashville, was originally settled by the father of Gen. W. G. Harding, who emigrated thither from Vermont in 1805, entering two and a quarter sections of land from the Government.

Both the father and grandfather of Gen. Harding were breeders of the blooded horse, and he therefore came naturally by his fondness for the science. He began nearly fifty years ago with one mare, Juliet, by Kosciusko, which he bred to imported Leviathan, producing the mare Beta, which achieved a local reputation for great speed. He then purchased the celebrated four-mile mare Gama, by Pacific, at a year old, and shortly afterwards her full brother Epsilon. These formed the nucleus of his breeding stud, which was added to from time to time by the pnrchase of other high-hred animals. He trained and ran his own horses with great success, and achieved a wide reputation on the turf. After a successfnl career with Carmargo, Voltiguer and Ventilator, by Vandal, Gen. Harding retired from the track, sold his horses and started tbe system of anuual sales.

At the time of our correspondent's visit to the farm there were on the place four stallions, eighty broodmares and forty-two colts, all of the best breeding, and comprising some of the most valuable stock in the conntry. The stallions include Enquirer, by Imported Leamington, out of Lida, by Lexington, who was a celebrated racer. He is a great sire. Among his progeny are Falsetto, Getaway, Pinafore, Little Phil and other noted animals. He is a blood bay or brown, 16 hands and 1 inch tall. Imported Great Tom, by King Tom, dam Woodcraft, by Voltiguer. He is the sire of Ella Tangent, Standeford, Keller and Taxurus. He is a chestnut, 16 hands tall, weighing abont 1,300 pounds, and was bought of Lord Falmouth and imported by General Harding. Bramble, by Bonuie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imported Australia. Out of fifty-one races in which Bramble started he won forty-five. He is a solid bay, about 15½ hands high. Luke Blackburn, hy Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, hy Lexington. He started twenty-four times and wou twenty races in oue year. He is a bay with star and two white feet behiud. The combined value of these four horses is uear $100,000. The mares are highly and fashiouably bred, of which Vesper Light, Woodbine, Ivy Leaf, Sue Walton, Melrose, Mariposa, Nubia, Dnel, Capitola, and Blondiu are the most distinguished, they being the dams of horses of uational reputation. Among other noted horses General Harding has bred are Bramble, Belle of the Mead, Vandalite, Camargo, Voltigeur, Nellie Ramson, Ethel Sprague, Brambaletta, Bombast, Bayard, By-the-Way, Bride Cake, Beautitude, Boulevard, Brooklyn, Book Maker, Bye-and-Bye, Bergamot, Bonnce, Ben Hill, Duke of Kent, Roebuck, Eland, Helmet, Ventilator, Tennessee. Gazelle, Gamma, Theta and Selene. The live stock of Belle Meade, representing at least $250,000 in value, is in charge of Robert Green, a colored man, uow silvered over with gray. He was born on the estate and has always remaiued there. He handles the valnable stallions and mares and superintends everything pertaining to the blood stock, department, assisted by three or four subordinates. It is a pleasure to see him handle the horses, Enquirer, Bramble, Great Tom, and the other noted animals, which in his hands are as docile as kittens.

Gen. Harding has one son, Mr. John Hardiug, who owna a farm of 1,200 acres within a short distance of the homestead of Andrew Jackson, six miles from Nashville. He has also two daughters, one of whom is the wife of United States Senator Jackson, of Tennessee, a distingnished lawyer and large planter, and the other is married to his brother. Gen. W. H. Jackson, one of the leading men of the Sonth; who for the last fifteen years has been managing Gen. Harding's farm and business, and to whose intelligence and labor the high position of both are largely due. A graduate of West Point, he served with distinction in the war, aud has hrought a degree of practical farming information, great executive ability, snperior method and system to bear on Belle Meade, which entitles it to the highest rank.—*Sporting and Dramatic Journal.*

The breeding of borses in Kentucky is a prosperous business properly conducted. We found the breeders well satisfied with the prospects. Those who have the best sires and the best dams are finding good sales for their producc. Those who have simply bred without developing speed in their young find they have made a mistake, and now there is hardly a prominent breeder that does not have his young things handled. The colts and fillies are sbowing morc speed than it was expected snch young animals wonld show. Most of them are broken as weanlings, putting on the bridle, and working them by the aide of a horse that is rode. In this way tbe colt bears no weight and soon learus to trot fast. The speed they show after a few weeks handling would astonish those who had never seen what a little practice would accomplish. Of course there is a difference of speed shown ou different farms, aome sires imparting the trotting propensity in greater degree than others. No one can see the bold trotting action of these youngliugs without being impressed with the idea that there is great progress going on in breeding the trotting gait. We doubt if there is a single breeding establishment in Kentncky that would not make money by selling off their old broodmares and keeping the best of their fillies for broodmares in their places. The fillies have longer lines of trotting inheritance, and wonld naturally transmit the trotting disposition in greater degree than their dams. Everv generation showa greater speed and greater diaposition to trot. This is in keeping with the laws of heredity. And practicing the young ones at the trot as most prominent breeders now do, intensifies the trotting disposition.

The extraordinary time made by onr horses has attracted the attention of the Russian government to the American modes of rearing, training, and driving the trotter, It is pursuing a wise policy in endeavoring to secure the services of a competent and reliable trainer for its establishment at Chrenovio. The matter has been referred to us, bnt we fear the conditions and terms will not meet the views of a first-class man. Budd Doble has been approached on the subject, bnt he conld not be indnced to leave his thriving bnsiness iu Chicago. We asked John Splan, on whom Dan Mace's mantle seems to have fallen, if he would like to go to Russia on a two years' engagement at a salary and percentage on prizes, also free lodgings, heating, and fnrniture. "No! no! None of that in mine. A Nihilist might blow me up, or the government send me to Siberia on some wrong kick bef[illegible] could give them 'the proper conversation' in Russi[illegible]—*New York Spirit.*

The Chicago Driving Park.

The history of the Cbicago Driving Park is one of strong contrasts, great triumphs and final collapse. A caraful study of tbe leading events is not without a valnable lesson, and thongh the axperience of the past season has been painfnl, it will have a salutory effect in the futnre. No trotting association ever started under fairer auspices than tha Chicago Association, when it opened tha season of 1881. Tha Board was a strong ona, and among the shareholders conld be fonnd the leading horsemen of Illinois. The names of S. K. Dow, H. V. Bamis, General Rowett, Alhert Heyden J. B. Jefferay and other wealthy and well-known citizens, was a guarantea to both horsemen and the public, for excellant programmes, honorably and faithfnlly carried ont. The great inaugural trotting meeting of 1881 was a hrilliant success; $40,000 was divided in premiums. The meeting was distingnished by a grand series of obstinate contests; Piedmont in a field comprising the foremost stallions of the day, trotted to victory and fame: Little Brown Jug won the 2:20 pacing class in straight heats in 2:12½, 2:14½ and 2:14½; the "Queen of the Turf" trotted against time in 2:11¼ and 2:11, while the four-yaar-old stake raca was rendered famons by tha presenca of Phil Thompson, Director and Clemmia G., who finishad in the order named. In spite of a threa day's adjournment on account of rain, tha programme was carried out in its entirety. The contests were all for blood, and there was not a whisper of a job dnring the meeting. Public anthusiasm was maintained in spita of adjournmants, and the attendance throughont was large and remunarative. Tha *American Field* thns endorsas the above, it said: "Tbe Summer trotting meeting of tha Chicago Driving Park Associations, although rain compelled a postponement of tha programme set for July 20, 21 and 22 and tha crowding of four days trotting into tbree, yet has provad a financial success. Tbe quality of tha racing was axcellent, and, in tbe langnage of the tnrf, has been for blood from first to last. This is due largely to tha policy of the managemant, and also to the fact, well known to the horsemen, that tha managars are not only detarmined to have honest trotting, bnt that they are thoroughly *au fait*, and any attempt to perpetrate a joh wonld lead to immadiate detection, and ha followed by certain and ignominions punishment. The public nnderstood this and tha result has been an unprecedeuted attendance." At the close of the season the Chicago *Times* expressed its opinion as follows: "A successful season. The Chicago racing season is over and tbe accounts ara cast np, showing a handsome profit on hand, as the result of tha year's sport; over $20,000 was expended in permanent improvements. Tha course is now the most thoroughly equipped in the country in tha way of accomodations for the pnblic, and it is difficult to imagine what more is needed; therefore whatevar the profits may be next year, and the closing running stakes give great promisa of sport, thay will go directly to tha stockholdars. Even with the immanse outlay at most this year, tha stock will pay a larger return than govarnment honds. * * * * * * The accounts are cast up, sbowing a net profit of $18,228,64." Tha seven days trotting meeting of 1882 was a greater trinmph still; it was favored by the waather, the pnrse aggregate, $60,000, was larger, the victorias, of Clingstone, Black Clond, Jerome Eddy and Fred Donglas being the star performances, while the four-year-old stake race of seven heats, wae the most memorahle of the meeting. With this season the prosperity of the Chicago Driving Park culminated, and the retrogression of the past two years has been pronounced and continuous. In the fall of 1882 the controlling interest passed into other hands, tha eeason of 1883 was a moderate sncceas, but the one just closed has been a collassal disaster. Rain marred avery meeting, the pnblic lost confidence and ceased to attend and trainers and drivers, not having a strong execntive to deal with, did wbat was right in thair own eyes. Tha debts of tha Driving Park are said to be now $45,000, this incIndea the losses of last season amounting to $24,000. At a racant meeting of the shareholdars it was proposed that the stock he assessed twenty per cent., hnt as the capital is paid np, this cannot legally be done. Under these circnmstances the management has leasad the track to Mr. William Emmet, tbe popular showman, and the fastest track in tbe Wast, if not in the world, the track upon which Westmont and mate made 2:01¾, Johnston, 2:06¼, Maud S., 2:10¾, Phallas, 2:13¾, and Hopefnl, wagon record, 2:16½, all of them at the haad of the roll in their claas, at the time made, is to be turned into a hippodrome and ont-door circus to the accompanimant of a hundred elactric lights. A strong syndicate of leading gentlemen of Chicago and New York, interested in trotting, knowing that the metropolis of tha West is the great trotting centre, and remembering the great meetings of 1881 and 1882, proposed to give a meeting in 1885 at the Chicago Driving Park, that Chicago might he proud of; one that wonld attract every horee of note in the conntry. Mr. Emmet was communicated with and a successfnl result expected. We regret to say that Mr. Emmet has decided not to enblet, and thus the gates of the fastest track in tbe world are at last closed to the noble aport that hae made it famons. The trotting interests of the West damand, and the great body of the pnblic, with whom trotting is still as popnlar as ever, will andorse the demand that Chicago should still have its nsual Summer meeting. Fortunately, Chicago has Washington Park, completed last Spring at a cost of over $400,000, and allowad to he by all competent jndges, the most perfect race conrse in the Union. We nnderstand the majority of the directore are in favor of giving only rnnning meetings, but in the absence of any trotting organization, we would respectfully request a reconsideration of the snhject. Their aplendid programma laet Summer wae a grand success, and thair inaugural meeting was one of the great running avente of the year. Under the same auspices a trotting meeting with equally excellent rosnlts may be anticipated. The Great West loves tha trotter, and looks to Chicago for the meeting of the year. The Washington Park Board have a splendid opportunity of meeting an acknowledged want, and being eqnally in the front rank with both tho trotter and the thoronghbred. We hope an earnest effort will at once be made to nnite all the leading gentlamen interested in trotting sport, for the purpose of devising the bast means to obtain, in 1885, a trotting meeting worthy of Chicago and the West. —*Chicago Horseman.*

The Rancocas Stable in 1884.

With the retirement of the large racing stables for the Winter, those who have followed tham through good and bad fortune for the aeason begin to aak for information as to the total results of the season. It is eomewhat early to begin on statistics. But as all the stables named, with tha possible exception of Mr. Baldwin's, have gone into Wintar quartere, a beginning is made with a tabulated statement of the gross earnings of the Rancocas Stable from the beginning of tbe season at Sheepshead Bay in June to the meeting at Washington, in Ohtoher.

Horse.	Total times started.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Gross amount won.
Wanda, 2, by Mortemer	18	8	3	—	$35,720
Drake Carter, 4, by Ten Broeck	21	7	10	1	17,690
Aranza, 6, by B. Scotland	23	9	6	5	7,550
Young Duke, 3, by D. of Magenta	2	1	—	—	4,250
Chimera, 2, by Mortemer	3	2	—	—	4,125
Cholula, 2, by Mortemer	7	1	2	2	3,325
Exile, 2, by Mortemer	12	2	4	2	2,702½
Unrest, 2, by Mortemer	13	2	3	4	2,000
Herbert, 5, by Glenelg	12	2	1	3	1,600
Endymion, 3, by Ten Broeck	12	2	2	1	1,250
Cricket, 2, by D. of Magenta	2	1	1	—	1,200
Adonis, 2, by Mortemer	2	—	1	1	711¾
Pinafore, 5, by Enquirer	9	1	1	1	625
Leo, 3, by D. of Magenta	10	—	1	1	500
Comanche, 4, by Virgil, etc	7	1	—	—	500
Breeze, 4, by Alarm	5	—	2	—	400
Pontiac, 3, by Pero Gomez	6	—	1	1	100
Marvel, 2, by Mortemer	4	—	—	1	53½
Huron, 3, by Saxon	7	—	—	2	—
Babama, 2 by Mortemer	3	—	—	—	—
Heimdal, 2, by Mortemer	3	—	—	—	—
Heva, 2, by Mortemer	4	—	—	—	—
Pizarro, ,4 by Adventurer	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	181	39	38	25	$84,202½

In connection with the total earnings of Mr. Lorillard's horses, as above, it can ha said that while thara is considarable of an incraase this year over tha earnings of the stable last year, none of the stahles can present such a credit as tha Dwyers did in 1883, wben they haaded the list with a total of $137,788.50. and Mr. Pierre Lorillard was second with $58,295. The money tbis year has haen more evenly divided, as will ha shown wbon tha several statements are presented, a fact that many who are in the hahit of noting snch things ara no donht cognizant of. In comparing tha aarning of tha Rancocas Stahle ae above with the earniugs of 1883 there is a big improvament in tha amount of monay won, with vastly less work. For although the number of horses in training is tha aama for hoth years (23), thosa in 1884 only mada 181 starts, as against 202 by thosa in 1883, with 39 winners, as against 57. For second place there are 38 in 1884, against 50 in 1883, and for third 25 against 28, the total gross earnings standiug at $84,202.50, against a total of $58,295 in 1883. Owing to the match at $5,000 each between Miss Woodford and Drake Carter, the total amount paid in entrance money and stakes in 1884 is in excess over that of 1883, the amount this year being $14,990 against $11,130 in 1883.

Of the earnings of the several horses the honors are entirely with Wanda, the two-year-old daughtar of Mortemar and Minnia Minor, with Drake Carter a good second and Aranza a fairly good third. The performances of the Mortemer two-year-olds ara among the best of the year, and althongh all were in turn beatan nona of thosa selected to do battle in tbe great stakes suffered defeat without turning tha tables in some race on those that had heaten them. Thns Wanda, after having been heaten for the Snrf Stakes at Sheepshead Bay in Jnne, by Florio, won the Foam Stakes, with Florio, who then carried a penalty, unplaced. At their third meeting, for the Great Post Stakes, with even weights, Florio was again successful, and this defeat Wanda avenged by in turn beating Florio for the Flatbush Stakes over the same conrse in the Autumn. It was at Monmouth Park, however, that Wanda won her greatest honore, for after winning the Seabright Stakes sha won the Champion Stallion Stakes, beating tha great California trio, Mission Belle, Volante and Verano, and the Clipsiana Stahle's "crack" representative, Goano, second, who, to keep np the fashion set, in turn beat Wanda for the Select Stakes. Wanda's credit was, howaver, bnt little affected, and to the victories named above she has also the Homebred Produce, for which she beat the Cadence colt, with tha Cantral and Eclectic Stakes, hoth won at Baltimore. Of the other two-year-olds by Mortemer that did well neither Cholnla nor Chimera must he overlooked, the former winning the Atlantic Stakes and the latter the Red Bank, and subsequently the Moet and Chandon. Chimera's success for the Red Bank, it will he remembered, was specially hrilliant, for Goano had clearly settled Cholula, with which the stable wanted to win and thns save Chimera from being penalized. But Olney, taking the situation in at a glance, mada such a rush in the last fifty yards that he secnred tha race for the stable by a length.

The three-year-old honors of the year was the sncceas of Young Duke, who won the Tidal Stakes at Sheepshead Bay in June, hut who, after being badly beaten for the Coney Island Derby by Graystone, went so completely amiss from injnries received that he never again carried the "cherry and black," and has since been sold. The four-year-old honors were won exclusively by Drake Carter, the best-abused horse, perhaps, that Mr. Lorillard ever owned. He cost a large sum of money, and somehow was always beaten when he was axpected to win easily. On the whole, however, he did well for tha year, and in turn won the Shrawsbury, Navesink, and Midsummer handicaps at Monmouth Park, the Autnmn Cup at Sheepshead Bay, tha Grand National at Jerome, the Bowie at Baltimore, and the Washington Stakes at Washington. He, however, was badly beaten by Miss Woodford for the $5,000 match at two miles and a half, and for the Great Long Island Stakes at two mile heats. But it was only Miss Woodford that could beat him at two miles or over, while not a few still think that at three miles it wonld ba an even question between him and the filly, so cleverly did ha win hoth tha Autumn Cup and Bowie Stakes at three miles.

The oldest horse in the list is the erratic Aranza. Want of space forbida any extended detaile of her winnings or losings. Her career for the season can be summed by saying "that whan she was good she was very, very good, and she was bad she was horrid," in which Mr. Lorillard will certainly agree she prohably having coet him more money than any horse he has owned. Of the others iu the list the figures must tall what they did. As to what the stable will do next yaar nothing has as yat been made puhlic. It will no doubt ba strong in two-year-olds and three-year-olds, a report having gained credit that there will be some three-year-old Mortemers equal to anything yet seen by the great Franch stallion. It is aleo understood that Mr. Byrne will ramain in charge as trainer, with Mr. J. McCreery as assistant. Tha latter is a vary capabla man with considerable expariance. Bnt to Byrne all honor is dne, he having proved honast, skillful and true in every particular to the interest of his employer which are certainly great virtues for a young man to possess at present time.

The riding honors for the Raucocas Stabla during the past saasou are young Olney's. Ha bad 95 mounts ont of the 181 starts, of which he won 21, was second 19 times, third 10 times and won $50,740.75, out of a total of $84,202.50. "Billy" Hayward had 35 mounts, of which he won 11, was 12 times second, and 6 timas third, earning a total of $21,340. Shaner, who has not riddeu sinca the Twin City Handicap, had 37 mounts, of which he was 6 times each first, second and third, and earned $8,875. The other riders were "Jimmy" McLaughlin, whose single mount was a win—the Seabright Stakes, on Wanda—which was worth $2,535. Little Hyslop also wore the stahle's colors four times, as did Hughes, Cnllen, Gallaghar and "Billy" Donohue each twice, and Higgs once.—*World.*

Mambrino on Barbed Wire.

It is most gratifying to note the growing interest in vaterinary ecience and the enconragement increased attendanca ie giving to onr new veteriuary collegee. The fnture is certainly brilliant with hope for the new graduates, and we soon expect to see the demand for veterinary aurgeons far exceed the supply. Even now the avaraga provincial veterinary is enjoying a most lucrative practica, far beyond hia best expectations, and the field widens and hroadane every day, thanks to ye harmless, hnmane, ornamental, hnt effective fence, a combination of wire and bntcher knives. As nearly all of onr thrifty, humane, and Christian farmers are replacing the orthodox board rail, or stone fence with this inexpensive, dnrable and hnmane device that wonld have heen hailed ae the acme for torture in the days of the Inquisition, the greatest inducement and encouragement offers to onr yonng men to take at least one course of lessons in the principlee and practicas of vaterinary surgery. We cau assnre them a most remunarative and, to the young studant, delightful practice, as the laceration aud gaping wounds will be found in all variety of forme. Wa have sean the sucking foal with tba skin ripped from his frontal bone, and hava known two instances where animals have heen found daad besidas this harmless wira, with their throats cnt as effectively as if done by a college stndent. I have seen tandons of the lege antirely eevered, joints at pastcrn and knee opanad, bodies lacerated and in every conceivabla form, bnt who haa ever pleaded the cause of the poor dumb animals, whose gaping and bleeding wounds appeal to the sympathies of every haing with pity in his soul and avery humane sociaty in the land?

Bnt yesterday a mare with her foal was hrought in from the pasture; the filly had a deep, ngly wound across her breast, as if cleaven with a knife. How did it occur? Why, a neighhor had a barhed wire fence, the mare got ont of the pasture, and into this device of the ——; my colt became entangled. How the amiable veterinary snrgeon did smile at his new patient—good for a dozen visits at least, and several in the infirmary from same canse. This morning a young friend sadly called upon the veterinary surgeon, and this was his tale of sorrow: A stray horse ran down the road; his colt, in his anxiety to have a little frolic with tha stranger, jnmped the fence. Now, the fance was an ordinary board, with only one wire on top—only one, you know—no harm from that. We have often heard this remark hefore. The doctor retnrned, reported a most satisfactory patient, good for one visit only, as he found tha colt in condition for a post mortem; and so we could introduce instances indefinitely.

Only a few days since wa read of a representative of the humane society attempting to take charga of a horse abont to etart in a race. Why? Because upon information received he had reason to believe that tha poor, dear, dnmb creature was a sad sufferer from a saddle gall, or a chafe. We also find Prof. Bergh, with hleeding heart, commanding the check or bit removed, or threatening arrest of gentlemen for shooting pigeons. But who has ever heard of this gentleman raising hie voice and crying aloud against girdling this entire continent with tha most horribla, brutal, and davilish device evar conceived to tortnre, and entail weeks of snffering, not only npon horses, bnt cattle? There certainly is less ohjection to harbad wire as a fence for cattle, bnt when we see a cow with her ndder rent and torn in various directions we wish that, on the score of humanity, barbed wire conld ha legislated out of axistenca. Tha attitnde of Prof. Bergh reminds one of a policeman arresting a starving lad for stealing a cake, but tnrning his back while the burglar is removing his load of stolen silks. The most nnfortnnate thing abont the wire horror is that no matter how you may fence your own farm, shonld your animals hreak ont at any tima tbey are not only likely but usually do get injured in your neighbor's fence. So I say to the veterinary students, pay close attention to your snrgical stndies, for there is a big honanza in the veterinarians' friend, barhed wire.

We should rejoice to see Mr. Bergh, as the recognized head of the hnmane societies of America, make an organized movement against the use of barbed wire. To the rescue, Mr. Bergh.—*Mambrino in N. Y. Spirit.*

Running in Harness.

At the New York Driving Park on the 7th, there was a novelty to the eastern tracks of a running race of double teams to harness. This style of racing was tried in California saveral years ago and the time made, 1:54, hy Mr. P. A. Fingan's Jake, hy Oliver Cromwell, dam Jennie C., hy Norfolk, stands as the hest on record at that way of going, bnt rnnning in harness did not strike the popular faucy and was soon ahandoned. Tha following is the *World's* description of the douhle team affair:

"Murphy's day" at the New York Driving Park will afford any qnantity of talk during the Winter for those in the habit of discnssing horse matters at the olnbs, at hoarding stables and at other resorts where horsemen meet during the Winter when a drive up the road is impracticahle. The snbject will be the raca between the running teams J. O'Nay and John J. Q., hoth chestnnts, and the bay team Ghost and De Barry. Tbe former was driven by John Murphy and the latter by D. Herrington. The race was mile heats, for a purse of $500, and a more exciting contest has not beeu seen at the Driving Park this year—not that the contest was very close, for Herrington's team won both heats quite easily. The teams were both hitched to ordinary skeleton-wagons, and for the first heat the four horses ran so nearly lavel that there was no perceptibla diffareuce batween them, while to add to the pictura, not only did the horses in each team stride exactly together, hnt the two teams did so for the best part of three-quarters of a mile, after which Herrington's team, which had the outsida position, began to draw away, and although Murphy's team made a big effort in the stretch under the whip, they were beaten out by a scant length. The time mada shows that there was no lack of speed by both teams, they running the first quarter in 27¼ seconds, to tha half in 53¾ seconds, to the three-quarters in 1:23, and finishing the mile in 1:54½. The crowd who witnessed the contest was thoroughly a trotting one, but tha speed at which tbe four horses travelled, tbe closeness of the contest for three-quarters of a mile, coupled with the fact that tha four horses leaped forward in the collar at the same time, was something so thoroughly new in the racing line tbat the crowd fairly boilad over with enthusiasm, and

cheered heartily as both teams dashed under the wire at the end of the heat.

The second heat was not nearly as good a good a race. The Herrington team won the inside position and was given the word fully a length in front of Murphy, which on the turn was made two lengths, and as the "hays" dashed down the incline to the quarter they increased the lead to nearly three lengths. Along the lower stretch and up the hill to the rocks the chestnuts gained some, but at the three-quarters they began to tire, when Herrington brought his team away under the whip, winning the heat and race by nearly three lengths. Time to the quarter, 27½ seconds, to the half, 55½ seconds, three-quarters, 1:24½, the mile, 1:55½. Murphy, although beaten, was warmly congratulated after the race for introducing so thoroughly new and exciting a feature in racing. But at the same time it is a dangerous innovation that with less competent drivers may at some time result in a serious if not fatal accident.

Sale of Imported Broodmares and the Stallion Uhlan.

Mr. Thomas H. Swope, Kansas City, Mo., has purchased from Baron Von Zuylen, Cimarron, New Mexico, the following highly bred imported mares, and the stallion Uhlan, which were brought over to this country in 1881:

Uhlan, br s, foaled 1869, by The Ranger, dam Le Mechante, by Tarrus, her dam Traviata by The Libel. Uhlan won the Ascot Stakes, Goodwood Stakes, Doncaster Cup, and other races. Uhlen made four seasons in France and sired a dozen winners and was then sold to close an estate.

Cam, bl m, foaled 1870, by Camerino, dam Corbeille, by Newminster, her dam Trousseau by Gameboy.

Lady Lena, b m, foaled 1876, by Adventurer, dam Summer's Eve, by Stockwell, out of Summerside (winner of the Oaks), by West Australian.

May French, ch m, foaled 1875, by Distin, dam The Selected, by Umpire, out of Smnt, by Womersley.

English Lass, b m, foaled 1878, by Paul Jones, (by Buccaneer), dam Matchless, by Stockwell, her dam, Non Parelle, by Kingston.

Crash, ch m, foaled 1877, by Thunderbolt, dam Malpractic, by Chevalier d'Industrie, her dam, Dutchman's Daughter, by Flying Dutchman.

Christmes Gorse, b m, foaled 1878, by Winslow, dam Miss Byng, by Brother to Strafford, her dam, Miss Evelyn, by Orlando.

Lady Wentworth, b m, foaled 1878, by Restitution, dam Ada Byron, by Blair Athol, her dem Effie, by Wild Dayrell.

Rachel Rae, br m, foaled 1870, by Wild Dayrell (winner of the Derby), dem Boadicea, by The Nabob, her dam Princess by The Merry Monarch.

Cleopatra, b m, foaled 1878, by Rosicrucian, dam The Spynx, by Newminster, her dam Madem Stodere, by Sleight of Hand.

Fredy, br m, foaled 1878, by George Frederick, (Derby winner), dam Phœbe Athol, by Blair Athol, out of Phœbe, by Touchstone.

Sleepy Eye, b m, foaled 1876, by Orest, dam Lady Maud, by The Prime Minister, her dam Peasant Girl, by The Major, out of Glance, by Waxy.

Annapolis, ch m, foaled 1878, by imp. Mortemer, dam Virginia, (sister to Regalia, winner of the Oaks), by Stockwell, her dam The Gem, by Touchstone.

King Cup, ch m, foaled 1878, by Kingcraft, (winner of the Derby), dam Nutbeam, by Lord of the Isles, out of Chow, by Surplice.

Zuleika, ch m, foaled 1877, by Scottish Chief, dam Cerintha, by Newminster, out of Queen Bee, by Amorino.

Royal Title, ch m, foaled 1875, by Kingcraft, dam Lady of the Dehen, by Dundee, her dam Lady of the Lake, by King Tom.

Lady Lyon, ch m. foaled 1870, by Lord Lyon, (Derby winner), dam Lenky Bet, by The Cossack, out of Giselle, by Emilius

Greek Maiden, b or br m. foaled 1869, by Blair Athol, dam Sparte, by Pyrrhus the First, her dam Hornpipe, by Venison.

Angelia, b m, foaled 1877, by Lord Lyon, dam Lady Inglis, by Ely, her dam Heroine of Lucknow, by Nutwith, out of Pocahontas, (dam of Stockwell, Rataplan, King Tom, etc.), by imp. Glencoe.

Ethel Mortlock, b m, foaled 1878, by Lord Lyon, dam Camilla, by Saunterer, out of Eastern Princess, (dam of imp. Prince Charlie), by Surplice.

Ute Maiden, b f, foaled 1882, by See Saw, dam Lady Lena, above.—*Live Stock Record.*

A Race Between Yearlings.

At Gallatin, Tenn., on the 10th, there was a race for yearlings that had been the leading topic in Tenneseee turf circles for some weeks. The following is the telegraphic report to the New York *World*:

The weather and track were fair, and there was a good attendance at the old Albion track to-day, drawn together to witness the decision of a race between six thorough-bred yearlings. The race was the outcome of a friendly rivalry between several owners as to who had the best yearling, and the result was an open sweepstakee, each to carry 100 pounds, with sex allowances, and run a quarter of a mile. The starters and jockeys were E. Scarr's brown colt Lafette, 104 pounds, by Longfellow, dam Sne Wynne (St. Clair); J. T. Carter's bay filly Allie Long, 101 pounds, by Longfellow, dam Alice Burford (J. Scott); W. R. Rogers' bay gelding Gov. Bate, 97 pounds, by Glengarry, dam Alherta (W. Mack); J. Franklyn's bay filly Long Range, 97 pounds, by Longfellow, dam Sierre Nevade, (R. Sedge); T. Bates' cheetnut filly Eastlake, 97 pounds, by Enquirer, dam Bonnie Park (D. Ward), and W. R. Tomkins' J. Wynne, 115 pounds, by Brigadier, dam Henrietta of the West (J. Burford). The six were sent away well together at the second attempt, and finished in the order in which their names are given, Lafette winning by a neck, with Allie Long a neck in front of Gov. Bate, Long Range, who was expected to have won, not being placed. Time, 25¾ seconds. The judges were C. H. Gellock, J. O. Bruton and W. T. Linck, and the timers B. Franklin and Major Elliott.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association will hold a regular meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Tuesday, December 2d, at 7 P. M.

Stoval, the colored jockey, has been engaged to ride for the McGrathiana Stable, property of Mr. Milton Young, in 1885.

George Lorrilard has bought the Bannatyne farm, south of Eatontown, N. J., for $14,500. He will use it as a stock farm.

The Blood Horse Association—Fall Meeting at the Bay District.

There was a sodden sky early Saturday morning, the fog clouds hung heavily on the hills, and as they lowered into the valleye there were drippings and discomforts worse than actual rain, as the water fell so gently that it was all left on the surface not current enough to seek a lower grade, dew-like and shining in millions of globules from every spray and leef. There was a somber pall on the ocean, dreariness on land and water. The early visitors, who thronged to the Bay District course to witness the early gallops of the racehorses, took a look at the track and wended their weary way homeward, disgusted at the outlook. No one imagined that there could be anything like racing at such an unauspicious time, and up to 9 o'clock it appeared hopeless, scarcely an anticipation of any sport. The fog still hung with perverse pertinacity on the hill to the south of the track, lifting at times and then sinking denser and more drearily. After that the sun was struggling to overcome the vapor, and when it shone for a moment there were hopes that the potent beame would be the victor in the fight. Those optimistically inclined hacked old Sol, while the pessimistic divisions were willing to wager long odds that Jupiter Pluvius would knock his majesty out. A minute's sunshine, ten of shadow, until the forenoon was well nigh gone. Then those who knew that there is always a silver lining to the blackest cloud were gratified that this day was not an exception, and the trainers, joining in the belief, brought out their horses for a spin around the muddy course. Banged tails were enveloped in bandages, though the sleek coats were soon bespattered with mud, and grooms sighed over polish which would soon bear a somber hue. Right merrily the youngsters galloped and threw showers of clay-colored globules behind them.

Anxiously those were watched which were designed to take part in the battles of the afternoon, and the speculators, who were guided by the morning spine, were all ajoy as one after another brushed through the stretches. When the gallops came to an end the harrow was set at work and every round ameliorated the sloppy course. At the best the track must be slow, but if it could be got safe owners would be well satisfied to run. When the bell rang to call the horses at the advertised hour it was assuredly safe, and though there were slippery places, these were on the first turn, which would not interfere with the first and second races on the programme, as both of these were three-quarters of a mile. There was a fair attendance when the order was given to saddle and the throng increased until there was quite a concourse on balconies and stands. Conspicuous among the carriages were an English drag of E. J. Baldwin and the four-in-hand of P. A. Finigan. The former was a new feature on a California race-course, and attracted a great deal of attention from its beauty and novelty; and certainly the four-in-hand was so well appointed as to merit a full share of praise.

The first race was the Ladies' stake for two-year-old fillies—a dash of three-quarters—and of the thirteen nominations only two started. These were La Scala and Mischief. La Scala, by Joe Hooker, from Abbie W. by Norfolk; Mischief by Thad. Stevens from Katie Pease. This was the fourth filly by Joe Hooker to start in a race, but the fame of her half brothers and the form she had displayed in her private trials were sufficient to install her as the favorite at the long odds of $20 to $5. Even this estimate was more than justified by the running, as she took the lead at the start and never surrendered it, winning with a good deal to spare in the very good time—when the condition of the track is taken into consideration—of 1:20.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, SAN FRANCISCO—Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Fall meeting. First day, Nov. 15, 1881.

First Race—The Ladies' Stakes; for two-year-old fillies; $50 each; $25 forfeit; second to save stake; three-quarters of a mile. Closed with 13 nominations.

Rancho del Paso's b f La Scala, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W., by Norfolk, 107 lbs.....Duffy 1
Jas. Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens, dam Katie Pease, 107 lbs.....Long 2
Time, 1:20.

The second race was also for two-year-olds, and at the same distance, three-quarters of a mile. There were three starters, Rapido, by Grinstead, his dam Experiment, by Monarchist, granddam Cornflower, by Lexington, which gives him three crosses of the greatest of all American sires. Tom Atchinson is by Joe Hooker, and is a three-quarter brother of Jim Renwick; and the other starter, Ichi Ban, is also by Joe Hooker, from a Norfolk mare. In this race the pool selling was quite lively, Rapido and Ichi Ban alternating as favorites, but just before the start the rates were $50 on Rapido, $48 on Tom Atchinson and $17 on Ichi Ban. A very good start was given without delay, and Ichi Ban being the quickest on his feet took the lead soon after the dropping of the flag. At the half-mile pole, which was reached in twenty-five seconds, Rapido and Ichi Ban were head and head, Tom being two lengths in the rear, but from that point the Santa Anita colt showed his superiority, leaving his competitors and winning quite handily in 1:18½. As the weights in this race were ten pounds less than the fillies carried, the time was about equal, though it was evident that in both cases the winners could have run somewhat faster. Ichi Ban was second, Tom Atchinson, third.

Second Race—Sweepstakes for two-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake; Alta and Estill to carry rule weights; all others one hundred pounds. With sex allowances; three-quarters of a mile. Four nominations.

E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, by Grinstead, dam Experiment, 97 lbs.....Peppers 1
W. Ayer's g g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen, 97 lbs...Jo quin 2
T. Lynch's ch g Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate, 97 lbs.....Long 3
Time, 1:18½.

The next race was the Vestal stake for 3-year-old fillies, 1¼ miles. There were fifteen nominations made when the filliee were yearlings, and of these three came to the post. The contestants were: Freda, by Wildidle, from Frolic; Glendair, by Norfolk, from Glendew, and Lizzie Dunbar, by Bazar, from Tibbie Dunbar. Freda and Glendair were bred at Palo Alto, Freda having been purchased by E. J. Baldwin, and Glendair by Messrs Kelly and Lynch.

It was a close fight for position in the pools between Freda and Glendair, though towards the close Freda had the most supporters, the rates being $70 on Freda, $65 on Glendair, and $20 on Lizzie Dunbar. Again there was a capital start, and without a waste of time. The three were locked as they passed the stand, Freda and Glendair having their head parallel, Lizzie a nick behind. The latter was yawed all over the track by the efforts of her rider to restrain her, and ran under a great disadvantage. The quarter was made in 27 seconds, and the half in 55 seconds, Freda slightly in the lead of Glendair. When three-quarters were run Freda and Glendair were still locked, the time 1:21½, but going around the turn Freda gained the advantage, and when the mile was completed in 1:49¾ it looked as though she had the race safe. But Glendair was running strong, and overhauling the leader, so that at the seven-furlong pole she was only a trifle behind. Holloway took a pull at Frede, wisely husbanding her strength, but Petsy Duffy was coming fast with Glendair and at the drawgate Holloway was forced to apply the whip vigorously. From there the race was intensely exciting. Neither faltered under the driver; both ran resolutely. It was too close for the usual cheering and every eye was eger to catch the finish. Only those who were in a position to note the difference to an inch could designate which was the winner, and the Judges aware of the necessity of exactness, were leaning over the stand to get the range over the double wire. Their fiat gave the race to Freda by a "short head," Lizzie not very far behind. Time, 2:15½.

Third Race—The Vestal Stakes; for three-year-old fillies; $25 each; p. p. $300 added; second to receive $100; third to save stake; one mile and a quarter. Fifteen nominations.

E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, by Wildidle, dam Frolic, 115 lbs.....Holloway 1
T. Lynch's ch f Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Glendew, 115 lbs.....Duffy 2
W. L. Pritchard's ch f Lizzie Dunbar, by Bazaar, dam Tibbie Dunbar, 115 lbs.....Flowers 3
Time, 2:15½.

The fourth race was the most eagerly anticipated of any on the programme. It was a stake for three-year-olds, of one and one-eighth miles. The starters were Shenendoeh, Beaconsfield, Philip S. and Prince of Norfolk. The betting was the best criterion of how evenly their chances were regarded by the speculators. For instance, in one pool Shenandoah was the favorite at $70, the second choice was Beaconsfield at $80, the third Philip S. at $80, and the fourth choice was Prince of Norfolk at $95. As the pool selling progressed there was an increase in the amount wagered in each pool, Philip S. bringing $140, Prince of Norfolk $130, Shenandoah $115, and Beaconsfield $90. Several times the favoritism went from one to another, and each could claim the first position in the estimation of the bettors. The start was from the seven-furlong-pole, and they were sent off so evenly that it could not be told which had the advantage, though as they passed the stand Prince had his nose in front. At the quarter pole in 40 seconds all were in a bunch, Prince of Norfolk running very wild on the turns. Down the backstretch the four were so close that the leader could not be determined, and when five furlongs were accomplished in 1:06, the situation was the same. From that point Philip S. drew away, so that at the head of the stretch he was two lengths in the lead, Prince of Norfolk second. That only an accident could deprive Philip S. of the victory, was the unanimous opinion of the lookers-on, and it also seemed that the Prince would be second. Beaconsfield had plenty of vim, however, and he ran past his competitor, winning the second place by a neck, Shenandoah some distance behind. Time, 2:00.

Fourth Race—Sweepstakes for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake; one mile and an eighth. Five nominations.

P. Siebenthaler's b c Philip S., by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 118 lbs.....Duffy 1
Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, by Hock Hocking, dam Aileen Allannab, 118 lbs.....Easterbrook 2
M. M. Allen's ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion, 118 lbs.....Williams 3
E. J. Baldwin's b c Shenandoah, by Shannon, dam Demirep, 118 lbs.....Holloway 0
Time, 2:00.

The fifth race was a dash of a mile for all ages, the entries Jim Dongles, Gano and Forest King. Jim Douglas was the favorite at $110, Gano bringing $45, and Forest King $22.50. When the flag fell Jim Donglas jumped off with the lead, and selecting the best ground to run upon, never lost the advantage, Gano running a fair second to the half mile in 52 seconds. At the three-quarters Forest King was in second place, but he could never get near enough to endanger the chances of the favorite, who won with quite a margin to spare in 1:46. And thus closed the first day of the Fall meeting, and it was pronounced by all the most successful opening which has ever been known since the organization of the association.

Fifth Race—Purse $250; $50 to second; for all ages; one mile.

Geo. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle, dam Yolone, 6 years, 118 lbs.....Howson 1
S. J. Jones' b h Forest King, by Monday, dam Abbie W., by Don Victor, 5 years, 118 lbs.....Duffy 2
E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, by Grinstead, dam Santa Anita, 4 years, 118 lbs.....Peppers 3
Time, 1:46.

On Tuesday, 18th, the settled weather had brought the track into good condition and no Spring day was ever more cheering and inviting for an outing. The attendance was very good, the best second day ever known in the history of the association, and two of three races were spirited affairs. The first was heats of three-quarters of a mile, in which started Jim Douglas and Sweethriar. Jim was largely the favorite before the start, an average of the pools being $70 on him to $16 on Sweethriar. That these or larger odds were justified was satisfactorily proved by the result of the race, the favorite winning so easily that all description required is to say that Jim won the first heat in 1:16½, the second in 1:18½.

First Race; Purse, $300, $75 to second; for all ages; three-quarter mile heats.

Geo. Howson's b b Jim Douglas, by Wildidle, dam Yolone, 6 years, 118 lbs.....Howson 1 1
Rancho del Paso's, b f Sweetbriar, by Virgil, dam Impudence, 3 years, 110 lbs.....Duffy 2 2
Time, 1:16½, 1:18½.

The next race was a selling race, in which were eight entries, all of which started. These were Cito, Birdcatcher, Belshaw, Duke of Monday, Quehec, Bessie, Billy Johnson and Robin. The positions awarded were in the order their names are written, the starting point was at the seven-furlong pole, the distance to be covered one and one-eighth milee. Duke of Monday was an immense favorite some time before the start, the rates being $60 on him to $17 on the field, which comprised all excenting Birdcatcher, who brought $8. When the flag fell the horses were in a good position, and were sent off very evenly, Billy Johnson having a trifle the advantage. He was running very fast from the outset, and keeping up his rapid rate, left the others in the rear when the stand was passed. Around the first turn the pace was still faster, and when three furlongs were compassed in the fast time of 36½ seconds he was several lengths in the lead, Duke of Monday and Cito being second and third. Billy still kept up a rate quite unlooked for by a majority of the spectators, and at the half-mile pole was a good twenty lengths in the lead of Duke of Monday. From that point the latter gained on the leader, and when fairly straightened into the stretch was only a few lengths behind. Cito was also improving his position, and when the mile was finished in 1:44½ Billy and Duke were nearly parallel, Cito three lengths behind. From thence Duke easily beat his competitor, winning a very good race in 1:57½. Cito was a fair third, the others in a ruck behind. It was generally conceded that if Billy Johnson had been more judiciously ridden the result would have been otherwise, and in that case the "fielders" would have scored a notable victory.

Second Race—Selling; purse, $250; second to receive $75; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry entitled weight, with two pounds off for each $100 below $1,000 and three pounds added for each $100 above. One mile and an eighth.

Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday, by Monday, dam [illegible], aged, $600, 107 lbs.....
C. E. Ramey's ch g Billy Johnson, by Glenelg, dam Planetarium, $500, 105 lbs.....

J. C. Simpson's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker, dam Too Soon, 2 years, $500, 70, (carried 74), lbs....Ginnie 3
G. L. Richardson's ch g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont, aged, $1,000, 115 lbs....Holloway 0
W. M. Murry's br h Birdcatcher, by Spectre, dam Pet, 5 years, $1,000, 118 lbs....Ross 0
Wm. Boot's br m Bessie, by imp. Hercules, dam unknown, aged, $600, 107 lbs....Young 0
T. Lynch's h g Belshaw, by Wildidle, dam Snsie Williamson, aged, $300, 101 lbs....Joaquin 0
Wm. Boot's ch g Robin, by Bob Wooding, dam Lizzie Marshall, 4 yrs., $600, 107, (carried 110), lbs....Appleby 0
Time, 1:57¼.

The third race was the same distance, 1¼ miles, the starters Philip S., Glendair, Billy the Kid, Lucky B., Forest King and Nellie Peyton. The betting was quite heavy part of the time, Nellie Peyton being slightly the favorite when the poole were first offered, though Philip S. soon passed her, and a fair average for some time before the stert wss Philip S. $120, Nellie Peyton $100, Glendair $75, and the field (Billy the Kid, Lucky B. and Forest King), $27.50. Philip S. hsd the pole, with Glendair second, Billy the Kid third, Lucky B. fourth, Forest King fifth, and Nellie Peyton outside. There was some delay in getting them off, and when the flsg fell Philip S. had a decided advantage. This he made the best use of by retaining his inside position by outrunning the others, and paseing the jndges' stand, for the first time, he wes a length in advance. At the quarter pole in 39½ seconds, he was hslf a length in front of Glendair, the others in a ruck behind, and there wae no change at the helf, the five furlongs run in 1:05. So far it seemed as though the favorite had the race safe, and when the mile was completed in 1:44½ he still led, though Forest King was coming, and soon after it was evident that he was closing rapidly on the leader. He continued to gain, and amid shouts of vociferous applause from those who had backed the field, he won by a length from Philip S., with Lucky B. third. Time, 1:57¼. This was the first rece so fsr when the backers of the short end had made such a decided "killing." The night before Forest King sold for $5 in a pool of $150, and in all probability $1,000 investment won over ten times as much.

Third Race.—Purse $250, $50 to second; for all ages; one mile and an eighth.
S. J. Jones b h, Forest King, by Monday, dam Abbie W. by Don Victor, 5 years, 118 lbs....Appleby 1
P. Siebenthaler's b h, Philip S., by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 3 years, 109 lbs....Howson 2
E. J. Baldwin's b h, Lucky B., by Rutherford, dam Maggie Emerson, 4 years, 118 lbs....Holloway 3
T. Lynch's ch f, Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Glendew, 3 years, 106 lbs....Long 0
Rancho del Paso, ch f, Nellie Peyton, by imp. Hurrah, dam Emily Peyton, 5 years, 115 lbs....Duffy 0
G. L. Richardson's, b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, aged, 115 lbs....Williams 0
Time 1:57¼

Thursday, the 20th, the "extra day" of the meeting proved, like those which preceded it, very satisfactory to the spectators. Some of the high-rollers among the spectators came to grief when Nellie Peyton beat Dongles, with the odde so long against her, but as three favorites in the four races won, those who make a practice of supporting the cream of the entriee could not find much fault. The track was very good, and, with the exception of a portion of the first turn, was unquestionebly fast. The weather was fair and the attendance very good. The betting was quite spirited, more money going into the box than on any of the preceding days, and there wss nothing to mar the sports of the afternoon.

The first race was a sweepstakes for three-yesr-olds, a dash of one and a half miles. There were three starters, Philip S., who had incurred a penalty of five pounds for his victory on the opening day, Shenandoah and Beconsfield. The places alloted were in the above order; in the pools Beaconsfield being a decided favorite. A very good start was given them soon efter they were marshalled at the starting point, the fsvorite taking the lead soon after the flag fell, Shenandoah second. In thie order they passed the stand for the first time in 56½ seconds, and there was no change when three-quartere were run in 1:22. The first mile was completed in 1:48. Shenandoah lapped on the leader, Philip S. moving up. Soon afterward Shenandoeh faltered and Philip S. passed him, though despite the efforts of hie jockey he could not endanger the chances of Beaconefield, who won with a good deal to spare in 2:40. Shenandoeh pulled up so lame that his rider wes permitted to dismount at the lower tier of etables, his middle tendon of the foreleg being so badly sprung that it is unlikely he will ever race again.

Nov. 20th.—First Race.—Sweepstakes for three-year-olda; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake; winner of No. 4 to carry 5 pounds extra; one mile and a half. Five nominations.
Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, by Hock Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah, 118 lbs....Easterbrook 1
P. Siebenthaler's b c Philip S., by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 123 lbs. (including 5 lbs. penalty)....Hennessy 2
E. J. Baldwin's b c Shenandoah, by Shannon, dam Demirep, 118 lbs....Holloway 3
Time 2:40.

The eecond race was heats of a mile for all ages, ten pounds below rule weights. Jim Douglas, Nellie Peyton and Billy the Kid were the starters, the position being in the above order. Jim was largely the favorite, hie supporters being willing to wager $100 on his chancee to $22.50 on both the others. Many pools were eold with Douglas out, so confident were the bettors that he would win, with a corresponding lack of confidence on thoee who took the other side. The first heet was a splendid contest between Douglas and Nellie Peyton the whole of the mile. Both were admirably managed, Douglas striding along at a rapid pace every inch of the way, the rider of Nellie patiently waiting until there was only a furlong to run. That final 220 yards was a "corker," as the boye say, Douglas managing to win by a short length in the fast time of 1:42.

The mare had shown so well that, notwithstanding the loss of the heat, ebe advanced in the estimation of the sharp obeerver eo that the pools ranged $40 to $100 that she would win, or rather that Donglae would not. Billy essayed to make the running thie heat, and to some purpose, as he carried Douglas to the quarter in 25¼ eeconds. From there Nellie pushed the leader to the half in 50½ seconds, and at the three-quarter pole, in 1:16¾, she was at hie haunch. From thence it was an exciting struggle. Nellie was surely gaining, though Douglaa wae not easily beaten. At the draw-gate their noeee were on a line. Inch by inch the handsome daughter of Hurrah was getting the heet of an ardnous struggle, and when they came under the wire he was half a length in front. Time, 1:43. The betting was then $110 on the field to $24 on Douglas, as it wae nearly certain that, after two heate in such fast time, it could not be expected that he would come back a third faet enough to endanger the chances of the mare. The prophecy was correct, as she galloped in the lead from the quarter pole home, and finished with a good deal in hand in 1:45.

Second Race.—Purse $400; heats of a mile; for all ages; second to receive $100; 10 pounds deducted from regular weights.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Nellie Peyton, by imp Hurrah, dam Emily Peyton, 5 years, 105 lbs.(carried 107 lbs.)....Duffy 2 1 1
Geo. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle, dam Yolone, 6 years, 108 lbs....Howson 1 2 2
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, aged; 105 lbs., (carried 109 lbs.)....Appleby 3 3 3
Time, 1.42, 1.43, 1.45.

The third race was a selling puree, a dash of one and a quarter miles, with the same allowancee as in the race of Tuesday. The starters were Billy Johnson, Cito, Duke of Monday and Nick of the Woods. The Duke was largely the favorite, bringing $80 to $25 on all the others, the hopes of the fieldere being centered on Billy Johnson from his wonderful exhibition of speed in the previous race, while a few thought thst the gameness shown by the 2-year-old Cito might prove of avail. The hopes were illusory. Cito went away with Johnson at a good pace and led to stand by half a length. When half a mile had heen run there was a trifle in favor of the colt, but going down the backstretch Duke moved up and all three were abreast at the half-mile pole. At the completion of the mile in 1:46 Duke led Cito a neck, and taking the track rather quickly Cito was dropped behind both the Duke and Billy Johnson. It was evident then that the Duke had the race safe, and the contest was narrowed to a fight between Billy and Cito for second place. This the youngster won by half a length, two behind Duke of Monday, who won in 2:13¼.

Third Race—Selling; purse, $250; second to receive $50; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry entitled weight, with two pounds off for each $100 below $1,000 and three pounds added for each $100 above. One mile and a quarter.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday, by Monday, dam Demirep, aged, $600, 107 lbs....Duffy 1
J. C. Simpson's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker, dam Too Soon, 2years, $700, 74 lbs....Ginnie 2
C. E. Ramey's ch g Billy Johnson, by Glenelg, dam Planetarium, aged, $700, 109 lbs....Howson 3
G. L. Richardson's ch b Nick of the Woods, by Leinster, dam Little Sophie, aged, $600, 110 lbs....Thompson 0
Time 2:13¼.

The concluding race was a dash of five-eighths of a mile, for two-year-olds, the starters, Ichi Ban, Tom Atchison, Billy A. and Mistletoe. Ichi Ban was the favorite, bringing $50, Tom Atchison and Mistletoe coupled, $30, and Billy A., $15. There was a lively contention among the bettors at these odds and a large amount of money was posted. The race was a very pretty quarrel. Ichi Ban from the outside position made pley as soon as the starting signal was given and secured the lead before reaching the half-mile pole. As they swept around the further turn the gray still led, and as the homestretch was reached there was none to dispute his cleim to first money, excepting Tom Atchison. The white fece of the latter was the only distinguishing mark, but, unlike the plume of Navarre, it was never in the lead, Ichi Ban winning a capital race, and in the fast time of 1:02½.

Fourth Race.—Purse, $150; $25 to second; for two-year-olds; five-eighths of a mile.
Geo. Howson's g g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen, 107 lbs....Howson 1
T. Lynch's ch g Tom Atchinson, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate, 107 lbs....Duffy 2
G. Pacheco's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens, dam Mistake, 107 lbs....Kelly 3
W. L. Appleby's ch c Billy A., by Wildidle, dam Bonanza, 110 lbs....Appleby 0
Time 1:02¾.

California Entries at St. Louis.

The following California horses appear in the stakes of the St. Louis Fair Jockey Club, to be run at the Spring Meeting 1885:

St. Louis Fair Derby, for three-year-olds (foals of 1882) at $100 each; half forfeit, or only $20 if declared by April 15, 1885, with $3,000 added; the winner of any three-year-old stake rsce of the value of $2,000 to csrry 5 lbs.; the second to receive $500; third $200 out of the stakes; to be run on the first day of the Spring meeting, 1885; one mile and a half.

J. D. and J. K. Christy's ch g Bonanza, by Joe Hooker, dam Mattie Glenn.

Stemler & Todhunter's b c Alta, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

E. J. Baldwin's br c Brandywine, by Lexingtor, dam Mollie McCarty.

E. J. Baldwin's br f Mira, by Grinstead, dam Blossom.

E. J. Baldwin's b f Mission Belle, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.

E. J. Baldwin's ch c Verano, by Grinstead, dam Jennie D.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, by Grinstead, dam Sister Anne.

E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, by Grinstead, dam Experiment.

Rancho del Paso's blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels, dam Electra (Belle.)

Rancho del Paso's ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom, dam Moselle.

St. Louis Fair Oaks, for three-year-old fillies (foals of 1882), at $100 each; half forfeit, or only $20 if declared April 15, 1885, with $1,500 added; the winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs.; second to have $300, and third $200 out of the stakes; to be run on the third day of the Spring Meeting, 1885; one mile and a half.

E. J. Baldwin'e b f Mira, by Grinstead, dam Blossom.

E. J, Baldwin's b f Mission Belle. by Grinstead, dam Josie C.

E. J. Baldwin's b f Glencross, by Rutherford, dam Glenita.

Rancho del Paso's b f La Scala, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W.

Cherles Green Stakes, for three-year-olds (foals of 1882), at $100 each, half forfeit, or only $20 if declared April 15, 1885, with $2,000 added; the winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $2,000 to cerry 5 lbs.; the second to have $300; third $150 out of stakes; to be run on the fifth day of the Spring meeting of 1885; one mile and a quarter.

J. D. & J. K. Christy'e ch g Bonanza, by Joe Hooker, dam Mattie Glenn.

A. J. Stemler & Todhunter'e b c Alta, by Norfolk, dam Bellinette.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, by Grinstead, dam Sister Anne.

E. J. Baldwin's br f Mira, by Grinstead, dam Blossom.

E. J. Baldwiu's ch g Rapido, by Grinstead, dam Experiment.

E. J. Baldwin'e ch c Verano, by Grinstead. dam Jennie D.

E. J. Baldwin's b f Mission Belle, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.

E. J. Baldwiu's br c Braudywine, by Lexiugtor, dam Mollie McCarty.

Rancho del Paso's blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels, dam Electra (Belle).

Rancho del Paso's ch c Tyrant, by imp. Great Tom, dam Moselle.

Rancho del Paso's b f La Scala, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W.

St. Louis Fair Stallion Stakes, for two-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1883) at $100 each, half forfeit, or $20 if declared by April 15, 1885, with $2,000 added; the winner of any two-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lhs.; the second to receive $500 and third $250 out of stakes; to be run on the sixth day of Spring meeting of 1885: three-quarters of a mile.

E. J. Baldwin's Grinstead.

E. J. Baldwin's Rutherford.

Rancho del Paso'e Longfield.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Brighton Beach's Indian-Summer Racing Season—Unusual Good Character of the Sport—McLaughlin's Hundredth Win—General Notes, Etc.

Brighton's bold brigade of beach-combers have, during the past week, monopolized the exclusive attention of the turf world, and are likely to do so until snow flies. Winter racing in these latitudes has been an unknown quantity in the experience of metropolitan race-goers until the last two seasons have demonstrated the indefatigable nature of the management by the sea, who have shown that if good material is provided the public interest can be sustained long after the racing season proper has ended. Indeed, nothing short of a cyclone or an invasion of the track by flosting icebergs daunts the enterprising nature of the Brighton Beachers, and the open weather of late, though at times rather uncomfortably low in temperstnre, has been all in favor of this, in eome respects, the most popular racecourse in America. To-day (Friday) the Brighton Beach Racing Association give their hundredth day's racing for 1884.

The representative rider of Yankeeland, Jemes McLaughlin, won hie hundredth race at the Beach on Friday, accomplishing another notable feat in the same connection, in that he brought the ex-Marylander, Nettie, home first over the short distance of the T. Y. C., generally believed by those best acquainted with the gelding's abilities, an impossibility even in the most ordinary company. Ever since this now widely and favorably known young jockey began his career at Saratoga years ago the writer, who benefitted largely by his first big win on Princeton, lauding odds of nearly 40 to 1, has watched his upward progress, taking occasion from time to time to defend "Bill" Daly's former apprentice from sneering remarks directed against his style of riding. This was characterized as crude, ungraceful, amateurish. Jimmy's detractors, in short, intimating that nothing but luck and good mount had gained him his success. The friends of the jockey always would reply: "Never mind about his seat, or the wsy he holds his hands, his style is a 'get there' style, and that will do very well." This season bas turned into ridicule the derision of these deriders, and these "sore heads," who have seen McLaughlin get home with poor racehorses generally well beaten in the fray, have hidden their diminished heads in the dust, and their discreditable envy in their hearts. As a specimen of this jockey's keen sense of improving his own chance through even the slightest mistake of his opponents, his one hundred and second win on Friday, on George Singerley, is an instance. His main opponent, young Berrett on Royal Arch, had, as every onlooker will testify, the race as good as won as be made the straight. McLaughlin on Singerley was beaten a furlong from home, and Royal Arch's jockey realizing this all too soon, *unwrapped the lines from his wrists*, letting go of his horse's head. Shadowing him closely, Singerley's pilot instantly perceived the other's mistake, and redoubling his exertions, McLaughlin won the race out of the fire in the same manner as he did with Brookdale's graduate against his brother Frank on King Fan. The great secret of every profession is to never lose an opportunity of learning something new. The persons in any walk of life who fold their hands in complacency and imagine that they know everything constitute a spectacle of egotism at once sad and mirth-provoking, and the sooner they realize that progress is *always* possible the better for their chances of reaching fame and preferment. The other jockeys at Brighton Beach are getting to be close observers of the methods of the American Archer, and in many cases with benefit to themselves and their employers.

Old Telemachus on Friday and the colt Nitot on Saturday won their races, after innumerable seconds and thirds. Both had been regarded by the talent as "due" some time since, and each may now be looked for to score yet again before the curtain drops for good on 1884's turf struggles. Telemachus, when known as The King, was the medium of a very sensational winning by Plunger Walton at Saratoga, in which the terror of British bookmakers landed a "killing," estimated at $20,000, the stake he put up being just a tenth part of the amount won. Clapham Smith, the Marylander, wae in immediate control of the colt at the time, and he was better known as Smith's colt than by the name of The King. In the race under discussion the Dwyer Brothers' Quito was a big favorite over the field, with Sioux and Smith's colt next in favor respectively, the latter, with Costello up, gaining the judges' *fiat* by an open length. After the race he wae named Telemachus, and the same Fall he ran two nailing good races, a mile and a quarter at Brighton Beach in 2:09¼, and a mile and a half at Sheepshead Bay in 2:37, in the latter race with 100 lbs., beating a strong field in Girofle, 107; Elias Lawrence, 98; Ingomar, 90; and Ferncliffe, 115. Since this race four years have elapsed without a winning bracket for Telemachus until his win on Friday last.

Fosteral's win was the most interesting race of Saturday's card at Brighton. The field that contested the handicap was a flattering tribute to the good judgment of the handicapper, and the best in quality that has started at thie track in some time. The overnight betting evidenced the closest kind of a contest, and when thirteen starters were saddled, fully half the lot figured at one time or another as favorites in the betting, though Delilah's and King Lion's apparent advantages both in the pigskin and at the weights, made them the closing choices of the *cognoscenti*. Lumped in the field in most of the auction pools was Fosteral, the white-faced half-brother to Gen Monroe, whose form at the recent Washington meeting was so high that it is surprising how he retrograded so rapidly in the pools, unless the journey was considered too short for him. But to our mind this son of the four-miler Foster, whom the writer saw win at San Francisco, with Billy Lakeland up, in the largest purse ever won on an American racecourse, has shown that his forte is speed as well as stamina. His Summer Handicap win at Chicago, and his defeat of Monroe at Saratoga, were over a mile and a quarter and a mile and five hundred yards respectively, and he has shown speed on other occasions since then. With this in our mind, and bearing in view the gelding's gallops on election day at Jerome, when he moved remarkably free and strong before he dumped little Wethers out of the saddle, we advised a speculative friend, who asked our opinion, to back Fosteral at the good odds obtainable. Herbert's abilities for a mile, and perhaps half a furlong further, were canvassed, but he has always chucked it up at a longer distance, and Fosteral was elected to carry the "boodle," with at the last moment, a saver on Herbert.

When the ex-Rancocas sprinter, Herbert, showed the colors of his Boston owner to the front a quarter of a mile from the finish most persons looked to see him retain his position to the end, but the length of his tether was exactly the mile and a sixteenth alluded to above, and, poor jockeyship also being responsible, half a furlong from home both Fosteral and Lizzie Mack headed him, the gelding outlasting the mare in

clever style. Since Fosteral and the other members of the Louisiana stable were sold to their present owner the son of Foster has won the entire party out with interest, and as he appears to be tolerably sound on his pins he is likely to add to his victories when not overburdened with weight. In that respect he is inferior to his noted relative, Gen. Monroe, whose conformation, however, is more adapted to weigbt-carrying than that of the "wespy" gelding, his half brother.

The Indian-Summer weather of Monday drew a great crowd to the racecourse by the sea, and those present witnessed probably the fastest racing that ever took place in these latitudes at this season of the year. The interest of course centred in the meeting of Little Fred and Royal Arch, and in spite of the great speed shown by the older horse, the colt had meny backers. In the preliminary gallop Fred moved a quarter in 25s. with sucb ease that all connected with him were confident of his invincibility on this occasion, and testified their faith by their works, to the extent of backing him heavily in the pools. The half-brother to Blue Lodge, however, with little Church up, led their champion a dance that they little expected, and with head up, under a stout pull, Royal Arch took the track and kept it all through, showing greater speed than he had been credited with. The race showed how good the son of Fellowcraft is when ridden properly, and instead of winning only two races in the past eight weeks he should have been credited with three times that nnmber at least.

The various hunt clubs are having great sport this golden Autumn weather. Near Baltimore the Elkridge Hounds have had meetings at Towson's end Long Green Valley, with some exciting runs and no casualities. The Meadow Brook Hunt's "point to point" steeplechase on Saturday was cleverly won by Mr. Stokes on Jericho, over fourteen others, of whom young Mr. Keene had a nastv fall, breaking his collarbone. But by far the most interesting affair of the week was the wedding on Tuesday, at Far Rockaway, of Miss Stevens and Mr. Ladenburg. The happy pair were united at high noon, and two hours later the bridegroom risked his neck in the pink coat steeplechase of members of the Meadow Brook and Rockaway Hunts. Fortunately no accidents were reported, and the fair bride was presented with the brush of Reynard after the hunters's return. In the evening the pair went on an extended bridal tour. Yours,

New York, Nov. 11th, 1884. PACIFIC.

A Wise Course.

A healthy sign of the times is the fact that a number of trotters thet have shown an inclination to pace have been allowed to do so. The conversion of a pacer to the trotting gait hae invaribly resulted in injury, in many cases of a permanent character. The time is not in the remote distance when the pacing gait was nnfeshionable and look upon as a blemish. No one cared for a pacer, and if he had one, hastened to convert him to trotting. The result of this system has been a number of horses who, while occesionally making very fast record as trotters, have failed to make great campaigners. The wear and tear of the weight carried has, by a natural course, unfitted them for continuous work. Great exceptions have been the remarkable horses, Smuggler and Red Cloud, but what could these two heve done had they been allowed to go their chosen gait?

Inch by inch the pacer has fought his wey into pulic favor, until to day Richball second to no horse as a money-winner, and as game, speedy, and resolute as any animal that ever drew a sulky. The pecer is no longer the pariah of the turf, but has taken his rank as a worthy claimant for public honors. One has but to look at the programmes of our great trotting meetings to recognize the truth of this eeeertion.

Close observers have always inclined to the belief that conformation and not pedigree is eccountable for the pacing gait else why do we hear of pacers that are of trotting lineage? Westmont, Lorene, Eddie C, Felix, Richball, Fuller, Jim Jewell, and a host of others are by sires and out of dams with not a drop of pacing blood near them. On the other hand, many pacing sires, like Blne Bull and Pocahontas Boy. get natural trotters as well as pacers.

The present season is remarkable for the number of trotters that have been ellowed to take the pecing gait, as preferred. Minnie R., a fast but unreliable mare as a trotter, has scored a fast record es a pacer, and is improving. Jewett, by Allie West, is now a side-wheeler, Mike Wilkes, a son of the great George, has abandoned trotting for pacing, Quechee Maid, long known to the turf, hes also taken the gait. Blue Bull's son, Little Wonder, with a trotting record of 2:30, is liable to beat the mark as a pacer, and Novelty, the inbred Champion, has shown her liking for lateral progression and will go eo. Last on the list to date is Gledietor, our old friend, who, when he comes from the hends of the veterinary, will enter in the pacing classes, We think this is a wise course. Let weights alone and allow the horse to go its natural gait, for there is more money in it in the end.—*Sportsman.*

ATHLETICS.

The Olympic Games.

The Fall meeting of the Olympic Club will teke place next Thursday afternoon, (Thanksgiving Day), at their grounds in Oakland. The sport should be of the best description, as the very finest performers on the Coast are entered for the variouе events. Great intereet is centred on the match rece between Flynn and Lucas. Should the track be in good order, there is little doubt but that the winner will have to make 10½s. in order to win. We don't think that either man can beat 10½s. Cook will put forth his very best efforts in the mile bicycle race, and with all the conditions favorable, we shall expect the time to run very close to 3m. 5s. The runners in the maiden race are an unusually good string and fast time will be made; we could name the winner but as the handicaps are not yet arranged it would not be justifiable. A rider, whom great things can be expected from in a few seaeone, will make it rather lively in the five-mile race. The half-mile and two-mile handicap bring together a great many excellent runners, and if the handicappers do their work in an intelligent manner, fine races can be confidently expected. The high jump and pole vault promises good performancee. The sprint races will, as usual, be hotly contested. The following is the complete entry list:

Maiden Race—J. Clark, W. McConnell, L. D. McDonald, C. J. Schuster, Geo. Jones.

100 Yard Handicap Run—G. E. Petterson, M.M. Martin, J. W. Flynn, E. B. Freeze, W. R. Stewart, B. R. Brierly, H. R. Hertel, G. W. Jordan, B. A. Benjamin, H. W. Thompson. Geo. Jones, A. B. Tennent.

220 Yard Handicap Run—G. E. Pettereon, J. W. Flynn, E. B. Freeze, W. R. Stewart, B. R. Brierly, H. R. Hertel, A. B. Tennent, W. McConnell, Geo. Jordan, M. M. Martin.

440 Yards Scratch, Olympic Club—M. M. Martin, W. R Stewart, B. A. Benjamin, C. J. Shuster, R. S. Haley.

One-half Mile Handicap—M. M. Martin, W. R. Stewart, W Connors, T. Jennings, W. McConnell, G. W. Jordan, R. Gibson, T. C. Kelly, L. D. McDonald, C. W. Scanlin, W. A. Scott, M. McIlwaine, G. W. Hupers, C. B. Hill, F. M. Day, M. W. Dejonge.

Pole Vault—W. F. Scott, H. Germain, O. Giersch, C. Hartman, C. Himbert, C. J. Schuster.

Running High Jump—Albert Lean, W. F. Scott, H. Germain, O. Giersch, F. W. Randolph, C. J. Schuster, B. A. Benjamin.

One Mile Handicap Walk—W. J. Kennealy, M. McIlwaine, T. J. Spencer, H. Coffin, C. B. Hill, J. B. Benjamin.

Obstacle Race—W. A. Scott, C. Hess, Jr., C. Hertman, B. S. Benjamin, M. M. Martin, W. R. Stewart,.

Match Race, 100 yds.—T. W. Flynn and H. J. Lucas.

One Mile Scrstch Bicycle Race—F. R. Cook, E. Mohrig, W. H. Day, H. Tenney.

Five Mile Handicap Bicycle Race—S. F. Booth, E. Mohrig, Ed. Slack, H. Tenney, F. E. Johnston.

Two Mile Handicap Race—T. Jennings, C. W. Scanlin, R. Gibson, W. A. Scott, M. McIlwaine, C. B. Hill.

Muscular Beautiee in Motion.

"What are we coming to?" asked a lady visitor at a gymnasium up-town devoted to ladies.

The sight wes indeed inspiriting. Young ladies with bulging muscles were performing feats of etrength and agility heretofore supposed to belong to the province of man. Half a dozen rowing-machines were in active use.

"Those are favorites," said a lady attendant. "Very probably the ladies using them have just returned from the seeside or lake shore, and are rowing partly for association sake and partly because this exercise is one of the best to be had. If you notice, you must have eeen how women have improved at the oar."

At the horizontal bars were trembling, twirling, and swinging beauties, who have also the ekill to protect their beauty from street insult.

"In fact," said the attendant, "women are becoming more self-reliaut daily, and I am not sure (this with a smile) but we shall soon be able to trsnsport the men. Some of these ladies are married, and you may be sure the broom is discarded. It is no longer woman's weapon. Now, watch that girl vault."

"Mercy! won't she fall and hurt herself?"

"Not much; she's used to that act. Now what do yon think of our trapeze performers?"

Looking upward, whence floeted silvery laughter, were three finely-knit fairies—rather too heavy for fairies perhaps, but not very big for women. They appeared as much at home up there as if they stood on the floor, and their graceful actions would have done credit to Barnum's arena. This thought being spoken to the attendant, she replied:

"O, yes; last Winter we hed with us Mr. Barnum's best lady trapeze performer, and she was as modest as she was gifted. She was our only professional; all these are amateurs and they are as much et home in Delmonico's ball room as they arc here."

"I suppose you have not introduced glove-fights?" asked the visitor, with a smile which said, "That'e an awfully foolish qnestion."

"Well, we have had no glove-fights, but we have the necessary ingredients—gloves, and ladiee with the skill to nse them. We open a new class next Tuesday, and would be pleased to see you here."

The caller went away with a vivid picture of the womanly prize fighters of the future before her eyes.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which usually takes things quietly flies into a bad temper because the managers of the Central Park did not follow its advice and lay out a 220-yard straightaway and a quarter-mile track. The scold who wrote the article evidently never studied geometry, or he would not have blundered so egregiously. The dimensions of the lot are 550x275 feet. The hypotbenuse of this base and perpendicular will give about 614 feet, so that a 220-yard straightaway could not possibly be laid, even from corner to corner, while there is no allowance in these calculations for a finish. —*S. F. Chronicle.*

This lecture, adminstered us by the sporting editor of the *Chronicle*, on our lack of geometrical knowledge is rather severe, particularly when it ie borne in mind that we have never in any article published in this paper, advised the manager of Ceutral Park to lay down a 220-yard straightaway. We don't mind criticism on any article that appears in this column, but we can't eay that we relish getting laid out for a statement that originated in the imagination of the *Chronicle* editor, and not in the columns of this paper.

M. W. Ford will compete at the games of the St. Louis (Mo.) Athlete Association on Thanksgiving day. He will endeavor to beat the record for the standing broad and running high jumps.

After working the country, the professional sprinter generally heade for this city to spend the winter months. Three or four have arrived in the city during the preeent month.

The regular edition of the *Amateur Athlete* will be known as the "Cyclist and Athlete" on and after Dec. 4th.

T. F. Delany has challenged P. Golden to a ten-mile run.

BICYCLING.

We still look to the Greeks as our examples in the cultivation of mind and body, as the best exponente of the finest physical, mental, and artistic capabilities of the race. "But the glory that was Greece, and the grandeur that was Rome," were nurtured in the open air. The doctrine of oxygen wae a cardinal point in the creed of thoee old pagans. Doubtlees the need of it is even yet a matter of faith with the majority of mankind; but there is still a deplorable lack of those good worke which give the lungs full chance for it. However, the most pessimistic of mortals cannot help eeeing that a great revival of respect for the body is npon the earth. The Olympian games were, doubtlese, of great interest to the epectatore, and Socrates himself once took a suburban trip to witness them. But the tournaments at Hartfood and Springfield brought out eome splendid exhibitions of muscle and endurance. And among the men who distinguiehed themeelves there were several who etand as well in their college classes as, for example, the classic youths from the Lyceum groves. —*Outing.*

It is said that there are 300,000 hicycles in Great Britain.

Common sense generally dictates how a wheel ehould be cared for, and more or less complete directions are so accessible in many little manuals that a few simple directione are the most practical. Always wipe off well on returning from a ride. Oil a little at a time and often. Watch screws, nuts, and spokes, and keep them tight. See that the tire is firm and repaired if much cut. Carry oil, a cloth, twine and wrenches in your eaddle bag. Familiarize yourself with all parts of the machine, but do not nnnecessarily take it apart. See that any luggage you may carry is firm. If anything gete out of gear and you cannot fix it, consult eome one who le posted, or take it to a competent mechanic.

October 17th, Hendee made an attempt to beat the five mile record at Springfield. There was e high wind blowing, and the times were ae follows: 1 mile, 2:51; 2 miles, 5:51 3-5; 3 miles, 8:55; 4 miles, 12:02; 5 miles, 15:03. The individual miles were, 2:51, 3:00 3-5, 3:03 2-5, 3:07, 3:01. There is no doubt whatever that Hendee can knock out, or equal, any record in America, and we look forward with interest to next season, when we hope he will again attack, with more success, the records that circumetances have opposed his beating.—*Wheel.*

The wheelmen of Santa Cruz made a trip to Watsonville and return on last Sunday. The ride was a pleasant one notwithstanding that the 'cyclists were obliged to walk through a mile and a half of sand. The trip down was made in 2 hours, 30 minutes, while the return occupied 3 hours, 15 minutes. The following riders participated in the run: Ed. C. Abraham, Ellery Young, Robert Effey, J. H. Bailey, Lawrence Williams, Al. Radke and John Tufts.

The machine known by the nsme of the Grasshopper in this country is none other than the Xtraordinary challenge so so familiar to the British riders of the "silent steed." Thia statement is made for the express purpose of enlightening the sporting editor of a weekly paper, and it is to be hoped that it will satisfactorily eolve one of the many mysteries he so strenuously battled with in a recent issue.

Acting upon the suggeetion contained in the last issue of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN the managing committee of the Bay City Wheelmen have decided to leave the time in the "time race" blank until the riders are mounted on their machines ready to start in the race. Every rider has a show in this event.

Intending competitors in the Grasshopper race should loee no time in securing a machine. There are only eix in the city. Riders can arrange for a machine by making application at 16 Golden Gate avenne.

Captain Eggers has called a run for the members of tha San Francisco Bicycle Club for Sunday morning. The party will ride through Haywards.

Milton Berolzhime will ride a 46-inch machine in the Grasshopper race on the evening of Jan. 10th. This is the smallest machine of the kind on the Coast.

The drill corps of the Bay City Wheelmen are compoeed of the eight best riders in the Club. They are rapidly becoming experts.

Lonise Armaindo made two attempts to lower her record of 1:42 for half a mile, and failed. Her time wae 1:51, 1:45½.

The roads in the locality of Santa Cruz are considered very fair by the riders of the "silent steed."

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partridge				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rail				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grouse				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon										*	*	*
Trout	*	*										*

The Season of Bange.

'Tis now the hunter takes his gun—
The fields he rambles over,
From early dawn to set of sun,
In search of snipe and plover.
A gloomy, disappointed wight,
A bandaged hand caressing,
Returns he sadly home at night,
With several fingers missing.

Fox Hunting in America.

Fox hunting for Americans ie an eepecially desirable eport. They require a diversion that will develop robustness of frame, and one that ie entirely eeparated from the excitement of the wager. Although there are but few men in thie country of sufficient means to maintain hunting eetablishments exclusively their own, yet by clubbing together, ae ie moet frequently done in England, estahlishments can be supported by subscription. One of the pleasanteet features of the chase ie that it can be shared by the female eex. The introduction of the cbase into the amueemente of ladies not only compels them to be fine horsewomen. but it greatly eradicatee the weakness and diseases so prevalent among American women, which arise from lack of exercice in the open air. Fox hunting is a peculiarly gentlemanly eport, for the reason that it is only health and amusement that are gained in its indulgence. There ia nothing to be won but the poeeeeion to him who is first in at the finieh, of the mask, pads and brueh. For this reason the chase will be moet ealutary as a eport for Americane, who, in these times, look to their amusements for gain.

Every hunting establishment is under control of en experienced person termed master, and under him ranks the huntsman, whippera-in, earth-etoppers and kennel eervants. A kennel is composed of from twenty to eixty couples of hounds. The master in the field is the director of proceedings; he euperintends eervants, hounde and horses at [illegible] times. The huntsman ie practically the most import[illegible] in the field, ae he ie required to see that his ho[illegible]

properly managed in the kennels, and that they find and hunt their foxes in the most improved manner. He must he a man of pluck, heving a clear voice and quick eye. He must perfectly underetand the country over which he travels, aud he au accompliehed horseman. It is cnstomary for those for whom be provides the sport to treat him with respect. He is always well mounted, conducting the hunt from find to finish. The duties of whipper-in are arduous. He manages the hounde in the kennel, conducts them to the meet, and aids the huntsman during the run. The second whip's dnty is tbat of urging on lagging houuds by lashing and talking to them.

Tbe tail of the fox ie called tbe "brush." The tail of a deer is known as the "single"; of the wolf, the "stern"; of the here, tbe "scut." Feet of foxes are called "pads." Their faces are called "masks" or "frents"; of dogs in nnmbers, in hunting parlance, a "brace" of greyhounds, a "couple" of hounds, a "leesh" of the former, a "couple and balf" of the latter. A "kennel" of fox hounds; "pack" belongs more appropriately to harriere. To "stern" the young is take off a portion of the tail. Ears, when shortened, are said to be rounded. When hounds run without any cry, they are seid to be "run mute"; when disobedient, to "run riot. When a fox takes to ground be is said to be "run to earth," hut wheu he descends to a slough or drain, be has tben "run to ground" A fox is "dragged up to." We "find," "unkennel" a tox. If hurt in the foot, a fox is "halled" or "padded." He is "run np" and "down" a cover. He is said to be "beaded" when turned back. Death of a fox is termed "worried." "Whoo-whoop," death cry of fox. Terms of the cbase—"Tally ho" means back. If the hounds come out it is "hark back." A "sharp burst" is the first ruu when very quick. If the scent is good it is called a "hurning scent." When the hounde throw up or stop for want of sceut, it is then a "check." If, on the contrary, the scent is so good they bave no need to stop for it, they are said to run "breast higb." In drawing the cover the first hound who throws his tongue is said to "challenge." The fox, when killed as soon as found, is said to be "chopped." Hounds thrown into cover are said to be "drawing" it. The scent left hy the fox on his return to his kennel ie called the "drag." When fresher than a "drag" it is a "moving ecent." When the vermin taint or scent of the fox extends itself, so that a majority of the hounds "feel," that is, smell it, and crowd together to pursue it, they are said to "carry a good head." When the reverse is the case, they "dwell on tbe scent." When it is so faint as to be scarcely perceptihle, they cannot "feel the scent." The fox is said to "run his foil" when he retraces the ground he has before heen over.

Hounds, when they have recovered a lost scent, are said to bave "hit it off." When hounds are pressed too hard the huntsman's rate, "hold hard," is the check. "Hold tbem on" ie the reverse. Should a fox meet with obstructions and be turned beck, he is said to be "headed." Shonld the hard driving of his followers cause the death of the fox nufairly, he is said to he "headed to death." The good hound that abides by the scent only ie called a "live hunter." When hounds are slack, mettled in their hunting, they are said not to "stoop to their sceut;" but when in one line they go at the top of their speed, they are then said to be "streaming away." If dogs run mute, they are said to be "tigbt in their tongues." The good hound "throws his tongue" freely. If too noisy, he is called a "habbler." The live hunter is to be commended, bnt eome hounds are given to "tailing," which means following each other, which is only excusable when there is an indifferent scent. When hounds enter the first cover it ie then they "throw off;" when the dogs have carried the scent to a given point, and no longer stoop their noses in search of it, they are eaid to "throw up." When the track of the fox has been gone over, either hy cattle or the dogs, it ie eaid to be "stained." A hound that has a habit of running wide of the pack ie called a "skirter." When the print of the foot of the fox is detected, we "pad the fox." Wben the scent faile altogether, and huntsmen take their dogs forward, it is called "lifting them." When hounds are running with the wind behind them, they are running "down the wind."

The modern fox hound is a cultivated specie, produced from tbe original hunting dogs of Great Britain. A kennel of hounds of pure breed are very coetly, and require great care and conditioning to keep them in proper trim for the chase. In some instances these dogs are fed only on meal aud crackere for fear of destroying tbeir scent, but generally they are given the entrails of animals with scraps and meal.

The country requisite for fox hunting is best when there is a covert of underwood. The fox feeds all night when he leaves his burrow in the earth, not returning until morning. When the day of the meet is settled on, tbe night before the coverts to be drawn are visited by the earth-stopper, who, knowing the foxes are absent, travels from one hole to anotber, and, with a spade, fills them up with eartb and hramhles. The fox returning and finding ingreee imposeible takes refuge in a neighboring covert, wbere he makes a temporary lair. The number and localities of the earths closed are reported to the first whip, which guards him in his course when the hunt takes place. At the hour of the meet the whole field assembles, master, hnuteman, whippers-in, hounds, ladies and gentlemeu, who are to follow the eport. Wben a covert is reached, the huntsman, calling "Eu in! Eu in there!" urges in hie dogs, following after them with the first whip. The mounted gentlemen take their directions from tbe master, who from this time directs the field. All eagerly wait the first eigns of the approach of the fox. Thie is diecovered by a whine from the challenging hound, which is always an old and experienced one. In large coverte a fox sometimes "hangs" before taking to the fields. When he is really off, the huntsman blowe hie horn to collect hie houuds; tne riders are restrained until the huntsmen and hounds have "settled to" their fox, when all join in the chase. Tho etiquette of tbe chaee allowe the huntsmen and the hounds to get away first, when the ridere choose their piacee and follow after. Now begine the excitement of the day. The fox rnshes on at a furious speed, the hounde giving chase witb loud criee. When tho fox ie killed the rider who ie firet in at the death jumps off bie borse, and with "whoo-whoop" drives off the bounds, and cuts off the head, feet and tail. He theu tbrows tbe remaindors to tbe dogs, who devour it. Tbe brush is presented to the lady first in at tbe death. Often houuds outrun tbeir followere, and kill the fox miles away from a rider. A strong fox will live an hour and a half before tbe bounde they have heen known to last all day.

Among the featbered creation tbe eagle and the raven, tbe swau aud the parrot, are each centenarians. An eagle, kept in Vienna, died after a confinement of 114 yeare; and on an ancient oak in Selbourue, Eugland, etill knowu as the "Raven Tree," tbe same pair of ravene are believed to have fixed tbeir reeidence for over ninety yeare. Swane on tbe river Thamee —about wbose ages tbere can be uo mistake, eince they were nicked annually by the Viuter's Company, under wboee keeping tbey have been for five centuries—have been known to snrvive 150 years aud more.

How a Queensland King Hunts Oposeum.

A correspondent writing from Queensland describes the method of hunting possum practiced hy Kombo, the native king of a once-powerful tribe of savages: Having informed the cbief that I wished to see him hunting the opossum, he at once went to his tent and brought his tomahawk. That wes hie only weapon, its use being to eneble him to climb the gum trees by making notcbes in the trunk for his feet, and hew holee into the hiding places of the opossum. In Victoria, when two civiliens go "possum-hunting," we chooee a bright moonlight night, when we can see the ring-tailed marsnpial among the branches of the trees and bring him down with the breech-loader. Bnt Kombo chooses broad daylight, when the little animal is asleep in its snug retreat in the hollow gum tree. He goes into the forest among the gum and box trees aud narrowly surveys the ground at their roote to see if there are any traces of the creature'e footmarks, and if there he any marks on the trunks indicating that it has been climbing. Then, if he suspects its presence, he pitches a small stoue into one on the aperatures in a broken, hollow limb, ten or even twenty feet from the ground. If the possum is present it will etir when the little stone rolls on to it, and he (Kombo) is listening for that desired movement. If it gives no sign he passes on to another tree and tries the same tactics. If he hears its movement iuto the hollow he climbe the tree, and by making an opeuing he probee the limb with a long twig or branch to ascertain the position of the animal ae to whether it is above or below that hole. If higher up then he climbs higher and makes another hold and inserts his hand, pulls out hie victim by the tail, and dispatches it by rapping its head on the trunk of the tree. He never makes a mistake. When he concludee that there is an opossum in the tree it ie always certain that there it is, and he never fails to bring it out. Tbe sense of hearing on the part of the hunter is most acute. When he pitches the little stone into the hollow hie attention in listening to the movement within is very eager, and he decides in an instant to depart from the tree or climb it and bring out hie quarry. That mode of hunting is devoid of noise, and ie most effectual in filling the game-bag in a very brief time. The skins are nice trophiee.

An Old-Timer'e Bear Hunt.

W. F. S., of Petaluma, thue describes an old-timer's hear hunt in the lateet iesue of the *American Field:*

"Many old Californians will remember old Davy Hopper, the eubject of thie sketch. He was a pioneer, as kind-hearted as could be, hut awfully profane, and withal a famous bear hunter. Well, on one occasion, some years ago, while ont hunting with his old muzzle-loader, he ran across an unusually large bear which he crippled at the first shot. The hear made for Davy in a hurry, and he, not having time to reload, dropped his gun and climbed a tree. The hear followed. Up, up went Davy, and out on a slender limb. The bear followed as far as it dared, the limb bending and swaying terribly. A gap of only a few feet eeparated them, but the bear could not embrace so small a limb sufficiently to cross, and there they were. Our friend was actually frightened. He howled for help, he raved, he cursed, he ewore, until finally, the bear, shocked at so much profanity, hacked down the tree to the ground and squatting directly under Davy's limb waited for him to fall. Thne the bear kept watch for several hours, hut at last became disgusted and beat a retreat. Of course our friend lost no time in making hie way home, where with bulging eyee he related his fearful experience.

"Next day a number of frienee visited the spot with Davy, and while describing the adventure, he climbed the tree to illustrate the affair, as it were. The momeut he reacbed his old seat on the limb it broke off, and down he came to the ground. That fall started the old sinner to thinking. If that limb had broken the day before, what a terrible death would have heen his. Nothing hut the hand of Provideuce could have eustained that immense weight. One thought led to another until finally he made up his mind to show hie appreciation by a changed life. The last I heard of him he had ceased swearing, joined the church, and was a most devout chrietian."

Sight for Shooting in the Dark.

Glevum writes as followe in the *Shooting Times:* "Seeing Chineee white recommended for rifle sights in the gloaming, I would, in preference, advise those who shoot with either rifle or shot-gun, late in the evening or during the night, to try the following: Take a fine elastic band or a piece of black elastic, and tie it eo that it will slip over the muzzle and fit tightly, and get a narrow etrip of fine white linen, wind it round the elastic; when sufficient, eew it to prevent ite coming off. I have used thie for late evening and night shooting, for many yeare; have tried many other things but find tbie the best. It is not likely to knock off. Now you will say only fancy shooting during the night. Well, I have shot very many times at all hours of the night and morning too. Ilike to bave a go at the badgere. Last May, at about midnight, I shot two hadgers, one with right barrel, the other left, and killed both dead. One weighed 30 lbs., the other 26 lbs. The luminous paint answers very well, but I like it best in a emall ehort tube, eo that you can dab a good lot of it in the tube; and even then I like the elastic and white linen best.

"The only effective method," saye the *Forest and Stream*, "of enforcing game protective laws is by game wardens, or commiesionere, appointed by the State. Such officers are reeponsible to the State, and the State becomes the prosecutor. Individnal responsibility ceaeee, and with it all thought of personal revenge. The warden can have no interest in winking at the offenee of huntere for mere pleasure, nor can he, except in extraordinary casee and at rare intervals, suffer vengeance from the pot-hunter. Tbe wide field of his service would make that eervice all the more effective and tbe more feared and respected by violators of the law. Settlers, too, could then become informere to the warden without endangering themselves and their property."

There ie good sbooting around Modeeto, the *Journal* etating that during tbe past few days the sporting fraternity of tbe town have been having a big time on the rivere. The sloughs and bottome are full of ducks and it is no trouble for a good shot to go out early in the morning and return with his game bag full to overflowing. Ducks are very fat for thie eeason, and as tbe sports have not hunted much, they are quite tame. The chanoes are that huntiug will be good this month.

Wild pigeons are said to be plentiful about Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.

Multnomah Rod and Gun Club.

The recent club shoot of the Multnomah Rod and Gun Club of Portland, Or., was a very enjoyable and euccessful affair. The day was bright and clear; had it been rainy there ie no telling how much game would have been turned in. The club reports game to be very abundant, especially geese and ewans. After selecting such birde as they required for their annual dinner the committee divided the remainder among the charitable institutione of our city. Five fine sand hill cranes were the most conepicuoue objects, but all kinde of feathered game were represented in tbe bag.

Sides were chosen on the way down the river by E. W. Moore and R. E. Bybee, csptaine. Following are the names and number of points made by each:

Moore	485	Bybee	163
Jeffery	56	Bays	30
W. Curry	523	G. Curry	149
Thorne	310	Bodley	89
Loring	120	Abell	152
D. Morris	242	Myrick	76
Campion	54	W. Morris	19
Monroe	57	Stone	10
Eberley	527	Keeney	10
Gordan	87	Whalley	102
Stuart	17	Williams	201
Capen	28	Bliss	340
Nicoll	117	Smith	10
Strowbridge	24	Hudson	114
Walker	30	Zan	146
Total	2,668	Total	1,611

The sportsmen, although tired and hungry, were very happy and well satisfied with their day's sport and were unanimoue in prononncing their trip one of the moet enjoyable they ever made.

The club dinner took place at tbe St. George Hotel on the evening of the second day after the ehoot, and was a very pleasant affair.—*Wapato in the American Field.*

The following items of interest are taken from the *Call:* White geese are quite plentiful over in Suienn mareh. The hunters do not care for them much, ae they prefer the gray geeee.——Anstin Tnhhs, of the Cordelia Shooting Club, etands at the head of the hst on general average in ehooting so far this year.——Sam Priest and one other hunter have charge of a hunting ark located on Well's elough, Suieun marsh. They are making hig hags of English enipe.——Mr. Whittier, of the Teal Shooting Club, killed 140 ducks in two days last week.——A market hunter at the head of Suisun Bay ie said to the be gettiug from 80 to 140 birds a day.——One of the hest English snipe grounds is said to be near Collinsville. One bag of thirty-one was made in an hour and a half one day last week.——The hunters are all anxiously expecting the canvas-backe. The Teal Shooting Club have all the modern conveniences in the way of hunting and now ought to have a telephone from their station to Suisun, and from there to the city, so word could be eent when the ducke are coming into the ponds.——A good many people shoot in the marshee around Oakland and Alameda.——Numbere of black ducks are congregating in the lower bays.——The hnnters are hoping for a good, heavy wind and rain storm, so as to "eettle" the ducks.——A new hnnting ark has been hnilt in Oakland.——The marshes near Alviso now afford good hunting.——A white deer was recently brought to Portland, Oregon, from Lewie River. After being landed on the sidewalk it was inspected by a large nnmber of sportsmen and othere, many of whom had never seen one hefore. When weighed it tipped the beam at sixty-one pounds, and was eold to a butcher for $6.50.

The *Valley Record* of Gilroy contains the following item: Ducks and geese are tardy making their appearance in this eection, Quails are reported abundant in the mountains, but on account of the excitment attending the election, not many have heen killed. Bnt they will probably suffer during the next two months.

The Emperor of Austria, King Albert of Saxony, and Princes William of Prussia, and Leopold of Bavaria, had several grand battues in Styria, with the result that nine stags and sixty chamois were shot on the first day, and equally satisfactory bags were made on the following days.

The hunting seaeon in Texas hae begun in earnest in the German eettlements around Houston, Texas. Wild duck, geeee, turkeye and prairie chickens are being killed in large numbers, while tbe nobler game, as deer, are brougnt to the city at the rate of eight or ten a day.

Reports of deer being killed still continue to come in. When will these pot-hunters ever learn to regard the game law?

Duck shooting is said to be excellent these days about tbe islauds in the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers.

A gentleman who vieited Point Reyes for a few daye' ehooting reporte game plentiful in the localty.

Archduke Rudolph, of Austria, has killed, in tbe Tyrol, an old bear wbich weighed no less than 370 lbs.

THE RIFLE.

CALIFORNIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Police Succeeeful.—Splendid Shooting.

On Sunday last there assembled at Sbell Mound Park a throng of the leading marksmen of California, to run tbrough the programme of the Fall meeting of the California Rifle Association. The result of the meeting is most flattering in every particular. The weather was splendid, the entriee were numeroue, while the finaucial result has not panned eo well for mauy years. The honors of the day certainly belong to the Police teame, who made excellent shooting throughout the day. Captain Douglass, who was an interested spectator throughout the proceedinge, is to be congratulated upon the euccess of tbe Police. The trophiee presented hy Messrs. Dimond and Dunphy are very elaborate. Major A. F. Klose was the executive officer of the meeting. We acknowledge courtesies extended us by tbe indefatigable eecretary of the Association, Capt. Ed. G. Sprowl. The following ie a detailed record of all the matches:

1—Dimond Team Match.

Open to teams of six representatives from any military company, Field and Staff, Board of Officers, Police Department or Rifle Club now in existence; with Springfield rifle at 200 and 500 yarde, rounde seven, at each distance. First prize, a trophy. Presented hy Gen. W. H. Dimond. Cost $75. Individual prizes, $5, $3, $2. Entrance fee $10. To become the property of the team winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A.

POLICE TEAM.

Officer Geary	200 yards—	4	5	4	5	5	5	4—32
	500 yards—	5	4	4	5	5	6	4—32—64
Officer A. T. Fields	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	4	5	5—31
	500 yards—	4	5	4	5	5	4	5—32—63
Sergt. Chas. Nash	200 yards—	5	4	4	5	5	5	4—32
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	3	4	3—30—62
Officer Linville	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—30
	500 yards—	4	5	5	3	5	5	4—31—61
Officer Peckinpah	200 yards—	3	5	4	4	5	3	5—29
	500 yards—	4	4	4	5	2	5	5—29—58
Officer N. T. Fields	200 yards—	2	5	3	4	5	4	4—27
	500 yards—	4	3	5	5	4	5	4—30—57
Total								365

COMPANY C, FIRST INFANTRY TEAM.

Lieut. Klein		5	4	4	5	4	4	4—30
		5	5	4	5	5	5	5—34—64
Private Perkins		5	5	4	4	4	4	3—29
		5	5	5	5	4	4	5—33—62
Private Cummings		4	4	4	4	4	4	4—28
		5	5	4	4	5	4	5—32—60
Private Carson		4	4	5	5	4	5	4—31
		3	5	3	5	5	5	3—29—60
Private Raye		4	3	3	5	4	4	4—27
		5	6	5	5	4	5	4—33—60
Private Merriweather		4	4	2	4	4	6	4—27
		4	3	5	5	2	5	5—29—56
Total								362

PRESIDIO RIFLE CLUB TEAM.

Sergt. Connell		4	4	5	4	5	3	4—29
		5	5	6	5	5	5	4—34—63
Sergt. Brede		5	4	4	5	5	4	4—31
		5	3	6	5	5	2	4—29—60
Sergt. Kaest		5	4	4	4	4	3	3—27
		2	5	5	5	5	5	5—32—59
Corp. Ogilvie		4	4	4	4	4	4	4—28
		5	4	5	3	5	5	4—31—59
Corp. Hopkins		4	4	4	4	3	5	4—28
		5	5	4	4	4	4	4—30—58
Sergt. Leowen		3	3	4	4	3	4	4—25
		2	4	4	5	4	3	4—26—51
Total								350

COMPANY C, SECOND ARTILLERY TEAM.

Priv. Kuhls		4	4	4	5	5	4	4—29
		5	5	5	4	5	5	5—34—63
Lieut. Mangels		4	4	6	4	4	4	5—30
		4	4	5	4	3	4	5—29—59
Sergt. Lemcke		4	4	4	4	4	4	4—28
		4	3	5	5	4	5	4—30—58
Private Robertson		4	4	5	4	4	4	4—29
		4	5	5	3	4	4	4—29—58
Private Thierbach		3	5	5	5	4	5	3—30
		5	4	5	0	4	5	4—27—57
Capt. Bruer		4	3	4	4	4	3	5—27
		3	4	2	5	4	4	4—26—63
Total								348

BOARD OF OFFICERS, SECOND ARTILLERY TEAM.

Lieut. Lanfenberg		4	4	4	5	4	4	4—29
		5	5	5	2	4	3	5—29—58
Lieut. Mangels		4	4	4	4	4	4	4—28
		3	5	3	5	4	2	5—27—55
Capt. Breen		4	4	6	5	4	4	3—29
		5	2	6	4	5	2	3—26—55
Lieut. Sime		4	4	4	3	4	4	4—27
		4	3	5	3	4	4	4—27—54
Lieut. Warren		4	3	5	4	4	4	5—29
		4	3	2	5	0	5	3—22—51
Capt. Sprowl		4	4	4	4	5	4	4—29
		4	5	0	5	2	2	3—21—50
Total								323

Lieutenant Klein, Officer Geary and Private Kuhls won the individual prizes in the order named.

2—Siebe Team Match.

Open to teams of six representatives from any Company of the National Guard who have never made more thau 70 per cent. in any of Cal. Rifle Aesociation matches. Individual prizes, $5, $3, $2. Rounds seven, with Springfield rifles, at 200 yards. Entrance fee $6. First prize a trophy, given hy Capt. Ludwig Siehe, Retired N. G. C.

COMPANY C, THIRD INFANTRY.

J. M. Dolan		4	3	4	5	4	5	5—30
A. C. McAlpine		5	5	4	3	5	4	4—30
George Yager		3	5	4	5	4	3	4—28
H. Van Haltren		3	4	3	4	4	4	4—26
M. T. Vogt		4	3	4	4	3	4	4—26
T. Wheeler		4	4	4	3	3	4	3—25
Total								165

COMPANY E, FIRST INFANTRY.

Lientenant Brown		5	3	5	4	4	4	5—30
Private Prevost		3	4	3	4	4	5	5—28
Private Pendleton		4	4	3	4	3	5	3—26
Private Brady		3	4	3	3	4	4	5—26
Private Pritchard		5	0	4	4	3	4	4—24
Private Duffy		2	5	2	2	4	4	4—23
Total								157

COMPANY C, FIRST INFANTRY.

Private Simpson		4	4	4	4	5	5	4—30
Sergt. Jansen		4	5	4	4	4	4	3—28
Private Kennedy		3	5	4	4	4	3	3—26
Lieut. Palmer		3	3	2	3	4	4	4—23
Private Sloan		3	2	3	4	4	4	3—23
Sergt. Ruddock		3	3	4	3	3	3	3—22
Total								152

COMPANY A, SECOND ARTILLERY.

Sergeant Adams		4	3	4	4	4	5	4—28
Private Isaacs		5	4	3	5	5	3	3—28
Captain Simmons		5	4	5	4	2	4	2—26
Sergeant Slothers		3	3	5	4	4	4	2—25
Private Martin		2	3	3	4	3	3	4—22
Lieutenant Byrne		3	4	4	0	3	4	2—20
Total								149

COMPANY G, FIRST INFANTRY.

Private Koch		3	4	4	4	4	5	4—28
Private Diers		4	3	5	4	4	4	4—28
Sergeant Baldwin		3	4	3	5	4	5	4—28
Private Lochbaum		5	4	3	4	4	3	4—27
Private Pembroke		4	0	4	4	3	3	2—20
Private Palm		2	4	0	0	3	4	3—16
Total								147

Individual prize winners: George S. Simpeou, firet; J. W. Dolan, eecond; A. C. McAlpine, third.

3—Centennial Trophy Match

Open to teams of ten representatives from auy Regiment or Battalion N. G. C. Distance 200 and 500 yards. Rounde seven, at each distance, with Springfield rifles. Prize, the silver trophy presented to the Assocation hy the City of San Francisco in 1876, and won hy the First Infantry Regiment, N. G. C., in competition, for five years previous to and including 1882. To become the property of the Regiment or Battalion winuing in the moet times in five years, commencing in 1883.

October 28th, 1883, First Infantry Regimeut. 577

FIRST INFANTRY TEAM.

Private Cummings		5	5	5	4	5	4	4—32
		5	5	4	4	4	5	5—32—64
Private Carson		4	5	5	4	4	4	4—30
		4	5	4	5	5	4	5—32—62
Lieutenant Klein		4	4	4	5	4	5	5—31
		5	5	5	5	3	4	4—31—62
Private Barrere		5	5	4	5	4	4	4—31
		4	4	4	5	5	4	4—30—61
Lieutenant Perkins		4	5	4	4	4	4	4—29
		4	5	3	5	4	5	5—31—60
Captain Teller		4	4	4	4	4	4	4—28
		5	3	5	3	5	5	5—31—59
Private Merriweather		5	4	3	4	4	3	5—28
		3	5	5	4	5	5	4—31—59
Private Raye		4	4	4	3	4	3	4—26
		5	6	5	5	5	3	4—32—58
Lieutenant Strong		3	5	4	4	4	4	5—29
		4	4	4	2	5	5	4—28—57
Private Johnson		4	5	4	3	4	3	4—27
		3	5	2	5	4	5	4—28—55
Total								597

SECOND ARTILLERY TEAM.

Lieutenant Laufenberg		5	4	5	5	4	5	5—33
		5	4	4	4	3	4	5—29—62
Private Thierhach		4	4	4	4	4	5	4—29
		5	4	4	5	5	4	4—31—60
Private Kuhls		4	4	5	5	4	4	4—30
		4	4	4	4	4	5	5—30—60
Lieutenant Mangels		4	4	4	4	4	4	4—28
		4	6	5	5	2	5	5—31—59
Private Robertson		3	4	4	5	3	5	4—28
		3	5	5	4	4	5	4—30—58
Lieutenant Warren		4	4	4	5	4	3	5—29
		4	5	3	5	4	3	4—28—57
Lieutenant Sime		4	3	4	3	4	5	4—28
		3	3	6	5	4	5	3—28—56
Capt. Sprowl		4	3	4	4	3	3	4—25
		5	4	5	3	4	4	4—29—54
Sergeant Lemcke		4	4	5	4	4	4	5—30
		4	5	2	2	2	5	4—24—54
Captain Bruer		4	4	5	4	4	4	4—30
		5	0	5	3	2	3	4—22—52
Total								572

THIRD INFANTRY TEAM.

Private Dolan		4	5	4	4	5	6	4—31
		3	2	4	4	5	4	5—27—58
Sergt. Stuart		3	3	5	5	4	5	4—29
		5	5	3	4	3	3	5—28—57
Private Maginnis		5	3	4	4	4	4	4—28
		4	4	2	4	4	3	3—24—62
Sergt. Middleton		4	4	3	4	4	3	3—25
		4	5	4	4	0	4	5—26—61
Private Yager		4	3	4	4	4	3	3—25
		5	0	4	4	4	3	3—23—48
Corp. Hammock		4	5	3	5	3	4	4—28
		0	2	3	0	4	2	5—16—44
Sergt. Bruguire		2	2	0	4	3	3	3—17
		0	2	3	3	3	4	4—19—36
Private McAlpine		4	3	3	4	5	4	3—25
		0	2	0	3	0	0	0—5—31
Sergt. Poulsen		3	4	4	4	4	4	5—28
		0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2—30
Sergt. Perrin		4	3	4	2	3	3	4—23
		2	0	0	2	0	0	3—7—30
Total								437

4—C. R. A. 600 Yard Match.

Open to teams of five representatives from any Regiment, Battalion or Company of the National Guard, Army or Company of Police, any military rifle under the rules, at 600 yards. Rounds, seven; 1st prize, a trophy; individual prizes, $5, $2.50, $1.

FIRST POLICE TEAM.

A. T. Fields		5	5	5	4	5	5	5—34
Sergt. Chas. Nash		4	4	5	4	4	5	4—30
Officer Geary		4	4	4	4	4	5	4—29
N. T. Fields		3	4	3	5	5	3	5—28
Officer Peckinpah		3	4	4	3	4	5	3—25
Total								147

SECOND POLICE TEAM.

Officer McCarthy		4	4	4	4	5	5	4—30
Officer Linville		5	4	4	5	3	4	4—29
Officer Fleming		4	4	5	4	2	3	5—27
Sergt. Gano		5	3	4	4	2	3	5—26
Officer Stanley		4	3	5	2	2	3	4—24
Total								136

PRESIDIO RIFLE TEAM.

Sergt. Connell		6	3	4	5	4	5	4—30
Sergt. Brede		5	5	4	4	3	4	4—29
Sergt. Leowen		2	4	5	5	4	5	2—27
Corporal Ogilvie		5	2	5	5	0	4	2—23
Corporal Hopkins		4	2	4	2	4	2	4—22
Total								131

SECOND ARTILLERY TEAM.

Lieut. Sime		5	4	4	3	5	5	5—31
Lieut. Warren		3	2	5	5	2	5	5—27
Lieut. Mangels		3	5	5	2	4	3	4—26
Private Robertson		2	4	4	5	2	4	4—25
Private Kuhls		3	3	0	2	3	4	4—19
Total								128

Officer N. T. Fields, Lieut. Sime, and Officer McCarthy won the individual prizee in the order named.

5—Dunphy Team Match.

Open to teams of six representatives from any military Company, Field and Staff, Board of Officers, Police Department or Rifle Club now in exietence, with any Military rifle under the rules, at 200 and 500 yards. Rounds seven, at each distance. Individual prizes, $5, $3, $2. First prize a trophy, presented hy Wm. Dunphy, Esq. Cost $75. To become the proprety of the team winning it three times at regular meeting of the C. R. A.

POLICE TEAM.

Officer A. T. Fields		4	5	4	4	5	4	4—30
		4	5	5	5	5	5	5—24—64
Officer McCarthy		5	4	4	4	5	4	4—30
		4	5	5	5	4	5	5—33—63
Sergt. Chas. Nash		4	4	4	4	5	5	5—31
		5	4	5	4	4	5	5—32—63
Officer Linville		5	5	5	4	4	5	5—32
		5	4	4	4	5	5	4—31—63
Officer Peckinpah		4	4	4	5	4	4	4—29
		3	5	5	5	4	4	4—30—59
Officer N. T. Fields		5	4	3	4	4	5	5—30
		4	5	4	5	4	3	4—29—68
Total								370

INTER-STATE RIFLE CLUB.

Kulhs		5	4	5	4	4	5	4—31
		5	5	5	5	4	4	4—32—63
Cummings		4	5	5	5	4	4	4—31
		4	5	5	3	4	5	2—28—59
Barrere		4	4	4	4	4	5	1—29
		2	5	4	4	5	5	4—29—58
Perkins		4	4	3	4	5	4	4—28
		2	4	5	5	4	5	5—30—58
Klein		4	4	4	4	4	4	4—28
		4	4	5	4	4	3	5—29—57
Waltham		4	4	5	4	5	5	4—31
		5	3	2	3	2	5	4—24—55
Total								350

Officers A. T. Fields, J. P. McCarthy and Sergt. Charles Nash, won the individual prizes.

6—Townsend Consolation Match.

Open to competitors who have never won a prize at the meetinge of the C. R. A., distance 200 yards; five shots with any military rifle nnder the rulee. 60 per cent. of net receipte to he divided as prizes. First prize, presented hy Corp. L. R. Towusend, Co. B, First Infantry, N. G. C. other prizes 25, 15, 10, 10 per cent. respectively, of net receipts. Entriee unlimited.

Private H. A. Brede		4	5	5	4	5—23		
Corporal Hopkins		4	5	4	4	5—22		
Private Johnson		4	5	4	4	5—22		
H. L. Pendleton		5	4	4	4	5—22		
Teller		4	4	5	4	4—21		
Sergt. C. Adams		4	4	5	4	4—21		
Fennell		4	5	4	4	4—21		
Haake		5	4	4	3	5—21		
Brooks		4	3	4	4	5—20		
Diers		4	4	3	4	5—20		
Marcuse		3	4	4	4	4—19		
McAlpine		3	3	4	5	4—19		
Fleming		4	3	4	4	4—17		
Sloan		3	5	3	3	3—17		
Capt. S. D. Simmons		3	4	3	3	3—16		
A. McMartin		3	3	2	4	4—16		

Directors' Match.

For directors of the esaociation. Prize, a gold, enamelled medal; 200 yards; rounds, seven.

Lieut. Sime		5	4	5	4	5	4	5—32
Sergt. Nash		5	5	4	4	4	4	5—31
Major A. F. Klose		4	4	4	5	5	3	5—30
Capt. George Teller		3	5	4	4	4	4	4—28
Lieut. George H. Strong		3	4	5	4	4	4	4—28
Corporal L. R. Townsend		3	3	4	3	3	4	5—25

On Sunday the meeting will he hronght to a cloee hy individual shooting for medals and cesh prizes.

The prizes won at the meeting of the California Rifle Association will he preeented the winners at an entertaiument, which is to take place at the Verein Eintracht Hall eome night next week.

Suggestions as to Army Target Practice.

The emoke hae now cleared away from the rifle practice of 1884, and the results, as ascertained and promulgated are undouhtedly such ae to he gratifying to the military authorities who have done eo much to encourage army marksmanship. A few years ago, when the present rulee governing target practice were estahlished, there was a lack of interest in the matter throughout the army. But year hy year the interest and zeal have increased, the practice hae become universal and skill hes heen developed in a remarkable degree. The time seems ripe, therefore, for the adoption of a few changes which heve occurred to us as now neceeeary, in order that further advance may not he prevented hy the influences of methods that helong to an earlier day.

The present volumnioue reporte, which tax the time and the patience of those charged with their preparation, might well he eimplified hy reduction to a single report, giving figure of merit, etc., and omitting the calculetion of percentages, which seems nnnecessary. Skirmieh firing should he sednously encon ragcd, for it is the highest order of firing, as that principally required on the field of hattle. The target yeer, should, we think, he made to end Octoher 31st, instead of Septemher 30th. Such, we helieve, was the original intention, and the henefits to he derived from the change are ohvious. Some favor a target year extending from April let to Septemher 30th, the remaining eix months of the year to he devoted to gellery practice.

It might he hetter also to celculete the figure of merit on the streugth of the command on the last day of the target year, and not for the whole year, with its many casualtiee from discharge, desertion, etc. The estahlishment of an army range at a suitahle point, equipped in all respects so ae to he a credit to the country, seems now to he a necessity, and if we are not mistaken, the matter is already nnder considera-tion, and before another year has passed the army may have its own central range, accessihle to all the divisions and departments, and fitted so ae to accommodate detachmente of any strength.

Gallery practice, the sure foundation of euccess on the range, should he provided for at eech military post hy the erection of a euitahle huilding, which might he utilized also as a gymnasium and howling alley, and thus combine amusement with instruction. There should he a larger supply of medale for Department, Division and Army teams than there is now, of less value, if there must he economy, hut liherality in thie direction will reap a eure reward. A suggestion ceme to us recently that the additional service pay he dependent upon the soldier's record as a marksman, for it is argued that the soldier who takes not the slightest interest in hie military duties, hut meuages to scrape through from year to year, and keep out of the guard-house, gets just as much for hie poor service as the ahle and efficient man doee. There may he objections to this innovation, hut, at any rate, it is a point worth looking into.

Interest in the competition for places in the Army team would he greatly enhanced hy entering for it the three Division teams. We have hiennally a rare assemhlage of Army expert officere to witness the competition, hut should there he thirty-six competitors, instead of twelve, all proved markemen, what an event it would he. Last week we adverted hriefly to the necessity for the most stringent rules to ohtain correct reeults of each shot, ao that nothing remains to be said on that head.

We have thus presented a few suggestions which have occurred to us in thie most important matter. If they shall aid to further the cause of rifle practice, now so firmly estahlished, we shall be more than gratified.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

Target Shooting at Sacramento.

At Sacramento, on last Sunday, the following scores were made hy memhera of Company G, First Artillery Regiment:

200 YARDS.

Sergeant Hughes	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—42
Colonel Guthrie	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—41
Private White	5	3	5	3	5	4	4	5	3	4—41
Captain Neary	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	4—40
Captain White	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3—40
Captain White	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5—42
Captain White	4	5	5	4	4	3	3	4	4	4—40
Lieutenant Flaherty	3	4	3	4	3	4	5	4	4	3—37
Private Masser	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—37
Private Heffernan	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3—37
Private Klein	4	2	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4—35
Private Taylor	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3—35

500 YARDS.

Sergeant Hughes	5	4	4	4	5	5	3	5	4	4—43
Colonel Guthrie	2	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	4—43
Captain White	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	2—40
Private Masser	4	3	3	5	4	3	5	2	4	5—38

The followiug are the scores made by Company G., First Artillery Regiment, Sacramento, at their last target practice:

200 YARDS.

Captain White	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4—45
Sergeant Hughes	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5—43
Lieutenant Flaherty	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	39
Lieutenant Sheehan	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	39
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Private Masser	3	4	3	3	5	4	4	3			

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, Nov. 22, 1884.

Mr. Judson's Sale.

On Tuesday next, the 25th inst, at the Antioch ranch Messrs. Killip & Co. will sell some 20 head of thoroughbred by order of H. C. Judson. The ranch having been sold, together with Mr. Judson's desire to retire from the breeding business, are the causes of this clearance. The list is given beneath, and the animals speak for themselves. In addition the catalogue contains ten head of work and driving horses. Antioch may be reached in time for the sale by either the 8 o'clock or 9:30 trains from this city, and conveyances will be in waiting at the station to convey visitors to the ranch.

No. 1.—Lottie L., hay mare, 7 yrs., by Wildidle, dam Vixen, by Belmont.
No. 2.—Lizzie K., bay mare, 4 yrs., by Wildidle, dam Vixen, by Belmont.
No. 3.—Black colt, yearling, by Wildidle, dam Vixen, by Belmont.
No. 4.—Bay filly, 2 yrs., by Wildidle, dam Vixen, by Belmont.
No. 5.—Susie Williamson, hay mare, 12 yrs., by imp. Hercules, dam Vixen, by Belmont.
No. 6.—Priucess, bay mare, 2 yrs., by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson, by imp. Hercules.
No. 7.—Bay filiy, weanling, by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson, by imp. Hercules.
No. 8.—Sierra, chestnut mare, 2 yrs., by Wildidle; 1st dam, Duchess, by Autelone; 2d dam, imp. Lady Edgerton.
No. 9.—Bay filly, yearling, by Wildidle; 1st dam, Duchess, by Antelope; 2d dam imp. Lady Edgerton.
No. 10.—Bonanza, bay mare, 11 yrs., by Lodi; 1st dam Brigantine, by Billy Cheathem; 2d dam Eva Ashton, (dam of Trade Dollar), by Ashland.
No. 11.—Hillen, brown mare, 4 yrs., by Wildidle, dam Bonanza, by Lodi.
No. 12.—Chestnut filly, weanliug, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza, by Lodi.
No. 13.—Sour Grapes, bay mare, 11 yrs., by Norfolk, dam Shingo Rector, by Lodi.
No. 14.—Bay colt, weanling, by Wildidle, dam Sour Grapea, by Norfolk.
No. 15.—Mary Givens, chestnnt mare, hy Owen Dale, dam Liz Givens, hy imp. Laugford.
No. 16.—Bay filly, 5 yrs., by Monday, dam Mary Givens, by Owen Dale.
No. 17.—Bay colt, 2 yrs., hy Wildidle, dam Mary Givene, by Owen Dale.
No. 18.—Brown colt, weanling, by Wildidle; 1st dam Monday filly by Monday; 2d dam Mary Givens, hy Owen Dale.
No. 19.—Neilson, hay filly, 3 yre., hy Wildidle, dam Sneie Williamson, by imp. Hercules.
No. 20.—Jennie Belehaw, bay mare, 5 yrs., by Wildidle, dam Susie Williameon, hy imp. Herculee.

Amateurs vs. Professionals.

The Olympic gamee which take place on Thnrsday, at Oakland, consist of a well-aelected and varied programme and embrace the names of all the leadiug amatenr athletea in the city. The complete entry list is given in thie isaue. That the management will be of the best description, the list of the officers will speak for itself. Referee, L. McLane, Jr.; starter, W. C. Brown; judges, W. Greer Harrieon, Col. G. C. Edwards and E. L. Emmane; timers, C. L. Slater, M. H. Weed and P. McIntyre; clerk of the couree, R. Stomhs; assistant clerk, R. T. Ballinger.

The reader of this columu who is hesitating which gamee he shall patronize, let him visit the Oakland grounde, if he is desirous of witnessing the best sport. We have repeatedly cautioned athletee to be very careful of the games they take part in, if not under the management of one of the local clubs, that ie, if they wieh to retain their amateur etanding. All the bicycle riders who take part in the two-mile amateur bicycle race, advertised to take place at Central Park next Thursday, will forfeit their amateur etanding. See the racing rnles of the League of American Wheelmen, published in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of Nov. 1st. The general puhlic who are intereeted in the elevation of athletic eports ehould certainly croes over the hay next Thursday and visit the grounde of the Olympic Club, and see Young America engaged in the various couteets. The first event is called at 1 P. M. sharp.

The Story of Mambrino Chief as Told by James B. Clay and Edwin Thorne.

It was a late August sun which heat down upon the fielde, and yet it was cool and pleasant in the shade of the vine-draped porch at Thorndale. Mr. David Bonner knocked the ashes from his cigar preparatory to emphasizing a point in a little discnssion with Dr. Smith, when the appearance of Daisy Thorne under saddle, on the surpentine drive, awakened in the mind of the hoet recollections of the past. He said: "In Daisy the hlood of Mambrino Chief is blended with that of Burr's Washington. A paragraph has gone the ronnds of the press pretending to give the reasons for Mr. Cley'e purchase of the horse. The truth of the matter is, Ike Woodruff had no more to do with having the Chief sent to Kentucky than either of you. Shall I tell you the story?"

The nnanimous response was "Yes."

Mr. Thorue took a hunch of keys from his pocket, selected one from from the many, and handing it to his son, said: "Percy, you will find a bundle of papers in the drawer of my desk. Let me trouhle you to bring them to me."

The ribhon which bound the papers was faded, and as soou as he had untied it Mr. Thorne began: "In the Summer of 1853, Mr. James B. Clay, of Ashland, came to New York with Mr. Shelby, of Lexington, to look at some cattle. Among the places visited was that of Lewis G. Morris. Mr. Clay asked me if I knew of a trottihg stallion which would do to take to Kentucky and cross on the well-hred mares of that State. I suggested Mambrino Chief. This horse was then owned by Mr. James M. Cockroft, who spent his Summers at Washington Hollow. The Chief had a large foot, snbject to quarter crack, but he looked well in harness, and had so much speed that Mr. Cockroft took great pleasure in driving him on the road and track. Titus Williams, who had a farm twelve miles from the Hollow, took care of Mambrino Chief for Mr. Cockroft, allowing the stallion to serve all mares that came along. On the way back to New York from Duchess County, Mr. Clay and Mr. Shelby stopped at the Red House, Harlem, where they met several gentlemen who spoke in praise of Washington, sire of Rose of Washington, who had the previous Summer trotted under saddle in 2:30 at the Union Conrse, Long Island. Mr. Clay returned to Kentucky, and here is a letter dated Sept. 20, 1853, in which he plsyfully allndes to himself as a Western farmer, and then seys: 'Mr. Shelby and myself went to Washington Hollow, and were well pleased with Cockroft's horse. We got the refusal on him. We also visited the beautiful place of your father.' Two months later—the letter is dated November 26th—Mr. Clay wrote: 'I could have hought Washington for $3,000, but considered that too much to pay for any horse to be used exclusively for hreeding. I waut to buy a stallion between now and Feh. 1st. The great success of the Kentucky horse, Prince, has given me faith that I can make trotters of thoroughbreds. Hope to show you some day several at Ashland.' Prince, as yon know, gentlemen, had just won two ten-mile races for big money, one at the Centreville and the other at the Union Conrse, Long Island. He was a son of Woodpecker, and has to his credit a wagon record of 2:36½. But I read again: 'Mr. Cockroft offered me, by letter, Mambrino Chief for $5,000. This is heyond my views. I am so husy on improvements at Ashland that I cannot come to New York. The essential point is to show the people here in April a stallion that can trot in three minutes or under. The horee must aleo have fine size and appearance and be well hred on both sides. I think Washington will suit. Creean, hrother-in-law of Bennett, Treasurer of the *Herald*, asks $3,000 for him. I will give $2,000 if he is sound and not over eleven.' The next letter I open is dated Jan. 2, 1854, and here is another reference to Washington: 'If the horse is not more than eleven, is perfectly sound, a sure foal getter and you approve of his stock, I will give $3,000 for him, half cash. Please send some competent judge to see him. I shall expect a warranty from Creean. I want the horse at once.' I went and looked at Washington myself and not liking him wrote Mr. Clay to this effect. In his reply, Jan. 14th, he says: 'Inotice what you say with respect to the style of the horse. If you have not acted on the request to purchase another stallion, please do so if you find one that suits your judgmeut. I waut him soon. He must be here to he exhibited at show on second Monday in March. I prefer Mambrino Chief to Washington, hut will not give over $3,000 for him.' The next day a letter came to hand, dated Jan. 15th: 'After I wrote you yesterday I determined to send to New York Josiah Downing, who is a good judge of horseflesh, and who knows what will suit thie country. If you have not purchased, please give full weight to his opinion. The stallion mnst be 16 hands, hay or hrown, and able to trot in three minntes. I suppose the Cockroft horse is out of the question, as I will not give over $3,000 for any horse in existence. If the seller will not part with horse without money down, let Mr. Downing wait.' Mr. Downing, wearing a slouch hat, followed Mr. Clay's last letter into my office, and expressed surprise when I told him I had not purchased Washington. I explained to Mr. Downing that I had delayed huying hecause I did not like the horse, and invited him to ride over with me and take a look at the etallion. We found Washington in the barnyard at Tim Jackson's, Jamaica, Long Ieland. As soon as Downing clapped eyes on him he exclaimed: 'Well, is that the brute? By God, a nigger will have to lead him into Lexington. I won't. I am no longer surprised that you did not huy him. He will not do for our conntry.' We left Washington and went to look at Biggart's Rattler; fonnd Rattler tied to a post in front of a tavern, and Biggart inside and drunk. The next day Downing paid a vieit to Dutchesa County and saw Mamhrino Chief.

Cockroft waa in my office when he returned to the city. Downing eaid that Mambrino Chief would suit if the price was made eatisfactory. I then remarked to Mr. Cockroft that Mr. Clay wauted the hest trotting stallion in the East, and that there was nothing in my opinion to fill the bill except Mambrino Chief. I aeked him if he would take $4,000. He finally coneented, and Mr. Clay authorized me by telegraph to bny at thia figure. A later mail brought from Ashland Mr. Clay'e draft for $2,000, and his note for $2,000. Mr. Cockroft demurred at the note, and I jokingly said I would guarantee it for 2½ per cent. He took out a fifty dollar bill, and handed it to me with the request to write my name on the hack of the note, which I did. That wae the first and only note I ever indoreed."

Mr. Thorne leaned back in his chair and looked up at the blue sky while he rested, then took a sip of water and resumed the broken thread of hie atory.

"Here ie a lettor dated Feh. 6th, 1854: 'I have just received your dispatch eaying that you have purchased Mamhrino Chief for $4,000. I eend you check for $2,000 and my uote for $2,000, payable Aug. 1st. I am glad that I have got this horee, ae I preferred him to Washington, aud I am greatly indehted to you for the purchase. If Downiug has not started hurry him off, as it is poseible that I will match the Chief against any horse here. Please send me the time of hie best mile.' The next letter was written Feh. 12th: 'I purchased Mambrino Chief in the belief that he was the best road etallion in the world. Regret I did not know sooner Cockroft had a colt by him so prominent. The only reputation Washington hae is dne to Lady Waehington. Oar people had heard of him through her. They are disposed to brag and to beck their hrage with money. There are several Canadien stallione here, and one of them is disposed to banter me. I would not hack out of a race if I thought the Chief could beat him. I want your opinion. As soon as the Chief reaches here I will advertise him. He will have some fine mares, and I want to notify yon now that you will be presented with a colt, one of his first crop in Kentucky.' The next letter is dated five days later, Feb. 17: 'I inclose note with interest stipulation added. In matter of interest do not think Cockroft acted with liberality. Objection too small.' Feh. 26: 'I heg to acknowledge bridle sent for Mambrino Chief, and am happy to advise you that he arrived on Tuesday. Although a little thin he is in fine condition. He surpaeses sanguine expectations, and in au hour twenty mares were engaged to him. He is limited to eighty at $25 each, and will get that number. Downing would walk on his knees ten miles to serve you. His only vice is drink. He will be a fixtnre on the farm.' March 5, 1854: 'Fifty mares are engaged to Mambrino Chief. He will have earned $2,000 before Aug. 1. Will hreed myself but four mares, one of them by Lexington, the horse that ran in the $20,000 stake at New Orleans. Several other thoroughbreds are engaged to him, so your colt will he a fine oue in blood. I wish you would obtain for me statement of treatment of the horse, as I shell have him trained lightly this Fall.' In a letter of March 29 the allusion to the stallion is brief: 'Mambrino Chief doing finely. Five or six mares bred to him already. Next Monday is April Court and Great Show day.' April 27, 1854: 'We had quite a display of horses on Court day, with Mambrino Chief at the head of the procession. There wae greet anxiety to see him move, but I have adhered to the resolution that harness shall not he put on him nntil Fourth of July. After a month of green food I will have him trained and test his speed. The Canadian banter which I send you in paper is aimed at the Chief, hut I will not notice it. The sum named is smaller than I will trot for. When I fiud just where the Chief will stop the watch I will make banter for from $2,000 to $5,000 against any horse in Kentucky. Will also match his prodnce. I want to see him trot a private trial under 2:40, as the impression is that I have heen deceived. Some people don't believe he was ever in harness.'

"I shipped to Mr. Clay a sulky and sent him by post written instructione for working the stallion in harness, and he replied, 'I received your letter about shipping track eulky. The Chief has now been taking exercise two weeks. I have secured the services of an excellent trainer, who will drive him nnder Cockroft's directions. He sunposed the horse was high in flesh. He has never missed since coming here from walking from two to three hours a day, which made his order right; aud he has never missed feed or water, or been amiss. He now walks fourteen miles a day—seven in the morning. I shall quicken his gait hy degrees. I have a mile and a quarter drive aronnd a woodlawn pasture where I will test him. Will think him invaluable if he should show speed.' June 26th, 1854: Think Cockroft's directions judicious. Downing has the horse too fat, but otherwise he is fine. The partiee here who have Canadiau horse raised a purse of $2.000 to banter my horse, two-mile heats. I do not waut to race the Chief, hut if a public hanter is made it would injnre me not to accept. Think the stallions should go in 250 lb. wagons, as I believe weight would tell against the Canadian.' The Canadian thus sneeringly alluded to was Pilot, Jr., sire of the dams of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See. The challenge published in the Lexington papers was as follows:

'Knowiug I have a fast stallion, though not a world heater, will trot Pilot, Jr., against any horse for $1,000 a side, $500 forfeit, either two, three or four mile heats, Lexington Association Course, on the 11th of Octoher, 1854; race to be governed hy the rules of the New York Trotting Club. Forfeit money with D. A. Sayre & Co. W. J. BRADLEY.'

"Mr. Clay had been informed that Mambrino Chief had trotted a mile for Mr. Cockroft, under saddle, in 2:32, and when the etallion began to develop speed in Kentucky the confidence of his new owner hecame great. In the fore part of June Mr. Clay wrote: 'My object in having the Chief trained this Fall is not to match him, but to show him. The fact that I refused to allow him to go to halter lost him many mares. It is thought I will be bantered by a nasty little Canadian that has never gone in 2:40.' But later, when the challenge of Pilot, Jr., was thrown to the breeze, and Mamhrino Chief was getting into trotting form, Mr. Clay boldly talked match himself. August 20, he wrote: 'Yesterday, to the disappointment of the other party, I closed match with Pilot, Jr., $1,000 a side, two-mile heats. People were saying that I was afraid, and so I was compelled to accept. I have no ecruplee myself against racing, hut have objected to it on account of my boys. The horse has had five weeks' exercise, and he haa heen driven five or six times. The best time shown me is 2:50. From now on I will not have him speeded more than two timea a week. A new quarter-crack offers some discouragement. I will use a soft track and light bar shoe. Think 2:50 will beat the other horse.' The situation was more cheerful Sept. 8th: 'We have a great dronght and stock sold at low prices. As the weather gets cooler the Chief improves. I timed him this morning in 2:47 on my drive, which is five or six seconds slow.' The letter I now open is dated Oct. 7th: 'Pilot, Jr., has paid forfeit to Mambrino Chief. He never saw the day the Chief could not have beaten him any dietauce. Thia assures the stud success of the Chief. He was never broken for a racehorse. Cannot catch; breaks bad to a staud-still. His hoofs are had; has three quarter cracks. I ehall exhibit him on the course next Tuesday. He has showu on my drive a mile in 2:42, which is equal to 2:37. I am confident he could make 2:30 if his hoofs were right. He will pay for himself next season.'

"As Mr. Clay confessed that Mambrino Chief was a had breaker, and had three ugly quarter cracks, possibly it was just as well for him that the "nasty little Canadian," Pilot, Jr., paid forfeit.

"Oct. 12. 'Tuesday I made public exhibition. The person who was to drive Pilot, Jr., got here and was much disappointed because he could not exhibit his skill. The Chief jogged a mile in 2:44, making a had break, and the laet half in 1:19 He could have gone, I think, in 2:35. Many were present, and all were satfsfied. I publicaly asked if fnrther exhibition was desired, and all said no. Public eentiment was against the Pilot, Jr., crowd. The horse loet money and reputation. I want the Chief to grow new hoofs for next eeason. After a warm aud dry season the verdure is beantiful."

Mr. Thorne laid the letters aside, having grown weary in huntiug up the passages that would intereet me, and then Mr. David Bonner asked him if he considered Mamhrino

Chief a coarse horse. He replied that he did not; that, while ths head was not handsome, it was full of character. The neck was good, and the shouldsrs excellent. Hie legs were strong, with quality, but his feet were large and flat. The sun was gettiug low, and I hegged Mr. Thorne to go through with the unopensd letters. Hs cheerfully complied, but I was not called upon to make voluminons notes.

"Feb. 24. 1885: 'My father contiuned his fondness for everythiug connected with agriculturs to his 76th year, the year of his death. The Chief looks splendidly, and his hoofs are growing finely. I have fed him but moderately, and given him two or three hours' exercise every day. Will have fifty colts from eixty-five mares. Will have eome difficnlty, I fear, in Wiutering mares. I heve been compelled to discharge Downing for drunkness.' April, 1855: 'I have made arrangements with the hest portrait peinter here for a portrait of Mambrino Chief. When the picturs is finished I shall have it lithographed. Come to Ashland and eelect the colt I am going to raise for you. The Chief has entirely recovered, hut he is reduced in flesh, and I shall not be able to train him until November.' Mr. Clay was disturbed by the claims set up for Edwin Forrest, as well as Pilot, Jr. In one of his letters he wrote: 'They are making a great deel of gas over Edwin Forrest.' And in another: 'I find that $40 ie looked upon as an enormous fee, but I understand that $2,200 has been offsred for six of the Chief's get. The Edwin Forrsst parties talk, in order to make an impression, a great deal as to how much money he cost. They, howevsr, make no particular hrags on his speed.' The home of Edwin Forrest, while in Kentucky, was at Woodburn. I now open a letter written in 1858: 'Mambrino Chief, as a stock horse, is in the highest repute, but I fear his wind is irreparably injured. It is my opinion that you of the North will have to come to Kentucky for fast horses. I know of more than one Msmbrino colt that can heat 3:10.' The prediction of Mr. Clay with regard to the North going to Keutucky for fast trotters has been verified. I went there myself after the war and purchased a number, among them, as yon know, the stallion Thorndals. From thie letter I read: 'The old horse has been amiss all season, owing to too much having been required of him.' In the Autumn of 1857 Mr. Clay wrote me with regard to his ssle: 'As Mamhrino Chief has thick wind I thought he had been passed by the auctioneer, hut after lnnch he was put up and the hids rau up $5,030.' The purchasers were Gray & Jones, of Woodford Couuty, and the atallion died in March, 1862. The etorm was gathering, and my relations with Mr. Clay grew colder. In 1859 he wrote: 'I think you and I, after Harper's Ferry, will have to shake hands across the line.' After Fort Sumter ths lines were firmly drawu, and Mr. Clay and I saw no more of each other. I once, howevsr, forwarden through ths Federal lines to him a letter written to him by his wife, from whom he had been separated for months. But ou those troubleeome times I prefer not to dwell."

After Mr. Thorne had refolded the letters and tied them again with the faded rihhou I asked with regard to Ashland. "I am glad you rsminded me of him," said the host. "The colt which Mr. Clay selected for me in embryo was Ashland. He hred Utila, thoroughhred daughter of Margrave, to Mamhrino Chief in the belief that he could get somethiug which would please my fancy. In 1857, when a yearling, the colt was turned over to me and I named him Ashland, after the home of Mr. Clay. I brought him to Dutchess County and he thrived, but when two years old, while out in the pasture, he was strnck by lightning and almost paralyzed. In the belief that his nsefnlness had been impaired by the accident I parted with him. As a three-year-old I tradsd him to Mr. George C. Hitchcock, and in the tweuty-eight mile drive from Thorndale to New Preston, he staggered. The first of his get in the stud was Snrplus, out of Eureka, who, as a three-year-old, in October, 1863, defeated Green Boy, by Green'e Hambletouian. After the race I purchased Surplus. Lady Lightfoot, the dam of my chestnnt horee, Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, was the sister of Surplus. The desceudants of Ashland have added to the renown of Thorndale. If this aon of Mambrino Chief and Utila had not been injured, he would have made more of a mark in the breeding ranks. Thorndale, the aire of Edwin Thorne, is, as you all know, out of Dolly, daughter of Mambrino Chief, and so I am strong in the blood of the horse which I was iustrumeutal in haviug go to Kentucky."

The descendants of Mambriuo Chief uow ewell the tide of victory ou every trotting course. Mr. Clay added millious of dollars to the light-harness property of Kentucky when he sent Josiah Downiug to Washington Hollow to take to Ashland the big brown son of Mamhriuo Paymaster. The "Weetern Farmer," the son of the great commoner, Henry Clay, builded better than he knew when he incrcased hie three thousand limit and bought Mambrino Chief in preference to Washington. Lady Thorne, daughter of Mamhrino Chief, once dispnted for the crowu of the turf with Goldsmith Maid, and promiuent among the prepotent sons of the "Cockroft horse" are Alcalde, Ashland Chief, Clark Chief, Ericssou, Idol, Joe Hooker, Mambrino Patchen, Mamhriuo Pilot, Woodford Mambrino, Fisk's Mambrino Chief, Stonewall Jackaon and Mambrunello. And of distinguished grandsons in the male line are Priuceps, Kentucky Prince, Mamhrino Gift, aud Caliban, Mambrino Dudley, Trinket, Black Clond, Hannis, Lady Thorne, Croxie, Keene Jim, Parana, Tony Newell and Ahhottsford, all with reoorde of hetter thau 2:20, are deecended from Mambrino Chief in the male line. And Phallas, Wilson, Edwin Thorne, Majolica, Director, Peidmont, Santa Clans, Proteine, Monroe Chief, Rosa Wilkes, Pickard, Cleora, Romeo and Maud Messenger, who have records ranging from 2:13¾ to 2:19¼, are deecended from Mamhrino Chief in the female line. Each year adds to the renown of the horse who was foaled in 1844 and who died in 1862. The more tnrf battles we have the hroader and higher ie the triumphal arch.

At Lexington, where the oldest active racing club in America unfurls its flag and where the vigor and nerve force crystalized by racing etrains enter so largely into the horses which graze over succulent paeturee, Mamhriuo Chief found his golden cross. He was brought in contact with mares highly charged with thoroughhlood, and the quality which he lacked most and which was mainly inherited from his untraced dam, was thua imparted to his progeny. The words of Mr. Clay were prophetic. The judicious hlending of the racing blood af Kentucky with that of what at the time was considered hy many ae the best trotting etallions of the North, gave a fame to Blue Grass breeding farms which they had never before eujoyed, and attracted to them buyere of faat trotters not only from New York, but from every State and Territory of the Uniou, as well as from England, Scotland, Ireland, the Sandwich Ialanda and Australia. The seeds planted by a clear-headed, far-eeeiug man often enrich, through houutifnl and ever increasing harvest, the generation who succeed him.

All men who love the light harnese horse and who respect power shonld walk with uncovered heade by the epot where Mamhrino Chief was buried.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Early and Late Two-Year-Olds.

The two-year-old who ran most races last year wae Boh Miles, who went to the post twenty-seveu times. If he ever was a good colt that campaign took all the juices out of him. Thackery rau nineteen timee. What has he done thie eeason? Treasurer ran twenty-three times. How many races has he wou this year? Unkuown was campaigned from February to December, and is now almost nseless. Granits was run in twenty racee, but we mise his name from Krik'e "Guide" this year. Tolu ran nineteen races last year. Eclat started seventeen times. And so it goss. Now, we submit to any disiutsrested person if this is not killiug the goose. Ths following sensible remarks on early and late two-year-old racing from an English contemporary ought to be read with care by all onr owners and trainers:

There mey be differencss of opinion as to the probehle future of early or late performers from the two-yeer-old ranks, and there have been many cases in favor of hoth sides of the question. I am rather inclined to take a medinm view of the matter. as I ehould look with some apprehension upon a very fine two-year-old brought out by a young trainer or hasty owner, very fit hy about March; eud in the same degree I should scarcely expect great deeds from a raw, green youngster making his debnt ahout October. It much depends on who brings them ont, as old experienced trainers may have good reasons of their own for hringing on a two-year-old early. A youngster mey reqnire plenty of work to keep him right, and if so he must he all the better if he rnus; but hecause there are rich stakes to he run in the Spring it mnst be had policy to hring a half developed animal on hastily, and I can quite helieve that snch a system spoile a numhsr of two-year-olds every season. From all the precedents we have seen I should be inclined to select for future Derby, Oaks, and St. Leger winners, youngsters that have been bronght out after the first of Jnly, and from that date to the second week in October had run about half a dozen times. The majority, I think, of really great horses commenced turf life in somewhat this sort of way. Ths Flyiug Dutchman ran his first race on July 4, and then ran five times between that date aud Sept. 15. Both Voltigeur and West Australia were late in beginniug, as it was October hsfore they were seen; and Gladiateur was another not seen until the Autumn; bnt the great mare Beeswiug first appeared ou a racecourse on June 15, thongh she was probably only partislly trained then, as ehe won the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster and a race at Richmond later in the year, whilst she ran nowhere on making her debut. Alics Hawthorn and Caller Ou I have alwaye coupled with Beeswiug as extraordiuarily good mares, not only for their actual performances in beating tbe best of the day, hnt for maintainiug their form for such a number of eeasone. Beeswing won the Doncaster Cup when ehe was nine yeare old, and Alice Hawthorn never ran hetter than when ehe was six, the year she carried 134 lbs. in the Chester Cup, and ran second to Red Dee nnder 56 lhs. (Kitchener up), aud again when she won the Aetor Cup in snch a canter from Robert de Gorham aud Delapre. Caller Ou, without being of the same class as the other mares, won more races than anything to be fonnd in the *Calendars*, and she ran well as au aged mare. To match euch a trio in modern days one would have to name Corrie Roy, aud it may be useful to note at what dats theee four famons mares commsnced their jnvenile daye. Beeswing, as above msntioued, ran firet on the 15th of June, when palpably unprepared. Alice Hawthorn never started nntil late as a three-year-old, her first race heing one of two-mile heats, at Northallerton on October 14. Caller Ou ran in ahont the same way as Beeswing had done in a two-year-old race on the 20th of Jnne at Beverly, and she then rau iu five races before she gained a bracket on September 19 at Leicester, running altogether thirteen timss during the eeasou. Corrie Roy did not make her appsrrance nntil very late as a two-year-old, as she ran first at Worcester on November 5, and twice again that seasou. The four beat mares that can almost be named were decidedly late beginners, and in modern racing I think we are more accuetomed to expect the best to come out, at auy rate, after Ascot.

A Novel Race.

A few days ago, in the paeture in which Dr. Wm. Sheppard keeps a number of his patients after they are treated, a eiugular sight was witnessed. Strauge it was, yet trne, aud showed the intelligence of track horses, and their fondness for racing. The pastnre is a mile long and nearly ae wide, and there is quite a numher of horaes there, amoug them May H., 2:26½; Novelty, 2:23½; Billy M., pacer, 2:23½; and a green horse, good for ahont 2:30. On Friday last it was noticed that a few horsee were appareutly having a race, and on going out and watchiug them the above four horses were found to he in a race in which there were no drivers to fiue or any false scoring. They would go to the far end of the pasture, turu ahout, come at ahont half apeed to a certain spot, where, invariahly, their heads would he even, and the etart as nice a one as even C. M. Smith conld give. Acroes the field they would come a-flying, Billy M. pacing, Novelty sometimes trotting and sometimes paciug, and the other two trotting for dear life; now Billy M. leads, then Novelty lete out a liuk aud passes him; at the finieh May H. comes with a grand rush, and beats them out. When about a hundred yards from the fence they would slacken their gait, turn in either directiou, follow the fence hack to the starting-point, and come again as before—sometimes one ahead, sometimee the other; makiug but few breake wheu finishing. This was continued for eometime, and, I think, could those who eay racing horses ie cruelty to animals, have seen the apparent delight these horses took in their novel race, they would never again say aught against racing.—*Dunlan's Spirit of the Turf.*

England's Great Three-Year-Old.

Our mail advices from Albiou ehow that St. Gatieu, now regarded as the best of hie age in England, vice St. Simon retired (for good it is feared), kept up his great reputation during Honghton week at Newmarket.

Two days after his etable companion, Florence, had won the Camhridgeshire St. Gatien made his first appearance aince his victory in the Cesarewitch on Oct. 7, in the free handicap for three-year-olds, over a course 1 mile 2 furlongs and 73 yards in leugth. One of tbe two opposing horees was Duke of Richmond, hy Hampton, a colt rated close to St. Simon in point of merit. St. Gatien, however, heat tbe Duke in clever style, and the next day made a ehow of the Freuch colt Archiduc in the Jockey Club Cup, two milee, with odde of 8 to 1 on him. St. Gatieu, therefore, will go into Wiuter quarters with an nnbeaten reputation, and though his two-year-old career was nueventful, save that he won each time he atarted, his running of 1884 atamps the eon of Rotherhill or The Rover as one of the best three-year-olde ever bred in any country or in any year.

An Argument for More Handicaps.

In a recent edition of a contemporary, a short editorial discuesed the questiou of handicaps on the fntnre of racing in this country. Inasmuch as the viewe thereiu expressed are identical with the opinion contained in a letter I wrote the *Sportsman* a long time ago, I wae naturally much interested. In the first place it is always agreeable to have the intelligent sympathy iu a opiuiou, aud in the next place, the qnestion is a serious one for ths Maryland Jockey Club. Owing to the increased nnmber of trscke eud meetiugs, the rscing ie continuous from May till November, and the reenlt ie that the Dixis aud Breckenridge, two of our leading stakes, rarely efford a good race. The fields are reduced in nnmhers, and the performancee of the colts have so determined the qnestiou of superiority that the interest in the race hae gone. Beeides, with the breakdowns, inseparable from contiuuous racing, there are uo colts to make a conteet. Under these circumstances I see no chsuce hereafter to make these stakes the successes they were herstofore, except hy attachiug to them peneltiee or changing the conditions in such a way that thsy shell become handicaps. This, of course, is the resnlt of the changee in ths style of racing iu this conntry aud the season of the year in which ths races are run. There has alwaye been a prejudice in this conntry against handicape, which exist because the masses of onr people have not heen educated up to the point of being judges of the sport. Now, the test of a good racehorse is the capacity to carry weight and speed; and while the handicep does place the inferior horse on a level with the euperior, it affords a test of the capacities of each which no other kind of race can give. I have alwaye considered Luke Blackburn ths beet racehorse I ever saw; not becanse he heat Glidelia, Ferncliffe, Grenada and Oden, colts of his own year, but becanss in handicape he gave away lots of weight and won his races with eese. I recollect, in the racs allnded in ths editorial, where he gave away lots of weight to Glenmore. One Dime, General Philips, and others at Saratoga, and won with ease. I witnessed it with the late Mr. Sanford and Mr. Clabaugh, and thsy both conceded it to the best test of his greatness that could be given.

In years to come it will be said here, ae in Eugland, that a eecond, under certain conditions of weight, is more creditable than to be first with a feather. I think, too, the art of handicapping will improve with the mors frequent exercise of the handicappers' jndgmeut. Hitherto there hae been too much disposition not to put weight where it properly should go; or, in other words, the good horses have not been compelled to carry an amount of weight which would comply with the requirements of the law. Besides, what is ofteu conaidered the test of a good handicap, that the higheet and lowest weights shonld finieh first or second, ie not, in my judgment, conclusive of the merits of the handicap. It may be a very good handicap eo far as those two horses are individually concerned, bnt lamentably wrong in regard to the reet of the horsee in the race. The true test ie that *all* the horsea ehonld finish *together*. After all, the theory of racing ie that it is to benefit the hreed of horses, and not onr frieuds, the liberal bookmakers, and if any better scheme cau be devieed to prove the quality of our horses, I do not know it. The fact that a horse wins all his etakes ehows he is the beet horse of his year, and affords no test of his comparative ability with those not of his own time. He may helong to a very had year, and have the luck to be the best of a bad lot, jnst as we have eeen a fourth-rate horee win a very valuable stake, owiug to the misfortune of the other entries. Of course all handicaps are liable to criticism, and I suppose to the end of time there will be grnmblers at the weights, hnt when the public ie gratified by a real contest, instead of a walk-over, and the owner believes there will be less aud less complaiut. When that time arrives racing will he more intereeting than ever before in this country, even to the lovers of that relic of barbarism, a heat race. I am satisfied that owners will look npon a victory iu a race simila- to the Cambridgeshire or Cesarewitch in England, as conferring greater honor npon a horse than a triumph iu half a dozen weight-for-age racee, aud I also feel assnred that unlees eome snch system is adopted, that the Fall racing will gradually decline in iuterest, and that the Fall meetings in course of time will cease to be held.—*Potomac in N. Y. Sportsman.*

Yearlings on Racecourses.

While not fearing that the precedent of yearliug racing set at Erie, Pa., a year since, and followed up in Tenneesee on Monday last, will take any root in the turf world at large, we deeire to continne onr protest against puhlic trials of this natnre.

While not alone tending to injure the fnture development of the embryo racer, if persisted in to any extent, they are not true tests of the future quality of the yearliuge that participate. Of thoee that rumor credited a year ago with fast moves iu the Weet, how many showed a good form thia seaeon over the T. Y. C.? And does auy unprejudiced pereon imagiue that the yearliug, who, perhaps, moves his gangling frame without the quick daeh necessary for the racehorse of the present day, is not capable of improvemeut consequent on the maturity and education of the immediate future?

We do not believe, however, that such racea will ever grow to be a feature of the eport. If excessive two-year-old racing drawe down on it the criticism it uow receives, in many cases justly so, what will be said against struggles hetween yearlings? Ae well have weanliug contests as those of thie nature, which are coutrary to all lawe of reaeon and good eenee.

In anything we have said we do not mean to reflect on the gentlemen managing the late affair at Gallatin, which from all that we can learu was merely a friendly tussle betweeu the yearlinge, with uone of the atteudant "ridiug out" of a race. —*Sportsman.*

Names Claimed.

By Fred Brown, Windsor, Cal.

ELLEN B, for bay filly, star in forehead, foaled May 17th, 1884, got by Eugene Casserly, aire of Geu. Taylor. First dam Kitty, by Inauguration, son of Alexander; second dam, by Beu Franklin, eon of Easton'a David Hill; third dam by Novato Chief, eon of old Vermont Black Hawk.

The public will pleaee take notice that a cheap, epurious and vile imitation of Henley's Celery, Beef aud Iron has beeu put on the market and sold in many instances as the genuine article. Celery, Beef and Iron is sold only in hottles hearing onr stamp and labels, and coueumers are cautioned to be careful to purchase from reliable parties and see that they are not imposed on. To fill or sell any but the genuine article out of our empty bottlee ia a miedemeanor, and those detected doing it will be prosecuted to the extent of the Trade enpplied at 537 Clay street.

HERD AND SWINE.

Aberdeen-Angus.

No breed has ever done more to bring polled or hornless cattle into prominence and favor than have the Aberdeen-Angus. They are a smooth glossy black, when in high condition, shining like seals, and are about as compact, round and free from waste as seals would be if fit for Christians to eat. A more impressively beautiful sight than that presented by a herd of these cattle, glistening in the sunlight on a grassy hillside can scarcely be found in all animal creation. Like their rival homeless Scottish cousins, the Galloways, the Aberdeen-Angus race has been known in Scotland from a time not reached by the memory of man. Their origin is hidden in the mist of ages long since forgotten, and will never be known with certainty. A few traces of the breed appear in the works of the earlier British writers upon agriculture, but these traces are scarcely more than enough to show that long before the Durham, the Norfolk-polled, or the Hereford become recognized as established breeds, the sturdy black "doddie" of Northeastern Scotland was firmly established in the affection of the canny Scot. For a "boom" in Shorthorns, which reached Scotland, threatened to loosen the hold of the black upon the confidence of the Scotch, but there is now little danger of anything of the kind ever happening again.

The first Aberdeen-Angus herd of importance ever seen in American was established by Messrs. Anderson & Findlay, at Lake Forrest, 28 miles north of Chicago, where they now have a hundred or more representatives of this magnificent race. In the very few years since the breed was introduced in this country, it has grown with great rapidity in favor with cattle men, perticularly for use on the pleins. This rise in estimation may be correctly gauged by the following showing of the general average results of the public sales that have been held in this country previous to July 1, 1884. The first lot of Aberdeen-Angus cattle ever offered at auction in the United States was put up on September 20, 1882 in Chicago, by Messrs. Grey Brothers, who obtained for 15 femeles an average of $751.40, and for 6 bulls an average of $415.83. The general results of all public sales of this breed are:

Years.	Females.	Average.	Males.	Average.
1882	51	$680.00	39	$500.28
1883	126	583.75	160	467.20
1884	58	407.50	88	369.56
General	235	$561.13	287	$423.34

The Aberdeen Angus typical animal should be deep, wide lengthy, even and round in body, with well-proportioned limbs, without prominent hooks, or hip-bones. There should be no appearance of "patchiness," or laying on of tallow in great masses in some parts of the carcass, nor should the ripest Aberdeen-Angus show much tallow between the skin and the flesh. The fat should be inter-mixed throughout the lean, and the animal when fully ripe for the butcher's block should be full, round and smooth, showing very little fat as compared with the Short-horn or the Hereford. Indeed, the Aberdeen-Angus will, under the skillful breeder's care, go on to the last increasing largely in flesh and but little comparatively in fat. The head of the bull should not be large and heavy, but well put on, with fine muzzle, wide nostrils, short face, mild eyes, high poll, ears of fair size and rather hairy. The throat should be clean, with no loose skin and flesh beneath the jaws; the neck rather long, clean, and rising from heed to shoulder top, with a moderate crest. The neck should fit evenly into the body, the neck vein full. The shoulder blades should not lie outside of, but fit neatly into the body. The coat should, as a rule, not be long, but reasonably thick, soft and glossy. In the better sorts there should be two coats, or lengths—one long and thin; the other short, thick and furry.

Those who wish to buy the popular and valuable Aberdeen-Angus cattle have been advised to carefully note the difference between them and the Galloways, as by some people in this country both of these breeds have been described under the broad general name "Scotch Polled Cattle," which was calculated to mislead those not fully aware that the Galloway and the Aberdeen-Angus are two entirely distinct breeds. The Rev. John Gillespie, editor of the Scotch Galloway Herd-Book, and a high authority on matters relating to the history of the breed, writes that "There is a close resemblance even at the present day between a well-bred Galloway and a West-Highlander, minus the horns. Indeed, the similarity is so great that when we bear in mind that previous to the close of the eighteenth century almost all the Galloways were horned, it is easy to understand how any difference which now exists between the two types of animals may have been produced by the different circumstances in which they have long been placed, and the different treatment to which they have been subjected." In the same paragraph he states that while "Galloways are now almost all black, many of them were in former times red and brindled, and even at the present day pure bred animals with red skins are occasionally to be met with." That the Galloways were universally a horned race is declared to be a well-founded tradition, and that there should be occasional reversions, or at least approaches to the old characteristic, in the form of scurs, is no more surprising than that some pure bred Galloways, as well as an occasional Aberdeen-Angus, have red coats.

In 1880 a movement was started for the purpose of forming an association of breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in America, and for the establishment of a herd-book for the breed. This purpose was accomplished last Autumn at a large gathering of breeders in Chicago, Kanees City being selected as the headquarters of the Association. The first volume of the herd-book of this Association is to be issued next year.

In hardiness the Aberdeen-Angus rank with the Herefords and are nearly if not quite equal to any established race of cattle. On the plains they have given satisfaction wherever tried, while in the older settled parts of the country their young have shown qualities that stamp them as the equal of any other known race. In quality of flesh they resemble closely the West Highlander and the Galloway; meet, finely marbled, juicy and tender.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Feeding a Few Steers.

It is gratifying to see how the animal industry branch of agriculture is making steady progress, even in the older States. There was a time when the farmers of the Middle and Eastern States despaired of being able to compete with the West in growing beef, even for their own local needs. But as they have studied this question more closely, they have learned that the old system of slow growth, by which a steer was brought to a weight of 900 or 1,000 lbs. in three years, must be abandoned; that the steer must be matured for market at 24 to 30 months of age, and that this is done at a less cost of food than was formerly expended on the store steer at three years, while the present well-fed and early matured steer brings 50 per cent. more money.

They thus find that under the improved system of feeding, they get better pay for their food and labor than when the West was not competing in their markets. Besides, they find that dairymen can raise a good calf as cheap in New York as in Illinois, and that it is only during a few months feeding on grain, at the finishing up of the steer, that the Western feeder has much the advantage.

In some districts at the East, a good demand has arisen for beef 18 or 20 months old, averaging about 1,000 pounds, and bringing $50 to $60 per head. The feeders say this pays even better than dairying; that they get quite as much, or more, for the same amount of food, besides saving a good deal of labor. There is growing up among dairymen in favorable localities, the idea that they had better divide up dairying with young beef feeding. In this case they keep, say, 12 cows instead of 20, and raise their calves to feed off for young beef, save the labor of milking the other 8 cows, and get quite as much money for the year's operations. This has also the good point of producing an income at nearly all parts of the year, from the dairy through the Summer, and from young beef in early Spring, and sometimes at other periods in the year.

This brings into the best use the refuse milk of the dairy, and turns it into cash. The farmers, in having from 6 to 12 young beef animals to feed every Winter, and knowing that their value, at 18 to 20 months old, will be just in proportion to well ripened weight, soon learn the necessity of feeding them in the best way to produce rapid growth. They find that liberality is strict economy, and that the most generous feeding produces the largest profit. We know some instances where dairymen, who have fed a few steers for several years, have also learned that the most profitable dairying is found with the most liberal feeding. They find, also, that feeding the cows well, when dry, will improve the calves which they are to raise, as well as increase the production of the cow through the season.

We hope this plan of raising a few steers, each year, will grow in favor till the bad custom of dairymen, in some parts, of deacoaing or killing their calves, on being dropped, will be abandoned for the better plan of raising them for beef. Under this system, all the small local markets of the Eastern and Middle States might be well supplied. This would also have a very decided effect in improving the soil of those States. It would largely increase the amount of manure applied to the farms, and, in this respect, would be imitating the system of beef raising in England, as there almost every farmer raises a few young beeves. Every calf is there most scrupulously kept, and is considered worth $10 at a few days old. But in New York, probably, 200,000 calves are killed and skinned and thrown away by dairymen every year. This is a wicked waste, and should be reformed altogether. They should be grown into one hundred million pounds of good beef.—*Live Stock Journal.*

An Opulent Square Mile.

A fine specimen of the great agricultural wealth of Southern California is shown by the square mile of land belonging and used by the Wright Brothers, situated three miles southwest of Florence, and the same distance northwest of Compton. It has a road on two sides, the one on the east side leading to Los Angeles, and the one on the south to Green Meadows. The residence of the owners, a large and handsome edifice, is on the west side of this opulent 640 acres. Several other smaller houses are scattered through this large tract, for the use of the workmen, most of whom have families, and always stick by their employers, as they are always well treated and are content. The entire square mile is enclosed by a substantial fence, with no passage through at any place. At the house where the owners live there is a shallow well and windmill, sufficient for domestic purposes, the cultivation of flowers and a twenty-acre garden of vegetables and fruits, which supply every one on the farm. This enclosure is separated from the rest of the rancho, as also is a chicken ranch of two acres adjoining. The remainder of this dairy farm is divided by fences in each direction into twelve parts, of fifty acres each, which, with the grounds around the house, the vegetables and chickens, make up the entire acreage. In nearly the centre of this rich land there is a live spring, which makes a pond about five acres in extent, which is used to water stock the year around, so that dry seasons never come to this favored spot. There are gates through the partition fences, so that stock can be led to different fields, or led to water. Half of this farm is devoted to the raising of cattle, both for dairying and beef. The other half is used for pasturing horses and cows, at a cheap rate per month. The place has for years been owned by the Wright brothers, who have made a competency out for it, and the place it is not for sale. People who never saw this extensive farm, and who are in the vicinity, always stop to look at it, and admire its order and system, and long for the golden profits which it brings during all the year, where Summer and greenfeed never go and Winter never comes. This is one of the specimens of California dairy farming that is a surprise to people from the East, who are at work half the year to provide and store up food for their stock during the rest of the year. The profits of dairy farming and stock raising in Los Angeles county are more than double what they are in any of the Atlantic States. The Wright brothers' rancho is a good illustration of this proposition.—*Los Angeles Herald.*

Swine Breeding.

In a prize essay written for the *Rural New Yorker*, by S. J. Pelton, of Wisconsin, he says swine breeding and feeding in the central and western portions of the United States have become a business of almost gigantic proportions. It is a common thing to meet with farmers who keep from 25 to 100 head on farms of 160 acres, where ten years ago only three or four were kept for family use. Of the different breeds, the most common are the Berkshiree and Poland-Chinas, with an occasional herd of Essex, Chester-White, or the latest novelty, Duroc-Jersey. There seems to be considerable rivalry between the breeders of Berkshires and Polands; in some localities the majority favors one breed, and in others, the other.

The principal aim of the breeder should be to get healthy, vigorous pigs, that will come to maturity quickly, and furnish the most pounds, from a given amount of food. The days of breeding sows to scrub males are past; what we now want is careful selection of both male and female. Choose the best natives, or the common stock of the country, and cross them with pure-bred males, and the results will be very satisfactory. The pigs seem to take all the qualities of the male, while the excess of bone and offal, common to the natives, is greatly toned down.

A little personal experience in breeding may not inappropriately be mentioned. In September, 1879, I purchased a pure-bred Berkshire boar, and crossed him on common stock; the results were very gratifying—so much so that many of the neighbors patronized the animal, some even coming the distance of ten miles, and all obtained equally satisfactory results. The idea that I most wish to impress is, that money judiciously expended in the purchase of pure-bred males is money invested at a good rate of interest. What investment will pay a man better? I had 40 pigs that made an average of 339 pounds when 14 months old as the result of a first cross between my Berkshire and the common stock. For breeding, select long, rangy sows that are from good mothers; cross these with a fine boned, compact, heavy-hammed and shouldered male; care should be taken to select males that have short legs and small heads and ears. It is always best to breed from old sows; there is less risk to run, they are better mothers and produce more milk for the young ones.

I prefer to have my pigs come in March or even as early as January, and then keep them thriving until, I am ready to sell. Pigs reared in this way should be kept in a warm stable or pen, with the sow, till two or three hours old. Great care should be used not to feed the sow much for two or three days after farrowing, for fear of creating fever. After that time, she may have all the bran, corn-meal and barley-meal with milk that she can eat up clean. The pigs will soon learn to eat. When warm weather comes and clover begins to start, they may be turned into a small range after "ringing," and there is no danger but that they will thrive. The days of feeding swine in a mudhole of a pen are past; now, plenty of range in the pasture with pure water, is the most preferred of all conditions of profitable hog raising.

In many localities, where from 40 to 100 more acres of corn are raised, the swine do their own feeding; they are turned into a portion of the field and allowed to husk for themselves. While this method is in favor with many, I still adhere to the good old way of saving the stalks for fodder, and feeding the corn by the basketful. Pretty good pork may be made by feeding pumpkins in the Fall. Hogs of this kind, which were very numerous last season, are called "skips." I have grown pork on nothing but clover and water in the Summer, and finished with slops, soft corn, pumpkins and boiled potatoes, with good results. The main item in feeding is to keep the animal healthy, and then it will eat well.

A few years ago it was a very common practice to keep June to September pigs over Winter, and with much crowding get them fat by the next October; such a practice now seems a little too long and expensive. Competition and the market demand quickly-made pork, which shall be healthy and eatable. Who wants to eat pork that has been stunted and half-starved through the first half of its existence? Quickly-grown pig pork, tender and juicy, will always be in demand at the highest prices.

Keep your herd of swine respectable and clean; feed them clean and proper food and drink—breed well, feed well, and then sell well, and your efforts will be crowned with success and a good profit.

Devon Cattle.

I am gratified to observe, from various reports which I have recently looked over of fairs held in different States of the Union, that specimens of the beautiful and highly useful Devon breed of cattle have been increased considerably in exhibition during this Autumn, for they are unquestionably the best general purpose cattle of medium size in existence. The cows excel in the quantity and quality of their milk, when selected for the dairy; the steers make first-rate beef, and no oxen equal them for docility and power in the yoke, or quickness of movement. Their grades also are quite superior in all these requisites, as has been long well known in New England, and has later been shown in Ohio and other Western States. For hardiness and foraging in rough weather for a good living, on the great plains bordering the Rocky Mountains, and in their valleys, they are showing themselves of high value, and are becoming quite popular there when known.

As an example of what a half-bred Devon out of a New Hampshire native cow did in the dairy, I recollect an account given to me, some years ago, of one belonging to Mr. William Bellows, of Walpole, N. H. From June 17th to 24th, fourteen milkings made 16 lbs. 10 oz. of choice butter, the only feed being grass pasture. It never required over five to ten minutes to bring the butter from this milk, it was so rich. In the following October, with three pumpkins per day, and on short pasture the latter part of the month (which is always short enough then, in the cold climate of New Hampshire), in nine days she made 16 lbs. 12 oz. butter, and furnished cream for tea and coffee during this time for three persons. The live weight of this cow was supposed to be under 700 lbs. How many Jersey cows are there now in America which would equal the butter yield of this little grade Devon on the same kind and quality of feed which she consumed?—*Live Stock Journal.*

Five per cent., and perhaps ten, can be added to the amount of milk obtained from the cows of this country, if the following rules are faithfully followed: 1. Never hurry cows in driving to and from pasture. 2. Milk as near at equal intervals as possible. Half-past five in the morning and six at night are good hours. 3. Be especially tender to cows at milking time. 4. When seated, draw the milk as rapidly as possible, being certain to always get all. 5. Never talk of anything besides what you are doing while milking. 6. Offer some caress and always a soothing word, when you approach a cow and when you leave her. The better she loves you, the more free and complete will be her *abandon* as you sit at her side. We append the not uncommon practice: 1. Let some boy turn the cows away and get them who is fond of throwing stones and switching the hind ones every chance he gets. 2. Milk early in the morning, and late at night, dividing the day in two portions, one of fifteen hours and the other nine. 3. Whack the cow over the back with the stool, or speak sharply to her if she does not "so" or "hoist." 4. Milk carelessly, and stop at the slacking of the fluid. 5. Keep the animal in a tremble all the time you are milking, and when done give her a vigorous kick.—*Hearth and Home.*

The following is from the Chicago *Dairyman:* If we were asked what is the vital moment with milk, we would say, the hour after it comes from the cow. Milk, as it leaves the udder, is about 98 deg. Fahrenheit, and if poured in large cans will retain a heat of over 90 deg. for hours, if the weather is warm. Decomposition may be said to begin with milk the moment it leaves the udder, and there is nothing like heat to accomplish this. To avoid the danger, the only way is to cool the milk as once. Place the can in a trough or tub of fresh, cool water. If ice can be put in the water, all the better. If milk is to be kept over night to go to the factory in

the morning, the above practice is imperative. The cool nights of the Fall months are particularly misleading to dairymen. They think because the nights are cool, there is no need for taking the trouble to cool the milk when first drawn from the cow. No one should ever trust his own feelings as to the condition of the weather. Always consult the thermometer, but even the coldest nights will not save the milk, if it is allowed to remain hot in the cans for any length of time.

Mr. George Simpson, an English dairyman, says, he has found, to his cost, that the ordinary practice of drying continuous milkers giving from twelve to sixteen quarts daily, does not answer at all. Instead of attempting to dry cows giving large quantities of milk, he now finds it better to turn them into a loose box and feed on oat straw. By this means the flow of milk is reduced, and gradually they dry themselves off, without any evil effects following. The practice of suddenly checking the flow of milk of good milkers by the ordinary method has resulted, in his case, in three of his cows slipping their calves within forty-eight hours after the drying process had begun. It has been observed that, where it has been attempted to dry large milkers suddenly, the uterus and breast became inflamed. Dairymen will find it highly important to pay particular attention to their cows, especially those of the Guernsey and Jersey breeds, which are great milkers.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Cruelty to Animals.

The following is the just issued report of a committee appointed by the British National Veterinary Congress, in 1881, for further considering the subject of cruelty to animals from a veterinary point of view, and publishing a declaration in the name of the Congress, on certain practices and painful operations relating to and performed on animals, namely, whether such practices and operations are sometimes necessary, and if so, under what modification or qualifications they may be performed, or whether they are necessary, and therefore cruel.

Lameness may be painless or painful. Those cases where the lameness passes off with exercise are *prima facie* cases, being accompanied by pain, this specially applies to cases of navicular disease and spavin. In such cases horses ought not to be worked, and when worked it is cruelty. Gingering is decided cruelty. Wounds are not causes of unfitness for work, unless pressed upon by harness, or affected by the movements of the animal.

Twitching: The practice called "twitching" causes acute pain, and is frequently unjustifiable, especially when a twitch is used by stablemen and others in charge of horses. Burning gums for "Lampas" is cruelty. Knocking out wolf teeth is cruelty. Extracting temporary teeth, save for surgical reason, is cruelty. Docking and nicking horses are cruel operations when done for fashion, and not to remove malformations or cure disease. Docking sheep under well-known conditions is necessary.

Marking and branding animals, when necessary, should be performed by the quickest and least painful method.

Worming the tail, docking and cropping the ears of dogs are unnecessary, and therefore cruel operations, when not performed to remove malformations or cure disease.

Castration of male animals is necessary, but should be performed in the least painful manner, and by a skilled operator.

Spaying of female animals is unnecessary, and ought to be abolished.

Parturition. Unnecessary pain is often inflicted by ignorant persons when attempting to deliver the young by forcible and cruel means. A skilled and experienced veterinary surgeon should always be called in to render assistance in difficult cases.

Operations of various kinds are frequently performed on animals by ignorant persons, and much cruelty is caused thereby, which ought to be publicly deprecated and prevented by law. All painful operations not required for the good of the animal operated on are of a cruel nature. No operation causing pain to an animal should be performed by an unskilled person. All necessary operations ought to be performed in a scientific manner, and by the most humane methods, in order thereby to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain.—*Exchange.*

Ponies and Pony Breeding.

Every one visiting England, says Colonel M. C. Weld, must be struck with the number of ponies in constant use, not as ladies' and children's pets and playthings, but put to steady light road work. Of course they are not adapted to hard labor and heavy draft, except in mines and peculiar situations, and in such one rarely sees them. They are, however, used many times in preference to mules and donkeys, to which they are superior on account of their quickness, willingness and docility.

Single or in pairs they are used for business by tradespeople, by farmers, market men and others; in the town for the delivery of orders by butchers, green-grocers, and all that class of dealers, and in the country for all sorts of errands and "hacking around." Many of them are well adapted to pleasure driving, and are extensively employed. They are often speedy, taking a four-minute gate and keeping it up, and somehow they seem to require less care than horses—less blanketing, less attention to keep them out of draughts when warm, and all that. They have relatively better feet, for, while the horn of the hoof is, no doubt, fully as hard as that of horses, if not finer and harder, the wear and tear of use on paved or macadamized roads cannot be nearly so great; hence it is rare to find ponies with unsound feet.

In size the ponies vary greatly, the common range being from 13 to 13½ or 14 hands. If larger, horses are called "cobs" in England if of the blocky, pony build, and are from 14 to 14¾ or 15 hands. Of this class we have a good number in this country now, but, of course, they may be improved in quality.

For breeding of rather large ponies, or cobs, no class of stallions could equal Arabians of the short-legged, blocky type, like those shown at the recent horse show in New York. The size and style of the mare would determine the size of the progeny to a great extent. Good-sized sires will often get very small colts. At the show alluded to there was a very stylish black pony of a little over 13 hands, perhaps, said to have been sired by Black Hawk.

Small ponies must, of course, be bred from small progenitors, and those as a rule, must be imported. We have no small native ponies. The Indian ponies are small horses, and when removed from the rough life of the plains they increase in size. There is a very desirable class of ponies bred on the Isthmus, or rather, brought from Panama, for they really run almost wild. Among them are many of small size and good points, and they are tough as whips, good natured, strong, hardy, and handy. No doubt they would cross well with the finer and more blood-like, the improved English and Welsh ponies, so of which were so much admired at the recent national horse show. They are clean-limbed, short coated, and like little horses. In these respects they differ from the compact, short-necked, rough Shetlands and Highland ponies which have the typical build.—*Rural Nebraska.*

No breeders of horses, perhaps, are more painstaking or more successful than those of Scotland; and their methods are sufficiently peculiar to merit special mention. The selection of stallions for neighborhood service is thoroughly systematized, and is an altogether different matter from the method, or rather lack of method, in vogue in the United States. The mode of procedure is something like this: Those in any given neighborhood who are especially interested in horses choose among their number a few men well fitted for that work, and have them attend stallion shows, which are instituted for the purpose of giving the public a chance to select horses for neigbborhood service. The committees visit these shows, inspect the animals on exhibition, and contract with some horse owner or owners for the exclusive use of their horse or horses by his clients for the period of two years. The terms of service are agreed upon, all the details are arranged, and not infrequently a handsome premium is given in addition for an unusually desirable stallion. The good points of this system are obvious. Among others the community has an opportunity of bidding for the best, under circumstances where proofs of merit must be forthcoming. Besides, those who are not prepared to choose intelligently for themselves have the advantage of expert judgment from others. There are some points in this which American horsemen can think over with profit.

Stallions on exhibition in Scotland are not awarded premiums as in this country. The awards are decided there by their get, which circumstance actually excludes the uncertain foal getter from successful competition. This is certainly a much more thorough test of merit than the American system, and that far at least is a decided improvement upon it.

Horses are not injured by labor any more than men, and it is only by exposure, over-exertion and neglect that they become jaded out at a time when they should be in their best condition for usefulness.

THE KENNEL.

Doctored Dogs.

The recent non-sporting dog show in Madison Square Garden, New York, proved that the care of highly bred animals is more generally understood now than a few years ago. Everywhere there was evidence of it and Superintendent Lincoln commented on the excellent condition of a majority of the specimens exhibited. But though Mr. Lincoln has a large experience in dog matters, there were specimens shown which were adjudged prize winners and upon whom more than legitimate care had been bestowed. Of course those things were not in his province but in that of the judges, and it is strange that some of the dogs were awarded prizes when on subsequent examination they were pronounced "doctored" and the prize was awarded to the dog whose good points were real and not artificial. The "doctoring" of dogs is really a science and there are few who are possessed of the secrets or who would stoop to use them if they did. One of the cases noticeable at the late show was the "painting" of a pug dog. The majority of the competitors in a class were not sufficiently well marked to warrent the judges to commend them and the first prize was awarded to a dog of almost perfect markings of black. So handsomely marked, indeed, was the dog that the owner of the second prize winner became suspicious. He examined the dog and found that coloring matter had been used to change an inferior brute into a superior looking one. A protest was lodged and the painted pug was disqualified. The owner of the latter was greatly surprised at the denouement. He had ordered the purchase of the animal in England only two weeks before the opening of the show and had not made a critical examination. There were other cases, though, where the owners cannot claim ignorance of the "made points" of their dogs. Probably one of the most petted bull terriers in the show, and which was awarded a first prize, was pronounced by "one of the knowing ones" to be a made-up beauty." The mouth of the animal had been doctored. The upper lip of a bull terrier should overhang slightly where the jaws meet. This overhanging flesh had been cut off some time ago, and though the wound had healed the scars were plainly seen when the lip was turned out. The cutting had been done to secure the evenness of the lips which was so generally admired. Among the full-blooded bull dogs there were also specimens whose lips had been "Bishoped." That is the *supra libial* cord, which binds the lip to the gums, had been severed to allow the lip to fall and produce an abnormally large jowl. This is regarded as a point of beauty by some people, but it renders the animal powerless to raise the lip. These are only few of many styles of "doctoring" which experts pointed out.

Smart Dog.

A rancher living near the Princeton bridge across Butte Creek has a canine blessed with unusual "instincts." It is very fond of fish. The rancher has had a coal oil can nearly full of tar at his blacksmith shop for several weeks. At various times during the past fortnight the gentleman observed the dog drop the end of his tail in the tar, wag it several times, and then go to the creek. Sunday he decided to see what the canine was up to and followed it. The dog backed down into water, keeping his front feet in shallow water close to land. His tail, weighted with the tar, was under the water. After standing perfectly still for a few moments the dog suddenly jumped out of the water on to dry land, and then adroitly turned and grabbed a catfish that had hold of his tail and proceeded to eat the finny fool. This sounds like a tough yarn, but the party informing us of the occurrence, asserting that he witnessed it, is a christian gentleman whose word will not be doubted by those acquainted with him.

Names Claimed.

By J. B. Giffen, Truckee, Cal.

BLAZE for red and white setter dog, by F. A. Taft's Dorr (Gordon), out of Sisson's Daisy (Irish).

By W. W. Van Arsdale, Truckee, Cal.

TAFT for orange and white setter dog, by F. A. Taft's Dorr (Gordon), out of Sisson's Daisy (Irish).

By Cara A. Burckhalter, Truckee, Cal.

DORRIS for black setter bitch, by F. A. Taft's Dorr (Gordon), out of E. L. Brown's Queen (English).

Gilroy Field Trials.

Judge Leavesley informs us by a note that the Gilroy Club have fixed upon December 16th, on which to run their field trials. This will give parties whose dogs may not be successful at the Pacific Coast Trials another chance under different auspices.

Visits.

Nov. 18, 1884, Chas. N. Post's Gordon bitch Nettie F to F. A. Taft's Gordon dog Dorr.

FISH.

The Fish Commission.

The commission held a stated meeting at Sacramento on Monday. The following is the *Bee's* report:

Secretary and Treasurer Dibble was absent, being unwell, but Commissioners Buckingham and Redding were present, the latter having delayed a trip East to attend. He will be at a meeting of the American Piscicultural Association in New York in December. He stated that the District Attorneys seemed to pay little attention to the fish laws. In New York draughtsmen were employed to go over the State, make maps of streams and obstructions and send copies to each District Attorney and show them places to which they must pay attention. He believed such a course should be pursued here.

President Buckingham said that there ought to be a statute making a violation of the fish laws a felony, and if such were the case there would now be 150 men in San Quentin. He said that the damage to fishing interests is great at the head of the streams where there are no navigable waters. Touriste catch great numbers which cannot be sent away. Great quantities of female fish, unfit for food, are caught there for market all along above Tehama. The fish go into the ripples, and drop back into the pools in a sickly and bruised condition. There seins are dragged, and in October and November such salmon are sold in Marysville, Grass Valley and other towns as "Tehama trout." Some of them are in such condition that bruised spots are cut out. A San Francisco business man last Summer caught and shipped several boxes of trout and salmon from above Redding and they spoiled en route. They were fish several years old. Further damage is caused by the Chinese bag nets on the lower streams. There, too, fike nets are operated to catch shrimp and many tons of small fish, flounders and other varieties, not larger than one's finger, are caught and not released. But more salmon go into the tules and are lost than go up the river. The fish go across all along from Steamboat slough to Cache creek. Last Winter there were more salmon at the headwaters than during the Summer, because the fish going up then were strong and no one was fishing for them.

Mr. Buckingham reiterated the charge that the spawn of salmon on the Cloud river are sold to tourists, and that the spawn of each female represents thousands of young fish. He said that 700,000 cases of salmon were taken during the last run on the Columbia, where the number has not decreased. There the water is from three to eighteen fathoms deep, and the nets used are not thirty-five or forty feet long. There used to be deep water here, but now, when the river is only a few feet deep, the nets are like those used in olden times. In the tule lakes 10,000 young salmon are spawned in July, six weeks earlier than on the Cloud. That the spent fish are used up North is proved by the fact that none float down now where thousands used to come. In Fisherman's Lake in this county, last season were taken 1,000 spent shad that had gone from the rivers.

Commissioner Redding said that the lower part of the streams had become like a great swamp, instead of salmon rivers, and he was inclined to think Sacramento salmon had in disgust gone to the Columbia, but Mr. Buckingham did not agree with him.

Judson Johnson, a Deputy Constable at Modesto, was appointed with the powers of a Sheriff to patrol the San Joaquin, south of the railroad bridge, arrest illegal fishermen, and prosecute people who obstruct streams. His territory lies in Merced, Stanislaus, San Joaquin and Fresno counties. Deputy Jones looks after the country below Stockton and the Sportsman's Club there also has an eye on the streams.

Mr. Johnson said he had been informed that there were no screens at the head of an irrigating canal that runs from Fresno slough, which connects with the San Joaquin, to the north, in the direction of Hill's Ferry. The canal is a large one. Many fish are thus brought down and left to rot. In some places they become so offensive as to stop travel along the banks. There is no law at present concerning screens for canals. At La Grange is a dam that fish cannot pass. There is one at Merced Falls.

Mr. Buckingham says there is a dam, forty feet high, at Six-Mile Bar, up the San Joaquin river, that fish cannot pass and it has not been used in four or five years.

Mr. Redding said that some new fish laws were badly needed and should be passed this Winter. He said he was willing to come here about the middle of December from the East and remain a week drawing new statutes.

Mr. Buckingham agreed with him in this, and said the States Sportsman's Association will by that time have made suggestions. A meeting will then be held at which Treasurer Dibble will submit his financial report, now due. An appropriation of $15,000 will also be asked of the Legislature.

The Commission then adjourned.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after suffering a number of years from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, after trying every known remedy without success, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Dr. J. A. Lawrence, 199 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

POULTRY.

Breeding and Feeding Turkeys.

A writer iu an English psper offers the following advice ou thie subject:

Considerable difference of opinion exists as to the best age for tho stock birds. Undoubtedly a two or three-year-old gobbler, and hens from two to four years old, would give the strougest and best stock; but I find the disadvantsges arising from keeping old birde so great that I almost always fatten my stock hirds, and bring up youug hirde for the next season, saving ouly specisl favorites for a second year. The advautages, I believe, gaiued from nsiug young hirds are that the eggs produce a larger numher of gobblers than from older hirds, and these are much more valuable thsn heus, and I fiud thet youug hens commence to lsy ten days or a fortnight before older hirds. The youug gobhlers are not so savage as the older ones, and fewer hens are iujured and and killed hy them.

Hen turkeys geuerally lay sbont 20 eggs. It is a good plan to set the eggs first under hens, giving the turkeys about 15 of their own eggs to sit upon. It is an unwise, as well as a cruel plan, to set all the turkey eggs under hens, and make her lay all the seasou. Late hstched turkeys never thrive as the early birds do, and they never grow to a size to realize a profitable price. The turkey's services are lost to her own offspriug, for turkeys rear their owu youngmnch better thau hens do; and it almost invariahly happeus that a turkey hecomes so debilitated hy laying all the Spring that she wastes away and dies iu moulting. The time when turkeye require the greatest care is until they are six weeks old, when the young cocks hegin to show a little red on their heads. Dryuess is of the first importauce; large, roomy coope, with covered runs are desirable, that the' yonng birds he not allowed to roam abont in wet weather or when the dew is on the grass.

The food for the newly hatched birds should he principally hard boiled eggs, with dsndelion, lettuce, or ouions, chopped np with a little hread crumbs; to this may be added a little rice hoiled in skim milk (if quite sweet), a little snet or greaves, in wet or cold weather a little cayenne pepper, with grain of all sorts as the hirds grow older. A fresh site for the coop every morning is indispensable, and a little exercise if the mother is a turkey—bnt not if she is a fnssy old heu—is also advantageous as the chicks get on. A good sign is to see the young turkeys catchiug flies. Iu order to get fresh, untainted grouud, it is a good plan to hurdle off part of the field—a new lea, if handy—for the coops, and the grass shonld be mown closely to the gronnd.

Turkeye will take to any yonng turkeys, whether hatched by themselves or not; so when onr young hirds get fairly strong, we geuerally tranefer those hatched nnder hens to the turkeye. One has to be careful that the chicks do not perch on the rails of the hnrdles or the tops of the coops; crooked breasts would be the inevitable reeult. They should he induced to eit ou the gronud as long as possible, and then tanght to perch on low bushes and trees, and until they are shnt up for fattening they are better never to have entered the fowl-honse. Having reached the age of two or three months, the hirds ere perfectly hardy, requiring little care, bnt generous feeding. A more economical food is now desirable, and barley meal, and perhaps a little scrapcake, maize, barley, aud small wheat is the usual food.

In couclusion, let me advise never to mate birds of their owu hreediug with one another; every year purchase e new hird for stock, uuless the old bird is retained aud hens of his breeding are not used. There is no economy iu buying a cheap bird; a little extra expense ahout the gobbler will probably give three or fonr pounds weight in each young hird next year.

Plymouth Rocks.

Of course each one will have his or her preferences and the breed that pays the hest will he the choice of the breeder; but thet which pays the faucier the largest, may not he the hest general purpose chicken for the farmer.

There is no hetter proof that the farmer is progressiug thsn the chauge in the mauner of treating their stock, which has heen made within the last few years.

Bnt I hegan to write about chickene, and the reason was because I have a word to say in favor of Plymouth Rocks. I have nothiug to dictate to fsuciers, hut for the farmer, or any one who wants chickeus fer geueral purpose, there is no better breed than the Plymonth Rocks. I have been breeding them for the last three years and want no better. Not one has even been eick, and there was not a week I failed to get eggs duriug the coldest weather, during the past Winter, and what pretty chickeus they are. Mine have been the admiratiou of all who have seen them. There may be straius that do uot give anch satisfactory reeults but realizing that in most things the hest is the cheapest. I procured my stock from the hest. It was expensive, hut it hae paid.

Of course one must be master or mistress of any husiuess to make it a auccesa and chickens will respoud to good treatmeut quite as much as do other kind of stock. Mine always have a morning feed of all the scraps that have been saved from the table during the previous day, mixed with gronnd feed, aud how they do relish it! I have to watch my steps to keep from treading upon them when I take their feed to them, so quickly and eo closely do they gather around me. I handle them as often as I pleasc while they are eettiug and uot au egg is injured. The children will go out and pick up oue and hriug into the house wheuever they want something to pet. I do not feed oyster shelle, grouud hones nor auy of the so called eggshell materials but thiuk snch materials are contained iu the cereals. Withiu the last eight days I have had 212 eggs from twenty-seven hens, and they would have averaged the same siuce the first of March. —*Mrs. F. M. Cooper, in Indiana Farmer.*

Pit gamcs are differeut from those hred for beauty, heiug stronger, larger, and more vigorous. Iu breeding gamea for the table, the Pit gamee ehould therefore he preferred, as the cocks are savage, and quickly attack hawks, while the hene make the most careful of mothers. Pit games are uot pure bred fowls, in one sense, as they are aometimes produced by crossing several hreeds of games together, but no hlood hut game is permitted. A game crossed on Partridge-Cochin hens produces an excellent fowl, oue that is hardy and large, and which is splendid for the table.

Milk, either fresh or sour, buttermilk, skimmed milk mixed with meal, or in any other form, is just the thing for fowls. It will pay hetter to give waste milk to fowls thau to pigs.

The cold, damp, disagreeable weather of Fall often does greater damage to fowls than the cold days of Winter.

In Englsnd no fowl is as highly sppreciated ae the Dorking, which, like the Houdau, has five toes. It is a very compactly built, fine-boned fowl, though not eo much a favorite here as in Eugland. There are three varieties—the colored, silver-gray, and white. The silver-gray may have either a rose or single comh, the colored has a single comb, while the white has a rose comb. The colored Dorkings, when crossed ou dark Brahma heus, produce the largest and hest capone, and they are also used for giving compactness of form to other hreede.

Fences sre more expensive than coops, snd must be built as chesply as possible if a large number of yards are intended to be nsed. Lath is the cheapest materisl that can be used, but dear if the fences are not properly made. We suggeet that lath fences be made eix feet high by using half laths at the hottom and full leugth ones at the top. Experience during the pest year demonstrates that a fence so constructed ie very durahle and cheap, compared with the cost.

By cutting an old fruit can into half, the lower portion may be used for holding ground bone, charcoal, enlphur, or grouud shells. They can be essily nailed to the coop or in any sheltered location, where the fowls may at leisnre eat what they desire from them. If they are trimmed off at the top, a hole cut ner the bottom, and the cap filled with water and inverted over a tin plate, they anewer well as drinking fountains.

There are ten varieties of dncks recognized, the Pekin, Rouen, Aylesbnry, hlsck East Indian, gray Call, white Call, colored Mnscovy, crested white, aud white Mnscovy. Of these the Pekin ie the lsrgeet, the Ronen the most beantifnl in plumsge, and the Ayleshury the most prolific. The Muscovy makes an excellent cross on the common kinds, bnt the offspring is sterile. The others are more ornamental thsn useful.

The *Rocky Mountain Husbandman* says that Montana is proving to be all we have claimed for it as a poultry prodncing country. Fowls are generally healthy and very prolific. It requires a warm house, to be snre, hut these are not difficulty or expensive.

Now that the gardens are dispensed with, the hens can do good service by eating the seeds of many undesirable plants, as well as finding quite an amount of insect food.

If the combs of your fowl sre tall and thin, cut them off, as is done with the game. It is better to have no combs on the fowls than to have them frosted.

Kentucky Trotting Horse Notes.

Mr. Bushey, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, who went down to Lexington to see Mand S. trot, sends his paper the following hits of observation:

I drove out to Mr. Rhody Patterson's farm, three miles from Lexington, to take a look at Phallas and Jay-Eye-See. We found hoth running in large paddocks, separated by a narrow lane. Jay-Eye-See had the pink-eye when he landed here, hut he is over it now. We ceme npon him first. Mr. Patterson's son attempted to put the halter on him, hnt for full fifteen minutes he would have none of it. He would saucily toss his head and sail away over the hlue glass carpet with a swingiug stride, skillfnlly dodging the hig oaks and the sleuder locnste, as much as to say "I don't care whether you like me or not." Finally he was tempted hy a pint of oats iu a small measure, and with the bridle on him we were ahle to look him over at our leisnre. He has grown rugged, and his legs and feet are free from fever. The run which he is now enjoying will renew his life and place him in a position to dispute again next year with Maud S. for the crown. He is turned out every day at 9 o'clock and is taken np and honeed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Phallas receives the same treatment, and he already has lost his jeded look. Mr. Case may trot him eerly in the season and then pnt him in the stud. He wants Mr. Todhunter to take him when he leaves the track. Mr, Todhnnter, by the way, feels confident that the fifth dam of Phallas was a danghter of imn. Tranby. He ssys that Jack Glass, who used her under saddle, was a thoroughbred man, and that he bred a nnmber of mares to imp. Tranby when the latter stood on the Todhnnter farm.

Previous to leaviug for home on Friday, Mr. Fred Bonner held his watch on his two-yeer-old colt Almont Dudley, in 2:36½. The mile was trotted on the track at Ashland Park Stock Farm, and it was a great one, for the reason that the colt hss had very little training. Almont Dudley is a handsome, stout built, blood-like chestnut, by Mambrino Dudley, ont of Lady Almont, by Almont, and she out of a mare by Brown Chief. She ie level-headed, has pnre action, and is the best colt of her age in the State.

I aleo saw at B. J. Treacy's the black colt Bermuda, one year old, by Bauker, out of Pattie, by Mambrino Patcheu. He is wonderfully gaited, and Barney says he will put him in a stake of $1,000 each with Castro and other yearlings to trot next Summer as two-year-olds. He does not subecribe to the opinion that Geu. Tracy has the fastest yearlinga in the country. A stake contest would prove interesting.

I have not epace in this letter to notice all that I saw at Ashland Park Stock Farm, bnt I wish to draw atteution to the fact that the sire of Kenilworth ia owned there. He has dropped the name of Lothair aud is now called Woodford Abdallah. He is twelve years old, stands 16.1, aud showa a great deal of hreeding, with many of the characteristics of hia sire, Woodford Mamhrino. Oue of his hips ia down, which accounts for his not having been trained. He has shown Treacy a mile in 2:29.

Across the road is Ashland, the old home of Henry Clay and the preseut home of Major McDowell. Dictator is looking rugged, aud I am satisfied that he will demonstrate his prepotency in the Spriug. Mr. Bouuer relieved him greatly hy balanciug his feet. Kiug Rene is in good health, aud he is a great favorite. Hie colts certainly are trotters wheu led hy the side of a saddle horse. Maxwell saya Fugue will hold her own with the hest of the five-year-olds uext season. Major McDowell is anxious to meet with her Hinda Rose, Elvira, Eva, Dou Carloe aud all her old rivals.

A new additiou has heen made to Aeh Grove Stock Farm in the ahape of a two-year-old stalliou, the fnll hrother of Guy Wilkes, aix-year-old record 2:19¼. He is a handsome, stoutly formed colt, and will, it is expected, be fast. Early Dawn hae beeu turned out, but hefore she was takeu from the track she showed a mile in 2:20. Eagle Bird is a well balanced two-year-old, and I shall expect to see him go fast iu hia three-year-old form. The stars are shiniug hrightly, as I close this hasty letter, which augurs well for to-morrow.

H. B.

W. W. Bair will probahly traiu and drive Commodore Kittson's stables of pacera and trotters dnring the season of 1885.

PACIFIC COAST BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

—o—

Fall Meeting, 1884.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE.

—o—

PROGRAMME

Third Day, Saturday, Nov. 22d.

No. 15. THE FINIGAN STAKE; for two-year-olds; dasb of a mile; $50 eacb; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. Nominations for 1884;

1. Theo. Winters' ch c, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
2. Tbeo. Winter's b c, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
3. Tbeo. Winters' cb f, by Hooker—Puss.
4. Tbeo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
5. Tbeo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zelka.
6. Tbeo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
7. Tbeo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.
8. J. B. Cbase's blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.
9. G. Pacbeco's cf f, by Wbeatley—by Lodi.
10. J. W. Adams' br c Common Sense, by Hardwood—Cousin Peggy.
11. James Mee's cb f Miscbief, by Tbad Stevens—Katie Pease.
12. James Mee's cb f Mistletoe, by Tbad Stevens—Mistake.
13. E. J. Baldwin's cb g, by Grinstead—Jennie.
14. E. J. Baldwin's br c, by Lexingtor—Mollie McCartby.
15. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutberfurd—Glenita.
16. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
17. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Robin Girl.
18. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
19. Palo Alto's bc, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.
20. Palo Alto's s c, by Flood—Planetta.
21. Palo Alto's s c, by Sbannon—Bettie Bisbop.
22. Palo Alto's br c, by Sbannon—Riglin.
23. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday—Playtbing.
24. Hill & Gries' b c Artbur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.

No. 16. SAME DAY.—FAME STAKE.—For three-year-olds; dasb of two miles; $100 eacb, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to bave $150, tbird to save stake. Closed witb tbe following nominations for 1884:

1. J. K. Gries' br f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutberfurd, dam Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd, dam Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's cb f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's cb f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
7. Tbeo. Winters' cb c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
8. Tbeo. Winters' cb f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
9. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b c Sir Tbad, by Norfolk or Tbad Stevens, dam Lady Amanda.
10. P. J. Shafer's b f Bonita, by Sbannon, dam Napa Queen.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Boydana.
12. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Nova Zembla.
13. Palo Alto's b c, by Sbannon, dam Demirep.
14. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
15. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
16. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wild Idle, dam Frolic.
17. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
18. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Frou Frou.
19. Jobn A. Cardinell's bl c Jobn A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare.

No. 17. BALDWIN STAKE; a post stake for all ages; $250 eacb, p. p, $1,000 added; second to receive $400, tbird to save stake; dasb of four miles. Subscribers:

J. D. Cbristie, St. Lonis, Mo.
M. M. Allen, Sacramento, Cal.
A. J. Stemler, Sacramento, Cal.
Jas. Mse, San Francisco.

No. 18. HANDICAP; 1½ miles; stake $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declare ation. $300 added. Weights announced second day of meeting at 1 P.M. from judges stand. Declaration following day at secretary's office at 1 P.M. Second $75, tbird to save stake.

1. W. M. Murry's br b Birdcatcher, 5, by Spectre—Pet.
2. Garland & Goldsmitb's b c Beaconsfield, 3 by Hock Hocking—Alleen Allannab.
3. T. Lynch's b g Jou Jon, 3, by Monday—Playtbing.
4. G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson.
5. P. Siebentbaler's b c Pbilip S., 3, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
6. Ranchbo del Paso's ch f Nellie Peyton, 5, by imp. Hurrab—Emily Peyton.
7. S. J. Jones' b b Forest King, 5, by Monday—Abbie W.

No. 19. CONSOLATION PURSE; $200; $50 to second; one mile, for non-winners at tbis meeting. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice, 10 lbs., three times, 20 lbs.; entries to close five minutes after the finish of last race.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to stakes and purses not marked closed, except Nos. 5, 9, 10, 13 and 14, will close November 1st, 1884.

Races to close will be run under weights adopted at the annual meeting of 1884.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 P. M., the day preceding the race

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M., the day preceding the race, by paying five per cent. After that time they can only be excused by the presiding judge, and in such case ten per cent. on the amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the Association, in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses, (except Nos. 5, 9, 10, 13 and 14), must be made on or before the first day of November next, 1884, directed to Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary personally or plainly postmarked, on or before that day—November 1st.

The Association reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

Belle Echo'e Campaign.

The New York *Spirit's* Texas correspondant gives the following report of a race at Gainesville that Mr. Titus failed to win:

As the 2:20 class sold in the pools last evening, so it sells to-day. They play Echo up against the field stiff and strong. "It will be hard work to beat them fellows," said Mr. Titus a few moments before the start, "with every one of them driving against me." That was a natural supposition, and it seemed to that it was too much to ask of the mare to trot around that party. I had no idea that any one of the drivers would do him dirt; they respected him too much for that, but they would make him trot around them, and as all of them were said to be at a feather edge, the outlook was gloomy.

First Heat—The mare drew the pole, and went away fast on the journey for the first heat, France was trotting fast and level, and clung to her to the quarter. The other two were here so close it was a bunch of four as they moved down the backstretch at a clever clip. Echo gained slightly, bnt could not shake off France. As they pass the half France goes up alongside the mare, and Felix begins to act as if he was in it too. They flash by tbat point in 1:11. Qnite a good whirl for the time of year, but down here the sun is warm and favorable for speed. As they swing around the upper turu France is nose and nose with the mare. He out trots her. She is up, and the short endere shout with delight. My heart goes out for Titns. He settles his mare, bnt she is too far back to make any rush, and he lays her up. France has a good, safe lead, coming home easy from the half in 1:11½.

Second Heat.—Now the scene changes. Echo is yet the favorite, but the field brings just as much, sometimes more than she does. France scored fast, and looked all over the winner. Wright, too, was going level. When they got the word France had a shade the best of it, but before he had gone twenty lengths he made a jimtown, and when he recovered was away last. Echo goes off ahead with a steady stride, and it pleases her backers mightily. They show it by their cheers and yells. Knap has his head with him, and Felix his heels this trip. On after the mare they go. Clear around to the long distance she has kept in front. Right here Felix draws up to her wheel. His nose waves from side to side. He is the most steady horse I ever saw. Knap sits cool and calm. He knows he has Echo nailed. Forty yards from the wire Echo makes a tired break, and Felix has won. Again the time is fast.

Third Heat.—Felix onttrotted the party and did not appear to be urged.

Fourth Heat.—This was more of a struggle. I heard that Vau Ness had his money on his horse, and I expected they would go some. As they got away France skinned out ahead, Felix, who had got to be favorite in the pools, taking last place: Wright was going on, a smooth second. At the half Echo had worked up to second place, and Felix had gathered speed for the last end. Before reaching the three-quarters Echo made a bad tangle, and was out of it. France was two lengths in advance. Felix was overhauling him hand over hand as they headed down for the wire. Both grabbed ground with a desperate endeavor, and it was either of them to the distance. Just Here France left his feet, and it was all day with him.

Tbis was a very fast race throughout, and I don't expect to see it equalled down the line.

GAINSVILLE, Nov. 5th.—Purse, $800; 2:20 class.

Felix, ch g, by Nutwood.....W. H. McCarthy	2	1	1	1
Albert France, b g, by George Wilkes..... .....F. Van Ness	1	4	2	2
Belle Echo, b m.....L. H. Titus	4	2	3	3
Deck Wright, b g.....A. Coleman	3	3	4	4

Time, 2:22½, 2:22½, 2:23, 2:24.

Mr. W. H. Stevenson, who is a partner in the racing stable of Mr. C. R. Jaynes & Co., statea that there is an eight of a mile track nnder sheds at Versailles, Ky., where many of the horsemen are now proposing to Winter, and that horaes can be kept in training there the season through. He is already preparing a number of yearlings for two-year-old engagements in the Spring, and giving Littlefellow, the stable's entry in the race for the American Derby, his morning gallops. "I don't mean to have them stop on me next year for lack of work," he remarked, with a merry twinkle of his eye; and the way that Springer quit on several occasions is probably still fresh in his mind.—*Chicago InterOcean.*

Florence with her beatiful action, and running near the ground, as ahe does, must go a great pace, and as she haa developed power she stays. Last Spring, when I looked her all over as she walked nnder the farside hedge of the paddock at Epaom, I tbought Florence one of the most beautiful mares I had ever seen. To carry her in my eye sbe is a long, powerful bay mare, with black points, standing something over 15 hands 2 inches high, with great length of neck and forehand, and the best of shoulders, very atrong back and loins, and great propelling quarters, standiug a bit higher behind than in front. She is quite the sort to carry weight by reason of those backloins and quarters.

Mr. Cohnfield'a team of Happy Medium, Maxy Cobb and Neta Medium trotted at Fleetwood Park last Thursday to beat Edward and Swivellers' record of 2:16¼, and turned the track in 2:15¾.

The Key to the Horse'e Capacity for Exertion.

We are never in a position to do the horse exact justice nntil we have found a key to his precise state under the greatly varying conditions that grow out of lack of tone in the digestive organs from indigestion, eating too much, or of the muscular and nervous systems from too much or too severe work. Is there a key? Yes, the governor, or in other words, the heart. The heart, to horse and man alike, is the governor, and when this pulsates in the man about 76, and in the horse about 40 times in the minute, we may know that, as a rule, there cannot be any serious disturbing influence in the system. Indigestion, accompanied by flatulence sometimes quickens the pulse, but as frequently lowers it. Any great exertion accelerates the heart's action, but following this it qnite often drops as much below the normal beat as it rises above, while the exertion continues.

Now, we may at all times kuow the condition of this governor, if we will examiue it direct, by placing the ear over the heart region or indirectly by placing the finger upon the little artery which comes off the external carotide and comes within the reach of the finger at the lower portion of tbe upper third of the jaw bone, there taking a turn from within to the outer surface of the bone, becoming subcutaneous, bence within easy reach of the finger. The pulsation here, as elsewhere, indicates the action of the heart, and it is not extravagent to say that no man should require great exertion of a horse on the track, on the road, or simply drawing a heavy loa l, when an examination shows the circulation to be materially above, or, on the other haud, below the natural standard. When the governor, or in other words, the heart, is running wrong, the vital powers are overbalanced, and anything more than the most moderate exertion will put the animal in jeopardy.

Now, as this pulse is the evidence, pointing nnerringly to the condition of the vitality, showing whether it is up or down, saying nothing abont diseased states, of which the breeder or mere horseman is not expected to be able to take cognizance, it would be wise in all horsemen to study the pulsations of the arteries, as through this means alone can the condition of tbe heart be estimated. Indigestion, with the resultant gas in the intestines, will sometimes cause the heart to beat abnormally fast, and in another case it will drop down below the normal state. In either case, vital integrity and resistance are weakened, and in cases of slight impediments to full exertion, we can detect that the forces are enfeebled.

The horse does not show by the pale look, as in the human being, that something may be wrong. and, while the experienced veterinarian can, at a glance, read the signs of fatigue or illness in the countenance, the novice can not do this, though he can quickly learn to time the pulsations of the heart, and in a reasonable time may learu to pass upon the rhythm of the heart's action, looking to this as a simple and accurately fitted key to bring out and make plain the points so briefly here touched upon. If the horse be subjected to great exertion when the circulation has, from any cause, dropped, then his work will be done under distress, and with lack of courage and ability to endure, as the result will always show.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Titus Acknowledgee the Corn.

The Texas correspondent of the New York *Spirit* writing from Sherman, reports the following talk with L. H. Titus, owner of Belle Echo:

Meeting Mr. Titus, I said, "They didn't beat you, yesterday."

"No," he answered, "but it was a pretty hot race. During the last heat one of the boys gave a yell, and that was tbe key-uote for the crowd. I got away from all of them, after all. It was not quite like a race I had in Omaha, this Fall. There the outsiders yelled like wild men, to help me along. 'Go in, old man,' 'You've got 'em,' 'Give it to 'em,' and I never realized before that I was getting along in years. I wrote home that I should call myself 'old' always, after tbat."

Garrison, the jockey, is pushing McLaughlin hard in the race for reputation. Many people now think him far the best finisher, his utility at the post having secured for him the coguomen of Snapper.

Plant Trees.

Now is the time for farmers to plant trees. As the dying Scotchman said to his aon: "Be aye stickin' in a tree, Jock. They'll be growing while you're sleeping." Let every farmer make a beginning, if he only sets out half a dozen trees along the highway againat his land. The honest pride which he and his family will feel as his trees grow, will co-operate with certainty of profit to brace him up in fnrther efforts. Farmers having uative wood on their land can witb profit imitate the land owners and foresters of Europe, by making it a rule to plant one or more trees for every one they remove. In France and Germany the utmost care is taken to have continued successions of forest growth, and the same rule is observed in England and Scotland. In Europe, men of capital plant timber as an investment, assured that nothing will pay a better or more certain interest. In the United States the day has, perhaps, not yet arrived for this to he done on a large scale. Capital, especially in the West, is yet comparatively scarce and dear; and so many opportunities present themselves to realize immediate returns, tbat a smaller near profit is apt to be preferred to a greater remote one. Besides, the whole subject of forest culture is so new in our country that we need not wonder that the attention of capital has not been turned to it. Scarce ten years have elapsed since the prospective exhanstion of the forests, and the consequent timber famine that impends over us, have become the subjects of earnest discussion. Great movements require time to organize themselves; and so it is with forest planting by moneyed men. Time must be taken for consideration, especially as we have yet no trained class to take practical charge of the work. Inquiry is to some extent directed to the possibility and probability of creating future estates of great value, by judicious investmeut of money in tree planting; and such inquiry will lead to action. Tbat such investment would be profitable is the conviction of those who have given the subject more attention. But, however successful be may be, the capitalist, remote perhaps from the scene of operation, and depending on others, is yet shorn of many advantages enjoyed by the farmer. The latter, on his own farm, sees personally to all parts of the work, and possibly does it with his own hands. If it can be profitable to the capitalist, as such, to plant a forest, it must of necessity be more profitable to the farmer.

A great deal has been said and written of late on tree culture, yet very little has actually been done. Now is the time to begin; and remember to plant your trees closely, with evergreens for shade nnrses. Those who plant orcha rds want large, spreading trees with broad tops, but, though such forest trees may not die, they will not by any means make a vigorous or healthy growth. On the other hand, if the trees are small they are scarcely checked at all in their growth, and if planted thickly they soon begin to shade the ground and protect each other, and from these two causes combined the borers do little or no damage. Again, if the trees are far apart much labor is required in keeping tbe ground clear of weeds, while with thickly planted trees they will cause far less trouble. When trees are far apart we cannot secure length of body even by the most careful training; but if planted thickly nature will do her own work, securing smooth and straight trunks with little artificial training.—*Cultivator.*

Branding Cattle.

[Montana Husbandman.]

The tanners who have long been raising objections to our system of branding range cattle, propose to hold a convention in St. Louis next week for the purpose of trying to indnce Westeru stock growers to adopt some other system of marking their cattle, as burning with hot iron greatly damages the hide. What such a convention will accomplish we can not tell, yet we do not anticipate that it will be successful in its undertaking. The humaritans of the far East have, like the tanner, long been crying out against branding stock as a useless cruelty to animals, but neither have yet been ablé to devise a system that will do away with the hot iron. It is possible if there was a sufficieut difference in the price of branded and unbranded hides that a few growers might be induced to brand on the flank, nnder the tail, on the jaw or neck, where the burn would not materially injure the hide; but nuless there is more than one dollar's difference in the price of the hide—which is estimated to be the difference—it is not likely that they will pay any attention to their appeals. This wail of the tanner, coupled with the plaintive voice of the humanitarian, has been echoing through the land for ten or twelve years; yet we find tbat instead of decreasing, brands are becoming larger and cowmen becoming more brutal towards their stock. In Texas large and numerous brands, and all manner of knife marks have long been in vogue, but in Montana, until recently, brands have been small and ouly once with few or no knife marks; but a visit to our round-ups now would reveal a very different practice. Brands are being enlarged and put on on both sides. This is done as a matter of convenience to the cowboy, and every conceivable knife-mark is used. The ears are cut, jaws wattled, nose wattled, brisket, dulap, shoulders, legs and neck wattled; so that when then the calf comes out of the branding pen it looks more like it had been butchered than branded and marked. That much of this burning and knifing is nunecessary there is no question, but we do not see how it can be prevented so long as our aystem of range growing is in vogue. Possibly owners may be indnced to use smaller irons and in other ways curtail wbat aeems to the looker-on to be wanton cruelty, bnt we do not anticipate such a result.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

WE EXPECT A CONSIGNMENT OF 10 HEAD about the last of November. For particulars address H. & W. PIERCE, 738 Montgomery street.

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Field Trial Club

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All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.

N. E. WHITE, Secretary, Sacramento, Cal.

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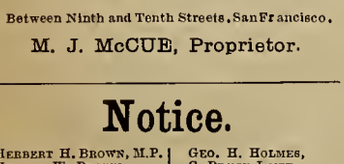

Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

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Brood Mares,
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These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

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Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

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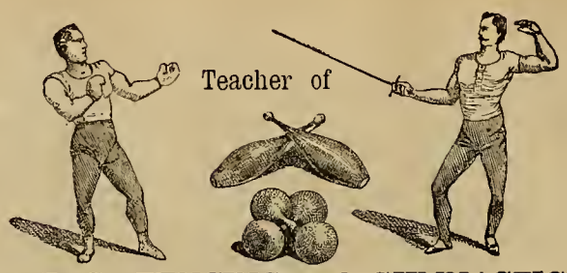

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FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

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Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

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Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

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Dam, Jeannette, No. 150. **Price, $350**

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Ayrshire Bulls
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Dam, Fiamma 2d, No. 7648. **Price, $100.**

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CONSISTING OF ABOUT 2,000 GELDINGS, Mares and Colts, 500 acres patented land controlling the water supply for many thousand acres of pasturage, several thousand acres fenced and fencing material on the ground for some 15 miles more, good barns, corrals and comfortable house, Hay, Grain and supplies for one year; Farming utensils, Wagons, Harness, a few cows and everything necessary or required to carry on the business of horse or cattle raising on a large scale.

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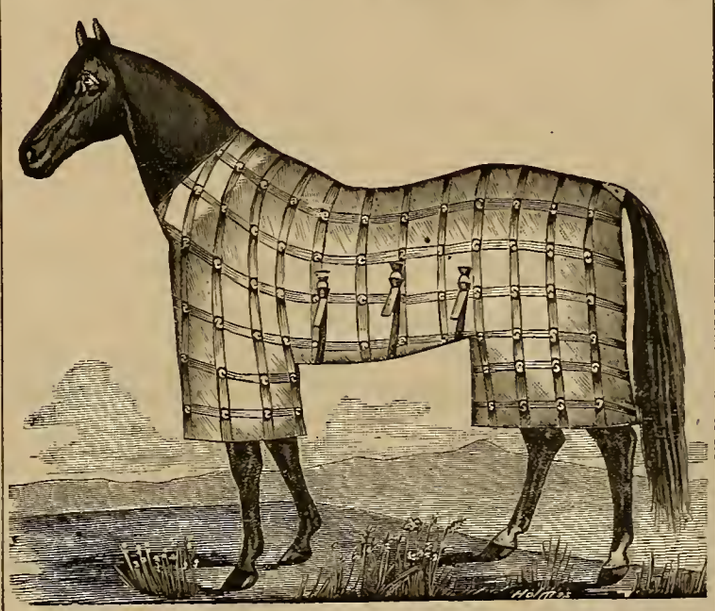
Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25 lbs 4 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week.

A grandson of above cow is now in use in the Yerba Buena. This herd won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Silver Cloud and Eurotas strains; also large selections from the Islands, without regard to cost.

He has interest in Eastern herds of 200, at the head of which stand only living son of Jersey Belle, Romeo de Bonair, (87½ per cent. Mary Ann's blood), and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent
ISSUED MAY 27, 1879.
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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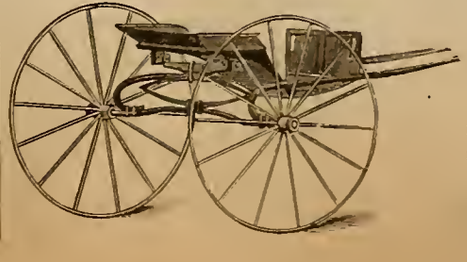
One-Spring Training Cart.



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TROTTING STUD
NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR although training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Basora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address
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AND CELEBRATED
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HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK
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W. H. Woodruff,

VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
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Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.

Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the cheek-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the frost-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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SETTER PUPPIES.

ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed Imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to
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SPORTING AUTHORITY

Of the Pacific Coast.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M 8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M‡ 4:30 P M‡ *5:15 P M 6:30 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M 3:36 P M †5:02 P M 6:08 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:30 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M 3:36 P M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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AT THE

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ARE UNSURPASSED,

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SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

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THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

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Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

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Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

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☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SATURDAY, NOV. 1st, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	*6:40 P M
*3:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Delta and Redding & Portland	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso & Express...	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	and East Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*12:10 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	3:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera,	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave and East Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	" " Emig'nt	5:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. meets Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and train leaving at 8:30 A. M. meets Pacific Express from El Paso and Mojave at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.
¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*5:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—5:00—5:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*5:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*5:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—5:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*5:00—*5:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—5:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*5:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—‡3:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*5:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*5:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*5:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*8:23—*5:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡8:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*5:00—5:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—5:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*5:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—5:07—5:37—7:07—8:08—9:06—10:06—11:05.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*5:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—5:15—8:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*5:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—5:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*5:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

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TURF AND TRACK.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Centennial Days at Brighton Beach—Accident to James McLaughlin—Indian Summer Checked by Snow—General Notes at Home and Abroad, Etc.

Centennial week at Brighton closed in a halo of Indian Summer haze, and the soft mellow atmosphere being strongly suggestive of California weather to those who have ever experienced the golden balmy zephyrs of the Pacific. The three latter days of the week, each in itself constituted a gala occaeion, the attendance looking as if there had heen a shifting of the seasons, and that it was Midsummer instead of Autumn. The truth is that the racegoing public fnlly realize that such exceptional weather cannot last much longer, that it is liable any day to receive the icy check of frost and snow, and loth to abandon their favorite pestime for the year people are determined to make the most of their present opportunities. Thoee who are ont on the season, to endeavor to recoup their psst losses, those who are in, to ewell their gaine, and those who are neither ont nor in, or who, in other words, do not bet, hut attend racing for the eport itself, to see the closing struggles of a memorable turf year, mindful of the immediate vicinity of the melancholy days, the shortest of the year, when racing to Northerners will exist only in memory as they recount before the blazing log fire or around the festive boards the deede of the equine champions that were and are, diecussing also the possible future of hosts of embryo ones yet to make their fame and fortunes on the raceconrsee of the land.

George Singerley's tnmble on Thnrsday, following only a few days after his namesske, a gentleman of our neighboring City of Brotherly Love, had been thrown from his buggy and badly ehaken, suggeste that perhaps when the astute "Daniel came to judgment" with the aforesaid cognomen instead of the old one of Cæsar, he was saddling the colt with ill-luck, "though in other respects he was doing quite well." Probably if the true inwardness of the unfortunate collision that resulted so disastrously for Singerley, McLaughlin, and their unfortunate companions in trouhle was known, it would be found that Huron, claimed to be the offender causing the damage, was not so much to hlame, as a certain rider or riders, who, by crowding and jostling the others, precipitated the fiasco. These accidente, slarmingly freqnent this Fall, are donbly annoyiug, as well from the danger to horses and jockeys as from the nnsatisfactory results attained thereby. If many more occnr patrol jndges around onr racecourses will become attendant bxtures of racing, and then woe betides the jockey who rides foul, away over on the far eide of a track where he is generally comparatively safe from obeervation. He will find racing officials end the pnblic lece lenient than his brother riders, who are too slow to make complainte against sherp practice of this sort.

McLaughlin's accident however, with Singerley, noted above was fortunately not of anch serions moment ae at first feared. The favorite jockey had intended to make the race his last one of the seeson, as the work of reducing flesh constantly is not one of the pleasantest of occupations. How near he came to riding the last race of his life he probably fnlly realizes, and those who eaw him picked up eeneeless end bleeding, after Singerley, Ecuador, and Girofla were down in a heap, feared for the worst. On Saturday, however, he was out again and at the races for a short time, looking a trifle worn and pale, but not much the worse for wear. Truly, the desperately-ridden races of the preseut day cause many a jockey to take hia life in his hands on more occasions than one, and McLaughlin, to the amazement of his friends, tried it again on Monday with the same horse who nearly gave him hia quietns.

Superstitioua bettors have multiplied lately, jndged by the many accounts one hears of how A, B. and C. were led to back certain winners. On the occasion of Tilford's second large dividend of late at Brighton, no less than three lucky persons came nnder the writer's observation, who claimed that their investments were influenced by seeing that day one of the wagons of a well-known metropolitan grocery firm that hears the same name. Another had a dream the night before Unknown won her last race, and that in his vision he saw a race run, but could not for the life of him remember the name of the winner when he awoke. Therefore on acanning the racing lists of the day at the Beach, Unknown at once caught his eye as the *unknown* racer of the night, and backing the one-eyed gray he henefitted accordingly. Still another dreamer dresnt that he was crossiug a field, and the closest resemblance to his dream in the card of the day being *Garfield*, he plunged and ceme out ahead. But for every time these dreams and signs come trne there is probahly ecores of disappointments.

The feminine plnngers at the Beach are getting more and more reckless each day, now that the beginning of the end of the racing eeason is at hand. The mid-afternoon trains home from the heach afford almost any close ohserver fnll evidence of this fact, for the giddy girls and matrons are so enthused with the excitement of their investments that they give audible utterance to their thoughts. Several of them habitually talk over their heavy investments of amounts, sometimes ranging np into four figures, as cooly as if it was a common occurrence, while scores of them wager their hundreds every day with as much nonchalance as the most nervy speculetor. One robust lady remarked the other day that she was saving all her pool tickets, and had enough already to very nearly supply a small pool-room. When asked why she saved these evidences of ill-luck, she gave a woman's answer, "Oh, because." In the same breath almost, she remarked with a sigh of relief, "Oh, I'm so glad we caught this train. I would not have missed it for all the money at the old track. You know it gets me home about fifteen minutes before Mr. —." Just then the speed of the train was such that the car gave a lnrch, and the voluble lady's compenion caught her arm, nervously saying that the car would upset. "Let it," she seid spitefully, "I wouldn't care if it did." But it didn't.

The uncertainity of two-year-old racing was well exemplified in the case of the colt, Miller, who on Thursday, with the crack jockey up, could not run the T. Y. C. in 1:19, yet two days later makes a show of Skookum and others over the same distance, and with the same weight up, in 1:16½. This time, however, was generally discredited. Nearly all of the outside timers made it fully a second slower than did the gentlemen in the stand. Miller, however, showed a vastly different animal on Saturday from the one who was beaten on Thursday by Islette and Skookum, but he was meeting the latter colt on 5 lbs. better terms, which may account for the contradictory form. Verily racing of yonngsters is very nn certain.

Choctaw and Comanche are the latest of the Rancocas castoffs to earn hrackets at Brighton, and when one looks back to the sale list of a mouth ago, the nnmber of hargains secured on that occasion is apparent at a glance. Comanche, while not perhaps so fast a horse as his ex-stable companion Herbert, is certain to be a profitable bread-winner for his present owner, althongh the two-year-old Alfred gave him a pretty close tussel hefore he was successful in conceding him the 35 lbs. weight between them.

Royal Arch and Fosteral are at present, however, the most popnlar horses at the Beach, vice Little Fred, whom both in turn have heaten in sensstionel races. The two geldings, about as unlike in appearance and character as it is possible for two horses to be, both ran meritorious races on Saturday, the older horse having the hardest race of the pair. Fosteral, however, won cleverly enough at the end, end by the way he answered the whip in the last quarter, could probably have made the victory a more decisive one if reqnired. Little Fred is a fast horse, but it is natural enongh that the inceseant racing he has had lately should now begin to tell against him. Centennial's finieh was a good one, and he would have heaten Fred home in a few jumpe more. But Fosteral was the champion of the party, and a race between him, Royal Arch, and Topsy, at a mile and a half, light weights, would be productive of a fast and hotly contested struggle. Fosteral's clever colored trainer, Albert Thompson, is a very capable, trustworthy man. Unlike many other trainers, he does not disdain to take a hand in himself after a race in personally attending a horse, and the last the writer saw of Fosteral on Saturday was ae the elevated cars passed the stahle, where Thompson himself was carefully rubbing the gelding down.

The rumor that one of the principal hotels at Coney Island is to have one of its wings refitted and opened in December as a Winter resort, is again revived, and, jndging by the parties who are said to have it in charge, there is every probability that the project will be carried out. It is claimed that Coney Island is ten degrees warmer than New York in Winter, and also that it has features and attractions equal to Atlantic City, where so many Philadelphians congregate during cold weather. This experiment will be watched with more than ordinary interest. Possibly the result will solve the problem what to do with Coney Island hotels six months in the year.

Tuesday's weather down by the sea was mor seasonable, if a decidedly sndden change from the charming temperature of the past ten days. With snow in Maryland the same day, our turn is not far distant, to the sorrow af racegoers, be it said. The attendance, however, held good, and the sport was highly exciting, though the cold weather undoubtedly influenced some of the races as much as it undoubtedly did the time. The thrilling finish in the selling race was one worth a long journey to see, and as Huron, Sister, Lillie B., Farewell, and Monno rushed past the wire nearly parallel, the excitement was intense, especially as four others were almost head and head, directly behind the leaders. The sport was kept up in the handicap, and Ten Strike's fouling of Centennial caused the race to be taken away from him, and given to old Corsair, who came with a wet sail at the end, under Garrison's vigorous riding. Skookum prevailed over Frank Mullens and Islette in the yonngsters' struggle, and Puritan made the outsiders happy hy large dividends. The day ended with a suspicion of snow in the air that became a reality in a few hours.

Chicago's Turf Congress last week was commendably unanimous in their efforts to suitably revise existing rules. The one relating to post bookmaking hy bookmakers owning horses was eradicated entirely, and the decision of the delegates that no entry emanating from a bookmaker would he accepted, and no horse owned in any snch interest be allowed to start in a race, will he approved in all parts of the country. There has been enterely too much scandal the past season resulting from this canse, and whether of just or unjnst foundation, it ie high time that eome action was taken on this qnestion by our Eastern associations also. The racing boom is a great one, and evidently on the increase, but if anything tends to shake pnblic confidence in the integrity of the sport, the obnoxious matters ehould he investigated, and if found neceseary for the well-being of the turf, done away with altogether. Some persons may perhaps be harshly treated, hut the interests of the many are paramount over those of the few.

Cable notes from England are to the effect that the jockey, Fred Archer, accompanied hy Capt. Bowling, the Newmerket turfman, sailed from Qneenstown, for this port, on Sunday last. It will be the famous rider's first visit to America, and he proposes to meke a stay of some months—probahly until May.

Judge Curtis, formerly General Duke, another of Lexington's sons in the stud, has followed Lever to the happy hunting grounds. Owned at the time of his death by Messrs. Barnum and Robinson of Monmouth, Ill., the stallion ruptured a hlood vessel while at play, and the accident proved fetal. Better known in these parts as General Duke, the deceased son of Lexington and Lilla, hy imported Yorkshire, etc., foaled in 1865, was one of the hest racehorses of hie dsy at intermediate distances. When running at Jerome Park and Saratoge, in 1868, 1869, and in 1870, participating also at Monmouth Park's inangnration meeting in the latter year, he carried in succession the colors of McConnell and Harness, and John O'Donuell. A rare performer at mile-heate, General Duke won the Belmont Stakes at its second renewal in 1868, and defeated some good horses while he was on the turf. Since he hes been at the stnd he hss not had a fair chance to show what he could do, few good mares having found their way to his harem, which was located in Canada until the last few years.

Yesterday we had our first snow of the season, but only a few inches fell and it did not lay loug.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 20th, 1884. PACIFIC.

Bermuda's Fast Mile.

At Lexington, Ky., on Saturday last, Nov. 15th, B. J. Treacy drove his yearling colt Bermuda hie first mile, which he made in 2:39½. The first quarter was made in 42 seconds and the half in 1:22, so that he trotted the last half in 1:17½, a 2:35 gait. On tho day of this performance he was just seventeen months old. Thie ia the fastest time ever made by a yearling east of the Rocky Mountains, and has only been surpassed by one other, the California filly Hinda Rose, who leads the record with a mile in 2:36½, made in 1881; but she was twenty-one months old, so that, taking into consideration the difference in age, the feat of the Kentucky youngster may be said to equal, if not surpass, the record of Hinda Rose. Bermuda is by Banker, dam Pattie, by Mambrino Patchen; 2d dam by Stanhope's Blood Chief, Bankor is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of Lady Banker, by Roe's Abdallah Chief; 2d dam by Saltram; 3d dam by Camptown. Banker has trotted a trial in 2:25, and made his first season in Kentucky in 1881, so that his oldest get in the Blue Grass region are but two years old. Bermuda is a black colt, with off hind ankle white, possesses high form, with plenty of hone and substance, and will probably develop into a horse of 15¾ hands.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The Blood Horse Association—Close of the Fall Meeting.

The "weatber clerk," or the good genius who has had cbarge of that department of the nniverse, bas assnredly smiled npon the Associatiou and granted favors which conld not be expected at this season of the year. Tbere was rain on the Wednesday preceding the Saturday on which the meeting opened, end it looked gloomy enough when showers fell on the following day. A wet track when the days are sbort is had enongh, and shonld the sun be obscnred there is little chance for desiccation. Then again there came fogs and mists, so that the first day's races were rnn on a muddy track, and tbe time made was not a true indication of the merits of tbe horses. As the meeting progressed there was constant improvement culminating in as fine an afternoon as could he desired for tbe closing scene Saturday. Those who drove through Golden Gate Park were gratified by the sunshine and warmth which were in keeping with the verdure of the grass and the bloom of Winter-flowering plants. There was a temptation to loiter among tbe flowers and emeraut glades, and had it not been tbat the bill offered was unusually enticing, many could not have resisted the blandishments of nature when in so smiling a mood. There was a goodly array of carriages in the field, and among them as handsome turnouts as can be seen in any city. Tbat which attracted the most attention was the handsome drag of E. J. Beldwin, which was a novel feature on a California race course. As it wheeled aronnd the lower stand, the guard, pleying a merry refrein on his horn, there was a craning of necks and a cessation of bids at the poolstand, as the four horses and natty vehicle swept into position. The four-in-hand of George Heerst was also greatly admired, and as the four dark chestnuts attached to the berouche of P. A. Finigan fell into line the cognoscenti pronounced it one of the finest turnouts which could he seen in any country. When the first race wes called there were quite a number in the stands and on the balconies of clubhouse and hotel, and hy the time the second was under way there wes the largest concourse of people that has been seen on the Bay District course for several years. Many of the foremost people of San Francisco were present, and nearly every prominent horse fancier in the State was there assembled. The course was in cepital condition—soft enough to insure safety, and yet firm and elastic.

The first race on the programme was tbe Finigen Steke, for two-yeer-olds, a dash of a mile. This is one of the two fixed events which close on the 1st of August, when the colts rank as yearlings, and there were twenty-four nominations. The renown which Alta and Estill bave gained deterred others from bringing their colts out, so that the starters were these two cracks and La Scala, which donned the colors of Rancho del Paso. All of the contestants were hred by Theodore Winters, and sold by him to different perties. Alta was largely the favorite, bringing $40 to $13 on the others, a good deal of money going into the poolbox at these odds. The start was very good, La Scala jumping off with the lead, and going at such a rapid pace as to reach the quarter first in 25 seconds. Alta was second, and mending his rate locked the filly near the half-mile pole in 51 seconds, and passed her soon after. Estill was also bent on getting nearer the leaders, and about midway of the upper turn he was second. There was little difference at the three-quarter pole, and down the stretch for another furlong it appeared as though the contest would he very close. From thence it was apparent that Alta had the worst of the fight, Estill winning quite easily in 1:44, Alta second and La Scala third.

Nov. 22d.—First Race, The Finigan Stake; for two-year-olds; dash of a mile; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. Twenty-four nominations.
W. M. Murry's ch c Estill, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane, 110 lbs. ....Appleby 1
R. P. Asbe's b c Alta, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, 110 lbs ...Howson 2
Rancbo del Paso's b f La Scala, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W., by Norfolk, 107 lbs....Kelly 3
Time, 1:44.

The second race was the Fame stake for 3-year-olds, the stake being $100 each, $25 forfeit, with $300 added. There were twenty-four nominatione witb three etarters. These were Freda, by Wildidle, belonging to E. J. Baldwin; T. Lynch's Glendair, by Norfolk, and M. M. Allen's Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk. Freda was the favorite in the pools, hringing $60, the other two $45. Speculation was also lively on this race; Freda and Glendair having run so nearly even in the Vestal stake, that the former only heat her hy a short head. That was one and one-quarter miles, while the Fame is two miles, and it was thought that Glendair would go the route hetter than the handsome daughter of Wildidle. Thia was an eroneous estimate as the sequel will prove, When the flag fell Glendair cut out the work, and when at the quarter in 26¾ seconds, she led by two lengths, Freda second. At the half in 53 seconds, she was still further in the lead, Prince as far behind Glendair, and at the stand, at the close of the first mile in 1:45 there was quite a gap in favor of Glendair. Freda moved up a trifle, when the quarter pole was passed in 2:12½, two lengths marked the difference hetween the two fillies. Going down the backstretch Freda went nearer to the leader and fell hack again, and it was thought tbat she was beaten. But the faltering was only a ruse on the part of Holloway, and at the half-milo mark in 2:39¼; the head of Freda was opposite the hip of Glendair. Around tho turn Glendair increased her advantage, but when the two wero fairly straightened into the stretch Freda camo very fast. They were locked at seven furlongs, though Freda was running the easiest, and when the drawgate was reached she had a length the best of it. Faster still she came, and amid a hurricane of applause reached the goal first by two lengths in the very short time of 3:32. This was nover hefore beaten by a 3-year-old which carried as much woight, and it is the fastest for a filly of that age. Glendair has also shown that sho is fully as good as was claimed. Prince of Norfolk was lame, and is evidently out of sorts.

Second Race—The Fame Stake—For three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. 24 nominations.
E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, by Wildidle, dam Frolic, 115 lbs. ....Holloway 1
T. Lynch's ch f Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Glendew, 115 lbs....Duffy 2
M. M. Allen's ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion, 118 lbs. ....Appleby 3
Time, 3:32.

The great attraction of tho afternoon was the Baldwin Stake; a dash of four miles, in which were four subscribers, three starting. The stake was $250 each, p. p., $1,000 added, which made the handsome sum of $2,000, $500 to second, and third to save stakes. The startors wero E. J. Baldwin's Lucky B., M. M. Allen's Patsy Duffy and James Mee's Garfield. In the pools, before the start, Lucky B. brought $140, Patsy Duffy $115, and Garfield $60. A great deal of money was staked on this race, and at the mutual stands there was a long line of minor speculators anxious to invest in the $5 tickets. When the riders were mounted and the course cleared, there was acarcely a sound to be heard, so that the voice of the auctioneer sounded sonorously from his rostrum. The flag fell and the eager speculators turned their attention to the prominent figures in the play. Garfield made the running, though the pace was slow, so that at the quarter in 29½ seconds he had a lead of several lengths, with Patsy Duffy second nearly pulling the jockey out of the saddle, and Lucky B. taking things very quietly in the rear. At the half in 59 seconds, it was an Indian file, with several lengths between first and second, and second and third. The three-quarters was made in 1:27 without change, and when the stand was passed for the first time in 1:55 Garfield wes pegging away lengths in the lead. One and a quarter mile in 2:23 in the same order, and one and a half miles in 2:51 brought no change. Two miles in 3:46¼, and then more shouts of encouragement to the hrown, who persistently kept up his steady stroke, 4:14½ marking the time for two and a half miles, the chenge being that there was a slight closing of the gaps. As they passed the stand for the third time in 5:37, with Garfield well to the front, the cheers gave place to frantic yells from those who had taken the long odds, and "Go it, my Gerfield," "You've got bim, old horse," rang from hundreds of throats. The fray was now in dead earnest, the rear division moved up, Patsy made play. Going down the backstretch the nose of Duffy was on the haunches of Garfield. Lucky B. was scarcely that much behind tho second. At the half-mile pole Patsy and Lucky B. commenced the death struggle, Garfield falling back. Around the turn the favorites were fighting every inch of the ground. The nose of Lucky B. shoves in front, and then come plaudits from his supporters. He sulks and falls hack, and there is scarcely a dissenting voice to the cry that Duffy wins. But, like Monsieur Tonson, Lucky "comes again," and he shortens the gap between him and Patsy. At the 150-yard mark again he sulks and swerves to the left from the stinging blows of the lash. It is a hopeless case now, but Mr. Holloway changes his whip with his left hand, gives one or two vicious pulls at the bit to raise the heavy head. At the forty yards the nose of Lucky B. is at the saddle skirts of the leader. He bangs there for a hrief time. He makes one more struggle, hecomes animated with the fierce vigor of the jockey, and snatches victory from the jaws of defeat, by a neck and shoulders in the very good time of 7:26½. Garfield is within a second and a half of the leader. So that all three horses distinguished themselves in the most trying ordeal of the course.

Third Race—Baldwin Stake; a post stake for all ages; $250 each, p. p., $1,000 added; second to receive $400, third to save stake; dash of four miles. Four subscribers.
E. J. Baldwin's b h Lucky B., by Rutherford, dam Maggie Emerson, 4 years, 118 lbs ....Holloway 1
M. M. Allen's h h Patsy Duffy, by Leinster, dam Ada A., aged, 123 lbs....Duffy 2
Jas. Mee's br g Garfield, by Langford, dam by Lodi, aged, 120 lbs. ....Appleby 3
Time, 7:26½.

The next race was a handicap of one and a quarter miles, the starters heing Nellie Peyton, 110 lbs., Forest King, 107 lbs., Beaconsfield, 105 lbs., Philip S., 105 lbs., and Birdcatcher, 100 lbs. Forest King, Philip S., and Birdcatcher were all grouped in the field and the rates in the pools before the start were $100 on them, $60 on Beaconsfield and $42.50 on Nellie Peyton. This was the closest race ever seen on a California course. Birdcatcher was left at the post. Beaconsfield cut out the work and led past the stand in 25½ seconds. At the quarter-pole in 51½ seconds he had a clear lead, and when three-quarters had been run in 1:17¾, he had an open length the best of it. Nellie was hiding her time, but when the mile was run in 1:43 all were in a bunch. From there to the stand there never was a more exciting contest. All were doing their best. The weights were so well apportioned that all were on an absolute equality. They rushed under the wire so closely that none but the judges could determine which had won, and their fiat was Philip S. first hy a bead, Nellie Peyton a neck in advance of Beaconsfield, Forest King's head at the girth of the third. The time, 2:08¼, was the fastest for the distance made this year.

Fourth Race—Handicap; one and a quarter miles; stake $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration. Weights announced second day of meeting at 1 P. M. from judges' stand. Declarations on following day at Secretary's office at 1 P. M. Second, $75; third to save stake.
P. Siebentbaler's b c Philip S., by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 3 yrs., 105 lbs....Long 1
Rancbo del Paso's ch f Nellie Peyton, by imp. Hurrah, dam Emily Peyton, 5 yrs., 110 lbs....Duffy 2
Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, by Hock Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah, 3 yrs., 105 lbs....Appleby 3
S. J. Jones' b h Forest King, by Monday, dam Abbie W., by Don Victor, 5 yrs., 107 lbs....Howson 0
C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher, by Spectre, dam Pet, 5 yrs., 100 lbs. ....Young *
Time, 2:08¼.

*Left at the post.

The consolation purse, a dash of one mile, was won by Sweethriar, beating Billy Johnson, Lizzie Dunbar, Quebec and Nick of the Woods in the order named in 1:44. And thus closed the most successful race meeting ever run on the Pacific Coast.

Fifth Race.—Consolation Purse; $200; $50 to second; one mile; for non-winners at this meeting. Horse beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice, 10 lbs., three times, 20 lbs.
Rancho del Paso's b f Sweetbriar, by Virgil, dam Impudence, 3 years, 101 lbs....Kelly 1
C. E. Ramey's ch g Billy Johnson, by Glenelg, dam Planetarium, aged, 105 lbs....Green 2
W. L. Pritchard's ch f Lizzie Dunbar, by Bazaar, dam Tibble Dunbar, 3 years, 101 lbs....Casey 3
G. L. Richardson's ch h Nick of the Woods, by Leinster, dam Little Sophie, aged, 113 lbs....Appleby 0
G. L. Richardson's ch g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont, aged, 110 lbs ....Thompson 0
Time, 1:44.

Mr. Cohnfield's Team.

The following in the *World's* report of the second trial of Maxy Cobb and Neta Medium on the 13th, when they scored 2:15¾.

Of the many gentlemen who drove home through Central Park last night none of them did go with a greater degree of pleasure than Mr. Isadore Cohnfield with Maxy Cobb and Nota Medium. Mr. Cohnfield's poeition is that of owning the fasteet team in tho country, that is the fastest as demonstrated hy a public preformances for a regular mile track. In other words, Maxy Cobb and Neta Medium as a team have the "best on record" for a mile, as Maud S. has in trotting to a sulky.

The performance hy Mr. Cohnfield's team took place at the New York Driving Park hotween 1 and 2 P. M. yesterday in the presence of a large delegation of the members of the club and with Messrs. Nathan Strauss, Morgan L. Mott and L. W. Parker, in the judgos' stand. The day was an admirable ono for such an effort, with the oxception that the wind, which was somewhat fresh, was against the horses for nearly the whole of the last quarter. Tho track, however, was in splendid condition, a credit alike to the club and its track-master. The trial was fixed for 1 P. M., hut as Mr. Cohnfield did not reach the track until a few minutes hefore the time fixed, they were given a half an hour's rest. When all was ready John Murphy appeared on the track with the horsea hitched to a regular skeleton wagon, the mare hitched on the inside and the stallion on the outside. Murphy, without the loss of time, gave them two miles, at the end of which he announced his intention of coming for the word, which he got with hoth horses well up in the collar and trotting as steadily as well-put-together machinery. Until they were round the turn Murphy kept the team well in hand, but the instant they were straight he cut loose. At the same time one of Murphy's stable assistants joined in the contest with the runner. J. O. Nay, hitched to a sulky, hut lying fully twenty lengths back. With a fine show of speed the team did the first quarter in 33 seconds and, keeping on, went to the half in 1:05½, they having trotted the quarter in 32½ seconds. As they reached the turn for the hill the runner closed up to within half a dozen lengths. Both horses continued to trot in perfection of style, and, although the pace slowed up some, they reached the three-quarters in 1:41, having trotted the quarter in 35½ seconds. At the turn Murphy began to use the whip and Neta Medium broke. The instant they were straight, however, she egain struck a trot, and with the runner in close attendance they came up the stretch in fine style, although Murphy found it nccessary to use his whip somewhat freely on the stallion, and they finally dashed under the wire with both horses trotting as squarely as they did at the start, and both as well up in the collar. With such a crowd timing, it was almost unnecessary to wait for the judges to announce that that the full time was 2:15¾, or 34¾ seconds for the last quarter, and long before the judges hung out the time Mr. Cohnfield was being congratulated on all sides. That the gentleman was entitled to the honor is certain, and that he possesses a wonderful team is admitted by all, for in less than a week they have made three grand efforts, viz.: Last Friday in 2:18½, on Sunday in 2:17½, and yesterday in 2:15¾. The effort yesterday beate the record of Mr. Work's team—Edward and Swiveller—which was 2:16¾ over the same track and 2:16½ over the Providence track. Mr. Work was among the spectators, and timed the effort himself at 2:16, hut it was evident that he did not like the situation and early left the grounds. As there wae a wager of $100 on the result of the effort, it will stand as a record, every detail having heen carried out for thet purpose, with judges in the stand, the clerk with his record book, while Murphy after the effort weighed in, self and leed pad showing 154 pounds. The only previous best effort is that of Mr. Vanderbilt, who with Maud S. and Aldine hitched to a top-wagon, and driving himself, trotted the same track in 2:15½, pulling 411 pounds all in. The performance is not a record, however.

Naturally witb so many admirers of fast trotting present, who had driven up either with teams or single, there was considerable speed shown during the afternoon. Among other efforts Col. L. Kip's Lady Griswold, who wae speeded for the first time in six months, was driven two separate half miles. The first time she went to the quarter in 40 seconds, and to the half in 1:17½. The second time she went to the quarter in 37½ seconds and to the half in 1:13¼. Murphy also did a fairly good performance in the "mixed" business, the hay gelding Frank with J. O. Nay as a running mate doing a mile in 2:15¾, and, keeping on, a mile and a half in 3:21¾. Mr. Herbeck and other gentlemen also showed fast time.

Wild Horses on the Plains.

Mr. Livingston, of Sydney, Nebraska, gave the representative of one of the local newspapers some interesting facts relating to the wild horses of the plains. Not all the horses on the plains at present, perhaps few of them, are of direct kin to the animal owned hy the Spanish conqueror of Mexico. Native animals when turned loose on the prairies soon become wild and if allowed to run without being disturbed breed very rapidly. Horses continually hreak away from their owners and join the wild borses. It is related by men who crossed the plains in 1849 that wild horses were at that time very numerous and for yeaes afterwards they must have increased rather than diminished. Horses stand the Winter weather much better than cattle, and unless it is an unusually severe one, will come out fat in the Spring.

The range of the wild horse at present extends from Texas to ahout the Dakota line. Prohably he is more numerous in Northern Colorado and South-Western Nebraska than anywhere else on the plains. On the head of the Republican River, on the divide between the South Platte and the Lodge Pole and the North Platte and north of North Platte and as far east as the heads of the Loup and Dismal rivers the horses range at will in large numbers, although not numerous as in former years. Five or six years ago they could be found on the divide hetween Sidney and Sterling in bunches of from fifty to seventy-five, but now a bunch of twenty is considered large. Every hunch is led by a stallion; sometimes there is more than one, hut one of them is always acknowledged chief, winning his position by many hard-fought battles with his rivals. Mr. Livingston tells of one bunch of borses running northeast of Sydney that is composed entirely of stallions. He accounts for this by saying that they were driven out of various berds when young, and gradually hunched together, as old buffalo bulls are in the habit of doing.

The wild horse of the present day is a compact little animal, weighing sometimes as low as 500 pounds, and in other cases as high as 1,100, but probably the majority will run hetween 700 and 800 pounds and standing about fourteen hands high. In color they are usually brown, sorrel, or bay, and a gray is seldom found, unless it be a horse that has strayed away from civilization. Their tails grow long, frequently dranging the ground, but their manes are similar to the manes of other horses, and not flowing to their kneee as represented in some hooks. The eye, probably from heing constantly on the watch, is larger than the eye of the domestic horse, and even when tamed the eye is a distinctive mark as to the horse's origin. Wild horses when captured and tamed are superior to any other of the same size. There are many of them used for "cow" ponies and many more aro broken to harness and driven as carriage teams being entirely trustworthy.

Six or seven years ago no one, in this part of tho country at least, seemed to understand the method of catching these animals, but the business was profitable, and several men have followed it for years past as a means of livelihood. Two men always work together, Let them start out from Sidney, either north or south, and they are almost certain to find a hunch within fifteen miles. The plan is then to pitch a tent and make camp, and one of tho men, mounted on his hest horse, carrying with him a few cold biscuits or something convonient to eat, starts after the bunch. He does not ride very fast, and at first does not attempt to get near them, but is content to keep the bunch moving, not allowing them to stop and eat. The horses may go only teu or a dozen miles, or they may go fifty or sixty; hut no matter how far they run they will turn hack and return to the range from which they started. If they go far the mettle of the rider and steed

will be tried to the utmost; the bunch must be kept moving, and there is no chance to change saddle horses until they turn of their own accord and pass near the camp. Day and night, on they go; if the weather be clear and the night not stormy the rider will continue close after the animals, sometimes within a hundred yards, it makes no difference whether it be dark or light, the horse that is ridden, trained to the business, follows after the herd. When the first rider succeeds in turning the bunch and bringing them back to the camp, he is relieved by the second, who with a fresh horse starts after them, while his companion turns in and takes a much needed rest. This time they will probably not go so far, after awhile they become tamer, and the hunter can tame them at pleasure. This may require a week or it may be done in a couple of days. If the horses do not become scared they will not run so far and are more easily managed. When the bunch becomes worried and starved out it is driven toward the nearest corral. Formerly corrals were erected especially for the purpose, but now ranches are so numerous they are not needed any more. Once inside the wildest of the gang are caught and chains fastened to their legs so they cannot run. Men walk among them and they soon learn that there is nothing to be feared. They are turned loose in an ordinary pasture, and when any of them are wanted they are driven to the corral and "roped."

If two men can gather a bunch of ten or a dozen horses in a week, they of course make a nice sum of money out of the transaction, as the ponies will sell at from $30 to $40 each. But misfortune sometimes overtakes them when in pursuit. A bunch may run away from their pursuer entirely and not be found for several days, or a storm coming up in the night may prevent his following them and compel him to give up the chase, or possibly he will overestimate the strength and endurance of his horse and ride the faithful animal until he drops. Then he can only pack his saddle on his back and seek the camp.

The Turf and Its Consequences.

[San Francisco Alta, Nov. 24.]

The turf will always be a passtime for gentlemen, a source of delight and excitement to all. It has its exhilareting accessories, its advantageous concomitants, its highly beneficial results. Next to the development of the human species by ascertaining whether the commingling or crossing of races does not improve more than the preservation of a single race in unbroken line, the experiment applied to the domestic animals most profitable to the uses of mankind, comes first in ordder. And the turf, more than any other agency, gives cause and effect to this. Our own progressive country has furnished to the world the best and most convincing exemplification of the beneficial results which flow from the entermarriage of different nationalities—all descended from the origional Caucasian stock, it is true, hut moulded into different races nevertheless by the operation of those natural laws which have their proofs in the Latins and the Anglo-Saxons, in the Teutons and the Gallic peoples. It is no longer a boast to say that the American people are the most active and the ableet in enterprise and invention, in energy and accomplishment, for the Old World peoples admit it, and this is unqustionably the consequence of the intermarriege of the better races of the Old World's various nationalities, for we all descended from these.

Similarly with the better and higher development of the domestic animals—horses, cattle, sheep, etc. And as horses are most valuable they come first in consideration. The native Arabian horse was for centuries believed to be the fleetest and most capable of endurance of any in the world. Breeding racers for the turf long ago exploded that fallacy. The thoroughbreds of England, France and our own country have developed these qualities to an extent so much beyond even the fabled performances of the Arabian that there is no longer any question of their auperiority. And in cattle and sheep the breeders of the United States have in late years so far surpassed England that, at the great sales of noted breeders, the purchasers of the best and most costly are the agents of English stock breeders, who have learned that so great has been the improvements upon the identical choice breeds years ago imported here, that the choicest of their own suffer in the coioparison. And so it is generally with other species of domestic animals. In horses the triumph of American breeders was most signally evidenced in the victory of the Derby and its grandly prized blue ribbon hy American Iroquois, and the other great victory of Foxhall, upon the English turf. The results which are thus most conspicnously shown in racers are none the less developed in giving to the farmer the best horse for his uses, and so on through the category down to the dray horse and the horse of all work.

Were it not that the pleasures of the turf have been the means of developing the superior qualities of the racers and trotters, these other substantial and universally useful improvements in stock of different species would not, it is probable, receive the attention which is now paid to it more and more every year. It requires wealth to make the experiments which lead to these gratifying and beneficial results; and the tendency is, therefore, so long as the wealthy shall feel encouraged in this development, not only to the perfection of the horse in blood and speed and endurance, hut also to the elevation of the sports of the turf. It is like every other matter that men engage in, it can he elevated to a noble purpose, or it can be debased to the condition of an evil. And to encourage our men of wealth in it is, consequently, to do good. California is singularly adapted to the breeding of the horse to perfection, hy reason of our soil as well as our climate. This has been manifested in convincing manner by the exploits of California-bred horaes in rivalry with the best bred and fleetest of the famous racers and trotters of the East within the past two years, and especially during the present year, in the victories gained by the racers of Leland Stanford, bred at Palo Alto, and those of E. J. Baldwin, bred at his noted farm in Los Angeles.

There is in California a Blood Horse Association. Among its members are some of the wealthiest and most distinguished citizens. During the week just closed this Association has held a Fall meeting at Bay District grounds. Saturday was the finishing day, and while through the week the sport was excellent, that of Saturday was superior to any that had gone before. In some of the races—and only California-bred horses ran—the time was the fastest ever made in the State, and very near to the fastest time ever made in the East. The scene at the grounds was in itself inspiring. When one recalls the attendance that was ordinarily witnessed at races years ago, such as used to gather, for instance, at the old Union Course on Long Island, or the Beacon Hill Course, at Hoboken, the consequence of elevating the turf can he hetter estimated. It would he difficult in any American city to bring together for such an occasion so fine a body of men, so handsome an assemblage of ladies. There was a great throng of thousands, hut they were respectable; many of them are first and distinguished citizens, the ladies first in the rank of society. There were splendid equipages on the field—the imposing four-in-hand, with harness gold and silver mounted, and superb trappings; elegant carriages and costly turnouts of every description, and handsome vehicles without number. The array of loveliness which filled the broad balcony of the Clubhouse and occupied the front seats of the upper piazza of the hotel was enchanting. There was scarcely an ill-dressed person upon the grounds. It seemed a dress parade of gentlemen; a gathering of feminine beauty and grace, of fashion and display. Not an accident occurred to mar all this. Perfect order reigned. There was no occasion to command it. The sport was exciting; the spectacle was a demonstration of the elevation of the turf in San Francisco to such degree of pleasure and propriety combined that none can make reasonable objection to it. To the Blood Horse Association is due the credit of this great improvement.

The Westbrook Stable.

Mr. Crickmore, in the New York *World*, in reviewing the operations of the principal racing stables during 1884, says of the Westbrook stable:

Without assuming that Mr. George L. Lorillard is second in rank of winning owners, but to oblige several correspondents, the gross earnings of the old Westbrook stable are given herewith.

Horse.	Times started.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Gross amount won.
Louisette, 3, by Glenelg	23	11	4	3	$20,674
Monitor, aged, by Glenelg	19	4	5	4	4,756
Hopeful, 2, by Glenelg	4	1	1	—	4,470
Thackeray, 3, by Great Tom	15	3	—	5	4,320
Trafalgar, 4, by King Alfonso	21	4	2	6	3,345
St. Augustine, 2, by King Alfonso	21	2	4	—	2,475
Economy, 3, by Enquirer	22	2	7	2	2,445
Glideaway, 3, by Great Tom	18	2	2	2	1,825
Triton, 2, by Sensation, etc	1	1	—	—	1,700
Sonci, 2, by Eolus	15	1	1	1	1,225
Toln, 3, by Ten Broeck	3	—	1	1	100
Hawthorne, 2, by Great Tom	2	—	—	—	—
King Arthur, 3, by Glenlyon	1	—	—	—	—
Dahlia, 2, by Sensation	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	166	31	27	24	$47,135

The entrance money for all of which amounted to $8,445.

Although the total amount won as above is a fairly creditable sum, the followers of the stable experienced a harder time than ever before. Few stables have so many loyal followers as that of Mr. George L. Lorillerd, and the stable's continued defeats during the first half of the season were so serious that backers were unable to regain their losses by subsequent successes. That such is the case will be seen by the fact that the stable only had 31 wins out of 166 starts, while of the 31 races won, only 16 fell to the stable's share up to the end of the Monmouth Park meeting, Aug. 23d, out of 112 starters that it had sent to the post between that date and the beginning of the season at Jerome Park on Decoration Day.

It is unnecessary to recall the repeated failures of Glideaway, Economy, St. Augustine, Trafalgar and Thackeray. Ill-luck seemed to be their fate all through the Summer. Trafalgar was badly hurt on the last day of the meeting at Monmouth, and has not run since. Economy was killed on the last day of the October meeting at Jerome Park, while Glideaway proved so thoroughly bad that she was sold before the end of Monmouth. Of the others all more or less had their share of ill-luck during the season, which seems to have begun with Louisette going to pieces at Jerome Park in May, after showing in most promising form. She in turn was beaten for the Mermaid Stakes, Ocean Stakes, Monmouth Oaks, West End Hotel Stakes, Monmouth Handicap and other races, her first win being a handicap sweepstakes on Aug. 14th after which she slowly improved, and on the last two days of the Monmouth meeting won two creditable races. She was also fairly successful during the Autumn meetings, winning twice at Sheepshead Bay, including the September Stakes. At Jerome Park she landed the Hunter Stakes and one other race. At Baltimore she in turn took the Vestal and Breckinridge Stakes, while at Washington the Anacostia and Potomac Stakes fell to her share. She was beaten several times during the same period, the special disappointments being for the Consolation Twin City and Bridge handicaps.

Much disappointment was also experienced over Monitor's running during the year, he only winning four out of nineteen races, all of which were over-night affairs, while to add to his general ill-luck he pulled up so lame after his last race at Baltimore that it is very doubtful if he can be trained again. As to Thackeray, he was an immense disappointment, his only important win being the Stevens Stakee at Monmouth, worth $3,220, which he won by reason of Bob Miles, who finished first, being disqualified for a foul. The other races won were mostly purses, with the exception of Triton's Juvenile Stakes at Jerome Park in June, which began and ended his career for the year, and the Nursery Stakes, won also at Jerome Park by Hopeful in October. The stable was also very uncertain in the matter of riders, no less than seventeen different jockeys wearing its colors during the season. Of the 166 starters J. Donohue rode sixty-seven and won twelve races, worth $19,280; Blaylock won seven out of fifteen mounts, worth $10,870. The next in money value was Billy Hayward, with four wins out of ten mounts, which added $5,970 to the total. Breunan had thirty-two mounts, of which he won four, worth $4,725. J. McLaughlin had ten mounts, winning one worth $3,090. Isaac Murphy had two mounts, of which he won one, the race being worth $1,100. Gerhardy and Purcell each won once, while of the others Fitzpatrick, Church, Meaton, Hughes, Fisher, Feakes, Spellman and J. Hyslop all failed.

What the stable will do in 1885 is comparatively unknown. Mr. George L. Lorillard has recently purchased the property known as "The Locusts," near Monmouth Park, and where his stallions, Tom Ochiltree and Sensation, with some eight or ten broodmares, are now located. The racing stable has gone into Winter quarters at Monmouth Park, in charge of Mr. K. K. Alcock, who has been Mr. Lorillard's trainer since the resignation of Wyndham Walden in 1882.

James McLaughlin, the Dwyer Bros.' jockey, on Nov. 7th, scored his hundredth win and two over for the season of 1884, he on that day winning three races at Brighton Beach.

Bartley Campbell, the playwright, is going in for racing. A week or two ago he laid out $20,000 on some thoroughbreds.

French Sporting Notes.

[New York Spirit.]

Paris, enjoying, as it does, the happy priveleges of being quite self-sufficing in the matter of sensations and scandals, which, unlike wheat and wool, it never needs to import, but produces on the spot, has of late been hugely exercised over, and entertained by, the disclosures forthcoming as to the manner in which many of the principal Paris clubs are managed, and the doings of some of the most notable devotees to the blind goddess. Respecting the lower order of gambling-saloons—for clubs, in the accepted and social sense of the word, such haunts of hazard cannot be called—it has, of course, surprised no initiated individual to be informed of their unlawful and reprehensible character. For years past it had been an open secret that the thousand and one clubs established in Paris under such high-sounding and seductive titles as "Cercle des Arts Liberaux," "Cercle des amis des Arts," were nothing but clandestine clubs for gambling, and what is worse, gambling of the most unsavory sort, largely partaking of the original sin of all gaming, that is "rooking." For, in the matter of light-fingered gamesters, who, as a French writer has delicately put it, "correct chance," Paris is most liberally endowed. No Chinese cheats need apply. Ah Sin is most unworthy of having been immortalized by Bret Harte as the beau-ideal of the skilful card-sharper. With all his Celestial serenity and inimitable sleight-of-hand, he would find himself put to the blush and bereft of all his earthly possessions if he pitted himself against some of our well-known *Grecs*, as the gentry are denominated in French. It would take columns to expose even a portion of the swindling and trickery daily and nightly indulged in with impunity at some of the most prominent Paris clubs. And here, indeed is the rub—that such nefarious practices, far from being confined to the lowest class of clubs, should, on the contrary, flourish like a weed in its chosen soil in the very highest and most select places. The scandal at the Cercle de la rue Royale, or les Moutards, as it was familiarly but somewhat flippantly called, is of too recent occurrence to need more than passing reference as a case in point. Similar scandals of a no less spicy sort have, as mentioned in the first few lines, since filled the public mind for the nonce, and gratified the Parisian craving for scandal, which craving by the way, is quite a national characteristic, and alone explains the success of such sheets as the *Gil Blas* and the *Figaro*. The matter had indeed assumed such proportions that really the Government could not do otherwise than they have—that is, step in and check the evil ere it went beyond control. This course was imperiously indicated, and should have been adopted, long ago. But the plain truth of the matter was that the authorities were loth to do away with such a fruitful source of revenue as the gaming clubs, paying heavy licenses, have proved for many years past. At the eleventh hour, however, though not until the possion of play has more or less permeated and tainted all classes of French society, the governing powers have decided to do their duty, and lay down this fast-growing ill-weed, which, unlike Jack's beanstalk, was not only shooting upwards and entwining itself around the higher branches of the social tree, but also spreading and encircling the very trunk and roots. Several noted clubs have already been closed by the action of the police, and among the number are one or two that have always been considered—especially by provincial visitors, who, as a rule, have paid dearly for a personal inspection of them—very *chic* indeed. The good work has thus been begun, and everyone acquainted with the extent of the evil and the urgency of reform, will hope to see it continued with vigor, and concluded with complete success.

Perhaps as a consequence of the suppression of the gambling clubs we had a report dinned into our ears that the French Jocky Club intended to put down betting outside the enclosure at Longchamps and Chantilly. It is true that there was a rider to this report, explanatory of the reform said to be contemplated, on the score of its being a measure of retribution on the Longchamps crowd for their riotous behaviour at a previous meeting, of which more anon. There was, of course, not the slightest foundation for such a report, and indeed, had such a step been contemplated by the Societe d'. Encouragement there would have been no little difficulty experienced in uprooting betting on the course. Similar attempts have been made previously both in England and France, and always resulted abortively. However, the rumor has brought the subject of speculation upon the turf once more prominently before the public, and thus directed considerable attention to a pamphlet on racing recently published by M. Edmund Henry, the deputy in the French Chamber for the Department of Calvados, that great horse breeding center. In this smartly written review of sporting matters the author treats at some length of betting on the turf as compared with betting at the clubs, and inclines the scale very much in favor of the former, which he considers much less dangerous and destructive to society than gambling in the resorts of rooking. M. Henry, indeed, is severe upon the government for having so long tolerated gaming clubs as an unfailing source of revenue. They could long ago have been suppressed without difficulty, for here the authorities are acquainted with every card saloon in the town, unlike the New York police, of whom it may be relevantly remarked that whereas they will sometimes pass several years before stumbling on an illicit gambling den, a stranger to the town, if he wishes, can generally manage to find it in a single night.

The racing during the month has been of the accustomed sort, with no very salient features calling for extended remark. Indeed the only out of the way occurrence on the race-course has been supplied, not by the performers, but by the public. I refer to the shocking scandal to which brief allusion was made above. At one of the Longchamps back-end meetings of the beginning of this month, a race took place in which a mare called Blonde II. started favorite. She ran well and strong all through the earlier part of the race, and at the corner held foremost position, appearances certainly pointing to her as an easy winner. Just opposite the stands, however, the mare escaped from the control of her rider, Sharpe, a mere lad, and tried to jump the rails, whereupon he was, of course, obliged to pull her up, the race thus escaping him. To all initiated sportsmen, placed anywhere near the winning post, the cause of the occurence was perfectly clear, and such among them as had backed the mare, however much annoyed at the untoward accident which alone had upset their bets, certainly never for a moment thought of visiting their disappointment upon the lad. Not so the ignorant public, the aggressive *oi polloi*. The mare having started, as mentioned above, in considerable demand, there was, of course, a large portion of the public pecuniarily interested in her winning, and these unsportsmanlike and prejudiced spectators at once invaded the course, intercepted Sharpe on his return to the paddock, and assaulted him in a dastardly and brutal fashion, pulling him from his horse and beating him mercilessly. This [illegible] of ruffians even carried their ferocity to the pitch

the mere, which they poked in the ribs with umbrellas and thrashed with canee. It wes with no little difficulty that the rider and his mount were rescned from the hends of these infuriated fools, one of whom, on their invading the paddock and attempting to force the eutrance to the weighing-room, was promptly seized upon by Sharpe's comrades, who, juetly inceused hy the disgusting cowardice and brutal barharity of his assailants, at once stripped their captive and were for hanging him high and dry from the ceiling of the dreesing-room. He was fortunetely rescued by the police, who, by the way, found no little difficulty in repelling the onslaugbts of the crowd outside. Sharne was fonnd to be so grievously injured that his immediate removal to the hoepital was not feesihle, and he hed to recsive medical succor on the spot. The incident ie not pleasant to dwell on, indicating, as it nndeniably does, the greatest decadence on tne part of the French racing public. Only a measnreable span of years ago one would have heen about as likely to wituess such a degrading scene at Longchamps, as a bull-fight in Ceutral Park. But of late years there has been e steady and unceasing infusion of rowdyism and riot in the attendances even at the headquartere of flat-raciug; and, nnhappily, the day does not seem distant when Longchamps and Chantilly will witness as rough scenes as any Epsom can boast.

Apart from this interesting little *hors d'œuvre*, the racing at headquartere has progressed through its Autumn stages somewhat uneveutfnlly. The seeson at Longchamps has been wound up, and the rendezvous changed to Cbantilly. where the presence of so many large training estahlishments always ensures good fields. One of the last events at Longchampe of distinguishing importance, the Prix Gladiateur, was secured by Satory, M. Bumont'e somewhat uncertain four-year-old, who only had two oppouents to overcome, and hoth of them were very moderate class. Satory, on whom as much ae 2 to 1 wae hetted, won very easily. At Chautilly so fer nothing of note has occnrred, aud the running of the two-year-olde has been so very in-aud-out as to make the two-year-old form, in the eyes of tbe purplexed tnrfite, more than ever assume the similitude of a tangled skeiu. From the very debnt of tha conuug generation, dnriug the Snmmer at Deanville, to the present advanced period, the youngsters have shown erratic performauces. Roughly speaking, they have, indeed, evinced regularity and consistency only in one point, and that is in succumbing to their seniors in the few classic events in which the two have met. This record is not, of course, very greatly to the honor oi the production ot 1882, bnt it is a fact which must be faced. Their mediocrity is, however, all the more disappointing from the fact of their heiug so mauy good names on the list of stallions responeible for this seaeon's two-year-olds. At the conclnsion of this month flat racing will be virtually ended for the year, and will remain in abeyance till the commencement of March, when the resnmption of the legitimate expression of the sport, however numeroue the intermediary meetings of the suburban tracks, will douhtless be as welcome to sportsmen ae usual.

The nsws of the hour is the ultimate overpowering of the league of suburban racing societies kuown under the head of Societe des Champs de Course Reunis, hy the omuipotent Societe d' Encouragement, whose canse, as representiug disinterestedness and the estahlished order of things, I have always, whsn the occasion offered, eepouaed against that of their recent and pigmy rivals, which meant catch-penny specnlation and subversive policy. The conversion of the latter to the tenets of the former, as all along forseen, has now come. Hereafter the racing code elaborated by the departed Adolphe Dennetier will no longer be in force at the snhurhan resorts, where all idea of seeing the establishment of two-year-old races before the recognized date of Ang. 1st, must now be relinquished by snch among horse owners as desired an early outlet for inferior youngsters.

As a somewhat sad proof that fatal accidents in riding are not confined to racing, there has occurred recently the death of an estimable lad, Jamee Horan, employed in one of the training stablea at Maisans-Laffitte. The poor hoy waa exercieing over sticks a mare named Corona, when a movable hurdle, knocked flying by one of the leaders, atrnck his monnt on the chest and she instantly turned over, falling heavily on her unfortunate rider, who was reudered unconecious by the concussion. He died on the following Friday at Sir Richard Wallace'e Hospital, without recovering his senaes.

That eccentric personage, Henri Rochefort, so widely known for his pamphlet warfare against the Third Empire, has, since hie returu from his enforced trip to New Caledonia, blossomed forth in the autumn of his life with the verdant tinte of a youthfnlly enthueiastic turfite. Only a ehort while back, he wee to be seen every afternoon at some meeting or other, patronizing the hole-and-corner gatherings at Saint Germain, Maisone-Laffitte, and eleewhere, jnst as eagerly as the important meetinga at headquartera. Latterly, however, like rollicking Rip Van Winkle, he "shwore off" to the extent of not including the suburban reunione in hie diary. He is quite a celebrity of the race course, being known for the chagrin he experienced at a run of bad luck, his readineee to lend an ear to all tips, from whatever eource emauating, and, lastly, be it said to his credit, for his good uature and total freedom in epeech from that scathing earcasm which forme the staple of his etyle. Thne he is a general favorite, and lately, whon it became known in eporting circles that he had a duel "on" with Commandant Fournier, of China treatiee fame, everyone expressed a hope Rochefort would come ont of the encounter chcaper than his indifferent fencing, as compared with his antagonist'e repnted ewordmanship, seemed to foreshadow. In the result the pamphlcteer proved quite a match for hie opponent, whom he pinked in the side somewhat severely, inflicting a nnch greator loss of hlood than he himeelf suffered from a slight neck wound. In fact, so insignificant wae thie injnry, that the following Longchampe meeting was Rochefort once more at his post in the paddock, punting as hopefully as ever, and collecting tips with the same belief in their genuineness.

Charlie Shauer, the jockey, has severed his connectiou with Mr. P. Lorillard'e etable, aud will next season don the black jacket of Mr. D. D. Withers. Shauor's connection with the cherry jacket of Rancocae may be said to have had its origin through his really magnificent finish on Uncae for the Grand National Handicap of 1880, for which he beat Hughes and Monitor by a head, after a finish of unexampled eeverity. It detormined Mr. Lorillard, who offered Charlie an engagement ou the spot, and he began 1881 in the cherry jacket, which he has continued to wear ever since. During the past seasou Shauer did not ride up to his old form, iu which for cool courage and dogged determination he had no superior. His donning the black jacket of the Brookdale atable may, however, prove the opening of a new era in bis career, and it is possible that he will recover the prominence he posecssed three years ago, when he atood quite at the top of the tree.—*Vigilant.*

Famous American Trotters—Dutchman.

A famous trotter of the olden time, especially when there was a race to be decided at two and three-mile heats between the best horses of his day, was Dutchman, and of the many notable animals which Hiram Woodruff had in his charge he and Dexter were the ones he liked the best.

Concerning the blood lines of Dutchman there is nothing known to a certainty, although after he had made a name for himself on the track there was no lack in the way of evidence, such as it was, as to his breeding, hut none of the stories put forward were known to be absolutely true, and they were so contradictory at all points that to one who hes examined them it seems that the pedigree of one of our eerliest and best long distauce trotters is hopelessly involved in doubt. Be this ae it may, it is certain that the first notice taken of Dutchman was when he was five years of age, and at that time he was one of a team which hauled a brick cart near Philadelphia, so it is not likely that even then, when the opportunities for such knowledge were best, there was any reliable information as to his sire. The man who drove the brick wagon discovered that the bay colt was a much faster horee at the trot than the average of roadsters, and it was not long before it hecsme apparent that he was capable of doing a mile in three minntes or thereabouts, which at that time wes a rate of speed as creditable as 2:30 would be at the present day. It wae by reason of his having showu this natural and sarly speed at the trotting gait that the hay colt was purchased by Mr. Jeffers, of Philadelphia, and by him he was named Dutchman. He was owned however, hy that gentleman only a short time, being sold to Mr. Peter Barker, of New York, who immodiately proceeded to have him pricked and docked, as was the universal custom with road end trotting horses at that time. Before Dutchman had entirely recovered from the effects of this operation he was matched to trot mile heate ou the Harlem track against a horse called Locomotive, and he wou this, his maiden race, so easily that general attention was drawn to him, although the time of the heats was uot recorded. This was in 1835, and later in the Fall he was trotted a four-mile race to road wagou against a horse called Yaukee Doodle, the race taking place along what is now knowu as Third aveune in New York city. This was also easily won by Dutchman, and the following Spring he was entered in a sweepstakes of $1,000 each, two-mile heats, against Fanny Pullen and Confidence, both these horses having made reputations as trotters, and the contest between the three was marked hy heavy hetting, the Philadelphia meu hacking Confideuce, while the New Yorkers stuck to Dutchman, aud he won it for them in two heats, the time being 5:17½, 5:18½. The first heat was the fastest two miles that had ever been trotted in harness up to that time, and stamped Dutchman as a horse of uncommon speed as well as gameness. So well was he thonght of by this time that a match against a mare called Lady Slipper, four-mile heats, was at once made, to be trotted over the Centreville course. Dutchman, who was ridden by Wm. Whelan, won it handily enough, and later ou in the season he went a match nnder saddle, three-mile heats, against Lady Warrenton, Teamboat and Norman Leslie. This race came off at Trentou, N. J., and was won hy Lady Warreuton, but on the following week Dutchman had his revenge, as in a three-mile-heat races with Lady Warrenton, trotted at Philadelphia, he won easily, the track heiug heavy from recent rains, and Dntchman liking that condition of affairs as well as any horse in the world. Not long after this race he went lame, and ran ont for a year and a half, beiug sent to Hiram Woodruff, when he recovered from his trouble.

Perhaps the best race of Dutchman's life was oue that he trotted eoon after Woodruff took him in charge, it being one of three-mile heats under saddle against Rattler, a celebrated long-distance horse of that day, and that afterwards went to England, where he performed successfully. The first heat in the race was won hy Rattler in 7:25½, Dutchman making a break when the distance was nearly completed, hut in the second heat Dutchman managed to get home first in 7:50, although dnriug the entire three miles the horses were never eeparatsd from each other. The third heat was a notable one, and of it Hiram Woodruff hae written: "Over the whole distance of ground, three miles, it was literally a ueck-and-neck struggle. Nothing could have been finer to the spectatora than the desperate and long-sustained efforts of these capital horses, aided by the exertions and jndgment of the riders. Neither horse was clear of the other at any time; and, when we had both used our utmost eudeavors to land a winner, if only hy a half head, the judges declared that it was a dead heat in 8:02. In the fourth heat the struggle was again as close as could he for upwards of two miles; bnt then the unrivaled hottom of Dutchman obtained the superiority. At the end of the eleventh mile the pace aud distance began to tell on Rattler, and Dntchman wou it handily in 8:24.

"Just such a race as this it has never been my fortune to aee since, and nobody had seen such a one before. For eleven miles the horses were uever clear of each other; and when Dutchman left Rattler in the twelfth, it was by inches only. Moreover, there were but two breaks in thie race, and each horse made but one iu his twelve miles."

After thia race the fame of Dutchman began to reach its height, and in the Spring of 1839 he began work by trotting against Lady Suffolk over the Beacon Course, New York, two-mile heats under saddle, and won it iu 5:09, 5:11. This race wae trotted in April, and the followiug month Dutchman won a three-mile heat race at Baltimore over Lady Suffolk and two others in 7:56, 7:53. A short time afterwards he distanced Awful, having beeu matched to go three-mile heats against him in harness, in 7:41. This was the fastest three milee in harness that had over been trotted up to that time, and when it is considered that the snlky which he drew weighed eighty-two pounds the race would not be at all discreditable to mauy of our present trotters, although, of course, a really first-class one that was not a confirmod quitter could hardly fail of beating it. Tbe present record for that distance, as everybody who is posted in such matters knows, is the 7:21¼ of Huntress, aud in consideriug tbis subject tho fact should be taken into accouut that for years no trials against the long-distance records have boen made, aud it is a moral certainty that if some such really first-class horse as Maud S. or Jay-Eye-See started to go three miles they would have no difficulty at all iu cutting down the preseut figures a great deal. But for all that Dutchman was unquestionably a great long-distance horee. He was a thoroughly honest and game trotter, and was kept going at pretty near his best rate of speed all tbe way.

This three miles in 7:41 at once raised tbe question of how fast Dutchman could go that distance, and the result of all tbe talk was tbat he was matched to go under saddle against 7:39. Hiram Woodruff, who still had him in charge, and who rode him in the race, considered the match as good as won unless some accident happened to the horse, and the result proved the correctnese of his views. The race occurred on the 1st of August, a running horse being sent along to keep Dutchman company. He trottad the first mile in 2:34½, and when entering upon the second mile a by-stander shonted to Woodruff that he wae going too slow, whereupon he let go of the old horee's head and he trotted the eecond mile in 2:28 very easily indeed. He went on strongly for the third mile, doing it in 2:30 and finishing at a walk, the time for the three miles being 7:32½. Hiram Woodruff never thought that thie was the full measure of Dutchman's speed for the dietance, and he hae put it on record in his hook that he believes the horse to have heen capable that day of going the three miles in 7:27.

Soon after this Dutchman was purchased by some Philadelphia gentleman and went on trotting races until 1847, when he died from an injury caused to his spine hy heing cast in the stall, and in commenting npon his death Hiram Woodruff says, "Then departed one of the best trottere, take him for all in all, that I have known."—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Mr. Judson's Sale.

There was a fair attendance of hidders at tbe Antioch ranch last Tuesday, hut on account of the depression in business and the scarcity of the circulating medium, prices realized were not encoureging to breeders. The following is the report:

Lottie L., hay mare, 7 yrs., hy Wildidle, dam Vixen, by Belmont. Dan McCarthy, $197.50

Lizzie K., bay mare, 4 yrs., hy Wildidle, dam Vixen, by Belmont. Dan McCarthy, $102.50.

Black Colt, yearling, by Wildidle, dam Vixen, by Belmont. Mr. Brooks, $50

Bay Filly, 2 yrs, by Wildidle, dam Vixen, by Belmont. Dan McCarthy, $175.00.

Susie Williamson, hay mare, 12 yrs., hy imp. Hercules, dam Vixen, by Belmont. Dan McCarthy, $97.50.

Princess, hay mare, 2 yrs., by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson, by imp. Herculee. Dan McCarthy, $105.00.

Bay filly, weanling, by Wildidle, dam Sneie Williameon, hy imp. Hercules. Dan McCarthy, $112.50.

Sierra, chestnut mare, 2 yrs., by Wildidle; 1st dam Duchess, hy Antelope; 2d dam, imp. Lady Edgertou. Jno. McQuade, $127.50.

Bay filly, yearliug, by Wildidle; 1st dam, Dnchess, by Antelope; 2d dam imp. Lady Edgerton. M. F. Tarpy $57.50.

Bonanza, hay mare, 11 yre., by Lodi; 1st dam Brigantine, by Billy Cheathem; 2d dam Eva Ashton, (dam of Trade Dollar), hy Ashland. M. F. Tarpy, $65.

Hillen, hrown mare, 4 yrs., hy Wildidle, dam Bonanza, hy Lodi. M. F. Tarpy, $120.

Chestnut filly, weanling, hy Wildidle, dam Bonanza, by Lodi. M. F. Tarpy, $117.50.

Sour Grapes, bay mare, 11 yrs., hy Norfolk, dam Shingo Rector, by Lodi. M. F. Tarpy, $87.50.

Bay colt, weanling, by Wildidle, dam sour grapes, by Norfolk. M. F. Tarpy, $62.50.

Neilson, bay filly, 3 yrs., by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson, by imp. Hercules. W. L. Applehy, $210.

Jennie Belshaw, bay mare, 5 yra., by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson, by imp. Hercnles. M. F. Tarpy, $205.

ATHLETICS.

The Olympic Club Games.

REFEREE—Louis McLane, Jr.
STARTER—W. C. Brown.
JUDGES—W. Greer Harrison, Col. G. C. Edwards, E. S. Emmons.
TIMERS—M. H. Weed, P. McIntyre, A. Harris.
JUDGE OF WALKING—Isaac G. Burnett.
CLERK OF THE COURSE—R. T. Stombs.

The Fall meeting of the Olympic Club took place on Thnrsday afternoon (Thanksgiving Day) at their grounds, Oakland. The weather waa simply magnificent. The attendance wae very fair, hut suffered considerahly for the want of a little judicious advertising a few days prior to the mesting. A great many people visited the Central Park, thinking that the games were to be held on those grounds. The officers of the day discharged their onerous duties satisfactorily. Of the vile handicaps arranged by the haudicapping committee we shall refer to hereafter. The track was not in the best condition, being rather damp, particnlarly so near the fence. Iu the sprint races all the competitors made for the inside running. This, of course, resulted in great many of the contestants being hlocked. Jones, who wou the maiden race, proved himself to be a rnnner of more than ordinary ability. The match race resulted in a victory for the muscular representative from San Rafael. We think that Lucas can make it very warm for any amateur runner in America for 100 yards. Cook, who lowered the record in the mile hicycle race, is deeerving of every praise for his splendid performance. Brierly was in splendid form, but was shnt ont from everything through spraining his ankle in the first heat of the 100 yards. Hupers, Gibson and Martin proved themselves good men by their fine running in the half-mile race. The walking of Benjamiu and Hill wae the best that has ever taken place at any amatenr games held in this city. Germain eurpriaed the knowing onee by his splendid pole vaulting. Hartman, Himbert, Giersch and Schuster also jnmped well. Stewart signalized his last appearance in Californiau games by winning the 220 yards. Stewart, who has been sojourning upon this Coast for a few years for the benefit of his health, ie ehortly to return to hie home in New York. Scott won the two mile race in 9m. 56⅗s., whicb is a rattling good performance. Scott is the coming man. Martin ahowed a great improvement over previous efforts. The officers' race did not take place. Tbo result follows:

100 Yards Maiden Race—George Jones (O. A. C.), 1st; W. McConuell (M. C. C.), 2d; J. Clark, 3d; C. J. Schuster (O. A. C.), 0. All wore penalized one yard but Clark. Jonea assumed the lead at the start, and won handily, with McConuell a good second. Time, 11s.

100 Yards Scratch Race (spccial)—H. J. Lucas (Carlton A. C.), 1st; J. W. Flynn, 2d. After half a dozen false starts the men were dispatched, with Flynn sligbtly in the lead, which lead he had increased to about 4 or 5 feet at the 10-yard mark. From this ont Lucas gradually overhauled his man, and finishing with a splendid burst of epeed, breasted the tape a few feet ahead of Flynu. Lucas was in splendid condition, while Flynn, as is usually the case, appeared to be overtrained. Time, 10 2-5s.

One Mile Scratch Bicycle Race—F. R. Cook (B. C. W.), 1st; Ed Mohrig (B. C. W.), 2d; H. Tenney (B. C. W.), 0. At the crack of tbe pistol, Cook pedalled furiously to the front, and leaning well over hie machine, made the fastest riding ever soeu ou a track in California. The first lap was made in 35s. the second iu 34s., the third iu 38s., the fourth in 37s., and the last lap in 40 4-5s.; this makes 4m. 4 4-5s. for the complete mile. This time is over ten seconds better than any mile ever made by any amateur rider on the Pacific Coast. Mohrig finished second and must certainly have lowered the old record, but nufortnnately his time was not caught. Time 4m. 4 4-5e.

100-Yards Handicap Run.—First heat—A. B. Tennent, (M. C. C.), 4 yds., 1st; B. A. Benjamin, (M. C. C.), 6½ yds., 2d; E. B. Freese, 6½ yds., 0; T. H. Palache, (M. C. C.), 8 yds., 0. Time. :10 1-5. Second heat: M. M. Martin, (O. A. C.), 10 yds., 1st; B. R. Briarly, 6½ yds., 2d; J. W. Flynn, scratch, 0; H. W. Thompson, 8 yds., 0. Time, :10 1-5. Third heat: Geo. Jones, (O. A. C.), 8 yds., 1st.; W. R. Stewart, (O. A. C.), 4 yds., 2d; H. R. Hertel, (O. A. C.), 7 yds., 0; G. W. Jordan, (M. C. C.), 9 yds., 0. Time, 10 s. Final heat: Geo. Jones, 1st; B. A. Benjamin, 2d; M. M. Martin, 3d; W. R. Stewart, 0; A. B. Tannent, 0; J. W. Flynn, 0. Brisrly was unable to start in this race owing to a sprsined ankls. A had etart as Benjamin was right on top of his men at the crack of the pistol and long handicapped men raced home for the honors, which resulted in a victory for Jones, with Benjamin close up and Martin only half a foot in the rear. Time, 9 4-5 s.

Rnnning High Jump Haudicap—W. F. Scott, Livermore, 6 inches, 5 ft. 7½ 1st; B. A. Benjamin (M. C. C.), 5 inches and H. Garmain, 3 inches, were anounced as having tied for second msdal. O. Giersch (M. C. C.), Scratch 0; C. J. Schnster (O. A. C.), 4 inches, 0; F. W. Raudolph, 6 inches, 0. The handicapping in this event was simply wretched. The Livermore representative cleared the har at 5 ft. 1½ in., consequently Giersch was required to jump 5 ft. 8 in. in order to win. No man in America could have won this event from the scratch on that ground. Benjamin and Randolph, who run from the left hand side, were compelled to jump with the sun in their eyes. This accounts in a great extent for the poor showing made by the latter, who baulked at 4 ft. 8 in., while a few days previous he cleared 4 ft. 11 in. with apparent ease.

440 Yards Scratch Rsce for the Hammersmith Medal, Members Only—R. S. Haley, 1st. All other competitors in the event fsiled to come to the scratch, so Haley ran over the course unapposed in 55 2-5 sec.

One Mile Handicap walk—J. B. Benjamin (O. A. C.), scratch, 1st; C. B. Hill (M. C. C.), 25 yds., 2d; H. Coffin, 100 yards, 0; M. McIlwaine (M. C. C.), 125 yards, 0; T. H. Palache (M. C. C.), 100 yards, 0. The men in this event started off at a rattling pace. Benjamin, who was in splendid condition, overhauled Hill on the first lap, hut the Merion representative stuck to him like a leech right throughout the races. Coffin was overhauled just hefore the completion of the last lap. McIlwaine while holding a good position stopped through some misunderstanding. Palache after negotiating a few hundred yards found the pace too severe so he retired to the seclnsion of the dressing room. Benjamin won the race in 7 min. 31 4-5 sec., which is the qnickest mile ever made hy any amateur on this Coast. Hill finished second about 20 yards in the rear, and his mile was fully worth 7 min. 40 sec.

Five Mile Handicap Bicycle Race—F. E. Johnston, 150 yds., 1st; S. F. Booth (B. C. W.), 100 yds. 2d; H. Tsnney (B. C. W.), scratch, 0; Ed. Slack (B. C. W.), 150 yds., 0. Booth forfeited his handicap. Johnston, who is comparatively speaking a novics, rode in fine shape and was never headsd, winning by ovsr a 100 yards. Booth did not ride anywhers near private trials. Time, 17 min. 22 2-5 sec.

One Half Mile Handicap Run—G. W. Hupers, 40 yds, 1st; R. Gibson (M. C. C.), 25 yds., 2d; M. M. Martin (O. A. C.), scratch, 3d; W. W. Dejonge (M. C. C.), 25 yds., 0; W. Conners, 40 yds., 0; P. C. Kelly, 40 yds., 0; C. W. Scanlan, 45 yds., 0. This proved to he the event of the day. After kseping the msn on the mark for a long while the startsr dispatched the lsrge fisld on their journsy on splendid terms. The long handicap men made the pace a "cracker." For some inexplicahla reason Jsnnings stopped after completing a lap. Conners, Kelly and Scanlin were the next to quit. At this stage Hupers had a strong lead with Gibson and Dsjonge next and Martin last. 200 yards from homs Dejonge retired. From this point out the race was of the most exciting description, Gibson and Martin gradually overhauling the leader, hut Hupers managed a spurt and won a splendid race hy two yards from Gibson, Martin heing right at Gihson's heels. Hupers, Gihson and Martin deserva special praiss for the plucky manner in which they ran. Martin misjudged the race as he iaid back a little too long. Time, 2 m. 7 3-5 s. Martin made the half from the scratch in 2 m. 8 1-5 e., which is ths best amiateur time for the Coast.

Pole Vault—H. Germain, 8 ft. 10 in. 1st; C. Hartman (S. F. T. V.) and C. Himbert (S. F. T. V.) tied at 8 ft. 8 in. for second medal. O. Giersch, (M. C. C.), 8 ft. 6 in., 0; C. J. Schuster, 8 ft. 4 in., 0; W. F. Scott, 0. This event elicited much applause for the contestants. The jumping was very good and resultsd in the most keenly contested match that has ever taken plsce on the Coast.

220 Yard Handicap—W. R. Stewart (O. A. C.), 8 yds., 1st; J. W. Jordan (M. C. C.), 17 yds., 2d; J. W. Flynn, scratch, 0; A. B. Tennent (M. C. C.), 6 yds., 0; E. B. Freese, 13 yds., 0; H. R. Hertel (O. A. C.), 14 yds., 0; W. McConnell, (M. C. C.), 16 yds., 0. A good atart. Stewart caught his men in fine style and landed the raca rather comfortahly. Jordan finished second after a desperate atruggle. A great many of the men in this race were hlocked owing to the larga numher of starters. Time, 23 3-5 s.

2 Mile Handican Race.—W. A. Scott, (O. A. C.), 200 yards, 1st; C. B. Hill, (M. C. C.), 200 yards, 2d; T. Jennings, (O. A. C.), scratch 0; M. McIlwaine, (M. C. C.), 200 yards, 0. Scott started off at a steady pace, and gradually increased his lead and it was patent to everyone that he could not be caught. He finished the 2 miles verystrong in 9m. 56⅘s. Hill came in second.

Obstacla Race.—B. A. Benjamin, 1st; B. S. Benjamin 2d. This event as nsual created a considerable amount of amusement. There ware four competitors, viz: B. A. Benjamin, B. S. Benjamin, C. Hartman and C. Hesa, Jr., who were required to jump over hurdles, get nnder aticks, climh over a greasy pole, jump over a formidable water ditch, crawl through swinging barrels, pick up a number of potatoes, one at a time, and roll augar barrels, etc., etc. Hartman started off with the lead followed by Ben Benjamin. The adent manner in which Hartman got through the suspended harrel gained him much applause, but he failed to negotiate the greasy pole, try aftar try, resulting in a failure. The two Benjamins jumped the hurdles together on the second round and hoth made for the ditch together, B. S. jumping in while B. A. jumped over. But from this point out Barney had the race to himself as his older hrother was clean played out.

Lonnon, Nov. 15.—Tha coming six-days' pedestrian match in London hids fair to prove the greatest event of the kind that ever came off in England. The track will be nine laps to the mile and will ba elevated eight feet above the floor, in order to giva the entire audience a full viaw of the racars and all their movements. The men will start at 12:05 Monday morning, the 24th inst. Among the entrias are Charles Rowell, Littlewood, Samuel Day, Simpson and a lot of novicas. The betting is already large, and is greatly in favor of Littlewood. One thousand pounds was placsd on him to-day, in amounta of £500 to £200.

Our account of the games at Central Park, as wall as certain other local events, are held over till our next issae.

C. A. J. Queckberner, of ths New York Athletic Club, has just received a medal from the Governmsnt for life-saving. He had prsviously received four other medals for like work.——The Willismsburg Athletic Club havs acceptad the challeuge issusd hy the American Clnb for a two mile relay walk. Frank P. Murray, R. McCausland, W. Page and A. Kraft will repressent the Williamsburg Club.——James Grant, who recently broke the thres-mile record of America, issues a challeuge offering to run any man in America a like distsnce for the championship of America, for $250 or more a sida.——The *Turf, Field and Farm* esys thst a high-toned walkiug match took place at Newport, R. I., on the morning of Nov. 16th. The contestants wers John Whipple, son-in-law of the late Governor Swan, of Maryland, and Charles M. Oelrichs, brother-in-law of Theodore A. Havemeyer, the Austrian Consul-General at this city. The couree was from the Clubhouse down Bellevue Avenue, then to and around Ocean View and hsck to the starting point, a distance of ten and two-fifths milss. Whipple was allowed five minutes' start, but was obliged to walk hesl-and-toe, while Oelrichs went as he pleased. Oelrichs won easily, tims 1h. 37½m., heating Whipple 12½m. The rsferees were Isaac Bell, Jr., Russsll Forsyth and Charles Binninger. The racs wss for $100 a side, Walter L. Kanehacking Whipple. Oelrichs backed himself.

Plunging.

The Amateur Swimming Uniou of England has adopted ths following laws of plungiug: "A plungs is a standing dive, made hesd first from a firm take-off. The body is to be kept motionless, face downwards, and no progressive action to be imparted to it other than the impetns of the dive. Such plunge to terminate when the competitor raises his face ahove the surfsce of ths water. The distance traversed to be measure in a straight line, to a line at right augles, over the furthest point reached hy any portion of the compstitor's body, (while fnlfiling the ahove conditions), at the finish of the plnnge. In championships each competitor shall be allowed three plunges, and the hest three competitors of the first round shall be allowed one mora trial sach for the final. The farthest plunge of ths four attsmpts shall win. In clnh or open handicaps the numher of plunges to be left to the discretion of the promoting club."

Ths Los Angeles Athletic Club is in a flourishing condition. They have 250 members of good standing on the roll. The initiation fee of the clnb is $10, and the monthly suhscription $1. Their quarters, located on Downey Block, consists of five suits of rooms, all handsomely furnished. The main room is 80 hy 35 feet, and is supplied with all the paraphernalia necessary for a well equipped gymnasium. The expsnditurs for furniture and fixings cost over $5,000. At the last annual election the following officers were appointed: Presidcnt, E. A. Preuss; Vice-President, B. E. Taney; Recording Secretary, J. S. Thayer; Financial Secretary, V. L. Mitchsll; Treasurer, W. M. Caswell; Executive Committee, A. M. Lawrence, H. W. Galloway, J. F. Ponder, O. Lockhardt and H. T. Payne.

We shall do our best to hoom cross-country running this year, anñ hope our rnnners will join hsartily in this Winter pastime which is hecoming so popular in the East.

The Crescent Athletic Clnh of San Disgo is in a very stationary condition. The great enthusiasm over its organization is being followed by the usual reaction.

Wm. Wood, the Secretary-Treasurer of the New York Athletic Clnb, anticipates a pleasurs trip to this Coast some time in January.

The Olympic Club expect to move into their new quarters in the early part of next February.

An amateur athletic club is shortly to be organized in Merced.

BICYCLING.

The Bicycle Tournament.

The following is the revised programme for the bicycle tournament, to he held at the Mechanics' Pavilion on the evening of Jan. 10th, under ths auspicies of the Bay City Wheelmen:

Five mils scratch hicycls race.
One mile maiden hicycle race.
Ten mile handicap hicycle race.
Seventy-five yards slow bicycle race.
Ona mile time bicycla race.
One mile roller skating race.
Two mile race, Grasshopper (Extraordinary Challenge) machines.
Two mile scratch hicycla race.
One mile handicap bicycla race. (For hoys under 16.)
Fancy riding, hy Ernest Rideout.
Exhibition drill, by the Bay City Whaelmen's drill corps.

Entries will be received up till Jan. 1st, 1885, with Edwin Mohrig, 252 Market street.

A minister in Cleveland rode to chnrch last Sahbath on a bicycle. As he swept up to the sacred edifica a large Newfoundland dog, belonging to the senior deacon, came lumbering out to great the pastor. The hicycle struck the canine head on, under a full head of steam, and ran him down with a shock that could be plainly felt with the naked eye. The reverend took a header, and jammed his high ailk hat down over his ears so tight that he had to crawl through it to get out of it. The scattered leaves of a seven head sermon flew around the avenne like a theological snowstorm. The dog made Rome howl with his wails, and attracted a crowd of 300 people. The parson's coat was split down the hack, and his trousers ripped across the knees. He pinned up the kuees, and ha had to wear a pepper-and-salt sack coat the sexton loaned him. When he appeared in the pulpit in this garh tha congregation smiled, and when he announced his text—2 Kings xii. 6, "But it is so * * * the priests had not repaired the hreaches"—there wasn't a dry eye in the conventicle.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

The membership of the L. A. W. has now increased to 5,000——The *Bicycling South* is the title of a new paper to be published at Naw Orleans, on or about Dec. 1st.——Karl Kroun haa now 2,083 subscribers to "Ten Thousand miles on a bicycle."——The League meet of 1885 will, no donbt, he held at Buffalo.——English is reported to be laying up for next year's championship.——Keen, James and Howell will shortly measure speed on Safaties.——Galviu Dalzell (a cooper hy trade), of Lesmahgow, Lanarkshire, constructed and rode the first practical bicycle, in tha year 1836.——In England $15,000,000 are invested in the manufacture of hicyclas and tricycles, employment being given to 10,000 persons.

Ths tendency of the makers towards safety mschinss with small drivers and largs trail wheele is fast hringing the modern bicycls hack in appearance to its prototype, the velocipede, and will, if not soon checked, eliminats all the gracefnl lines of the bicycle, thns depriving it of one of its chief charms, and caneing it to become the hobhy horse instesd of the poetry of athletics.

Some of the handsome hicycles of San Jose came gliding into town last Sunday morning. J. E. Gibson, captain of ths Garden City Bicycle Clnb, and Mr. Al. Hyman and G. Bailey, members of the same club, left San Jose Sunday morning at 9:05 A. M, and arrived here at 11:45, making the run of thirty miles in the very quick time of 2:40 minutes including stoppages.—*Gilroy Advocate.*

From all accounts there are eeveral speedy riders in tha interior towns, and it is to be hoped that some of them will enter the competitions at the tournament of the Bay City Wheelmen. There never has been, in the 'cycling history of the Pacific Coast, so many opportunities for wh elmeu as is presented in the programme of the B. C. W.

San Diego boasts of ten ridsrs of the "silent steed." The roads are at the present time in rather poor condition for this sport, owing to the severity of the past Winter. There is, however, an excellent track between old and new San Diego, which is only distant from the town about three milss.

The wheelist who is ohliged to wander about a tack besprinkled floor at three o'clock in the morning, in ssarch of a light, is invariably the one who can't find his match.

The following recipe makes a good lsmp oil: Sperm oil, 16 parts; colza oil, 16 parts; paraffin or petroleum, 2 parts, and camphor (finely cut np) 1 part.

The only clnh represented in the hicycle races at the Olympic games, on Thursdsy, wae the Bay City Wheelman. Why does this state of affairs exist?

Harry Tenney is the San Francisco correspondent to the Springfield (Mass.) *Wheelman's Gazette.*

We expect to announce in our next issue the list of prizes for the bicycle tournament.

Robert Effey, the mayor of Santa Cruz, rides a 60-inch machine.

POULTRY.

Successful Poultry Breeding.

Paper read by Chas. F. Rhodes before the Topeka Poultry Club October 4, 1884.

Ths mystery that lies hidden to many poultry keepers is natural devotion and love for the business, comhined with personal attention to all tha little details.

Many do not understsnd, or do not seem to, why it is they do not meet with success equal to those who occnpy the first rank among poultry hreeders. It may be they have pnrchassd their stock from the choicest strains and the most noted hreeders; yet in the course of a few years their attampt at hreeding prime stock proves a failure. Then they are apt to say it is a humhug, and are liable to condemn pure or fancy poultry, and say poultry hreeders are not honest, their stock does not reprodnce themselves.

Now, it is from a lack of natural devotion; they do not take proper care with what thsir monsy has purchased for them. They seem to think their birds will take care of themselves to a great extent. Here thay make an error; for unless they have unlimited range thay will soon show tha sad results of nsglect; and I think poultry shows it quicker than any other stock.

I once gave a friend a sitting of Partridge Cochin eggs. He hatched nine chicks. When they were nine months old, the pullet's average weight was four and one-half pounds; the cockerels five and one-hslf. Chicks that I raissd from the same stock and same age were seven and one-half pounds for pullets, and nine pounds for cockerels. This illustrates neglect. My friend sold his chicks for 50 cents each; I received an aversge of $4 each for mins. Pure hlood is a good deal, but it is not all. Good feed is as essential as purity of stock. In the hands of some men it is very profitable, while under the neglect of soms others, it is worse than common stock. Choice fowls are the result of continual care, and when they do not receive proper attention, they soon lose their heauty of plnmage, admirable proportions, and desirahle qualities.

Another prime cause of trouhle in the management of poultry is overstocking. This is a source of tronble in more ways than one. We find in the yards where cholera prsvails more fowls ara kept than there ought to be to have their quarters clean and wholesome. A good many poultry men neglect their hest intarests when thay leave poultry houses uncleaned for weeks at a time and then wonder why their fowls do not thrive.

The reason that in many fowls the proper markings are lost, is because they do not make proper seclections, and hance raise from the worst as well as the beat. By proper selection and mating properly some of the choicest specimen would he owned hy those who have hitherto bean unsuccessful.

It has been said a good breeder is a good killar. This is true; ont how many hreeders follow this? Birds are often seen that are disqualified; still they are kept for hreeding in the hope that nature will outdo herself, and prodnce something in the progeny that will make tham prize winners. This has been tried, but with no dsgree of success. Like hegets like is a good rule to go by. The good points are hard to transmit, whila the had ones are intensified if the faults are slight ones in hoth parents.

One other cause of disgust to the disappointed hreeder is vermin, or, to nse a vulgar word, lice, which infest all poultry nnless great care is taken. An eminent writer says that all chicks hatched under a hen leave the nest with from two to forty lice on its head. If this is true it is a wonder so many chicks are raised to maturity. By proper care and attention thesa pests can be avoided.

Changing from one hraed of fowls to another each season is practiced hy unsuccessful breeders in the hope of getting up a raputation, because some hreeders of the same variety are making a success of it.

All our varieties of poultry have each their admirers, and if the men who enter the ranka will aolect the variety that pleases them hest and stick to it through successive seasons, using judgment in the care and management, paying heed to the causes of failure I have mentioned, they will have no cause to regret it. There is room for us all. Tha supply of truly meritorioua fowls will always be limitad, and all honor to tha hreeder who is successful in producing thau.

And bear in mind the more cara and attention y[illegible] on your pets, tha greater will be your reward.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Doves			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Male Deer			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Female Deer			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Spotted Fawn			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Antelope			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Elk			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Salmon			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Trout			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	

Deer Hunting in Oregon.

The Malheur country (pronounced by the residents thereof Malhswer), lies in eastern Oregon. On the map you may observe a landmark called Castle Rock in the northeastern corner of the old Malheur Indian Reservation. This is a prominent butte covered with bunch grass and crowned with a cubical rock some four or five hundred feet in perpendicular height. From the top of this rock, which is accessible on one side to a bold climber, looking eastward one can see an extensive piece of country, unsettled, consisting of mountains devoid of trees, but watered by numerous streams, a great country for bunch grass, grants rock and gravel, and deer brush. At this time of the year the deer which Summer in the higher ridges of the Blue Mountains, north of here, come down upon these foothills retreating from the snow. With them also come the ibex, mountain sheep, bear and antelope.

The species of deer found here, called the mule deer, is the largest animal of the kind known to naturalists. I asked an old hunter what the distinction is between this deer and the black-tailed deer of the Rocky Mountains. He replied that the chief difference is in the size of the former, its large ears, and the tail, which resembles that of a mule, and that his opinion is that the male deer is a cross between the elk and black-tail.

About a week since two men and a lad, accoutred for a hunt with dogs and guns and pack horses, stopped at my sheep camp about supper time. They dismounted, picketed their horses and came in placing their rifles in a corner of the room. They soon made themselves known; were directors of the Bully Creek school district and invited my brother Louis and myself to join them in a hunt among the foothills back of Castle Rock. Mr. M. is a middle-aged man and although his hand is not the hand of a hunter, yet I judged from the steady poise of his carriage that his Remington with its set trigger would be in his hands a very deadly weapon at any reasonable distance. Mr. R. carried a Ballard and is somewhat noted among his neighbors on lower Clover Creek for his skill as a marksman. He is a keen sportsman.

The next morning Louis and I took a pack horse on which we carried tent and blankets, and with our Winchesters (forty-five calibre and seventy grains of powder) we started with them. We rode together up the canon three or four miles, crossed the military road which connects the Dalles and Boise City and entered the confines of the hunting grounds. A trail followed up along the bottom of the canon. R. left us saying he could find our trail and follow us to camp. M. rode in front; his dog, tied to the saddle, trotted at his horse's heels. The boy George, who rode behind and kept a sharp lookout, suddenly exclaimed: "Look out! There is a deer behind that rock. It's coming out—will be out in a minute." We three in front dismounted quickly, M.'s dog, which he had untied, kept close beside him, and the horses pricked up their ears at the click of the rifles. A doe trotted out from behind the rock indicated, and seeing us, bounded over the grass. She was very plainly seen, her long ears erect, her nostrils dilated, as she sprang stiff-legged up the hill with the greatest ease and grace of movement. Then she was followed by two more. "Don't shoot, they are nothing but does," Louis said, and as we did not wish to kill them we rode on. They disappeared around a cliff. They were, perhaps, three hundred yards away and several hundred feet above us. After we had ridden awhile I asked Mr. M. if he thought he could have killed one of them. "Well, I don't know; I think I could, but I *might* have missed, you know. My gun would have dropped a ball that fur mighty handy," he replied. He was cautious. He did not want to forstall what he fondly hoped to do in the next few days.

When we reached a high hill from which we could see about where we desired to camp, Mr. M. left us and rode to the left, and before we arrived at camp, R. caught up with us, having killed nothing. He was anxious to kill a fawn for camp meat and rode ahead. As we descended the last hill to the level bottom where we would camp (we were walking and leading our horses), a doe ran out of the willows followed by two fawns. R. got ready to shoot, but the fawn behind got over the hills before he shot. Then another fawn ran from the willows. It was a long shot, and down hill, but I shot hardly expecting to kill it. It ran a few paces, stopped and commenced backing and went back into the brush. R. ran down with his dog as much excited as if I had killed a grizzly bear. The dog ran through the brush and started after the other deer and then being called back came back near the wounded fawn. The fawn ran across the brook, alongside the hill, and when the dog would catch it by the hind leg it would turn upon him. Finally the dog caught it by the nape of the neck and held its head to the ground while R. ran up and his hunting knife quickly dispatched it. A good dog would have caught it by the throat.

Dinner over we started out, M. and R. on horseback, Louis and I and George afoot. We had no dog with us. We had not gone far before we saw a band of deer nearly a mile away, and half way to the crest of the foot hills, and they saw us. We marked out the best way to go to get within range of them, and struck out while George remained where they could see him. It is said they will not run away so long as a man keeps in their view, and, of course, at a proper distance. But the rule met with an exception in this case, for these deer took alarm and ran away before we had gone half way to them. On the way, however, we observed two bucks feeding, ourselves unseen. We slipped on our moccasins, and leaving our boots and hats we stole on noiselessly. When we arrived at the top of an intervening ridge and looked over they had both lain down. We could see their horns above the grass. Then we stole along on all fours until we were within two hundred yards of them, when the larger one raised his head and looked at us. "Now's the time," said Louis; "let's both shoot the old one." He fired at its head, and as it jumped from the grass I fired at its body. We shot several times more before it disappeared, running its best over the hill. We went up to its bed, and there were near it splashes of blood on the grass. We followed this blood stains about half a mile, and there found it lying in the grass by a little stream, dead. His first shot had cut its jugular vein. We cleaned it, cut off its head and dragged it perhaps some twenty yards down hill to some stout cottonwood trees. Here we pried it as high up as we could upon two poles, leaning in the forks of the trees, endeavoring to lift it out of the reach of coyotes, but they could have eaten its forequarters as we left it had any come that night. Then covering it over with our coats to keep away ravens, jackdaws and magpies, we went back to camp. Mr. M. afterwards told me that the best way to hang up a deer which one cannot lift is to bend down a stout tree by climbing it and swinging down from the top. Then tie the deer to the tree top, and when the bent tree is relieved of your weight, its elasticity will lift a great part of the weight of the deer. Then take two forks and place under it on either side, and by moving the bottom of the forks in gradually, the deer can be lifted to any desired height. This deer was a seven "point" buck; its neck was shaped like that of a Durham bull. When skinned afterward it was white all over, and upon its saddle the fat was an inch and a half thick. I do not wish to try the reader's credulity; but even the truth concerning these deer has about it a suspicion of exaggeration in the ear of one who has only known the white tail deer of the East or the black tail of the bunch grass country. We could together lift this buck from the ground, and we judged that it had weighed between 350 and 400 pounds. It is a common report that deer have been killed here weighing 400 pounds, and from which 40 pounds of tallow could be rendered.

The next day M. killed a cinnamon bear, which he found eating choke cherries. The bear had made a noise in the bushes, and M. dismounting, thinking it was a deer, perhaps, was much surprised when it arose on its hind feet and showed its white teeth. He shot it and hastily mounted his horse standing near, and sent his dog in after it. But the dog would not go, and as the bear made no noise, M. went to look for it and found that he had shot it through the heart, though it had afterwards come about fifty yards towards him before it had fallen. He came to camp and was so elated with his success that he started soon after dinner and as nothing succeeds like success he scared up from its bed a buck deer and shot it behind the ear as it ran, killing it in its tracks. It was a fine one, with five points on its antlers. Mr. R. also came in having killed a doe by mistake, and a buck. The latter he left on the ground during the night, as he said a coyote would never disturb it the first night it was killed. But here again fell an exception, for the next morning when we went around to collect our deer, this one had nothing left of him but his bones. The coyotes had made a clean sweep of him.

We packed our trophies after making a hunter's division and came home. Lean venison, be it noted (and that is the only kind killed from Montana to Colorado), is about like "crow" to the palate. Fat venison cannot be distinguished from Southdown mutton. In the ham of the fat deer lean and fat alternate, the fat predominating to such an extent that some of it is removed before cooking.

The sport of hunting deer where they are numerous amounts to nothing. One shot will bring down enough meat to supply a ranch as long as the meat can be kept, and any man who would needlessly kill one of these deer has the heart of a coyote. This is the home of the noblest of the species, made for them and not for man, and here they live naturally to a great age and attain their greatest perfection.—*Oregonian in Turf, Field and Farm.*

Gun Notes from Los Angeles—The Hunting Fields of Southern California.

It has often been asserted by the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, that in no other country in the world has the sportsmen the same grand range of country stocked with every kind of game, to roam over at will, or the same grand privilege in doing so as in California. It has also been asserted, with equal truth, that these facts together ought to make the American citizen, of every class, rise to a conscientious appreciation of his privilege, and while proud of the country which bestows them, also make him careful not to abuse them. From the details I have gathered of several recent expeditions, I propose in this communication to select two, which best shows the extent of the country open to the sportsmen of Southern California, in hopes they may increase the conscientiousness, and improve the manhood of the average hunter. In August last, two members of the Los Angeles Recreation Gun Club, Messrs Bright and Ingalls, fixed up a two-horse wagon, with cooking utensils, dogs and other necessaries, and started out on a hunting trip to Fresno, camping out whenever night overtook them. I know nothing better than this trip to enforce the views I hold of the responsibility of the California hunter to remember he is not owner of the public game, only a trustee, and that whenever he slaughters unnecessarily and indiscriminately, he is a thief, who steals from his fellow-citizens the share of the game which rightfully belongs to him—for taking the square of the Territory these young men traveled over, it is *big* enough to hold the entire State of New York, and the whole of England, with a large slice of Wales and Scotland thrown in. The line of route was first along the San Fernando Valley to the Teyongas Pass, where hares, quail and cotton-tails abounded, but like the true huntsmen, they only killed such game as the law allowed and only enough of that for their actual wants. In three days they crossed the intervening mountains, and came out about forty miles below Bakersfield, and passed through Fort Tejon Valley, a beautiful valley used as a stock range by Gen. Beale. Here deer and antelope were abundant, but the General will not allow hunting, so that if these animals had then been in season they would have been unmolested. It is pleasant to think there is one small spot in this grand domain of ours where these beautiful animals can live and multiply in peace and security. Passing through Tulare valley to Visalia they found a magnificent country well stocked with game, until they reached King's river, where they spent a day catching catfish which they found large and plentiful in that stream. From this point they steered to Fresno, completing the first division of the trip which by railroad is about 240 miles, but by the road traveled about 340. At Fresno they stayed three days shooting doves which exist there by the thousand. A party of five went out and killed from 5 to 7 dozen each, the poorest of the party never bagging less than 3 dozen for the day. After resting their team and enjoying themselves at Fresno, they started west for the Coast, and passing through a rough, mountainous country full of deer, quail, and other game, including bears, they reached San Luis Obispo in due time, adding another 140 miles to the distance traveled, but on reaching the valley of San Luis Obispo the game became scarce. I found it so in 1863 when I visited that district for a fortnight's sojourn, so I conclude it is not a good region for the hunter. Perhaps, I may mention here, with pardonable vanity or pride, whichever you please, that Senator Lovell, of Monterey, and myself, opened the campaign of that year for the immortal Lincoln, and the county, though thoroughly Democratic, voted the Republican ticket at the ensuing election for the first time. I do not mean to say we influenced that election to any appreciable extent, but it is an historical reminiscence, showing the spirit of the times, worthy of passing mention. After resting, they started homeward along the Coast, and reached Santa Barbara 150 miles distant. Between these places as they neared the latter, game again became abundant, and the drive was very delightful until they struck the rugged old mountains which they had to cross to reach Santa Barbara. From this place they traveled to Ventura, celebrated for good duck shooting and in season for quail shooting, the Los Angeles market in season being largely supplied with quail from Ventura. This year the wild blue pigeon a fine eating bird, has visited Ventura by the million, as it did this district between Anburn and Folsom in 1856, and afforded grand sport. From Ventura homewards until the mountains leading into San Fernando valley, the original starting point was reached, the hunting was excellent, and taken altogether shows what the hunting fields of Southern California really are in character and extent. It will not be amiss to recapitulate these distances as traveled: From Los Angeles to Fresno, say 350 miles; from Fresno to the ocean, at least 180 miles; from San Luis Obispo to Santa Barbara, 140 miles; from Santa Barbara to Ventura, 20 miles; from Ventura to San Fernando valley, 50 miles. Total 690 miles. This total, however, large as it is really, is only a miserable little hole when compared with the hunting fields of Southern California, and an insignificant paltry hole when compared with the hunting fields of the whole State, yet it is a hole, as I have said, big enough to swallow up the greater part of Great Britain and the whole of New York State. Such is the hunting heritage of the American citizen. For the enjoyment of such priceless privileges, the government only enforces two conditions upon the individual enjoying them—that is to a man, and to sacredly observe the rights of private property. Should not such privileges vitalize our moral and social lives and make us worthy of them? If not, where is the benefit of being so highly privileged? Wherever there is a want of conscientious appreciation of the blessings of American citizenship in the individual, we may rest assured he is only fit for the penitentiary or the chaingang, and that in one or the other he is sure at last to be found. I had intended to give the details of a trip of young Charley Northcraft, an enterprising young merchant of this city, to the Mojave Desert after antelope just before the season closed, but my young friend must let me off until another time or I shall miss the mail as I have two other incidents to give this week which are expected from me.

THE EFFECT OF THE STATE SPORTSMAN'S CONVENTION.

It is pleasant to record this influence because we all came down here to do good. Soon after the deer season closed, a consignment of several head were received by a prominent butcher here from Arizona, and impudently exposed for sale. On the road, Mr. Taggart, of the local Gun Club, and Mr. Lockwood, of the local Rifle Club, both subscribers to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, happened to see them on the cars, and the fact was immediately telegraphed to the members in town. On exposing the deer for sale, the butcher was there and then arrested on complaint of Mr. Hazard, the attorney. He pleaded innocence in the matter and telegraphed to the shipper stating his arrest and asking instructions what to do. The answer came from Arizona: "If you cannot sell the deer in Los Angeles, give them away;" so they were divided among the benevolent institutions of the town. Exposing the deer for sale in this bold way so soon after the convention caused considerable comment, and the earnest and determined action of the local gun club to stop such rascality and defiance to the law was strongly approved by all classes. They deserve great credit for their promptness. It is now generally admitted no more deer will be sent from Arizona for sale here during the close season. May the law in its omnipotence always be found strong enough to put down wrong in this fair land of ours. The club members, no doubt, would have acted with the same promptness if the Convention had not been held here, but the case would not have caused so much attention, nor the satisfaction among outside classes at the result been so general. It is in this that the good influence of the Convention lies.

A MISHAP.

Mr. T. W. Jeffress, of the San Francisco Brass Works, Mission Street, is not only a prominent member of the above club, but as a business man well-known and very popular all over the State. He recently paid a visit to this city, and took a day's duck shooting at Balloona, pronounced Byona, with Mr. F. E. Browne, of the local club. The birds were scarce and so they had considerable rowing about the lake to do. Somehow they had a high stool in the boat on which Jeffreys took his seat. After a while a couple of black coots came along, and Browne, who was rowing, suggested that Jeffress should take a shot to try the gun, which belonged to Mr. Watts, of the California Livery Stables. Watts is pretty much of a wag, and it is supposed he had loaded the gun so that it would kick like a young rhinoceros. Anyhow, when the gun went off Jeffress and the stool went overboard in some sixteen feet of water. Browne looked round to see why the second barrel was not discharged and then realized what had happened. Loaded with gun, heavy clothing and cartridges, of course Jeffress made a straight dive to the bottom. To his credit, be it said, he held on to the gun and brought it up with him. Cursing and spluttering he was safely hauled in the boat, taken to the club house, dried out and made happy. However, he declined any more shooting with Watts' gun for that day, if not forever. As I took a smile with him after wards over the mishap, he declared to me confidentially that Watts put up the job on him. Please don't say I told you all this, for Watts, who now subscribes to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, may get mad and withdraw. Well, you have got his cash so it is all right anyhow. Yet, in all honesty, I believe Watts did put up the job on poor Jeffress. This item is for the members of the Alameda Club and no one else.

Two youthful sportsmen of this city—Neely J. Stanley and Willie Smith—lately returned from a three months' hunting and fishing expedition through the wilds of Northern California. They brought back with them numerous trophies of their skill and much knowledge of woodcraft.

The Forester Gun Club, of Sacramento, has now a comfortable club house on the banks of Gourlie's lake, near Freeport, when its members may stay over night in comfort. The club has also a small wharf, where its boats are moored ready for convenient use.

A Shoot Over Gladstone.

"Look to yonr lanrels, Gladstone, for yonr son and danghter are going to measnre with you to-day, and there is nothing short about either of them," was a little speech I made to the "boss" when Gem and I met him, Sport and the Major for a little round.

The old champion looked np at me, raised that flag that had waved trnmphantly over many a hard fought field, and gave it a wag or two, as much as to say "I have heard that sort of talk before."

It was a fine day for a shoot, neither too cold nor too warm. It had rained a few days before, and there was just enough wind to keep the scent on the breeze. All three of the dogs were keen for a run.

Gem came very near giving me the slip two or three times before I could get off, and taking a hnnt on her own hook; but I detected her in time to prevent it. I felt nneasy for the "boss," for I knew Gem had the go in her, and all she wanted was the opportunity to let it ont.

The Major said he thonght Glad would enjoy a little hnnt, ann he wanted to make his visit as pleasant to him as possible, so the hunt was for his enjoyment, and I did not want to mar it by beating him.

We were soon among the birds. I let fly at one; the feathers flew in every direction, but the bird flew on its winged way; not enongh powder. The Major took one down with each barrel of his number ten; both dead he said; he could always tell when a bird fell dead. We found one, bnt could not find the other. The Major said he knew exactly where it fell, and that it was deader than the one we found. We had abont given up finding this very dead bird, when we missed Glad, and in looking for him found him over the fence not far from where the bird fell on a very rigid point. The Major walked in ahead of him, the bird finshed, but conld not finsh very high, for it was winged, and this was that very dead bird. It was all I could do to keep the Major from shooting it on the gronnd. I told him that I had concluded to write for the *American Field*, and I may just as well commence with this hunt, that I wanted to write the truth, and I did not care for the American sportsmen to know that I would hunt with a man who would shoot a bird on the gronnd. This pnt him to thinkiug, and he soon cooled down, and let the dog catch it.

I do not think the Major makes a regular habit of shooting birds on the ground, but this was an aggravated case, and he was mad with this bird for not being as dead as he had pronounced it to be.

The young dogs performed finely, and several times I thought the "boss'" lanrels were in danger; bnt his large experience was a little over a match for their natnral gifts. Sport showed in this hunt the advantage of a well-bred dog; he dropped to wing and shot as promptly as if he had been thoroughly drilled to it, and did not attempt to chase a single time; and this was his first hnnt with the gun. The Major had hunted him without the gun to make him familiar with the scent of game, and had shot over him a few times to see that he was not gunshy, but had let him have his own way all the time.

Gem was the same way; the first time I took her out with the gun, I thought at first she dropped from gnnshyness, but now that she is excessively fond of the gun she still keeps it up. It mnst be an inherited trait from a long line of well-trained ancestors. We did not make a very large bag in this hunt; we bagged abont a dozen of the strong flyers, and left the nthers to grow stronger. We boast not of onr heavy bag. Of such let others brag; we glory in the fun we had, shooting over Gem, Sport and Glad.

Old Gladstone looks a little old in the face, but his vital forces are in full vigor. The Major says his breeding qualities are as good as ever; and I would like to see the dog hunt that can get away with him in the field.

Such grand sweeps he makes! He always seems to know where the gun is and ranges accordiugly.

He is certaiply a grand old dog, and long may he live; and long may he wag that broken old tail over the land of the free and the hannts of the quail.—*Spectacles in American Field.*

A Farewell Dinner.

Last evening Mr. Robert Eckert gave a farewell dinner at hia place to Major Leigh Harnett, of San Fraucisco, and invited guests. There were seven conrses, served in Eckert's best style, which means that everything was faultless. Major Harnett was toasted and responded at length, speaking eloqnently of the pleasnre his sojónrn in Los Angeles had afforded him. The banquet lasted three hours and was a most enjoyable affair thronghont.—*Los Angeles Times.*

The Pioche (Nev.) *Record* says: While down at Culverwell's milk ranch last Sunday we were shown a white snipe. This is the first white bird of that kind that we have seen. There was qnite a flock of these birds in the swamp, and all were of the ashen color except the one bird mentioned. When the birds flew, or were on the ground, the white bird kept near the centre of the flock. This is the first white bird of the kind ever seen there, and its appearance attracted the attention of all at the ranch. The bird was as white as anow, and the same size and shape as the other birds. The snipe were of the small species, commonly known as the "bntter snipe" nn the Missiasippi river.

"Almo" says in the *American Field:* "Below are the velocitiea or atriking powers of different guage guns just obtainen by one who has perfect instruments to work with: 16-gange, 1,164 ft. per second; 12-gange, 1,248 ft. per second; 10-gauge, 1,344 ft. per second; 8-gange, 1,452 ft. per second; 4-gauge, 1,460 ft. per aecnnd; 1½ in. punt, 1,542 ft. per second, 2 in. pnnt, 1,717 ft. per second. These mnzzle velocities were obtained from good shooters with the best of loads, and it shows that the larger the bore is the greater the muzzle velocity will be, and conseqnently the greater the penetration. The guns were all choke-bored for hard shooting, by one of the best of makera."

From Lientenant Greeley's report of the monthly killing of game in the Arctic regions, the following summary of what was killed dnring the whole stay at Lady Franklin Bay is made np: 7 wolves, 7 foxes, 8 ermines, 8 lemmings, 103 musk oxen, 19 seals, 57 hares, 44 king dncks, 53 long-tailed dncks, 30 eider ducks, 60 dovekins, 1 diver, 6 burgomaster gulls, 1 Sabine gull, 21 Arctic terns, 178 sknas, 84 brent geese, 1 raven, 79 ptarmigans, 100 turnstones, 1 sandpiper, 1 sandling, 27 knots, 2 ringed plovers, 18 owls, 2 phalaropes and 1 walrus.

A few canvasbacks have fonnd their way to the markets, hnt the season is quite backward. A good rain storm wonld vaatly improve the dnck shooting in this vicinity.

Apostrophe to the Cactus.

The following feeling ebullition was filched from among the memoranda of a member of the State Sportsmen's Association, who attended the late Convention, at Los Angeles, and took part in the quail hunt on the Temecnla:

Oh, cactus, inedible pear, how nnassuming thy pretentions, how mighty are thy works! Hnmbly thon croucheth below the gramineal herbage that thon mayest not be detected; peacefully thou liest at the foot of the beantiful flower—thy own progeny—and patiently await the tenderfoot equestrian's hasty arrival from the ungracefnlly hnmped-np back of a fun-loving broncho, with whom thon art in collnsion. When he iuvoluntarily cometh to yield himself to thy pleasnre, via air line, his reception is cordial in the extreme.

And how heartily thon clntcheth the unwary victim who in an abstract moment pauseth to rest by sitting on the earth's verdured surface. Thou canst appareutly perambnlate in ghostly haste and quietness for a distauce of several cobits that when the unsuspecting traveler sitteth, it shall be on thy heartless amalgamation of protruding spears instead of the flowery bed he premeditated. Stopping not after perforating the victim's nether clothing, thou coutinuest thy diabolical research till thy depraved appetite for gore is satiated.

I pause to weep, oh, cactus, for my feelings are in sympathy with the subject. I, too, have been a victim of thy carniverous predelection for human blood; and even now carry a partially healed source of the inspiration which has caused me thns to address you.

A friend in San Diego writes as follows under date of Nov. 18th: "Game is very plentiful this season, excepting hare, among which a disease has committed great ravages nearly exterminating them, in fact. Duck are fast coming in, mallard, however, being nnusually scarce, especially near the Coast. Some good bags can be mentioned, two of our local nimrods bagging 180 webfoots iu four hours iu the Cajon some days ago. Quail are fortunate this season—the thickness of nndergrowth and lack of means iu shipping to San Francisco markets having drawn the pot hnnters further north. Deer are commencing to come down to the valleys and seem to be qnite plentiful. Shall give you particulars of my next hnnt providing it is worthy of mention."

The Waldo Game Club, of Oregon, met on the 16th, Vice-President Umphlett in the chair. There being no violation of the game law reported the meetiug adjourned nntil Dec. 21st, at one o'clock, P. M. W. J. Wimer, Secretary.

The Recreation Gnn Club of Los Angeles has incorporated with the following officers: Captain, H. T. Hazard; Lieutenant, C. A. Vignolo; Secretary, H. T. Payne; Treasnrer, E. C. White; Commissary, J. P. Taggart.

Good duck shooting around Oakdale.

THE RIFLE.

California Rifle Association.

The last day's shooting of the California Rifle Association was carried out last Sunday, according to the programme published in the Breeder and Sportsman. The matches provided hy the directors were all keenly contested, and carried off by high scores. The weather throughout the entire meeting has been remarkably fine. For the first time in the history of the association a clean score of 50 was made at the 200 yard range. The Directors of the Association are to be complimented for their wise mauagement, which has resnlted in a handsome balance to the credit of the Association.

7—Governor's Medal Match.

For the medal presented by Governor Geo. C. Perkins. Open to all members of the Association, the National Guard of California, Army and Navy. Entries nnlimited. Rounds ten, with any military rifle under the rnles. Distance 200 yards. Five Cash prizes, namely: $10, $8, $6, $4, $2, in addition to the medal, which is the first prize. To become the property of the marksman winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A.

	Score.
November 21, 1880, Capt. J. Robertson	47
May 29, 1881, Sergt. N. Williams	47
October 16, 1881, Lient. Fred Knhnle	48
October 29, 1882, Lient. Fred Kuhnle	48
May 26, 1883, Lient. S. I. Kellogg	48
October 28, 1883, Officer P. D. Linville	49
May 11, 1884, Officer P. D. Linville	49

The following are the prize winners in the match:

Lient. Fred Kuhnle	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50
T. E. Carson	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—47
P. D. Linville	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—47
Ed. Hovey	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5—45
L. Barrere	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4—46
Howard Carr	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4—46

This is the third time Lient. Kuhnle has won the medal, consequently it is now his own individnal property.

8—Short Range Match.

Open to all comers; distance 200 yards, seven shots with any Military rifle under the rules, at a ring target; entries nnlimited. Six cash prizes: $15, $10, $7, $5, $2 $1.

The following are the scores of prize winners.

Lient. Fred Kuhnle	11	10	10	8	11	5	12—68
L. Barrere	4	11	12	7	11	7	12—64
P. D. Linville	9	10	11	1	11	10	12—64
Howard Carr	7	10	6	10	10	8	11—62
J. E. Klein	12	5	8	11	9	7	10—62
Charles Carr	10	11	3	9	9	10	10—52

9—California Powder Works Medal Match.

Open to all members of the Association, National Guard of California, Army and Navy, distance 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each distance with any military rifle nnder the rules. Entries limited to one each. To become the property of the marksman winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A. Competitors for this trophy to use powder mannfactnred by The California Powder Works. Individual prizes, namely: $5, $3, $2.

Oct. 28, 1883, Private Geo. C. Thaxter	64
May 11, 1884, Officer P. D. Linville	65

The following are the records of prize winners:

Sergt. Chas. Nash	200 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	5—34	
	500 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—34—68
E. Pierce	200 yards—	5	3	5	5	5	5—33	
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—34—67
Howard Carr	200 yards—	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—31
	500 yards—	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—34—65
A. Johnson	200 yards—	5	4	5	4	4	5	4—31
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—34—65

Fancy Shooting.

A crowd of Snmmer tourists were on the beach at Los Angeles one day, watching some fancy rifle shooting by a party of professional otter hunters who had come over from the Channel Islands. These really wonderful marksmen, most of them native Californians, were killing gulls, on the water, breaking bottles, and hitting dollars thrown into the air, with great *eclat*, when a "dndish" looking yonng man from 'Frisco yawned in a bored manner, and remarked in a very audible voice to a companion that he did not see anything very wonderful in that sort of shooting. This prodnced a series of sarcastically polite retorts on the part of the original lords of the soil. Perhapa the gentleman could show them something better? "Well, I don't know," replied the young man, languidly taking one of the hunters' Winchesters. "I might if somebody would hold a cork or something on his head for me." The riflemen showed their white teeth with amusement. "Doubtless," said one of them, winking at his companion, "donbtless the gentleman's friend would oblige him." "Why, to be snre!" drawled the "dude," looking round. But his fellow "dude" had sauntered away, and was standing some three hnndred yards farther along the beach meditatively smoking a large cigar. "Ah, there's Cholly!" said a languid party, cockiug the gun. "Let me see. Yon observe that he has a cigar in his month. Very well. I'll pnt a hole through it," and, taking a careless sight, he fired. At the report the smoker gave a sndden start, took out and examined his Havana, and then shook his fist angrily. The entire crowd ran towards him. Sure enough there was a hole throngh the centre of the cigar, almost cutting it in half. "That's tbe fonrth cigar yon've spoiled for me," said the smoking "dude," in a vexed toue, "I wish you'd stop that sort of thing!" As for the other hnnters, they looked at each other in mortified sllence, and then climbed into their boats and set sail. "That's the most wonderful shot I ever saw," said an old gentleman to the shooter the next morning, "such a risk too!" "Nothing wonderful about it," said the Californian Tell, confidentially, "all yon have to do is to have your confederate cut a hole in the cigar with a penknife beforehand. It's a boss scheme!"

Fields and Nash Successful.

The return match with Sergeant Charles Nash and Officer A. T. Fields on one side, and Officer P. D. Linville and Howard Carr on the other, took place last Saturday at the Presidio Range. The shooting was excellent, notwithstanding the disagreeable wind that prevailed at intervals throughont the day. Following are the scores:

Fields	200 yards—	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—44	
	300 yards—	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5—45
	500 yards—	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—45
	600 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4—43—177
Nash	200 yards—	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—45
	300 yards—	4	5	5	4	3	4	3	4	4	4—40
	500 yards—	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4—46
	600 yards—	4	5	5	5	3	5	4	4	4	5—44—175
Total											352
Linville	200 yards—	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—46	
	300 yards—	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	3	4—39	
	500 yards—	4	4	4	5	3	5	5	4	5—43	
	600 yards—	4	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	4	5—45—173
Carr	200 yards—	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5—45
	300 yards—	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	5	4	4—39
	500 yards—	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—45
	600 yards—	4	4	5	5	4	4	3	3	5	4—41—170
Total											243

Target at Petaluma.

On November 16th, there was an interesting shooting match at the Petalnma range, between Mr. Houx. of Company C, and Lieut. Fred Kuhnle. Lieut. Knhnle gave his competitor 32 points, and was ouly beaten four points; Mr. Hnox making 440, which added to his 32 made him 472, against Kuhnle's 468. The score:

Kuhnle	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5—46
	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—48
	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—47
	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—48
	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—48
	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5—47
	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5—46
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—49
	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—43
	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4—46—468

Target at Sacramento.

Last Sunday, at Sacramento, the following scores were made by members of the First Artillery Regiment at 200 yards.

COMPANY O.

Lientenant Flaherty	5	4	4	3	5	5	4	4	4	5—43
Sergeant Hughes	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—43
Corporal Masser	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—43
Sergeant McNiff	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	5	5—40
Captain Neary	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—39
Private Klein	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4—37
Corporal Taylor	4	4	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4—36
Private Rousir	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	4—36

COMPANY B.

Sergeant Woods	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—41
Private Smith	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—38
Private Lambkin	5	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	4	0—36

Captain Parker, of Carson, Nev., engaged in a contest with Mr. Barrere with the following result:

Barrere	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—47
Parker	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5—45

W. P. Burch's horse, Jim Nelson, broke his leg in a race at the National Jockey Clnb meeting, Washington, D. C., October 28th, but was not killed, as at first intended, and is now reported to be in a fair way to recovery. When the horse fell on the stretch his owner called on Officer Slack to kill him. "Don't do that; give him to me if you don't want him," said the officer. "It's a shame to kill him." "All right," said the owner; "you can take him, but he won't be of any use to you." Officer Slack took the horse to a stable and put him in a swing, as is customary in treating injured horses. He made a hurried examination of the broken member and found that the right foreleg was slightly fractured. Officer Slack secured the services of a well-known veterinary surgeon and the horse has been under skillful treatment since. A well-known horseman called to see the horse and offered Officer Slack $150 for the animal. The offer was refused, and the horseman has since offered $400 cash for him, which refused also.

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, Nov. 29, 1884.

The Fall Race Meeting.

The race meetings of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association are the great turf events of the California year. The only real racing affairs, as at the others there is a combination of trotting and running, and consequently, not purely "legitimate" according to the tenets of those who favor the gallopers and look at the harness division with feelings nearly allied to contempt. This is a peculiar phase of sports in which horses play a prominent part, and though to "ontsiders" there is much to gratify in either of the divisions the enthnsiasts of the turf can not see any good in the mixing of gaits, and are prone to anathematize those who fancy the American trotter. This feeling is not shared by the knights of the snlky, and they become just as much interested in the doings of the highly bred aristocratic performers as those who have them in charge.

In all of the meetings which have been held hy the Association not one can be called more satisfactory than that which closed on Saturday last. The racing all through was good. There were spirited contests in nearly every race. The issues in doubt to the last fraction of a second, and even then the winners could only be placed hy the judges, or spectators who had the same points for observation. More than all there was not a shadow of ground for snspicion as to the motive and whatever the temptation to go astray the only thought was to win. Some ascribe this to the certain punishment which would follow transgression, hut we do not share in the belief that the rod is necessary to keep people in the right path, and that those having control can only be guided hy fear of the consequnences of wrongdoing. At all events there was nothing of the sort to mar good feeling and the nniversal verdict was that the racing from the opening to the close was the best that had ever been seen on the Coast. There were many notable races. In the handicap of one and a quarter miles the fastest time of the season was made, and the contest was so close that there was scarcely half a length hetween the first and the last. The Baldwin stake was equally as exciting and the time made the fastest on record for the weight carried. The nearest approach to the 7:26½ of Lucky B. was that of Ildewild who ran a quarter of a second faster, hnt with two pounds less than the schedule now imposee, and, consequnently, the victory of the Santa Anita horse will take the first place in the calendar of heavy weight performances. That of Freda, two miles, in 3:32, is also in the "top notch." Hindoo ran in the same time with 118 pounds np, and as that was run in August, it may be considered worthy of a higher place than can be given to the daugnter of Wildidle. But she galloped in eo easily that it is fair to infer that this was not her limit, and had there been anything to press her a fraction of a second, at least, would have been snhtracted. While it would have been eminently satisfactory that a California-bred filly had beaten the records, it must rest now on what has been done, and with that we are satisfied. Hereafter we will have a good deal to say of the Fall meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horee Association. In the turmoil and tumult conecquent on the racing we have little time, and particularly inclination, to animadvert farther. Hercafter we will endeavor to show how eminently successful the past meeting hae been.

Mr. J. B. Haggin claims April 16th and 17th, 1885, as the dates for his annual sale at Rancho del Paeo, when a long catalogue of high bred stock will be offered.

O'Kelly and Eclipse.

The history of the owner of the famous race horse, English Eclipse, is thus given by the London *Field*:

The Fleet Prison, curiously enough, was the starting point of those very successful gamesters. Charles Lewis and "Colonel" O'Kelly. The former was born in the "Fleet," and while there used to repeir the racquets. Subsequently his mother became housekeeper to a gentleman, who, at hie death, left her son Charles £500 a year. On the strength of this he went in for gambling in all its branches, and eventually became engaged to a Miss Edwards, a young lady possessed of a considerable sum of money. She, too, died, and left him the whole of her money, out of which, it is fair to state, he provided liberally for her relations. All that is known of O'Kelly is that he was born in Ireland; where, or who were his perents nobody ever knew. Arriving in England in 1748, he became a sedan chairman, at £30 a year, to a nöblemen living in Hanover Square. His first step upwards was to captivate the affections of his master'e wife, with the result that the "Colonel" and her ladyship were sent abont their businesa. The Fleet Prison received him after the money he derived from his attachment was lost at pley, and in his confinement he was made potman of the tap. In the discharge of that duty he made another conquest in the person of the notorious Charlotte Hayes, whom O'Kelly eventually married. After about three years he and Charlotte were released, and the former again took to gambling. This time, however, he was more lucky. Wildman, a Smithfield salesman and a friend of O'Kelly, had bonght Eclipse of the Duke of Cumberland for 75 guineas and, after much entreaty, O'Kelly was allowed to have first a one-eighth share in the horse, and then a half, for which he gave 250 guineas. Subsequently he bought the remaining half at 750 guineas. On a wager being made that Eclipse would beat two particular horses. O'Kelly, having backed his own heavily, was asked how much he thought he would win by, his answer was that sentence, the origin of which ie not generally known, though it has been quoted hundrede of times since, "Eclipse first and the rest nowhere." This was Eclipse's last race, and his owner, when asked to put a price upon him, replied, "£25,000 down, an annuity of £500, and the privilege of sending aix mares to him every year." He also stated that Eclipse had brought him in £25,000, O'Kelly's military career began 1760, when he obtained a commission in Westminster Militia, in which he rose to be Lieutenant-Colonel. This was a truly "ragged" regiment from all accounts, the officers claiming almost every nationality under the sun, but hardly one had a character that would bear investigation. When the offspring of Eclipse came on the failing fortunes of O'Kelly were revived, and the victories of Soldier, Mercury, Bondrow, Dunganon, Ticklepitcher and others enabled him to live in great style at Clay Hill near Epsom, where he entertained royal dukes and all the best known people. At this time he was racing es well as gambling, and was lucky at each. Among other races he won the Derby twice, viz: in 1781, with Young Eclipse, and three years later with Serjeant. O'Kelly retained a jockey to ride for him, and one of the stipulations was that "you must not ride for any of the blacklegs." "Very good, but who are they?" esked the jockey. "Why, the Duke of Grafton and all the reat of the Jockey Club," was the answer. At the gaming teble one night he was seen turning over a quire of bank notes. He was looking for a "little one, something about £50," he said. On another occasion, when anxious to play for a very large stake, he was asked where his estates were, "You need not fear, I have a map of them here," retorted the "Colonel," and he drew from a bag notes to the value, it ia said, of £20,000. Like Hodges he would not allow those who benefitted nnder his will to gamble, and, like Hodges, he prescribed a five years' forfeiture of income for every act of gambling of which the legatees should be guilty.

Thanksgiving Day at the Bay District.

Four races were run at the Bay District Course on Thursday nnder the management of the Bay District Association and as the afternoon was a holiday the attendance was large. Three favorites were downed in the four races which was a stroke of good fortune for the short enders not often met and there was happiness among the small buyers in consequence. The following is a resume of the events:

Nov. 29---First Race. Purse $150; $50 to second; for two-year-olds; five-eights of a mile.

Geo. Howson's g g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen, 105 pounds ..... Howson 1
E. J. Baldwin's cb g Rapido, by Grigstead, dam Experiment, 107 pounds ..... Peppers 2
Jos. Mee's cb f Mischief, by Tbad Stevens, dam Katie Pease 65 pounds 3

Time 1:02.

Pools: Rapido $50, Ichi Ban $25, Mischief $5. Won easily by two lengths, half a length between second and third.

Second Race—Purse, $200, $50 to second; for all ages; one mile.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, by Grinstead, dam Santa Anita, 4 years, 118 lbs. ..... Holloway 1
R. P. Asbe's cb c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion, 3 years 109 lbs. ..... Kelly 2
O. L. Richardson's h g Billy tbe Kid, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, aged, 115 lbs. ..... Howson 3

Time, 1:43½.

Pools: Gano $100, Prince of Norfolk $40. Billy the Kid $25. Won by two lengths, half a length between second and tbird.

Third Race—Purse, $400; $100 to second, $50 to tbird; for all ages; two miles and a quarter.

E. J. Baldwin's h c Lucky B., by Rutherford, dam Maggie Emerson, 4 years, 118 lbs. ..... Holloway 1
R. P. Ashe's b h Patsy Ruffy, by Leinster, dam Ada A., aged, 120 lbs. ..... Johnson 2
Jas. Mee's br g Garfield, by Langford, dam by Lodi, aged, 106 lbs. ..... Kelly 3

Time, 4:01.

Pools: Lucky B. $100, Patsy Duffy $85, Garfield $30. Won hand, down by two lengths, a lengtb between second and third.

Fourtb Race—Purse $200; $50 to second; for all ages; one mile and a quarter.

S. J. Jone's b b Forest King, by Monday, dam Abbie W. by Don Victor, 5 years, 100 lbs. ..... Kelly 1
T. Lynch's cb f Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Olendeir, 3 years, 103 lbs. ..... Long 2
P. Slebentbaler's b c Phillp S, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 3 years, 107 lbs. ..... Howson 3

Time 2:11.

Pools, Phillip S $60, Forest King $30, Glendair $20. Won easily by two lengthe; Phillip S a poor third.

If this ehould meet the eye of Otto Adams he is requested to send his address to this office.

Any one having Shetland ponies for sale can hear of a buyer by addressing this office.

Western Two-Year-Olds of 1884.

[Dempsey, in New York Sportsman.]

Nothing has impressed itself more favorably upon my notice than the strength of the two-yeer-olds of 1884. I don't say they are equal to those of the year thet produced Bassett, Spinaway, Hindoo, Crickmore, and other bright lights, among which Eole might be mentioned, but they are certainly stronger than any since that period. While in Louisville last Fall I had a conversation with Mr. Milton Young on this subject, and that gentleman agreed with me entirely. Mr. Yonng said he did not think the two-year-olds of 1883 belonged to the same class with those of 1884, and cited as an instance that he himself had five better than any in the West last season, viz: Troubadour, Pegasus, Doubt, Bootblack and Harrigan. If performances speak for anything, I don't see how he can be contradicted. Thie is certainly a grand lot, but they do not comprise all the good ones in Kentucky, to say nothing of those owned in Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois and the Pacific Slope.

Where there are so many good onee, it would be dangeroua to sey which is the best, and this is doubly true in the great changes thet are frequently noticed hetween two and three-year-old form. As a general proposition, a good two-year-old will make a good aged horse, yet the rule often fails, as anyone who has followed the turf at all can recall in hie own experience. To go no further back than this season, take Bob Miles and General Harding, the two by all odde the best of tbeir class in the South and West last year, yet neither worth a song among racehorses at any time during the past seeson. And what is true of them conld be cited in hundreds of other instances. It is true, if a great searcher after truth goes below the surface and makes a thorough examination, he cen often find a canse for this change; but the devotee of the turf is rarely a student and aeldom has time to make such examinations. He seeks to learn in advance rather than demonstrate a theory which has only come under his observation at the cost of his hard-earned bank-roll. So, in epeaking of two-year-olds, we muat take them as we find them, and build our calcnlations upon their achievements since their advent upon the turf.

Judging from this standard, in the South and West the foremost performers are Favor, Tronbadour, Pegasus, O. B., Red Stone, Volante, Bonanza, Bootblack, Verano, Ten Stone and Keokuk; while the best among the fillies are Lizzie Dwyer, Mission Belle, Lady of the Lake, Wanda, Rhadma, Belle Pate and Anna Woodcock. Of course, each of these haa admirers who will insist the horse he prefers is the best among them all, whether it be Favor or Anna Woodcock. I don't mean to name them thus as the best and the meanest of this array, for while I think Favor the best I certainly do not claas Anna Woodcock as last on the list. Favor has etarted eight times, of which he was five times first, once second, and twice unplaced. In the races won by him he beat all the beet of his class, excepting Mr. Baldwin's lot, and in his races in which they started, and wherein he was unplaced, the colt waa notoriously unfit. He had just left Covington, at which place he could not be started at all; yet his owner thonght so highly of his horse that he unwisely tried him in the Chicago Stakes, although he knew his colt was far from fit. Since early last March, when first I saw Favor work at Louisville, I have known he was a great racehorse, and so told the readers of *The Sportsman*, when the tips were going the rounds on those wonderful two-year-olds that have since done nothing; but I was never so fully impressed with his powers as I wae this Fall by his performance in the race won by Bonanza. Just before the start Mr. J. D. Christy, owner of Bonanza, ceme to me and told me to back his horse, for that, barring accident, he did not think he could lose. I thanked him for the information, but told him I had at last taken my own advice and ceased betting; adding, however, that if I had not, I did not think I could back Bonanza, as I believed Pegaeue would win. Mr. Christy said: "You were never more mistaken in yonr life; neither of Mr. Young's colts will get a place. Favor is the horse I have to beat, and as you won't bet I waut yon to go up in the stand witb me, not to watch my colt, but to see what a great racehorse Favor is; for I tell you now, that he is not right, *and this I know*. If he were in condition neither my colt nor any of the others would have any show, notwithstanding he is carrying 117 lbs. in this stiff mud."

I had heard before the colt was off, and in fact it was only determined to start him at the last momeut, so of course I could not believe he had any chance whatever. The rain had been falling for four days, the mud was very deep and stiff (strange as that mey appear), for the Louisville track is different from almost all others—it dries ont very quickly, and it takes a greet deal of rain to make it very heavy, and this track was about as heavy as I have ever been it. The field in this race was of unusual strength. Bonanza got much the best of the start, while Favor had a very poor eend-off, bnt he cut his horses down one by one until well in the homestretch, when he ewerved very badly, and yet ran a good second. All thinge being equal I am sure he would have won, although giving weight to all the party. As Mr. Christy predicted neither of Mr. Young's colts wae placed. Pegasus seems to be somewhat uncertain, for, although a horse of considerable merit when just right, he is not right often enough to suit me, but even at hie best he does not equal severel of those named. His race at Nashville in the Spring was considered very extraordinary, still it was hardly a fair test, as he ran down the heaten path on the outside. I consider the race at Louisville wbich he won, and on which Mr. Yonng bought him, as his best venture, and in that race Keokuk, with 110 lbs., was the best horse he met. Colonel Hnnt's colt did not get a place, but conld have been third had he not have pulled up. He aud Pegasus got very much the worst of the start yet Pegasus ran first, Jim Guest (100 lbs) second, aud Keokuk could have been third. This was a true race, and, judged by Jim Guest'a and Keokuk's subsequent performances, Pegasus can't be so good as Favor, Troubadour, Bonanza, and perhaps a couple more of the colts. Keokuk ia a colt of merit, although he did nothing this Fall, as far as the record shows, but just prior to his shipment from St. Lonis, with 94 lbs. up, he made a mile in 1:44½, while the best Davis' April Fool or any of the aged horsee could do over the same track was 1:47½; yet Keokuk was not good enough to win at Louisville or Covington, and in fact did not get place, although he showed well in each of his races. Tronbadour'e mile in 1:45, with 118 lbs., was certainly a great feat, but still I do not think him eqnal to Favor, nor even equal to Redstone, judging the latter by his Spring performauces. People who witnese a great race are liable to go wild over the greatness of the present performance and forget still greater which have preceded it. Before going to Covington Mr. Yonng tried Bootblack, Trouhadour, and Doubt. The track was rather heavy, and the colts were ridden hy his stahle boys. I don't know the weight carried, but judging from Troubadour'a Covington race I tbink they must be nearly equally weighted. In that

triel Boothlack beat Trouhádour a head, and he beat Douht a short length. Now, at Covington, Bootblack, with 110 lhs. up, could have heaten Trouhadour, with 118 lhs., had he not eased up to let the latter win, while Jim Guest, with 102 lbs, was a good third. Yet Pegasus, with 110, heat Guest, 100 lhs., very easily, whilst Douht, 110 lbs, was nowhere. Pegasus certainly gave Guest a ten-pound beating, yet I can't believe him as good as Bonanza, but Favor gave Bonanza 11 lhs. and heat him a mile in 1:45¼, which seems to show that Favor outclassed Trouhadour even at his great race at Covington. Of course he outclassed him before, as he heat the son of Lisbon whenever he met him. That the race in 1:45¼ was one of real merit can he ehown from Bonanza's work. This colt ran three-quarters of a mile in work, with his shoes on, 114 lbs. up, the week preceding the Lexington meeting in 1:18½, and a little later went the mile out, 112½ lhs., in 1:45½; in the last trial he was plated, hut worked alone. Then he came out in his race with 102 lhs., and was second to Favor (113) in 1:45¼. My douht of Favor is not in his ahility, hut he does not seem as reliahle as he should he. He does not hold his form like such horses as Hindoo, Miss Woodford, or George Kinney, nor do I helieve he classes with any of these even at his best, hut that cannot he told until he has more age and can he tried at a greater distance, with heavy weights and against some of the older horses.

It is quite difficult to draw a line on Verano and Volante as compared to these colts, as it can only he done hy their Chicago races, in which Boothlack, Favor and Redstone were not fit, and through Harrigan while East. At Chicago Joe Cotton and Exile showed pretty well with Baldwin's pair, while Harrigan was about as near to them at Saratoga, which makea me think Baldwin's colts uot so good as the hest of those I am now discussing, for Cotton, Exile, and Harrigan could not possihly show with Favor and Trouhadour, Bonanza and Pegasus, Redstone and O. B. The latter did too little to form a judgment upon, yet what he did was of high order, though not so good as Redstone, a colt that I should like all the hetter for not having heen rnn to death as a two-year-old.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only throngh these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Geo. W., Wakesha, Wis.

1. In either 1881 or 1882, I saw one or more races trotted hy a hay mare named "Empress," that was entered in your name. Can you tell me where this mare is now? What her age and present record is? if ahe is sound and in good shape, and if she ie for sale what price would huy her? Also her pedigree, if known. I ask because I have a pet theory about breeding, and I kuow a horse that, in connection with a mare of "Empress," form, etc., will test that theory, and if the mare can be bought reasonably, would like to make the experiment. 2. Also, if conveuient. please give me the same information about a sorrel mare named "Magdalena," I think. She was owned at Stockton, I think, when I saw her. Answer.—1. Empress was hy Whipple's Hamhletonian; her dam, Katy Tricks. If still alive she should be eight or nine years old now. She has a record of 2:24, made in the Summer of 1881, and was sold to E. S. Stokes, now of New York. We have no knowledge of her movements or whereabouta since the sale. 2. You probahly refer to the chestnut mare Magdallah. She was hred in Stockton, hy Jas. M. Learned, and was foaled in 1873. Got hy Primue, son of Marshall Chief, he hy Vermont Hero. Her dam was Maud, a pacing mare, hy Mamhrino Rattler. eon of Biggart's Rattler, her dam, hy a son of Vermont Black Hawk. Magdallah has a record of 2:24 and is owned, we believe, in this city. A letter addressed to I. N. Killip, 116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, would probahly put you on the track.

Louis G., Sacramento, Cal.

I made a het to-day with a friend of mine that the time made by Lucky B. in the Baldwin Stake 7:26½ has never heen beaten in California with the exception of Wildidle in an race run at either single dash or four miles and repeat in this State. We agreed to leave same to you. Please answer through the Breeuer anu Sportsman? Answer—You are correct. Lucky B.'s 7:26½ has never been heaten anywhere with the same weight up.

Belle Echo's Texas Campaign.

The following is from the letter of the special Te an commissioner of the New York *Spirit* dated Fort Worth, Nov. 11:

As the boys drop in from the track to-night I get their ideas abont the speed shown before the rain. Wagner says: "They went some, I tell you. I can go as fast here as anywhere downEast." B. J. Johnson remarks: "There isn't a horse on the grounds that can't beat his record over this trick. I've timed eome of them so fast they scare me." Mr. Titus says: "If the hoys beat me here they will beat 2:20."

"Do you fear a record on the mare?" I asked.

"No," wes his rejoinder; "I would like to have it 2:15 or hetter. I never could make money ekinniug around to shun a record. I have seen a good deal of trotting, and have made up my miud that it is a delusion. If I don't win to-morrow I'll give them another trial at Waco, then go straight home. Say one word for me: While I have no special reason to complain about the fellows pitted against me, I want to say that McCarthy has driven square all the way through. When I couldn't win at Gainesville I was glad to see him wiu."

For many yeara to come the memory of L. H. Titus and Belle Echo will remain with the Texans. They honor him hecause he gives them a horse-race every time.

The third race was the one in which the most interest ceutered and npon which the most money was placed. Echo was the choice at $25 to $10 for the field, and both ends kept up the clip merrilly. It was no sure thiug for the mare, hut ahe had shown a terrific trial over this track. Mr. Titus wauted to win regardless, and his hackers were, therefore, s anguine and sandy. It was no game of hluff—the money talked for itself.

The first heat Echo led from one end to the other. The heat was not exciting, save just at the finish, when Felix and Wright had a hard struggle for second place. Wright saving the place by a hriefness.

The second heast contained a good deal more life and anxiety. As they pasaed the wire the first time Wright was leading and going stetdy as a clock. By the way, he has in a great me asure qui that constant dancing, for which Andy Coleman deserves a heap of credit. Echo was second, Felix third, France too far hack to make a fight for it. Around to the lower turn the three leaders were close together. As they straightened for the wire the mare hroke; the other two surged ahead and had a hot finish, both going into the air near the distance, hut Wright was the first to recover, and wou heat by a length.

The third heat Felix got the hest of the send-off, France was lapped on his wheel, theu Wright, with the mare last. So they made the turn and shot down the hackstretch. At the half France had poked his nose in front of Felix, the other two right near hy. At the three-quarters France was slightly in the lead, hut when they swung into the homestretch Echo and Felix ranged up even with him, and thus they weaved together. The mare hroke seventy yards from the wire, Felix and France going for each other gemely, hut Felix was too much for the other fellow.

The fourth heat Wrigbt, who was going the fastest when the word was given, took the pole at once, which he held to the quarter. Felix and the mare were going pretty well, and hefore they reached the half had passed Wright. The mare outtrotted the party around the lower turn, and was not headed coming to the wire. Felix was at himself and came in a good second.

The last heat was trotted in the dusk of the evening. the mere proviug the hetter horse.

Purse, $800; 2:20 class.

Belle Echo b m, by Echo.....L. H. Titus	1	3	3	1	1
Felix ch g, by Nutwood.....W. H. McCarthy	3	2	1	2	2
Deck Wrigbt b g, by Hinsdale Horse.....A. Coleman	2	1	4	3	3
Albert France b g.....F. Van Ness	4	4	2	4	4

Time, 2:21¾, 2:22½, 2:21½, 2:23½, 2:23.

Pilot, Jr., and Mambrino Chief.

I read with a good deal of interest the eccount of the purchase and history of the advent of Mamhrino Chief iuto Lexington, Ky., which city at that time was my home. I am induced to write this because of the slur thrown at the little Canadian, Pilot, Jr., whom I christened and had heen the half owner of up to two or three years previous to his going to Lexington to make a seeson in the hands of Mr. W. J. Bradley. Pilot, Jr., has become famous tbrough his descendants, so much so that I cannot consent to let it go to the pnhlic that he was but a little plug, and that Mamhrino Chief could trot all over him. While in our possession (Mr. D. Heinsohn end myself) I trotted Pilot five race and lost hut one, the last, which was won hy Dr. Herr's hay gelding Neddie, afterwards called O'Blennis, a race of four-mile heats, which O'Blenuis won, Pilot secoud, Sir Peter Teazel, rung in as Stranger, hy Jessie Eoff aud Murdock, distanced. I handled Pilot, Jr., for all his races except the last one on the road, without ever holding the watch on him on the track, except for the four-mile race, when I rode him three miles rather to see whether I could last through a race of that length than to see what Pilot could do, hecause we were perfectly satisfied that he had plenty of speed and could stay all day. Pilot showed a great deal of the thoroughhred in his qualities. Neither he nor any of his colts would stand the whip or harsh treatment.

When Mr. Jas. B. Clay bought Mambrino Chief and it was given out that he had paid a larger price for him than had ever been given for a trottiug stallion in Kentucky, we, the horsemen, were all on the *qui vive* to see him, and everyhody was expecting to see a great trotter.

We were all disappointed, however, when Si Downing arrived with the horse, and showed him hy the bridle only for mouths after his arrival, and many douhts were expressed as to whether he wes a trotter or not.

On the "court day" mentioned hy Mr. Thorue, I well remember the crowd that gathered around the Chief, and I also remember that Will Bradley, knowing that Pilot, Jr., and I knew each other, requested me to get up hehind him, and, as he said, let the people see a trotter; that I did so, and soon drew the crowd away from Mamhrino Chief, and won loud apriause from the crowd, notwithstanding the fact that the road was too short for me to let go his head. When Pilot's challenge was accepted hy Mr. Clay he was placed in the hands of Wesley Jackson, a high-tempered negro man, to handle, and Mr. Heinsohn, who then owned him, wrote, requesting me to look after the horse and advise Wesley as to his management.

I gave such advice as I thought hest; hut Wes went directly the reverse way, so mnch so that ten days hefore the time appointed for the race Pilot could not trot a mile over my track, where the trial took place, in three minutes.

This, for a norse that could play with a 40 gait, was a bad showing. I should state that Gordon Abrams caught Pilot, the third mile on the trial I rode at Oakland, in 2:41.

Dr. Herr handled Mambrino Chief for his match and drove him an exhibition mile for the forfeit in 2:42 over the Association course at Lexington end not "through the woods at Ashland." As to speed, Pilot could trot, in shape, better than a 30 gait; hut was a nervous, hard horse to manage in a race. Now that the queen and king of the turf, Maud S. snd Jay-Eye-See, John Morgan and many other good ones have descended from the loins of the "little Canadian plug," I think it but justice to him to say this much in his favor.—*Cor. Turf, Field and Farm.*

THE KENNEL.

California Coursing Club.

This clnh held their Fall meet at Merced last Thursday and Friday with fine weather and superh sport. The ground was very favorahle to the heres and the rnns were in almost all instances long and undecided courses many. The following is a summary of the results:

S. Shear's Lolita beat D. Shannon's Quick Return; S. Shear's Ellitta heat J. W. Sharkey's Bute; H. Hart's Let-Him-Go heat Mercedites' King John; J. Hughes' Speculation beat J. Franklin's Lady Woodruff; J. Perigo's Wee Lassie beat Mercedites' Limerick Boy; W. Cronan's John Hughes heat W. F. Fallon's Lucy Glitters; Mercedites' Muldoon beat P. Lyman's Penelope; John Hughes' Emma defeated J. F. Carroll's Dan Jones, after an undecided course; E. A. Packer's True Blue heat J. Franklin's Thornhill, Jr.; J. F. Carroll's Monarch beat W. R. Yan's Talleyrand; J. Hughes' Belfast Maid heat J. F. Carroll's Apache; J. C. Murphy's Stonewall Jackson heat D. Shannon's Stray Shot; D. Shannon's Gliding Maud heat W. J. Bryan's Duke of Thornhill; J. Hughes' Lady Franklin beat Livermore's Wild Mout; D. Shannon's Master Pippin beat J. J. Murphy's Fannie; J. M. Farrelley's Pennie beat P. Lyman's Lillie Jackson.

Second Ties—Let-Him-Go heat Lolita; Speculation beat Ellita; Wee Lassie heat John Hughes; Emma beat Muldoon; True Blue heat Monarch; Belfast Maid heat Stonewall Jackson; Lady Franklin beat Gliding Maud; Master Pippin beat Peunie.

Third Ties—Speculation beat Let-Him-Go after an undecided course; Wee Lassie heat Emma; True Blue heat Belfast Maid; Lady Franklin beat Master Pippin, after an undecided course.

Fourth Ties—Wee Lassie heat Speculation; Lady Franklin heat Wee Lassie after an undecided course. Lady Franklin was awarded the first prize, $75 and a gold cup; Wee Lassie the second prize, $50; True Blue third prize, $30, and Speculation fourth prize, $20.

Eastern Field Trials.

On Thursday, Nov. 14th, the sixth annual trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club opened at High Point, N. C., the members' stake being first on the programme. The attendance was unprecedently large, partially owing to fine weather, hut principally becanse of the rapid growth of puhlic interest in this branch of field sports. The running of the members' stake consumed the greater part of three days, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The quails were fouud to be quite plentiful, and with fair weather to facilitate the progress of the triels, the members' stake was disposed of in good style. The dogs performed well. Out of twenty-one nominations there were fifteen starters—twelve setters and three pointers. Following is a summary of the running in the members' stake:

W. A. Coster's Buckallew (Druid—Ruhy), orange and white setter dog, beat B. F. Wilson's Dashing Novice (Dash II.—Novel), hlue helton setter hitch.

W. A. Coster's Brimstone (Gladstone—Swaze), lemon and white setter bitch, beat F. R. Hitchcock's Vision (Croxteth—Vinnie), liver and white pointer bitch.

Bayard Thayer's Slocum, hlack and tan setter dog, beat D. S. Gregory's Lucia (Croxeth—Belle), liver and white pointer bitch.

J. O. Donner's Princess Helen (Thunder—Bessie), orange and white setter hitch, beat Bayard Thayer's Rue (Snapshot—Ruhy), lemon and white pointer hitch.

Chas. Heath's Diana II. (Dash III.—Diana), black and white setter hitch, heat B. F. Wilson's Katie D. (Count Nohle—Dashing Novice), blue helton setter hitch.

J. W. Orth's Gertrnde (Gladstone—Nellie), hlue belton setter hitch, beat Geo. T. Leach's Corainne (Peter—Countess), red Irish setter hitch.

Geo. T. Leach's Brock (Bosco—My Dnchess), red Irish eetter dog, heat Chas. Heath's Belle of the Ball (Pontiac—Rhoda), black, white and tan setter hitch.

J. W. Orth's Gus Bondhn (Dashing Bondhu—Novel), hlack and white setter dog. A hye.

SECOND SERIES.

W. A. Coster's Buckallew heat Bayard Thayer's Slocum.

W. A. Coster's Brimstone heat J. O. Donner's Princess Helen.

Chas. Heath's Diana II. heat J. W. Orth's Gertrude.

Geo. T. Leach's Brock heat J. W. Orth's Gna Bondhu.

THIRU SERIES.

Buckallew beat Diana II.

Brock beat Brimetoue.

FOURTH SERIES.

Buckallew heat Brock.

Washington A. Coster's Buckallew won the first prize in the Members' Stake—the Eastern Field Trials Cup.

In the final heats to decide upon the winner of second prize, Dashing Novice heat Diana II., and Brock beat Dashing Novice. Geo. T. Leach's Brock won second prize.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The higgest dog at the late New York dog show was a great fawn colorod, hig-boued mastiff known as Hero, II., weighing 180 pounds. He seemed to be in his second childhood. He is full of play, bnt is too hig to get any fun out of it. Daily he was exercised in the ring with an agile deer-hound. The hound and the mastlff were an excellent team. The hound would sneak up, give the mastiff's tail a nip, and hefore the big dog could turn around the shaggy dog was at the other end of the gerden. The mastiff always gave chase, hut the deer-hound invariehly met him, jumped over him, and was at the other end of the ring hefore an owl could wink. A mastiff can't jump, whatever else he is good for. And the hound would perch himself on a tahle, chew the mastiff's nose as he put his tail over the edge, and wriggle his tail in glee. This daily exercise of these two dogs has been the subject of several sketches hy prominent artists, which, they claim, will develop into paintings.

Pacific Coast Field Trials.

It is gratifying to me the interest taken in field trials hy the sportsmen of California, as evidenced hy the number of entriee and the quelity aud hreediug of the dogs. It will also he interesting as a test of the superiority of pointer or setter on quail. All that is wanted to make the meeting a perfect success is fine weather, plenty of birds and competent and thoroughly impartial judges, as without them the whole affair will degenerate into en unsatisfactory muddle. We would suggest that the judges be furnished with priuted cards, so that they conld make notes of the points of merit or demerit obtained hy each dog, and hand a copy to each contestant after a heat is decided. "Laverack."

Fox Terriers.

Mr. W. Greer Harrison, of this city, has received from the Brocklebank Kenuels, Cheshire, England, a brace of very fine fox terriers. The dog, Spot, is by Buff, (Joe-Nettie), ont of Nell. The hitch, Merry, is by Sam, (Tyrant-Vixen), out of Gypsy, (Mecdougal Boy-Jess). They are of the highest type of the class, Sam, Tyraut, Vixen, Gypsy, Macdougal Boy, Nell, Buff, Joe and Nettie having all beeu first prize winners.

CRICKET.

Cricket Match.—San Francisco vs. H. M. S. Swiftsure.

A cricket match will take place to-day at the Olympic Clnh Grounds, Oakland, between a repreeentative San Franciaco team and a team selected from the officers of H. M. S. Swiftsure. It will be remembered that a match played about a year ago, resulted in a splendid game and was largely attended hy a fashionable audience. All lovers of cricket are cordially invited to visit the grounds to-day. The Swiftsure team will be composed of the following gentlemen: Captain Brand, Lieut. Bethel, Lieut. Garfortb, Messrs. Luard, Neat, Petch, Palmer, Home, Fowler, Dawson and Lieut. Shortland. We are unable to give the list of local players. The game will start at 10 o'clock sharp and will end at 4:30. As no admission money is charged for cricket games a large audience will no douht be present.

HERD AND SWINE.

A Talk About Cows.

I do not design in this article to pass upon breeds, although I shall refer to some of them, but I shall call attention to several points, which, in my judgment, the farmer's cow out to possess. She should be a good size, that she may produce a calf that will be profitably to raise for beef, if a male, and also that she herself may be profitably turned into beef as soon as by age her milking powers show signs of failing, and here I wish to make this point. A majority of farmers keep their cows too long. I believe that except in the case of those which prove extraordinarily profitable for milk or butter, or possess some qualities which render them superior, it will be more profitable to fatten cows at from five to eight years old than to milk them longer. If you will look at the market reports in any of our papers you will find the poorest grade of cattle quoted at from $1.75 to $2.55 per hundred, and in the same papers you will see good fat cows quoted at from $4 to $5 per hundred. In visiting the stock yards I have seen pens of old bony cows, with wrinkled horns, and protruding hips, and have ceased to wonder at these low quotations. Aside from the difference of two cents per pound or more in price at selling time, these cows have often been kept for some years at a loss, and if sold five or more years sooner this double loss might have been avoided. If a cow milks hard or does not prove to be gentle, I never milk her more than one season. If she is a fair, ordinary cow, I turn her for beef when in her prime, but occasionally I find a cow that possesses such a combination of valuable qualities that I keep her to old age, and I have kept such cows at a profit till nearly twenty years old.

Another point I will make is, that for the farmer it is more desirable that the cow give a large amount of milk, than that it be very rich. I know this is contrary to the general opinion, and that the fact that a small quantity of milk will make a pound of butter in ordinarly considered decision of a good cow. I affirm that for the farmer the cow which gives four gallons of milk a day, from which ten pounds of butter a week is made, is worth more than the one which produces the same amount of butter from two gallons of milk per day. The average price of butter is so low that when we take into consideration the labor to produce and prepare it for market, there is often a greater net profit from the skim milk fed to stock than from the butter. If I have described the cow most profitable to the farmer, she certainly is not a Jersey, for most of this breed are undersized and give but a moderate quantity of very rich milk. In addition to this, her milk, though rich in butter, is quite poor after it has been skimmed, so that it is worth much less for feeding that that of some other breeds. I have found it a decided advantage to the quality of the product to have one Jersey cow to each two or three others in the herd, as their milk gives butter of a better color and firmer texture than from most other breeds.

After careful experiment I conclude that, as a rule, more profit can be had from a cow that comes in fresh in the Fall than in the Spring. There are several reasons for this: 1. The cow is usually in better condition in the Fall than in the Spring. After a cow has run dry on pasture for two months or more in the Summer, she is usually in better flesh and condition for calving and giving milk than if she comes in in early Spring after months of dry feed. 2. Again, the cow that calves in the Fall goes on fresh pasture just at the time she would naturally begin to shrink in her milk, and the season of flush milk is prolonged. 3. The average price of butter is considerably greater from October to May than from May to October, so that is fresh in the Fall. 4. The most disagreeable season of the year to milk, and the hardest to make a good quality of butter is during the heat of Summer, and at this season it is wise to produce only what the family requires. 5. I find a Fall calf can be raised with less trouble than one born in Spring, for the reason that it does not require the same care to Winter a calf that is a full year old, and has had an entire season on grass, that it does the Spring calf that is weaned in the Fall, and must spend six months on dry feed before it goes to pasture. The profitable way to fatten a cow is to fatten and milk at the same time. If you do not breed the cow she can usually be milked at a profit from eighteen months to two years, and occasionally you will find one that can be milked a much longer time. A cow in her prime—say from 6 to 8 years old—that has given milk a year or more can be milked all Winter and dried the first of April, and in four weeks go to the butcher at the season of the year when beef is always scarcest and highest in price. The fattest cows I ever sold were milked up to the day the butcher took them, and I calculated that the milk through the Winter paid the entire expense of fattening. I have often bought in the Fall a thrifty cow—with the marks of a good feeder—that under the treatment she was receiving, was giving but three or four quarts of milk a day, but under full feed soon increased to two gallons and kept up the flow till she went to the butcher in the Spring, and I usually sell at an advance of from $12 to $25 above cost. The quality of the milk from a full fed farrow cow is very superior to that from a fresh cow. I have found this plan of milking for a long time without breeding especially valuable with old cows. Occasionally one gets hold of a cow that possesses so many valuable qualities that he wishes to keep her as long as possible. After such a cow passes her prime, breed her to come in in the Fall when in good order, and then feed as as to keep her up and milk as long as she will pay for keeping. I have milked for thirty-seven months, and have known cases where a cow has been milked for five years without breeding.—*Waldo F. Brown, in Country Gentleman.*

Mode of Making Dutch Cheese.

We clip the following extract from one of our English exchanges:

There are few cheeses more popular among the poorer classes in this country than the round Dutch, or, as it is known in its own country and in the trade in England, the Edam. The following is a description of the system of manufacture. The milk is strained through two sieves—one finer than the other—into a round wooden receptacle or vat, and the rennet added at a temperature of 90 to 94 deg. Fahr. in Summer, and 94 to 96 deg. Fahr. in Winter, the quantity used varying with different makers, but it should be of such a strength that coagulation will be effected in not more than a quarter of an hour's time, in which case a cheese of the best quality will be manufactured. The material used for coloring is mixed with the milk when the rennet is added, this, too, varying in quantity according to the time of the year at which the cheese is made, the richness of the milk, and other circumstances. The mass is now broken up by means of a brass frame, to which about a dozen wires parallel to each other are fastened at both ends. It is also provided at one end with two handles, and is inserted and worked in the curd in a vertical manner. When the lumps have been allowed to deposit themselves, the cheeseman should take two bowls to extract the whey, and then unite the whole by working with his hands. The larger bowl should then be weighed with a weight of some 20 lbs. to 40 lbs., and placed upon the contents of the vat, after which the curd may be put into the moulds. In doing this part of the work, the cheeseman should take two handfuls of curd at a time, and thoroughly knead them before placing them inside, and so on, until the whole are filled, using, in Summer, a little salt during the process to prevent excessive fermentation. Each mould should be provided with a hole and plug at the bottom, so that all whey which collects there may be drawn off. In a short time the cheeses are dipped for a minute or two in a quantity of fresh whey, the temperature of which in Summer should be 129 deg. Fahr., and in Winter 131 deg. They are then put back into the moulds, afterward taken out and turned, folded in a linen cloth, and again replaced. They are next pressed for eight to twelve hours, the pressure being at first equal to double the weight of the cheeses, and increased according to the time they are to be kept. Other moulds are now used, into which the cheeses are put without any covering, slightly salted on their exposed surface, and placed in boxes standing on an incline. Next day they are taken out of the moulds, rolled in salt which has been wetted a little, and again put back into them, the operation (which should be conducted in a room the temperature of which is 68 deg. Fahr.) being repeated daily for a week or more, the cheeses becoming at the end of that time salted throughout their entire body. They are then steeped in the brine which has been collected during the salting process, and placed upon shelves in the cheese-room in position according to their age, being turned once a day for the first four weeks, every two days for the second four weeks, and once a week afterward. When they have remained here for about a month they should be soaked in water for an hour or two, the temperature of the water being 68 to 77 deg. Fahr. They should be then washed, brushed and dried, and again placed upon the shelves, these operations being repeated at the end of a fortnight, and linseed oil also used for rubbing them. The temperature of the room in which they are finally deposited ought not to be lower than 58 deg. Fahr. in Winter and 68 deg. Fahr. in Summer. The Dutch cheeses which are so largely imported into this country are colored with a mixture consisting of linseed oil and a small quantity of annatto. The whey extracted in the process of manufacture is utilized in making butter and in other ways. It is frequently remarked that the Dutch cheeses of all kinds are much inferior to what they used to be some years ago.

Cause and Remedy for Bloody Milk.

This trouble is one of the most frequent in the diary, and is one of the most difficult to manage. After having investigated it and experimented with it carefully, I came to the conclusion that it was a constitutional defect and depending upon defective milk secretion. This made it necessary to investigate it physiologically to find the cause of it. No doubt it may be produced occasionally by injury, but in this case the bloody appearance of the milk is wholly different from that of the usual and unexplained trouble. When a cow is injured by blows or by violence of any kind, as chasing by dogs, riding each other, etc., the milk is streaked and mixed with actual blood, which differs very much from the usual red fluid, which is not apparent, or scarcely so, until it separates from the milk at the bottom of the pan; so that the difference between the accidental and the constitutional causes is easy to distinguish. The red fluid in the latter case is not blood; that is, under the microscope it presents quite a different appearance; and the strings of red blood globules which are seen in blood did not appear. Moreover, it will not form a clot, and fibrine cannot be produce from it. It is, in fact, milk in its transitive stage from blood, uncompleted and secreted before it is wholly changed. It contains albumen and no casein, but the fatty globules of the sugar exist it in about the same proportion as in milk; and just here comes in a very pertinent fact, well known to physiologists, viz., that "potash is perfectly indispensable to the formation of milk from the blood, because it is the agent by which the albumen of the blood is converted into the casein of the milk in the body of the cow" (Playfair). This is a most important thing for dairymen to know, because it is a key to a right system of feeding for milk product, and will enable them to choose such foods as are rich in potash as the best means of increasing the yield of milk, and for avoiding this very prevalent trouble, which we are here discussing. For if a cow is fed with food rich in nitrogen, by which blood rich in albumen is produced, and there is a deficiency in the indispensible potash, it is quite reasonable to expect this very result, viz., a partly formed milk, or milk in which the elements of blood exist to excess; and these elements may carry with them the red coloring matter of the blood, along with the excess of albumen; or the albumen alone may be excessive in the milk, and this will give rise to many difficulties which occur in the dairy from this unsuspected cause. It would occupy too much space if I were to mention a small part only of the tests I have made in this direction, as well as in others, in regard to the effects of feeding upon the milk of cows. But one in particular will perhaps be interesting. It was the case of a pure-bred Ayrshire heifer with her first calf. I was then feeding cottonseed meal and malt sprouts, the most highly nitrogenized food we can use. This heifer's calf refused the milk which seemed to be good at the first milking.

None of my calves ever sucked, but all have been taught to drink from the first. The milk was set aside, and in a short time separated into two layers—one the rich yellow colostrum, and the other a red fluid like blood, and about half of each. This heifer's milk remained so for several weeks, during which I waited patiently for a change. I then changed her food, giving malt spirits (containing 2 per cent. of potash), linseed cake meal (1½ per cent. potash) and rye bran (2 per cent. potash), and no cottonseed meal. The milk gradually improved until it could be set for cream. I then gave one-ounce doses of carbonate of potash (the common saleratus), choosing this rather than the commonly-used saltpetre (nitrate of potash), and in two weeks the red coloring matter wholly disappeared.

Saltpetre, in one-ounce doses, has long been a common remedy among dairymen for this trouble; but it invariably acts upon the kidneys too much, and so reacts unfavorably upon the milk production. I think if your correspondent (page 842) and others who so often complain of this trouble will follow out this plan, and will guard against giving cottonseed meal, but use more linseed and rye bran, they will be greatly relieved from this trouble. One more point should not be missed, which is that there are several weeds frequently found in pastures which seem to cause this trouble and others, and these, as indeed all weeds, should be carefully exterminated.—*H. Stewart in Country Gentleman.*

Late Fall Management of Pigs.

There is probably nothing in farming more diversely managed than pig feeding, in no two sections alike, and you might almost say, by no two farmers alike.

One has a clean, dry, warm and well-ventilated pen, with everything convenient for feeding or cleaning. In such a pen, as soon as the cool weather sets in, the pigs eat their food and rest as comfortably as in Summer. Animal heat is kept up at the least cost of food, and the pigs put on weight at the lesst cost of food.

One who has such a pen of pigs, will be found to have studied the value of the different foods, and make a point to grow or purchase a variety to suit their taste, promote growth and health. Although Indian corn is the best single fattening food grown in this country, or perhaps any other, yet as peas and corn are better than either alone, so oats and corn in equal weight, wheat middlings and corn, linseed oil-meal, middlings and corn, one of the first to four of the last two, or in the South, decoricated cotton-seed cake meal with oats and corn, in the same proportion as in the last, and many other combinations of food will be found to produce excellent results in pig feeding.

In a good pen, with a variety of food, pigs will go on growing and fattening in November just as well as in September. They make a steady progress without regard to the weather. And the experienced pig-feeder has learned that all his efforts to make the pigs comfortable, and to furnish them with such food as their appetite craves, is paid for more liberally when he sends his pigs to market.

But another pig-feeder reverses all this. His pigs are not "coddled" with a comfortable house, he does "not go into any of that nonsense." His pigs can stand the weather, and they are fed in an open lot, subject to winds and rain or snow storms, or whatever else comes. He does not even have a floor to feed on, but the corn is thrown into the mud and the pigs dive for it. He has, in fact, no real conception of what results from his mode of feeding. His pigs stand in the mud hours every day, trying to get food enough to keep them warm. In a rain or snow storm their hair and skin are soaked, and the food they eat must be expended in evaporating this water or keeping their bodies warm, and the consequence is, if the weather is bad, they do not gain in weight from all they eat, and he expends all this food to do what a comfortable pen would do—keep them warm. But he is profoundly ignorant of the real situation—does not believe that this food is all wasted. All he observes is that his pigs do not grow as fast as they should, but he lays this to the pigs, and not to his own management. The agricultural press can do little or nothing for this class of pig-feeders, because they do not read any such paper. Their reform must come from intercourse with those more intelligent.

There is still a large class who let their hogs follow cattle and eat the undigested corn from the droppings, and this often proves profitable, when the weather is not bad. But it is somewhat difficult to have a shelter for hogs when following cattle.

Yet when the field in which the cattle are fed is not too large, there could be shelters made just outside the fence, and openings made for the hogs to go through, and the hogs would avail themselves of this shelter at night and in storms. A shelter to break off storms is so easily made with the aid of corn-stalks and poles, that there seems no excuse for not providing it. Such a shelter should also be made for the cattle inside the lot fence. Most people have ingenuity enough to devise these shelters. Such shelter would make a large difference in the gain of pigs following cattle, especially in a stormy season.

When only a few cattle are fed in this way there can hardly be a reasonable excuse for not having a good shelter for both cattle and hogs. And in that case, a much better result would be produced by running the shocked corn through a cutter, and reducing stalks, ears and all to a fine condition, and feeding it all in troughs. Not quite so many hogs could then follow the cattle, because they would digest the corn better, as well as more of the stalks.

The hog crop is very important, producing a large revenue to the farmers of this country, and we hope to see the system of feeding constantly improved, that its profits may be greatly enlarged. The pig is, no doubt, the greatest economizer of food among farm animals—that is, it takes less food to put on a pound live weight on the pig than upon sheep or cattle, and the price of the pig, live weight, is generally higher than that of either sheep or cattle, thus producing a larger profit. Surely it will pay farmers to study closely everything relating to feeding pigs, improving their pens and their rations, so that 300 lbs. may be reached at the earliest date—never going much beyond 300 days—marketing the pig as soon as he reaches that weight. We have feeders who have no difficulty in reaching this weight at this age, and they are satisfied with the profits of the business.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Model Stock Farm in Minnesota.

A correspondent of the Dundee *Advertiser* gives in that paper an account of Mr. J. J. Hill's stock farm in Minnesota, which we quote below:

I had not driven many yards before I came upon one of the finest sights any breeder could desire to see. Right and left were the breeding cattle, those with calves being in a separate enclosure from those that have to calve. Amongst these magnificent groups I was able to point out many familiar forms to me when on this side the Atlantic, but must at once state that they have not suffered from the change of country and climate, but the reverse, judging from the grand crop of calves around—a lot of younggers it would be difficult to equal. In so large a crowd of extraorinary invidual merit it would be invidious to select any one for special notice, but either individually or collectively they will bear comparison with any in herd existence. They are in the most blooming condition, reflecting the greatest credit on Alick Smith, their herdsman (formerly at Kinnard Castle, etc.) Amongst this season's calves, the heifers, from Martha 5th and Novice, the latter by Lord Chancellor, the Highland Society's first-prize yearling at Glasgow in 1882, and the bull from Craigallechie 2d, are very superior. Among the sires in use are Lord Chancellor, alluded to above. This bull, perhaps, might have grown out a little more, but he is a wonderfully-fleshed bull, neat and level all over, on extraordiuary short legs, enormous width, and fine bone. His calves are of great excellence. Prince of the Pitts, the recently imported Priucess hull, has done well. He is a two-year-old of great atyle and heavy flesh, that cannot fail to develop into a grand hull, and prove an acquisition to North Oaks. A heifer calf from an ordinary scrub cow of the country is a perfect model of an Angos, which would defy all the most experienced breeders in this country to name her lineage.

The Short-Horns, like the Aberdeen-Angus, are a grand lot of animals, bidding fair to take the foremost position both for

persoual merit and valuable breeding. I did not see the late famous Bates importation that has attracted such favorable comment throughout the country, as they were still in quarantine; but all experienced breeders who have seen them (and they are not a few), pronounce them individually to be an undeniably good lot, of faultless breeding, including as they do, the only pure bred Duchess in America, safe in calf to Duke of Whittlebury, Mr. Loder's famous sire; an Oxford cow of the purest branch of this fashionable tribe, who has commenced well by producing a very good red heifer calf to Duke of Leicester a few days after landing; two grand Duchesses from the celebrated Sholebroke sale, the first of their family ever imported into the United States; whilst the popular Barrington and Wild Eyes tribes have excellent representatives. The thousand guinea sire Berkeley, Duke of Oxford 2d, bred by Lord Fitzhardinge, after his lordship's famous Duke of Connaught, has developed into a very handsome bull, rich roan in color, of great size and extra length, his massive frame being evidently covered with solid, lean, natural flesh of superb quality. He is of true Bates' character, very active, and an excellent getter. The sire at the head of the herd of Scotch-bred Short-Horns, Gambetta, a very massive roan, is a wealthy, thick-fleshed animal, and his calves are most promising.

At North Oaks are collected together one of the most valuable and fashionably bred herds of Jerseys to be found in any country, embracing as they do many representatives of the highly prized Alphea, Lady Mary Signal, etc., blood of the greatest butter records. They form a beautiful group, mostly of solid color and striking uniformity. The sire is one, Polonius Jr., son of the famous Polonius (a great prize-winner, and who sold by auction some years back when prices were not so high as now for 900 guineas), is a beautiful bull, squirrel gray in color, splendid curveline escutcheon, and his calves are of exceedingly great merit.

Flocks of Shropshire and Highland sheep are kept, both breeds thriving admirably, the crop of lambs this year being of great size and well fleshed.

Half a dozen excellent Clydesdale mares were imported last Autumn, and I saw two very good foals from them.

Galloways.

A polled head, a shaggy black coat, covering a compact, round, smooth, long body set up on short and strong legs, thickly clothed with flesh to hock and knee, are the typical characteristics of the Galloway. The breed is extremely hardy, being second to none other domesticated race of cattle, excepting possibly but not certainly the West Highlanders, a breed that, except in horns and color, resembles the Galloways. The Rev. John Gillespie, Secretary of the Galloway Society of Scotland, and a student of Galloway history, writes as follows concerning them: "This hardy and impressive breed of Polled cattle took its name from the province of Galloway, which is now confined to the two southwestern counties of Scotland, but which in ancient times comprised the six countries that lie to the west of a line drawn from Glasgow to Carlisle on the English border. The same race of cattle have been kept from time immemorial in Cumberland, the most northwesterly county of England. This is accounted for by the fact that in remote times that border county was under the same rule as the part of Scotland lying immediately to the north of it, and also that in the time of the old border feuds the inhabitants on each side of the border, who seemed to think 'cattle lifting' a virtue, secured an interchange of blood by stealing beasts at every available opportunity.

"The origin of the Galloways is lost in the mists of antiquity. While suggestious have been made as to the composite character of other varieties of live stock for which the province at distant periods gained celebrity, an allegation has never been made in any well-informed quarter that the Galloway is not an original and distinct breed of cattle. Moreover, the earliest notices of them specify them as possessed of the very same qualities as have characterized them in modern times. Ortelius, the celebrated geographer and author, who wrote in 1573, says as the result of personal observation—'In Carrick (part of Galloway) are oxen of large size whose flesh is tender and sweet and juicy.'"

Smith, in his Agricultural Survey of Galloway, writing early in the present century, says: "But what above all may be regarded as decisive of the merits of the Galloway breed is the uniform testimony of the Norfolk graziers, who have long given them the preference to every other breed of cattle. Their average price is £2 ($10) per head above that of any other breed of the same weight. In the London market, where all the breeds of the island come in competition, they are generally allowed a decided preference. It need not be added that the meat is in great request, being of the very best quality—of a delicate grain, firm fat, juicy, and finely marbled." As an indication of the early improvement of the breed it may be mentioned that the "points" of Galloway cattle, specified in detail by writers at the beginning of this century, almost exactly correspond in every particular with the statement of characteristics drawn up by the Council of the Galloway Cattle Society in 1883, which are quoted above. So much for the degree of improvement already effected in Galloways as early at least as about 1800. We may add that the demand from Norfolk and the southeast of England continued until turnip husbandry was introduced into Galloway, and since then the Galloway breeders have fattened their own cattle for Smithfield, Liverpool, etc. The red Polled Cattle of Norfolk mainly owe their origin to Galloway blood, red Galloway hulls being crossed with native cows.

In America few pure Galloways have fallen into the hands of butchers, but the unvarying testimony of those who have eaten of their flesh is that it is unsurpassed in texture, flavor and juiciness, while the carcass is, as a whole, exceptionally free from masses of tallow so offensive to taste, and so costly to the feeder, to the butcher, and to the consumer.

The first importation of Galloways to America was in 1852, when Capt. Graham, of County York, Canada, brought from Scotland a number of animals from which some of the best of the American families of Galloways descended. A few years later, the breed was introduced into the United States, but because of an absurd prejudice against "muleys," and the black color, they grew very slowly in public favor until in 1880 the *Prairie Farmer* and other agricultural papers began mentioning their good qualities frequently. Of their subsequent rise in popular appreciation an idea can be gained from the fact that at public sales in 1882 a general average of $310.55 was obtained for 34 females and 11 males; the next year 185 males and 122 males brought an average price of $417.20; and, sales, during the first half of the current year, of 66 males and 55 females, resulted in a general average of $314.62, the decline of 24 per cent. resulting from overstocking a market in which the breed was comparatively new.

In 1881 a majority of the representative breeders of Galloways in Canada and the United States organized the North American Galloway Association, and issued the first volume of the American Galloway herdbook, a work which was compiled by Hon. Henry Wade, Secretary of the Ontario Agriculture and Arts Association, assisted by Mr. David McCrae, now president of the American Galloway Association, a body formed in Chicago last November, and that purchased from the original association the herdbook mentioned above, which must ever remain the foundation of all pedigrees of American families of Galloways.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Value of a Pure-Bred Animal.

"The maxim among breeders," says the New York *Times*, that 'like produces like,' is only true in a narrow sense, viz, that it only applies to animals that are purely bred from a line of blood that has some permanent and peculiar characteristics. For instance, the Scotch polled breed is invariably black and hornless and has been so for many years, and every animal of the race possesses these particular marks. And in this case 'like produces like,' and every calf in a herd of polled Aberdeen cattle is black and hornless. It is this persistence in character in a pure breed that gives value to it, and induces breeders to give high prices for the best specimens of the breed. A noted example of a valuable animal is afforded by the history of the Shorthorn cow, 10th Duchess of Airdie. This cow was one of the descendants of the famous Duchess tribe, bred and brought to a high condition by the noted English breeder, Mr. Bates, and improved—beyond a question—by the course of breeding practiced by Mr. A. J. Alexander, of Kentucky, who bred the cow under notice. The progeny of this cow, which is still living and has recently, in her seventeenth year, produced her twelfth calf, having lost two, has sold for more money than the produce of any cow that every lived. Her second daughter sold in 1870 for $21,000, another for $18,000, another for $14,000, another for $10,000, others sold for $5,900, $7,100, 4,750 and $3,205. Some of her granddaughters, out of her first daughter, sold for $7,000, $5,075, and a great grandson brought $3,550. The old cow is still in a condition of usefulness, and may yet add to the total sum of her product."

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Glanders.

At the biennial meeting of the Illinois Veterinarian Association held in Chicago last week, Dr. Withers read a paper on the subject of "Glanders." He said the symptoms of the disease were obscure. Precautionary means should be taken to quarantine the animals in order to see whether a clear case of inoculated glanders existed. The flow from the nostrils was no indication that glanders prevailed, because it might be caused by a variety of causes, such as nasal catarrh, congestion, or deposit of foreign bodies in the nostrils. In one case in a stable of thirty horses one of the animals was inoculated. Iron and bitter tonics were administered, and improvement begun. Two weeks afterward he was sent for to treat the horse for lung fever. He administered stimulants, but shortly afterward the animal died, and the post mortem showed it to have been affected with glanders. Other horses in the stable were taken down with the same disease. He did not believe in antiseptic treatment. It was true that no remedial agent existed for the poison of glanders. It was an open question what the germ was. Glanders was not produced spontaneously. It was classed with syphilis and tuberculosis, and the system must be predisposed to the disease. It must be received by inoculation. Farcey was not a scientific term, and should be got rid of in order to express the glandular form of glanders.

Dr. Baker wanted to know if glanders was or was not of germ origin.

Dr. Withers said it was infective glandular matter. If it was spontaneous it would be more widespread. If it was infective it would be epizootic. In reply to Dr. Sheppard the essayist said the disease was communicable to man by inoculation. It assumed the chronic form in human beings and caused death. Dr. Hughes said glanders existed in every county in Illinois, but was not infectious. Dr. Withers said nature resisted the progress of disease. In tuberculosis people lived on for years, and people sleeping with them would contract it and die before the patient would. He did not know why this was, except on the theory of the survival of the fittest. Glanders could exist in chronic form for years and not be a suspected source. Dr. Baker inquired if the germ was of vegetable origin why could it not originate glanders spontaneously. The essayist replied that if that theory was correct it would be seen by a regular epizootic.

What's a Broncho?

Pale, sedentary reader, who sittest in the calm seclusion of thy home and propoundest questions to the omniscient opinion-monger, we will enlighten thy childish mind, and give you some pointers which we have been at great pains to gather. We use the word pains advisedly, and in its fullest sense. A broucho is a horse. He has four legs like the saw-horse, but he is decidedly more skittish. The broncho is of gentle deportment and modest mien, but there isn't a real safe place about him. There is nothing mean about the broncho though, he is perfectly reasonable and acts on principle. All he asks is to be let alone, but he does ask this and even insists on it. He is firm in this matter and no kind of argument can shake his determination. There is a broucho that lives out some miles from this city. We knew him right well. One day a man roped him and tried to put a saddle on him. The broncho looked sadly at him, shook his head and begged the fellow, as plain as could be, to go away and not try to interfere with a broncho who was simply engaged in the pursuit of his own happiness, but the man came on with the saddle and continued to aggress. Then the broncho reached out with his right hind foot and expostulated with him, so that he died. When thoroughly roused, the broucho is quite fatal, and if you can get close enough to him to examine his cranial structure, you will find a cavity just above the eye where the bump of remorse should be. The broncho is what the cowboys call "high-strung." If you want to know just how high he is strung, climb up unto his apex. We rode a broncho once. We didn't travel far, but the ride was mighty exhilarating while it lasted. We got on with great pomp and a derrick but we didn't put on any unnecessary style when we went to get off. The beast evinced considerable surprise when we took up our location upon his dorsal fin. He seemed to think a moment and then he gathered up his loins and delivered a volley of heels and hardware, straight out from the shoulder. The recoil was fearful. We saw that our seat was going to be contested, and we began to make motions to dismount, but the beast had gone under way by this time so we breathed a silent hymn and tightened our grip. He now went off into a spasm of tall, stiff-legged bucks. He pitched us up so high that, every time we started down, we would meet him coming up on another trip. Finally he gave us one grand, farewell boost and we clove the firmament and split up through the hushed ethereal air until our toes ached from the lowness of the temperature, and we could distinctly here the music of the spheres. Then we came down and fell, in a little heap, about a hundred yards from the starting point. A kind Samaritan gathered up our remains in a cigar-box and carried us to the hospital. As they looked pityingly at us, the attendant surgeons marveled as to the nature of our mishap. One said it was a cyclone, another that it was a railroad smash-up, but we thought of the calico-hided pony that was grazing peacefully in the dewy mead, and held our peace.—*Santa Fe Democrat.*

For many years draft horses have been raised in this country, and few have been the days when those of good weight would not sell for figures which would give a round profit. But, although this fact has been quite widely recognized, the vast majority of American farmers are content to raise the scrub horse. They seem to have a realizing sense of the full value of the few dollars extra demanded for the use of the stallion of good breeding, and but a dim appreciation of the difference between the value of the offspring of a good draft horse and that of some mongrel. With them a dollar in the purse is worth ten in the future of improved stock. The *Western Agriculturist* recently said: Draft horses are the most profitable stock that can be raised on the farm; the heavier the better. The rapid increase in price for horses over 1,200 pounds shows the last hundred pounds brings as much as the first thousand. Draft horse centers or breeding districts attract buyers from all the large cities, and breeders starting in the draft horse business in any community want all the draft horse competition they can get, to increase as rapidly as possible the number of young grades that will attract the buyers from abroad. This is true, as will be generally admitted by those who have taken care to inform themselves upon the subject. But, says the doubter, if everybody goes to raising draft horses the business will be overdone, and there'll be no money in it. That is true, but everybody will never go to raising one class of horses, or one breed of cattle, or any other one description of stock or crop; and so long as a thriving two-year-old Clydesdale, Percheron, or English Shire colt will sell for from 10 to 20 cents per pound, live weight at that, while the best three-year-old heeves go at six or seven cents, there seems to be little reason for fearing that horse-raising will not pay. There is a fair margin for shrinkage in the market before actual loss will come from the business.

"The causes of bad feet with horses are very numerous," said an old blacksmith, and now a veterinarian: "You very seldom see a young horse with bad feet. You can work a horse barefooted all his life and his feet may wear down and get tender, but they will always be sound. One great cause of trouble with the feet is that after they are shod, horses are allowed to stand in filthy stalls, and another is keeping shoes on too long. Consequently they get out of shape, and corns and narrowing at the heel follow. Then the horse is taken to a blacksmith and a first-class job ordered. Now, in this case, if the blacksmith could make a foot then shoe it, he could fill the order. After the horse is shod, his feet are sore, and he travels no better, but if anything, worse than before. Then the shoer is blamed. The foot is certain to have some inflamation in it, and the slightest fever in the hoof will damage it very badly. Shoeing too close at the heel, setting shoes too far back, and filing the toe off are bad practices. The shoe should always be as large as the foot. No one ever sees a foot that is too wide. Hard riding or driving often causes bad feet. If a horse gets foundered, instead of doctoring for founder the owner loses about a week in going from one smith to another to get better shoeing. Any good shoer can tell by looking at the shoe whether it hurts or not; but instead of being frank about it, many shoers will say that the fault is with the smith who did the job just before him, and not with the foot. Now, brother blacksmiths, this is wrong, and you know it. Why do you do this? The blacksmiths have less brotherhood about them than any men of any other trade or profession in the world. Why don't they come together for their mutual interests instead of trying to pull each other down? They have got prices so low that they can't make a living. If prices were better, I have no doubt that many jobs would be done better, many horses would have better feet, and skilled workmen would be in many places now occupied by botches. So do not work against one another, brother smiths, for when you do you are hurting yourselves."

The *North British Agriculturist* thus speaks of the health of horses in England: There are no reliable statistics of the sickness and morality amongst horses, but the records of public companies using many horses, and the general opinion of horse owners and veterinarians, alike testify to improving health, and diminishing frequency as well as shorter duration of disease. Even lamenesses, which constitutes one-half of the ailments of hard-worked horses, are less common than they were forty years ago. Asphalt and wooden pavements in London and other towns have notably diminished the percentage of navicular disease in well-bred nags. Soundness of legs and feet has also been conserved by more careful rational shoeing, which might, however, be still further improved and more widely extended. Serious incurable disease is, moreover, lessened by early observation and more intelligent treatment of slighter lameness.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. Geo. R. Loring, thus speaks of the farm horse, in the columns of an exchange: A good farm horse should be well balanced, strong and sagacious. His head should be mild, clean, long, expressive; his eye full, clear and gentle. His neck should be well arched, muscular and of medium length. His shoulder should be strong and solid at the base; his back should be straight, firm, hairy, having what Virgil calls a double spine, and joined to the rump by an even mass of muscles. His barrel should be round, his chest deep; his wind should be strong and his digestion perfect. Now a horse of this description may be of any size from 900 pounds to 1,500 pounds; of any height from 15 hands to 16½ hands; of any color, although bays, browns, sorrels and grays are the best, and he will be capable of great endurance on the road or at the plow. He should be selected with reference to the work he is to perform and the locality in which he is to live.

Many Clydesdale horses are now being shipped from Scotland to Australia, but the London *Live Stock Journal* says that, "as a rule, the Australians are not so particular about pedigrees as the Americans, if they get the right sorts." American stockmen of all kinds have the credit of being highly discriminating buyers beyond the Atlantic.

The Model Farm Horse.

The outlook from the library windows of our suburban home commands a view of a village that was platted two years ago, upon which beautiful houses are rising, with turrets and towers, under the more than talismanic wand of the Old World fictions, namely, the sleepless energy of American enterprise. Rapidly the country homes are decorating the picturesque hillside. They grow from their foundation stone to their handsome gables, without pause from the severity of the Winter, or the intense heat of the Summer. The road leading to these new homes passes through an avenue of forest trees, through the vistas of whose branches can be seen the teams hauling the building materials—stone, sand, timber, and all the varied articles that make up the complicated structure of a modern house. They belong to the neighboring farmers, and the comparative difficulty with which they draw their burdens over the country road, especially when recent rains have made the hauling extremely laborious, has suggested to the writer the subject of the "Model Farm Horse."

The horses in these several teams are as diverse in size, strength, and courage as the most fanciful mind could imagine. One team of hardy roans, about 15 hands high, quite heavy-bodied, and full of pluck, came slowly struggling through the mud, with about three-quarters of a perch of sand for a load. The owner was walking at their side, and vigorously urging them up to their best efforts by voice and whip. Still they required frequent rests, and cried lustily through their roaring windpipes for more air for their overtaxed lungs.

"My good man," said the writer, "it seems to be hard pulling for your horses."

"Yes," he replied, "it is very hard for my ponies, they are not used to working much off the farm."

"Did it ever occur to you that possibly they are too small for even the heaviest kinds of farm work, as, for instance, ploughing in hard, stubborn ground, or even subsoil ploughing?"

"Yes," he answered, "they often bother me in a desperate pinch, when the roads are heavy and the load is big; but they are game pullers and I manage to get along with them."

"Did it ever occur to you, further, that if you had a heavier, larger, stronger team, that could throw more weight into the collars, they could not only pull greater loads, but that it would be more humane to your ponies to sell them for lighter work purposes?"

"Probably you are right," he replied, reflectively, "but you see I raised these ponies, and the stock has been among my kinefolk longer than I can remember, and I expect to hold on to them as long as they are able to work." So with a flourish and crack of the whip that would have been the envy of the postilion of a coaching club, he drove on, with the exclamation, "Get up, ponies, you've had a long rest, and the stone-masons are already grumbling because we don't haul sand fast enough for them."

Within the space of 30 minutes came after them a team of tall, thin, weedy horses, drawing a loaded stone wagon. They wriggled and squirmed, and twisted their long backbones almost into a knot, and finally came to a standstill, and neither entreaties nor lashes, neither blindfolding nor tying up one ear, neither yelling nor placing mud in their mouths could induce them to move out of their tracks. Their frail limbs and delicate bodies had been tried to the point of extreme exhaustion, and they balked, and sulked, and stopped, simply because they had not power enough to overcome the burden. After their hides had been welted till they looked like the cross-threads on the reverse side of a carpet, and the teamster's throat was swollen with the violent oaths he had heaped upon them, at least one-half of the load had to be thrown off, and they moved on with the other half, only to be compelled to double the journey and to return for the balance on the roadside. An account of how often this extra labor is imposed upon teamster and team by the physical incapacity of the horses devoted to hard pulling, would make an annual volume of plethoric proportions.

Not far behind them came a team of mules, drawing an enormous load of lumber. They struggled doggedly, moving as slow as oxen on travel through a primeval forest, but they made the journey after very frequent stops, and the administration of punishment that called loudly for the interference of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

"Why do you prefer mules for a team on the road and on your farm?" was my query to the hard-visaged owner.

"Because," he said, "they eat less, stand more abuse, are never sick, and can do more work than horses."

"But are they not much slower?"

"Well, yes," he reluctantly admitted.

"Do you not have to punish them more than horses, or will they just as readily yield to kindness?"

"Kindness!" he broke out, with a derisive guffaw; "kindness is thrown away on a mule. You might as well be kind to a mountain-bred donkey. Why sometimes these mules sulk so badly that I can only start them by wearing out a fence rail upon them. You must be awfully savage with mules at times to make them mind you. Unless they are afraid of you, they will do nothing for you. They are as cunning and as treacherous as a trick mule in a circus."

"Then why do you prefer such beasts of burden to a span of powerful, yet more docile horses? They do not look so well they are ungainly in your family carriage; they do not make so comely an appearance as you drive with your family, either to the fairs, or to the city, or to the church door. Why do you persistently prefer them to the pair of horses I have mentioned?"

"Simply because they cost less to buy and to feed, and to take care of than horses. I am used to them, and they are used to me."

With this unsatisfactory reasoning, he drove on with his slow mules, careless of the loss of time their dromedary-crawling wasted, or the exhaustion of his own strength and finer sensibilities, which their ceaseless labor brought upon himself.

At last came in sight a noble team of powerful bay geldings. They were dark bay in color, full sixteen hands high, deep, yet broad in the shoulders, massive over the hips, large around the girth, with flanks full and well let down, while their joints, limbs, and feet displayed those strong proportions that enabled them to overcome astonishing burdens. On they came, bending down to the work, and throwing their massive frames into the collars, with a resolute determination to ascend the hill without stopping to catch their wind, had not their merciful driver called upon them to rest. Their load was a mass of black slate for the roof.

"How much does your load weigh?" was my query.

"Well on to thirty-eight hundred," he promptly answered.

"That seems to me to be an enormous load up this road," I added.

"Well, yes, it would be to most teams, but it is play for mine. That is not all. They are both good huggy nags, and the off horse can trot a mile in four minutes to a buggy. They make as fine a carriage team as any farmer wants to own, and they can travel their eight miles an hour without hurting themselves in the least."

"What stock are they?" was my eager question.

"I bought them at the fair. Their owner exhibited their sire and five of his colts for a premium in the general-purpose ring. They were all about the same in height, weight color, and style, and each one weighed about thirteen hundred pounds. I can do more work with them, and have more pleasure at the same time, either to the wagon or to my carriage, than with any other team I ever owned. They can pull as much of any kind of stuff as I can put into this big wagon, and when they are in condition, they look as well with a fine set of harness on them as any one's team. I can always take first premium at the fair with them."

Their rounded bodies and glossy coats evinced the pride their owner had in keeping them in superb order. Then came the conviction to the writer's mind, stronger than ever before, that he had seen a pair of model farm horses. There is nothing which the broad acreage of this great country lacks so much as the existence of first-class farm horses. There are more inefficient horses used on our farms, more horses undersized, more horses deficient in frame work, more horses lacking in muscular capacity than in the rural districts of any other civilized nation on the face of the globe. An average sample of them can be found at the horse auctions in our large cities, where they are gathered in during the Fall months for sale, to save Winter feeding, for hundreds of miles, in the neighboring regions. They are a sorry spectacle. Rig-boned and spavined, halt and blind, piebald and patched in color, with, now and then only, an exceptional one worth the money he brings under the hammer, no matter how insignificant may be the price. This state of facts is in singular inconsistency with the American characteristics of thoroughness, and the ready adaption of adequate means to desired ends. We lead the inventive world in working out machinery, not only for manufacturing the world's needs, but for farming purposes. The reaper and the mower, the seed drill, and the binder, are American inventions. In these respects, are rural communities in the wide wide world acknowledge their obligations to our skill. But strange to add, they are all superior to us in the possession of distinctive type of farm horses, that must do, for all time, the work of transportation on the farm, which no machinery can ever accomplish. Great Britain has her Clydesdales, her Suffolks, and her Shire-horse, France her Normans, and Germany her agricultural horses, that answer the purposes for which they are designed in their respective countries; but America has no type of the all-purpose farm horse. Yet we have all the materials out of which such a horse could be bred, superior in form and usefulness to the farm horse of any other country.

Ours is an age of intense progression, and that progression is particularly intensified in America. We are a nation of workers. Neither night nor day, neither youth nor old age, neither poverty nor affluence circumscribes our unceasing energy to labor. It has been very well said that very few Americans know how to live, for they have only one portion in life, namely, all work and no play. We are always in a hurry—hurry to eat, in order that we may hurry again to our never finished work. Work robs us of digestion and deprives us of recuperative sleep. The old-fashioned methods of farming were too slow, so that we have called into requisition the combined energies of steam and machinery to hasten the labors of seed time and harvest. When, therefore, intelligent attention is paid to the breeding of the model American farm horse, two elements will be absolutely prerequisites. We mean speed and power. He must be able to haul enormous burdens, and he must be ambitious to walk off with them at a brisk pace that would astonish the old-time farmers, whose horses imitate, in their movements, the pausing motion of yoked oxen. If the horse is a fast walker he will necessarily prove to be a brisk trotter, that is, he will move with energy and eagerness up to the limit of his trotting speed. In order to possess power, it is unnecessary to encumber him with the unwieldy frame and the tremendous weight of the heavy draft horse. Seventeen or eighteen hands in height, and two thousand pounds in weight, means a slow, heavy, elephantine tread, not in harmony with the rush and push of American civilization. All these classes of ponderous horses, like the Norman, the Clydesdale, and the English draft-horse, that have been so numerously imported into this country, will answer valuable purposes by judicious crossing. They will become necessary factors in the evolution of the American farm horse. They will contribute height and weight, and the inherited ambition to overcome great burdens. But, unassisted by our own strains of blood, they could never produce the model farm horse. Their weight and slowness of motion would never bring them into general use for long journeys or transportation, where quick transit is a desideratum. This is evidenced by the fact that in our large cities where heavy transfer wagons are in daily use, these monstrosities in horse-flesh have been tried and discarded, just as the sluggish canal has given way for the rushing railroad.

Crossed with the more ambitious thoroughbred, large in type and strong in bone structure, there might be produced a superior animal, that would inherit sufficient stamina, size, and power from the European draft horse to throw great weight into the collar, and sufficient ambition from the thoroughbred to move at a brisker walk with a load, and a more nimble trot in light harness.—*Live Stock Journal.*

A writer in the Philadelphia *Press* says that long experience in England has proved that brown-colored horses, and especially those of tanned muzzle, prove the hardiest. Next to these come the darker shades of bay. The same has been found to be the case in America, and then follow the clear dapple-gray. Other colors seem to be about equally hardy, although pure white and red roan are considered the least so. But we know horses of these two colors, as well as others varying from the first three above mentioned, to be perfectly hardy and enduring. As a rule, it is the breed, coupled with the soil and the food on which they are reared, which make the difference in hardiness and endurance of horses.

Horses for harness purposes are scarce and hard to obtain in some parts of Great Britain, and prices are consequently quite strong and strengthening.

New Jersey's Wonderful Clime.

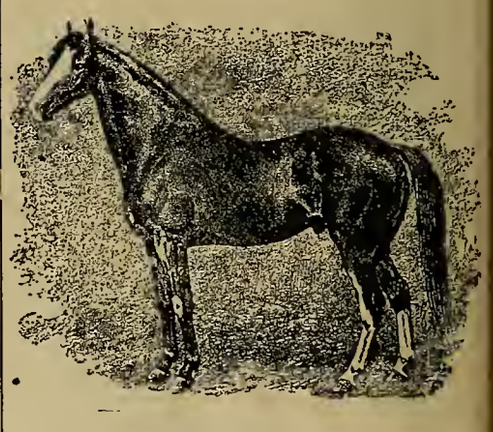
When Ponce de Leon finally landed in Florida, thinking that he found the land of eternal youth, he was mistaken. Jersey was the land he sought, and that country, already famed for its justice, its mosquitoes, its applejack, and its iron-ore soil, has another just claim to pre-eminence over its less fortunate neighbor, the United States, which I will demonstrate as follows:

In the writer's early youth, when he used to attempt the dangers of the maternal strap by climbing under the fence to lend aid and encouragement to country horse trots, one of his earliest acquaintances was a small chestnut stallion called Horace Greeley, owned by one Ben Dnell, who used him for stud duty and trotting races; trotting, I say, for I did not know of his winning any. He used to run away, kick men through the stable door, etc. On account of these little diversions he was unsexed, and made his next bow to the public under the name of Roscoe Conkling. He seemed to change his name, for good and sufficient reason, every time he changed his hair, and after a lapse of about a dozen years I made his acquaintance again, under the sprightly name of Champagne Charley. He meanwhile had acquired a spavin on each hind leg, and, like the deacon's vehicle, had a "general flavor of mild decay." His wild, intractable youthful spirit had given place to the sober second thought of maturity, and he could now do a mile in about 2:40, and as a snow horse had no equal in these parts. He was then sixteen years old. About three years ago a horse hitched to the rail at Waverly Park, N. J., attracted my attention by his great interest in the races, and a closer inspection revealed the friend of my childhood's happy hours, spavins and all! The old fellow looked fat and well cared for. A young man, who regarded me suspiciously, told me that I did not know him, and that he was just eleven years old! Here the rejuvenating effect of a residence in Jersey began to dawn upon my mind. He had, of course, another name to add to the series. The marvel of marvels is now to come. The latest returns show a net average reduction in his age of two years and a half each year, with some districts still to report. This Fall he won a five-year-old race with ridiculous ease! I want to say here that next year I expect he will beat Nutbreaker's yearling record—such is my confidence in the land of eternal youth.—*Defendum in N. Y. Spirit.*

Stockwell and Newminster Again on Top.

Hermit is an old horse now. He won the Derby of 1867, and is consequently verging into his twenty-first year. His owner, Mr. Henry Chaplin, has managed him with exquisite skill. He seems never to have been overdone at the stud. His yearlings for the past few seasons have sold at fabulous prices. Beyond a doubt the get of Hermit are the speediest foaled in England. The case of the mare Thebiaa, whose last notable achievement was winning the Liverpool Cup, 130 lbs. on her back, giving a fair horse like Goggles no less than 35 lbs., shows, however, that speed is not their only possession. A glance at the pedigrees of Thebiaa shows that her dam was a daughter of the famous Stockwell, whose blood has recently demonstrated its invincibility through the wonderful performances of that other equine prodigy, St. Gatien. Beyond a doubt this colt was got by The Rover (a son of Blair Athol, he by Stockwell), who for years was hawked about at a nominal price, with no buyers. Now, observe the success of the Stockwell and Newminster blood when crossed, as exemplified by Thebias and St. Gatien. The mare is by Hermit (son of Newminster) out of Devotion, by Stockwell. St. Gatieu is by The Rover (grandson of Stockwell and also of Newminster), through Crinon (Rover's dam); moreover, St. Editha, dam of St. Gatieu, was by Kingley Vale, grandsou of Newminster. For a long time the watchword of English breeders has been Newminster or Stockwell.—*Sportsman.*

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

Fairlawn.

In front of the stallion stables at Fairlawn are two graves, over which the grass has not yet begun to grow. In one of them rests Cassius M. Clay, Jr., and in the other sleeps the great Almont. The fame of each will brighten as the years roll by. The seed was sown in fertile soil, and the harvests will multiply with succeeding generations. The prepotent sire always lives in his descendants. Young Mr. Withers has proposed to his father that one of the best colts on the place shall be christened Tombstone, and sold with the understanding that the proceede shall be devoted to the erection of a monument over the spot where Almont and Cassins M. Clay, Jr., slumber side by side. The work of the turf season now drawing to a close has added to the renown of Happy Medium. His son, Maxy Cobb, wears the stallion crown, 2:13¾. There is a good deal of Happy Medium in Maxy Cobb, both horses being cast in the same mould. Aberdeen is in good flesh, and the impression prevails at Fairlawn that he will get more really fast colts than Happy Medium. The latter, however, will transmit the trotting gait with a higher degree of uniformity. Erban Allen, Jr., the brother of Daniel Lambert, we found running in a large paddock, and he is very active for a horse of his age, twenty-four. One of the young stallions is Electo, a bay, four years old, by Almont, out of the sister of Peacemaker. He stands 16.1, and is a little leggy, but will fill out with age and make a good-looking horse. Shiloh, bay colt, three years old, by Almont Lightning, dam by Star Davis, is stoutly bred, and has a pure harness gait. He is powerfully put together, and should make his mark in the stud. Grandmount, two years old, by Almont, dam Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., unites the blood of the two dead stallions, and he a rangy, well-balanced fellow and a trotter. Among the fillies Rosa Lee, three years old, attracts much attention, because she is a fast pacer, although strictly trotting bred. She can pace a 2:30 gait in the lot. Her sire was Happy Medium, her dam Sally M., by Almont, and her granddam by Alexander's Edwin Forrest. Jerusalem, a roan filly, two years old, by Happy Medium, out of Maggie Keene, by Mambrino Hatcher, and she out of Laura Fair, the dam of Keene Jim, is oddly shaped, but she is a natural trotter. She slopes something like a giraffe, having a positive arch to the back, and hind legs with as much bend as a sickle. Standing still, she looks deformed but start her up and she is the very poetry of motion. She illustrates the old maxim that trotters come in all shapes. She will try her fortune in three-year-old stake battles next season. Mambrino Hatcher, the sire of her dam, was got by Mambrino Patchen, out of Lady Scott, (dam of Lookout, sire of Keene Jim), by Woodford, thoroughbred son of Kosciueko. From the loins of this same Woodford came Woodbine, dam of Woodford Mambrino and Wedgewood.

Sally Anderson, the dam of Almont, was owned for a while at Woodburn, where Almont himself was bred, and Mr. Brodhead gives her history in brief. She had a ewe neck, with Mambrino Chief characteristics, and stood 15.3. She was purchased of Mr. Anderson, of Ohio, the price being $200, and she was as poor as a Winter starved crow when she arrived at Woodburn. Mr. R. A. Alexander was disappointed in her appearance, but said, "Never mind, her blood is right." She was bred to Alexander's Abdallah and produced Almont, who resembled her a great deal. Her sire was Mambrino Chief, and her dam was Kate, by Pilot, Jr. She died, in the closing years of the Civil War, at Indianapolis, on her way to Illinois. She passed through no hands except those of Mr. Anderson and Mr. Alexander.

Gen. Withers was stretched on a sick bed all last Winter, and at one time his life was despaired of. In the Mexican war a bullet went clear through both hips, but the wound healed and gave him but little trouble. A year ago it opened and his system began to waste. The General is stronger now, but he cannot get about without the use of crutches. He is unable to give much attention to the details of Fairlawn. He sits in his library answering letters and conversing with his city friends through the telephone, while his son superintends affairs out of doors.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

American Racing Association.

This Association at their late meeting in Chicago made some changes in the code adopted last Spring. Hereafter the name of no horse shall be changed, after he has once started in a race, and no Association shall accept the entrance fee or allow a horse to start whose name has been unlawfully changed. The question of forfeits, which has occasioned much trouble owing to owners' habits of laxness in collection, has been brought down to a mere business question by the adoption of a rule requiring that parties starting horses, must have money to their credit with the secretary of the association over whose track they start. At the suggestion of Secretary Bruce, a clause was added to the racing rules that prohibits the racing of yearlings, and provides that no horse that is three years old or upward shall be run a less distance than three-quarters of a mile after July 1st, 1885, the object being to do away with the short dashes that are now so common, and that are no test of a racer's abilities. The rule in relation to jockey fees, providing that "In the absence of a special agreement the fee to a winning jockey shall be $25 and to a losing jockey $10," was made to apply to stake races only, while the fees in purse races were reduced to $15 for a winning and $5 for a losing mount. The question of bookmaking provoked considerable discussion, and a rule was finally adopted providing that "In case any Association permits post bookmaking, no bookmaker shall be permitted to make a book on any race in which a horse is to start in which he is directly or indirectly interested, and in case of any violation of this rule both he and the horse will be expelled." In the betting rules two important changes were made, the first making it imperative that all bets and pools on the race shall go with the decision of the judges making the award, while the second provides that "In auction pools, in all cases where three or more horses start, there shall be at least two of them sold out, and where seven or more horses start, three of them shall be sold out before the field is disposed of." The object of this rule is to do away with the practice of selling out the favorite in a pool and then selling the entire field against him, making it only necessary, in order to rob the people of their money, to "fix" one horse in the race. The scale of rates for 2-year-olds was also raised for the months of July, August, September, October, November, and December. Prior to the change the weights carried by 2-year-olds in these months in races of six furlongs were: 80, 84, 87, 90, and 90 pounds, while according to the new scale they are 90, 93, 97, 100, and 100 pounds, respectively. For a mile dash run during the same months 2-year-olds carried 75, 77, 81, 83, and 83 pounds, while according to the new scale they will now have to carry 80, 87, 95, 100, and 100 pounds in these months. The object of these alterations was to do away with the advantages that a 2-year-old nearly approaching his 3-year-old form had during the past Fall season over the 3-year-olds by reason of the great difference in weight between them. Several minor changes of no particular consequence were made, and after re-electing Ben. G. Bruce, of the Kentucky *Live Stock Record*, to the position of Secretary for the ensuing year the association adjourned, to meet in St. Louis the second Wednesday in November next.

The Wreck of the Chicago Driving Park.

Charles F. Grey, executor of the late Wendell R. King, who died March 30th last, on Monday of this week filed a bill in the Circuit Court against the Chicago Driving Park Company to foreclose a mortgage given Oct. 13th, 1884, on its leasehold interest in its Driving Park, race tracks, and buildings. The mortgage was given to secure a loan of $6,000 made to the company on the above date. The bill states that at the death of Mr. King the Driving Park Company owed him $20,000. The executor received $12,500 on account and took a new mortgage for the balance. Several renewals were made and small sums paid until the present mortgage, which provides that $3,000 should become due on Nov. 15th instant, and the balance in one month thereafter. On default of payment of either principal or interest the executor was empowered to declare the whole amount due, and apply to the Court for an immediate sale and the appointment of a receiver. On the 1st of the present month the Driving Park Company gave another mortgage on all its property to Benjamin H. Campbell, Edward Corrigan, Dewitt H. Curtis, George G. Newberry and S. K. Dow to secure an indebtedness of $16,478.37, due Jan. 1st, 1885. These mortgagees now claim a right to an immediate sale under the summary terms of their mortgage. Besides this, the Chicago *Evening Journal* and the Chicago *Herald*, and some other creditors have recovered judgments, and are also threatening to sell the property. The Driving Park Company is stated to be wholly insolvent and its property going to ruin. An answer was filed by the company agreeing to an immediate sale and the entry of a decree for $6,161.84. Judge Tuley during the day appointed a receiver for the concern.—*Chicago Horseman.*

Narragansett Park in Trouble.

The Narragansett Driving Association, at Providence, R. I., which started two or three years ago with a great flourish of trumpets, seems to be in extremes as regards financial matters, and the famous Narragansett trotting track and buildings are advertised to be sold at a foreclosure, Dec. 5th. The Narragansett track has always been a bottomless pit for money. Its original cost to Amasa Sprague was $332,000. When the Sprague property was sacrificed at auction by Trustee Chaffee it was bid off for $25,000 by J. B. Barnaby, a rich clothier who has a liking for a speedy horse. Mr. Barnaby, with his partner, H. B. Winship, organized the Narragansett Driving Association, with a capital stock of $35,000. The surplus over the cost of the track was sunk in the first year in trying to put the track in good condition. The second year $15,000 was spent on the track, and as a result the track was made one of the fastest in the world, but a $20,000 mortgage was fastened on the property. The bank holding the same will foreclose Dec. 5th unless some arrangement is made in the meantime. Of the one hundred and eighteen stockholders only about twenty have taken any active interest in the association, and it has been up-hill work to raise money. The stockholders have been appealed to for the last time to see if they will do anything. Only the grand circuit meetings have been profitable. The distance of the park from the city, together with the great expense incident to the meetings, have kept the treasurer's balance on the wrong side of the sheet. There are many horsemen of wealth there, and it is possible that some means will be taken to bond the debt.

Bits from Bygone Days.

Some men are clever enough at the same time to take advantage of an enemy by a ruse de guerree, one instance being that of a former Lord Grosvenor, who had a horse heavily engaged at the Craven meeting, when a few days before he was to run the report went about that he coughed. It seems that a man had been hired to lie all night on the roof of the box in which this horse stood, and he set the report abroad. His authority, however, being doubted, another worthy man was employed to perform the same office on the following night, when he gave a similar report. Now the fact was that the first of these two men told his lordship's trainer what he had been asked to do, and having been duly feed, received instructions accordingly, and gave false information. When Lord Grosvenor was told of it, as well as that another man was to be on duty the following night, he asked, "Have we no horse that coughs?" "We have one, my lord," was the reply. "Then," said his lordship, "let him be put in the box over which the fellow is to pass the night, and if he does not catch his death of cold from this north-east wind and sleet, we shall do very well." Of course, the odds became heavy against the horse, from the report of the second man, and his lordship landed a good sum, as his horse won the race with ease. So the biters were bitten, and that very severely.

The Duke of Cleveland, as they say in Yorkshire, had "money forever," and so did nearly as he liked on the turf. His match with his horse Pavilion against Colonel Mellish's at Newmarket, in 1806, brings the latter accomplished and gallant fellow to our memory. The Colonel was a little less than a meteor in the sporting world and dazzling world of fashion, being, probably, the most finished example of a high bred turfite who ever trod the race-course in ancient or modern times. He would have taken the "whiphand" from Philip of Macedon, and all but out-Brummelled Beau Brummel in his dress and fastidious habits. With a princely fortune, good tastes, many accomplishments, and the pluck of a British gentleman, it need not be a matter for surprise that he galloped through his wealth as quickly as he did across a field when the hounds were in full cry before him.

Colonel Mellish was an artist—painting far beyond the performance of most men—a splendid horseman, a brave soldier, a skillful coachman, and a scientific farmer, while so far as handicapping of matches was concerned, few could excel him. His establishment was immense, having at one time thirty-eight horses in training, seventeen carriage horses, a dozen of hunters, besides four charges at Brighton, and hacks innumerable, with, of course, any number of servants to look after the steeds. In the meridian of his career the Colonel made his appearance in a way never approached. Driving four white horses, with outriders to match the animals he drove, his barouche painted in exquisite taste, he was truly the observed of all observers when, whirling up to the Grand Stand at Epsom or Doncaster, and decending in the quietest manner from the box, he would mount one of his thoroughbred hacks, led by the saddle horse groom in the rear of his retinue, like the rest of his people, in crimson liveries.

His racing career was a most successful one; but playing at chicken-hazard proved his ruin. It is said of him that he once staked £40,000 upon the throw of the dice, and lost it. Like Charles James Fox, he thought that the greatest pleasure in life was to gamble and to win, and the next best enjoyment to play and to lose. What a study is the career of Fox!—the greatest gambler, rone, and politician of his day; never forming a creditable or desirable connection with any woman, losing three fortunes at play; and above all that he was worsted in politics by the boy with character, Pitt. We may add that people who gamble do not always lose, for Messrs. Crockford, Gully, Ridsdale, Sadler, the Chifneys, etc., made a lot of money on the Turf as well as elsewhere.

There was Jim Knox—you know him—he had the ambition to make money selling crockery and spending it on trotters, until he stumbled on Nutwood. Before that he used to try his hand on one or two green ones on the old half-mile track, and Woodruff's book was law and gospel to him. He did everything by the book, and, true as preaching, used to read it on the track if he forgot his lesson."

"Oh, nosense!"

"Fact; ask Sam Keyes, who saw him stop one day at the quarter pole with a nervy horse, pull Hiram out of his pocket and begin to read. But when I passed by on the outside, and laughingly shouted, 'What does Hiram say?' he tumbled, and closed the book."

The Trotting-horse Breeders' Association of Minnesota was formed in St. Paul a few days ago. Among the members are Commodore Kittson, W. R. Merriam, George W. Sherwood and Messrs. McGrath, Finkle, Oswald, Hendrickson, Judson and Grattou. The object is the better development of trotting stock with regard to speed.

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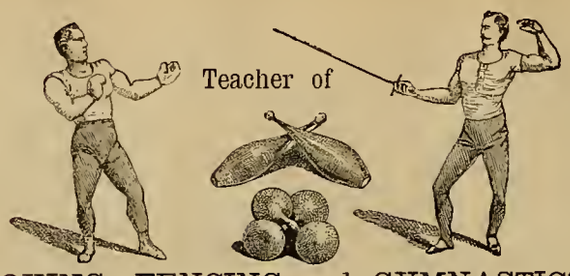

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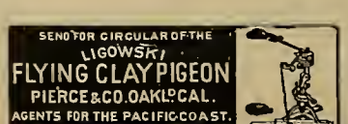

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THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds, either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown Imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

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Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Cronp, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

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FOR SALE.

NERO of Cal., No. 2209, H. H. B.

Calved October 21, 1880.

Sire, Blythe, No. 2208.
Dam, Jeannette, No. 160. **Price, $350**

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Calved April 30, 1884.

Sire, Nero of Cal., No. 2209.
Dam, Jeanneton, No. 5530. **Price, $300.**

—:o:—

Ayrshire Bulls
FOR SALE.

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Dam, Kittie Birnie 2d, No. 4179. **Price, $150.**

BERTON.

Calved April 20, 1884.

Sire, Alex, No. 3574.
Dam, Fiamma 2d, No. 7648. **Price, $100.**

BLASON.

Calved April 27, 1884.

Sire, Alex, No. 3574.
Dam, Amanda, No. 7652. **Price, $100.**

—o—

The prices given above are for animals loaded on cars at Vina, Tehama county, Cal.

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Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

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HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

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Full Power Belt, for Lady or Gentleman, price $10.

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General Debility, Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Paralysis, Constipation, Disease of the Liver, Kidney or Bladder, Seminal Weakness, Dyspepsia, Female Weakness, Sick Headache, Insipient Catarrh, Insipient Consumption, Lame Back, and many other diseases.

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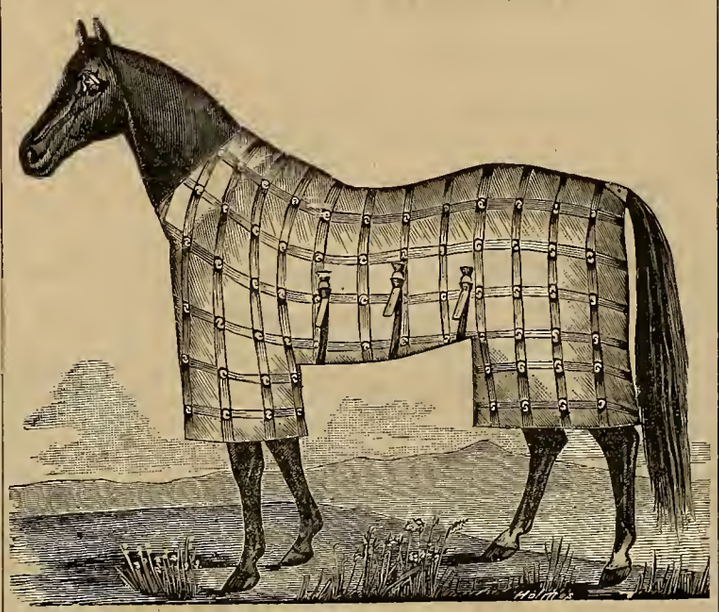
Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25 lbs 4 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week.

A grandson of above cow is now in use in the Yerba Buena. This herd won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Silver Cloud and Eurotas strains; also large selections from the Islands, without regard to cost. He has interest in Eastern herds of 200, at the head of which stand only living son of Jersey Belle, Romeo de Bonair, (87½ per cent. Mary Ann's blood), and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F O, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F O, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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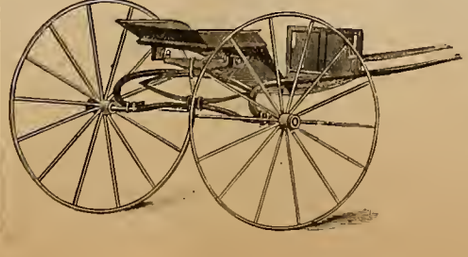
THE CHAMPION
One-Spring Training Cart.



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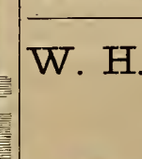

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W. H. Woodruff,

VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kercity; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lyham, Oakland.
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A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

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Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.

Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer F, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the cheek-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.

ENGLISH SETTERS, FINest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigress guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to
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Of the Pacific Coast.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.

—o—

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NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M 8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:30 P M *5:15 P M 6:30 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M 3:36 P M *5:02 P M 6:08 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:30 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M 3:36 P M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞ STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS, ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

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AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

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THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

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THE BAY OF MONTEREY

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THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

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SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

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Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHONS for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

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☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

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LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SUNDAY, NOV. 23d, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M.....	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Calistoga and Napa.....	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M.....	" "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	Deuning, El Paso Express...	10:40 A M
7:00 P M.....	and East Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Galt and Ione via Livermore.	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M.....	Galt via Martinez..	*10:40 A M
4:00 P M.....	Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
3:30 P M.....	Los Angeles and South.....	10:40 A M
7:30 A M.....	Livermore and Pleasanton.....	5:40 P M
*3:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
‡8:00 A M.....	Martinez	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	"	*3:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	"	10:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Marysville and Chico.....	5:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	Mohave and East Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M.....	" " Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Niles and Haywards.....	5:40 P M
10:00 A M.....	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
8:00 P M.....	Ogden and Express.....	11:10 A M
7:00 P M.....	East Emigrant.....	9:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Red Bluff via Marysville..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	and Tehama via Woodland...	6:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Sacramento, via Livermore..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	" via Benicia.....	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	11:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M.....	Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M.....	San Jose.....	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M.....	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:40 A M
	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Stockton via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*3:30 P M.....	Tulare, Fresno, ...	*3:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	Madera and Merced	10:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*3:30 A M.....	"	*3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M.....	Virginia City.....	11:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Woodland.....	6:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. meets Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction, and Pacific Express from El Paso and Mojave at Pinole.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:15.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

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TURF AND TRACK.

Shall We Have a National Horse, or Enthusiaem and Predjudice As Relating to All Progress, Including the Breeding of Horses.

I have learned to dread to appear in public print for our daily and weekly journals are too often the mouthpiece of *prejudice*, seeking to kill what it cannot understand. Does the reader know what prejudice means? It is the hydra-headed enemy of enterprise and enlightened progress. It retards discoveries and inventions through ridicule or false atatements. It beggars and kills the enthusiastic inventor and discoverer, after which, reflection to appreciation hastens to place a monument over the poor bones which incased a broken heart. Did prejudice ever discover or inveut anything? Did it at any time in the history of man have good and laudable endeavors? Never! Prejudice is envy and malice, seeking an opportunity for its *inevitable* "I told you so!" or slinking away like a cur-dog when success is assured. The life and soul of progress is enthusiasm, which prejudice delights to ridicule before the young and inexperienced. Does the reader know what enthusiasm means? The Greeks said it was of God: the life of all valuable men and women; that by it man was progressive. Enthusiasm is quick of perception, is very seusitive, but hides its wounded feelings for the good of its object. Enthusiasm is a deep-seated fire in man, burning from his innermost soul. Prejudice is superficial, lazy and loud-mouthed, ignorantly jumpiug at couclusions with no idea of results, leading men of capital through its bluster into ruinous investments and speculations. Indeed there is no end to the damage doue by prejudice to humanity, good men, good women, and many a valnable enterprise has been killed by prejudice. What good has prejudice ever done? Truth replies, uone? What has enthuaiasm done for America? Through it, Columbua discovered our country, but Columbus was poor as enthusiasm usually is when devoted to progress; but it fires the heart of a co-laborer called philanthrophy, and thus enthusiasm in Columbus fired the heart of a good queen, who furniahed the means necessary, even to the selling of her costly jewels, ao that despite envious prejudice, the enthusiastic Columbus won the glory of discovery of the contiuent of America, to become through enthusiasm the greatest nation upon the earth. Again, enthusiasm placed the Puritans upon this continent, and the same enthusiasm made the American colonists a free and independent people against untold odds. Enthusiasm wrote the Declaration of Independence, which enthusiastic men signed, and stood by. Enthusiasm always champions truth and justice, but loud-mouthed prejudice goes round with its wet blanket to smother its fires, or to kill if possible. Nations can he enthusiastic, but what have not enthusiastic men accomplished. Robert Fulton applied steam to machinery in a boat, and as he steamed his trial trip up the Hudson, prejudice sat upon the river banks ridiculing the steam and smoke, but the enthusiasm of Robert Fulton lives to-day, blessing the financial, commercial and social interests of the world. Enthusiasm proposed a canal across the great State of New York from the lakes to the ocean, but predjudice ridiculed the idea as an impossibility. The noble De Witt Clinton enthusiastically declared it should be done, and it was done. Has it not for many years blessed our country as the Erie Canal? Ben Franklin played with lightning in the clouds from curosity, hut the deep thinking enthusiastic Morse experimented practically until be made a successful application of elecricity to telegraphy, then overflowing with enthusiasm, hesought Congress to help bim with means to apply his discovery; hut prejudice ridiculed him, until philanthropic intelligence at Washington talked with capital in Baltimore, over his wires at government expense, after which, enthusiasm in tbe hearts of intelligent enterprise, furnished capital sufficient to girdle the eartb in forty minutes with Morse lightning in harness. Enthusiasm hurns out in time, and Morse having estahlished *his fact*, hia fire burned low; re-kindling, however, in Cyrus W. Field to lay the Atlantic Cable beneath the ocean that nations separated tbousands of miles might commnnicate, instantly. Well do I remember how prejudice ridiculed enthusiasm in Cyrus W. Field, and when the cable broke, took a drink and cigar, with "I told you so!" But Cyrus W. Field's heart was young, and his enthusiasm laughed at obstacles, for capital was with him, and to-day, his impossible cable reaches to the ends of the earth to bless the financial, commercial, and social interests of all people. Did prejudice with its wet blanket ever do so much good? After a time, enthusiasm lights our large and small cities with electricity, and enables people who can neither read or write, to hold oral commnnication long distances apart, with lightning harnessed by enthusiastic Morse, Edison, Bell, and Brush. Our daily and weekly papers wnich delight to ridicule enthusiasm for the pleasure of prejudice, are now only too glad to devote space in their columns to telegraphic summary of the day, which financial and commercial as well as marine interests are eager to scau before the paper and printer's ink is dry; and yet the enthusiastic Morse and Field whom they ridiculed, caused this great application of Ben Franklin's toy to their (the papers) monetary gain. What of the great Suez Canal? did prejudice build it? No, it came along with its wet blanket, saying it would cost a great deal of money which would be thrown away upon an impossibility; better keep the money and have a good time, for life is short; or keep it locked up (the money), so it could be counted and looked at with selfish glory. However, De Lesseps with gray haired enthnaiasm came along saying the Suez Canal could be built, and he did build it. The same enthusiastic De Lesseps is now cutting a canal across our continent from ocean to ocean to bless the world. Has prejudice helped De Lesseps in these two great enterprises? Who were the pioneers to our Eldorado, California? Who unearthed its hidden treasures, and put under cultivation its maiden soil to bless the earth with its product; was it not brave enthusiastic men? Did prejudice do anything to help? Both elemeuts, prejudice and enthusiasm went there, and well do I remember the circumstances. My business location was in lower Maiden Lane, New York City, and I was called daily much among the shippiug, so the events of those days are vivid in memory. Many was the veasel fitted to luxury, and freighted with delicacies for a pleasure trip rouud "The Horn," where bags could be filled with gold as children scrape up sand. Together with cake, candies, and sweetmeats, with wine and cigars, an occasional piano was set up in the saloon for music and dancing on the way, little dreaming that the music of the elements in the rigging of their ship, would briug them to their kuees in supplication to an unknown God, rather than to their toes as they expected to be from piano music. This class mostly represented idle prejudice, unaccustomed to, practical labor. They were the quitters! Landing in California, the necessity af becoming common day laborers, chilled their narrow souls; so they lay round weariug out their nice clothes, eating and drinking up their delicacies, waiting until dear mamma and papa could get money to them through which to return. When they did returu, they came with the toothache, tbe headache, the stomachache and "rheumatiz;" not forgetting the wet blanket of prejudice. Now and then reflection and reason together invited enthnsiasm into the heart of some, and they would resolve to return like men, joiuing the do or die class of enthusiasts. To this class of enthusiasts do we owe the nnearthiug of untold wealth, also the aettliug which is now known the world over as the Eldorado of America. This class started the overland route, marking the way from Omaha to the Pacific with loug mule and ox traius, and the bleached bones of the brave hearts that fell by the way; for we muat remember that enthusiasm does not alwaya win. As San Francisco aud Sacramento became facts, enthusiasm said they must have a railroad across those desert plains and Rocky Mountaius, but prejudice shrugged its aboulders, exclaiming ridiculous! but Stanford, Crocker, Huntington and Hopkins, were not to be intimidated hy prejudice with fraudulent attempts, so stamping prejudice under foot, they said the road should be built, and it was built. To-day prejudice buys his ticket from the Atlantic to the Pacific, bundles up his gouty feet, and rides a distance in six days hy enthusiasts road, wbich by prejudice route round the Horn, took eix months. So we can look into all the advances in civilization, and find it has been the God-soul in man that has caused them. Enthusiasm is bold, daring, liberal, generous and sympathetic. Prejudice is selfish, cold, deceptive, and cowardly; is the quitting *come-back* element of laziness. Enthusiasm despises deception and is never afraid of work. God said man should work, but the devil could play; thua the enthusiast is a live man with the God-soul in him; and when he seeks to add wisdom and judgment to enthnsiasm, he becomes the greatest of all created things. Prejudice stripped of his cloak, displaya tbe devil's ornaments in horns and tail, while in its bony hands is the assassin's poinard dipped in poison, ever ready to stab enthusiasm to the heart from the back in the dark, if ridicule fails to kill. Now, God made the fowls of the air, the beasts of the fields and all kinds of cattle, each true to its kind; also tbe fish of the waters of the earth, giving man dominion over all as He did the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, but told him be must work for all of tbem: and knowing man would be lazy. He put the God-soul of enthusiasm where he could get it, to stimulate him to work for the application of all these possible bleaaiugs; at the same time telling man that He should let the devil loose upon the earth to thwart all good ambitions, God alto put curiosity into man to iuquire into these different kingdoms above, on top, und beneath the earth as well as into the depths of the sea; but in all his ambitions the devil was to stand in the way with a wet blanket, called by man prejudice. However, man has kept at work, driven by enthusiasm into unheateu, pathless adventures, often dying by the way, but history records his efforts by way of land marks for others to follow up. The scientific history of the mineral kiugdom is emblazoned with the names of enthusiastic discoverers. The natural science shops of Professor Henry A. Ward of this city of Rochester, N. Y., speak of the nntiring industry of euthusiasm in mineralogy, orteology, and zoology, from which shipments are continually heiug made to museums, scientific institutions, and universities in the old world as well as our own country. Enthusiasm has driven Professor Ward repeatedly to the ends of the earth for investigations and discoveries in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms for the good of mankind—progress. If we look into the ethereal kingdom, we have to do eo through the enthusiast's glasses, without whom we should not to-day have the charts and chronometers so important to marine service, nor should we be able to give beforehand the weather iudications of such vital importance to the agricultural as well as marine service. Thus we can go on and learn that the God-power in man, ridiculed by prejudice, is the one, great, powerful element for for progress. Success, I have said, does not always bless tbe one individual possessing enthusiasm largely; and yet he may set the ball of progress rolling, to unwind its silken threads for prosperity to those who lay hold upon and follow them up. Circumstances too often thwart the individual enthusiast; he may not be able to make himself understood, or his ends may overthrow capital involved in a similar but less positive, hence less valuable way; but his attempts are certain to live after him, to he adopted by a less prejudiced people, because more informed. To be euthusiastic beyond the conceptions of a people is to be in advauce of the age. He may carry his diacoveries to a point where as a practical man he can see and know that possibilities are before him; and yet a want of meaus or capital which prejudice prevents him from getting, (for prejudice is the sworn enemy of enthusiasim), often causes his defeat, after which his shattered possibilities are gathered up by prejudice, and presented to the people as *his* achievement in new and importaut ways, plagiarizing from published matter, piratiug of sketches and pictures all come under this head of prejudice. Because of my defense of Clay Arabian hiood in the American road and trottiug-horse prejudice has called me enthusiastic. I thank him for the compliment, and may I continue to be worthy the name.

As animal life relatiug to the American Road Horse has long been with me a special, practical study, I have come greatly in the way of prejudice heavily invested. In nothiug has there beeu, and still continues to be, so much fraud and deception as in the reputed breedings of our trotting horses; and yet there has been vast improvement in results, through improved mechauical influences since I began my defeuse of the Clay Arabian blood; and with these increased rates of speed, it must be remembered that Arabian influences have all the time contiuued at the frout, whether through Clay, Pilot, or Morgan. As I have just spoken of Ward's Great Natural Science Shops, permit me to refer to the fact that at his shops both the akcletons of Henry Clay and Lexiugton were prepared and mounted before presentation to Smithsonian Institution at Washingtou, D. C., Lexiugtou's heiug taken from the freahly dead body; while those of Henry Clay had for thirteen years beon subjected to the decomposiug action of mother earth; and still the old experienced orteologists who prepared aud mounted both skeletons, knowing nothing of the breeding of either animal, pronouned the bones of Henry Clay hy far the fineat in texture, ahowing a superiority in animal life, *i. e.*, blood and breeding. Although I had old Henry Clay taken up, mouuted, delivered and myself assisted iu placing him upon the pedestal by side of Lexington, the presentation waa made by Hon. Erastus Corniug, of Albany, who defrayed the major part of all expenee.

But to continue. Becauae I so strougly advocated the blood of old Henry Clay, it wns not for the sake of the name; although like all intelligent American citizens, I do reverence the memory of that noble statesman. In tho horse it was the superior blood instinct with general superior qualities. Abounding in trottiug speed, with a disposition tractable and pleasant, constitution like iron, sound in all ways, aud free from physical infirmities to be entailed, he also possessed a *legitimate name*. A knowledge of all these facts, caused me to feel that his blood would make a reliable foundation upon whicb to build a "National Trotting Horse," and from wh to obtain a more uniform, perfect and valuable coach hor but prejudiced men fought me, aud continue to do so: from one reason, others for another; but all are condense the few words, ignorant prejudice, or financial prej-

There is but one central cause for each object described or demanded by man; but there are different causes for different effects. The steamer that crosses the ocean, or the train of cars our continent, both reach their destination from the one same cause that Fulton experimented with in his little boat upon the Hudson. The messages you read by the electric light is but the same element, or identical *cause* that Ben Franklin played with in the clouds; so in the trotting and running horses there is but *one cause*, and although used in different forms the highest attainments in either case can only be reached uniformly through purity of *cause* or *blood*. Leaks from the steam pipe or electric wires we will compare to mongrelization of blood, cause for high rates of trotting speed. In my long years of study into causes relating to animal life in the horse, I found that history over and over again credited the Arabian as original cause or central force for all desirable qualities; and the breeders of the world, up to this writing, concede that fact. The English breeder resorts to it to-day as an original cause from or by which to recuperate his degenerating racehorse; and in the American trotting horse both history and facts prove that the instinct in its highest and most positive form, came from that same Arabian blood, as the original and positive *cause* for trot. Justin Morgan was inbred to that blood; Imported Messenger was inbred to that blood; Henry Clay was inbred to that blood; the Canada "Knuck" or "Pilot" was of that blood, and Dorsey's Golddust was really inbred to that blood. In these five representatives there, we have one or two decades between the advent of each, and yet mongrelized as each representative has been from its start as a producer, we do not and cannot get a high rate of speed without one or the other being represented, and often both in the one horse; while a want of information prevents us from knowing how many strains there are from this Oriental cause centered in the *meteor* horse. Justin Morgan and old Henry Clay both presented strong characteristics of the Arabian horse, in build, height, disposition and constitutional endurance, which they imparted to their get in such positive and superior manner, that mongrelization found it difficult to obliterate its influences of the five representatives named: Justin Morgan came first; near fifty years had elapsed before Henry Clay came on as a producer. During that fifty years the blood of Justin Morgan, although largely inbred, had become so mongrelized and scattered through wars and emigration, as to preclude a possibility of making it a foundation for a national thoroughbred trotting horse. Messenger had suffered in like manner, and worse yet, was largely crossed upon running horse blood. Upon the principle of once out and twice back, Henry Clay seemed to me to be the one corner stone to secure for the purpose of a national horse. His *name* and blood were *honest*. We are a young country with great opportunities, and it is the duty of every man professing a gift to study himself for the one most prominent for good, and to cultivate that gift to eminence. Thus doing, he will become an enthusiastic worker, and although not successful himself (all men cannot be), he will do good for others. The one whose gift is for gain exclusively may be termed a miser or "money-grabber," and yet the money maker is of vital importance to the world, for through him are nations carried through financial troubles resulting from war, pestilence or famine. Through him are inventions and discoveries made available. The pecuniary privations and sufferings of inventors and discoverers are seldom known to the world; but such men as prejudice terms "money-grabbers" have brought their labors before the world. While enthusiasm is essential to progress in the arts and sciences, the money making man is as important to their development as the fuel is that generates the steam to drive the machinery in steamships, locomotives, or manufacturing industries, astronomy, mineralogy, oteology, zoology, or mechanics are all sciences, yet each one is helpless without the money-making enthusiast. Each man lives for a purpose, having his part to play, even to the prejudiced man, with his wet blanket, for he fulfills the promise of God when He said the devil was loosed in the world for all time as a chord of dissention among men, and a destroying element in particular. But to animal life domestication we find that sheep, cattle, swine, poultry, and horses, each have their enthusiastic special student. Sheep, with Edwin Hammond, of Middlebury, Vermont, were a speciality, and he is to-day largely credited for the prominence of the American Merino. He discovered superior values in the Spanish Merino as imported into New England, also that as a family they were fast degenerating through neglect and ignorant *out-crossing*. Enthusiasm stimulated to collecting and close breeding the purest specimens he could find, until through his labors, the American Merino became famous throughout the world. So too with Bates and shorthorned cattle, through his untiring enthusiasm the merit of the "shorthorn" became Excelsior among stockmen. Through the enthusiasm of James I., Cromwell and Charles II. is due the English thoroughbred running horse. Now cannot America produce a national horse to be proud of as its *own* production? A national thoroughbred trotting horse is possible, but out-crossings must be done away with until you know what you are crossing and how you are crossing. I have repeatedly written that out-crossing meant degeneracy, indeed the word becomes a slang term in journalism. The breeder of horses must be an intellectual worker, as well as a practical, physical worker among his stock, not one day in a week, but seven days in the week, a good part of each day, from the early morning until past noon must be spent with horses, and again at night before he retires, must be looked to the condition of each animal. The remaining portions of each day must be devoted to intellectual study. Every publication treating scientifically upon animal life he must inquire into, and all publications treating upon his special subject he must read from cover to cover, or as old Mr. Harper said about his horse, he must run from end to end. The practical horse breeder will find that the road is not paved with gold, nor are there drinking houses on the way. As such a breeding student progresses in years and information, he will become a detective in the matter of publications. He will learn to know the writers whether they are plagarizers, compilers, practical breeders. The weekly and monthly journals are outlets for public opinion, and are valuable to all breeders, whether they published fact or imagination. I would not have the young breeder think there was no good in journals devoted to breeding because the editors seldom know anything of the subject practically, on the contrary they are of vast importance, but I would have him study well, think deep, cultivate memory and observation, making practically daily tests of what he reads. Through such means he will soon become a critic upon a writer, no matter what the initials or signature may be at the bottom of an article that attracts his attention. Thus he will learn to separate the wheat from the chaff. Prejudice that has strongly condemned me for my prejudice as applied to myself.

I have been condemned for my denunciation of the horse called Rysdyk's Hambletonian. To all such I will say that I was never prejudiced against anything except fraud, deception and untruth. The name Hambletonian, as appropriated by William M. Rysdyk for his Abdallah horse, was a theft, and base deception. Rysdyk we suppose to be the legitimate family name of the man, but Hambletonian was the name of a royally bred son of imported Messenger, born near fifty years before Rysdyk's Abdallah colt was, and even before William M. Rysdyk himself was. The Tichborn pretenders in England presumed no greater evil than W. M. Rysdyk actually perpetrated. The Tichborn claimants had their strong friends and backers, as did W. M. Rysdyk in his deception. In the beginning God called Adam and Eve one; the male being the representative in the one family, but all descendants bore different representative names, that each living being might be held accountable for his sins before the world, and these sins should be entailed upon his get into the third and fourth generation. From that day to the present, all heathen and civilized nations of the earth have held the misappropriation of a representative name of another man, or animal, or family, to be an unpardonable offense; and this was just the sin Rysdyk committed against all the breeders of the land then living, and to come after. Hambletonian, as I have said, was a noble son of imported Messenger, royally bred, and a strong producer of great excellence; but he was neither the sire, grand sire, or great grand sire of Rysdyk's stud horse. The children of Cain and Abel marked a less distinct line than did the blood of Messenger's son, Hambletonian, and especially Wm. M. Rysdyk's son of Abdallah he called Hambletonian. Now, what was the reason for this deception in name? If Abdallah represented good blood in a good sire, why did Mr. Rysdyk wish to change the name of his colt he called young "Abdallah," to that of Hambletonian? There certainly must have been a strong reason with him, which I will explain. The merits of the good son of Messenger called Hambletonian, were recognized proverbial facts. William M. Rysdyk was not a breeder, nor was he a well-informed horseman for even his day. He had this old mare and colt, without information either as to the breeding of the mare, or of the sire of the colt, except as "Abdallah." As the colt matured, Rysdyk found his colt would not do business as Young Abdallah. Hambletonian blood was highly prized but nearly extinct; so to make his colt go in the stud, he called him Hambletonian, and the people believed it as they do many other falsehoods. Now, why was Abdallah unpopular? I will explain. In the first place as a horse, he had no merit. He was large and very coarse. His head was a bucket head with mean hog's eyes, long, coarse lop ears, called sow's ears. His neck was badly ewed, his mane very slight, and tail almost bare at the roots, called a rat's tail. His legs were coarse, filling badly when standing, and hocks turned soft. Added to these physical infirmities was a bad disposition inherited from his sire, Mambrino, which horse was also unsound and badly *string halted*. Added to all these facts, Abdallah was unable to trot, or to run; nor could his sire Mambrino, nor could Rysdyk's Abdallah horse Hambletonian. As all these facts were realized by William M. Rysdyk, he decided upon the deceptive name. I have for many years urged a national thoroughbred trotting horse, and am now writing again to that purpose. Orange county, N. Y., and joining counties in New Jersey, had much of the Arabian blood in the mares, as well as through remnants of Messenger blood, which was inbred Arab. In those days the geldings were sold, but the mares remained as workers; thus there were mares by the Arab bred Andrew Jackson, also several sons, including Young Andrew Jackson and Long Island Black Hawk, also grand sons through Henry Clay. All William M. Rysdyk had to do to establish his deception, was to breed his colt to these mares as he traveled him about, then in the produce ignore any name but that of "my colt Hambletonian!" As men were not educated up in breeding in those days as they are at present, the deception was complete; added to which, was newspaper endorsement of public opinion to a growing prejudice for Hambletonian. There is a sentence which reads "Be sure your sin will find you out," and it was fast doing so when Rysdyk and his horse died; for as the Arabian blooded dams which made Rysdyk's horse famous, were fast dying off, Orange county ceased to produce either coach horses or trotting speed, because the blood of Abdallah through Rysdyk's horse predominated, to prove its worthlessness. Here then is the curse of sin in one man entailed upon the multitude. As I have said, all domestic animals can be bred up if breeders can secure dams of a higher type than the sire; and thus the second and third removes from Rysdyk's horse secured better ears, better heads, better tails, legs, and joints; but in such improvement we have no right to entail the fraudulent name, knowing it to be so. When I read in sporting journals the name of the great stallion Maxy Cobb with strong encomiums to name of Rysdyk's Hambletonian as cause for superiority in Maxy Cobb, I am not only astonished at the writer's want of knowledge of blood influences, but am disgusted. Now let us, please, as an intelligent breeding public put aside all prejudice for *name*, and reason together as to what were the real blood influences which made "Maxy Cobb" the wonderful horse he really is. According to the laws of Moses, we should begin first with the sires; but, as I have explained it would be a deception, we will take up the maternal line. The dam of Maxy Cobb was a game trotter with great constitutional vigor and endurance. Her sire Jupiter was as fine and bold appearing stallion as I ever saw led out to a bridle. In the maternal line he represented Arabian blood through "Almack" to Mambrino and Messenger, added to which was Arabian blood through Morgan in the granddam of "Almack." Now the sire of "Jupiter" was the Arabian blooded son of Andrew Jackson called Long Island Black Hawk; thus all through on the dam's side of Maxy Cobb, we find blood of breeding and great trotting instinct. No man can dispute these facts. Andrew Jackson was of close Arabian breeding, and the only stallion to date that was never beaten a heat or a race at the trotting gait. His son, Long Island Black Hawk, took his blood in a diluted form, but was a trotter and producer of trot. Jupiter, by L. I. B. H., was a trotter and producer of trot, and was the sire of the dam of Maxy Cobb, herself a trotter. Now on the sire's side of Maxy, we find Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. The dam of Medium was the famous old trotting mare Princess. She could beat 2:25 or could trot heats in 2:30 all day long. She was a legitimate, lineal descendant from Messenger's great Arabian blooded son Hambletonian, reinforced with Morgan Arabian blood; hence Princess was a game, fast mare, and bred to Rysdyk's Abdallah horse, produced Happy Medium. Now, no amount of training could make Happy Medium trot as did his better blooded dam; the Abdallah load from his sire, Rysdyk's Hambletonian was too heavy; he could, however, twice double distance his sire in 2:45 and better. Now as we know Rysdyk's Hambletonian could not trot in three minutes, nor his sire Abdallah in four minutes, or the next sire any better, and the blood of both Abdallah and his son, the sire of Happy Medium, was cold mongrel blood, it is not more consistent to credit Maxy Cobb to the purer, warmer, finer, better, and more positive Arabian inheritance in the maternal line, which is honest, than to force in the dishonest, inexpressible, cold-blooded influences of his grandsire. Happy Medium through his dam's blood is a great producer, when bred to mares possessing bloods akin to those in his dam, but when bred to mares possessing his sire's blood in preponderance, the produce verifies John Splan's statement in print, "that the Mediums were the worst quitters in the world." This statement General Withers will understand, and breed the horse to mares accordingly. The principle of breeding-up is here in a measure explained. It cannot be accomplished through *out-crossing*, but by breeding back to the prime factor of blood *cause*, or blood instinct; and there is no representative credited to Rysdyk's Hambletonian that I cannot explain away in the same manner. In many instances I have become discouraged in my efforts to have truth in blood of our trotting horses recorded as it should be. In the matter of Geo. Wilkes' dam, I contended for years before it was accepted and even then prejudice would lap on to the granddam a falsehood, which I would not take the trouble to explain away, as my intended Clay history would do all that. The Highlander granddam was not thoroughbred Highlander as prejudiced journalism insists upon having it, but was plain Morgan, and here again we have a cause for superiority in Geo. Wilkes over any other son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Wilkes' dam was by Old Henry Clay, and his granddam was Morgan, called in that section in those days, "Highlander," and why I will here explain. Early in the twenties, Uncle Tom Kellogg, who always kept stallions, brought to his home, East Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y., from the East, a son of Justin Morgan, the inbred Arab horse. The Morgan difficulty started at Canandaigua, eight miles east from Bloomfield. Morgan was arrested and put in jail at Canandaigua, soon after which the excitement and prejudice against the name of Morgan became so intense all through that section as to reach even a horse bearing that name; so Mr. Kellogg called his son of Justin Morgan, plain Highlander, perpetuating the name in his sons and grandsons. The granddam of Geo. Wilkes was by a grandson of Thomas Kellogg's son of Justin Morgan, called Highlander, and no drop of running horse blood was in that granddam. Thus in Geo. Wilkes we have an overpowering influence of Arabian blood through Morgan and Henry Clay, sufficiently so to stamp down and out, the cold, mongrel blood of Abdallah through Rysdyk's Hambletonian to Geo. Wilkes. I am speaking as I have repeatedly done these years past, for a national thoroughbred trotting horse, in hopes that ignorant prejudice may be put one side by our American breeders, for reason with intelligent judgment. These long letters to the public consume my time and impoverish me; but my zeal in behalf of my cause has driven me on. God knows why. If my reasonings have not been with logical breeding intelligence, then I am no judge of blood influences. There has never been to my knowledge either a horse or a mare with phenomenal trotting speed, but what careful investigation into blood and breeding has revealed the one cause of Arabian blood influences in a marked degree, whether through Morgan, Messenger, Clay, or the "Knuck" horse Pilot. Thus in Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, St. Julien, Rarus, Hopeful, Maxy Cobb and the entire Wilkes family, we find it the case through one of the channels I have named. While many gentlemen endorse my advocacy of a national thoroughbred trotting horse, the question came up as to what family *name* should be adopted as a foundation name. That of Hambletonian representing the multitude in ownerships, was naturally suggested; but I am sure men of intelligence and even the the slightest moral principle, would not feel satisfied that in years to come the breeders of our land and other lands should relate the fact as to how our national horse had been built up and established upon *fraud in name* and *fraud in blood*. To begin with, we must have a blood that will sustain itself upon its own blood as does the English thoroughbred running horse; and we know that neither a low type, nor a high type of mongrelization can do it. Take for example the scattered *Tutbury Stud* of King James I. of England. After the restoration did they try to build up upon mongrels? By no means. They hunted for the best bred specimens of their Arabian crosses, and imported fresh Arabian stallions. James, Cromwell, Charles II. and numbers of the nobility, all imported Arabian stallions, and thus through combined, intelligent effort, the English racehorse was created and established. And what do they do to this day to sustain their national horse? do they resort to *out-crosses?* By no means; they go for the fountain head of blood influence, the Arab of the desert. There is no better illustration of the damage possible through out-crossing, than to cite the old Golddust family. The starting point was Arabian blood through Morgan, not out-crossed, but bred up through union with its original blood from the imported Arabian "Tilcaadi," when Golddust came as a whirlwind of trotting speed, and was a positive producer of the same. But prejudice had its influence even over the enthusiastic Dorsey, and the thoroughbred running horse blood was introduced in mares, so that the light of Dorsey's Golddust was really meteoric, staying as it were for a day. While I could continue my arguments for pages, citing multitudes of cases by way of evidence, my paper is already too long, so I will close with good wishes towards every breeder in the land.

RANDOLPH HUNTINGTON.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1884.

Mr. John Hammond.

Wherever racing has been discussed during the past year, which is equivalent to saying wherever Englishmen have met together, the name of Fortune's favorite, Mr. John Hammond, must very often have come uppermost. When, on a certain afternoon in May, down the green strip of turf which lay between dense dark masses of men on either side, a rider in a white jacket, with red collar and cuffs, desperately contested the finish for the Derby against a rider in white, with a yellow cap; when, after shouts of "St. Gatien wins!" "Harvester wins!" there had followed a pause, and then a yell, as "0 0" was hoisted above Judge Clark's head, Mr. Hammond's name was enrolled on the famous list of Derby winners, for as victory in dead-heat may be accounted. There are people who imagine that Mr. Hammond, in receipt of about the income which he now pays to his gardener, bought St. Gatien for the price of a Shetland pony, and has won since that May afternoon a fortune most conveniently expressed by the fraction of a million. About every successful man whose name comes prominently before the world stupid stories are related. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hammond first went on the turf some sixteen years ago. His friends do not assert that he was a man of capital, but he had that which is of infinitely more value than capital in the business of racing, a shrewd head, a keen eye for a horse, and a sound knowledge of the world. Long before St. Gatien was foaled, or Florence's dam had emerged from the shafts of the cart to which she was doomed, Mr. Hammond had purchased his present property, The Lawn, Newmarket, a place which must represent some £10,000 to £12,000, so that these legends of the almost instantaneous rise from poverty to wealth may be dismissed

fabulous. Many a well-placed commission has been worked by the owner of St. Gatien, and men who have commissions to work for great stables are engaged upon a very remunerative occupation. It was in 1880 that Mr. Hammond, being in a good position, datermined to gratify his taste for horseflesh hy purchasing three foals, it being his design, by degrees, to form a small breeding establishmant. The Dutchman and a couple of others were bought, under the advica of Tom Brown, and so the white jacket, red collar and cuffs, was first selected and put to service. On two or three occasions it was borne to tha front, and Mr. Hammond began to increase his stud. Last Winter, his horses then being under the care of Robert Sherwood (Ryan has also trained for Mr. Hammond), St. Gatien was a stable companion, and the trainer was instructed to get rid of the colt, which had run thrice in moderate company and won each time, for £1,500. Sherwood offered him for this sum to Mr. Hammond, who had taken rather a fancy to the animal, hut did not see on what sound reckoning so large a price was asked. True, he had done all he had been asked to do, but then this was too little to make him worth £1,500. It may almost be said that St. Gatien was hawked about. Two or three people, at least, had tha refusal, and did not avail themsalves of the chance. The more Mr. Hammond saw of the colt meantime, the more he liked him, and at last determined—how wisely the event has shown—to give £1,500 for a horse that has proved to be worth about fifteen times as much. Florence, which has done her owner so many good turns since, onca did him what at the time looked like a bad turn. Mr. Hammond had made tolerably certain of winning a race at Yarmouth, and had backed his animal with confidence, to find that it had no chance with Florence, who cantered away from it. To buy Florence was his immediate datermination, and the filly soon after passed into his possession for £1,000. That Florence was a really good mare was soon made evident, hut when it was found hefore the Derby that she could not live with St. Gatien at even weights, Mr. Hammond began to feel a justifiahle confidence in his chances. The story of the dead heat need not be repeated. That St. Gatien would inevitably have won his owner had no doubt, and how little douht he need have had subsequent running seems very clearly to have shown. Captain Machell and Sir John Willoughby displayed a wise anxiety to divide, and it must be admitted that Mr. Hammond's conduct in giving his rivals the option of doing what they pleased was marked oy great generosity. This was certainly felt and acknowledged hy Sir John Willoughby, who, with a very commendahle access of good feeling, went up to Mr. Hammond at Ascot, and expressed to him the regret he felt at having been induced, on the spur of the moment, to make the unfortunate objection to St. Gatien at Epsom. How Mr. Hammond dissented from the general opinion that a three-year-old could not win the Cesarewitch with 122 pounds in the seddle—when that three-year-old was St. Gatien—is a matter of turf history too recent to need recapitulation, and the ease with which the now famous animal left his horses when Wood gave him a hint that it wes time to get home, will not readily be forgotten by those who witnessed the race. More exciting atill was Florence's head victory from Bendigo, with 127 pounds in the saddle. No one but the judge could say what had won till "No 4" was hoisted.

"I congratulate you, Mr. Hammond!" his neighbor, who etood by his side and watched the desperate struggle home, said, as the issue was made piain.

"Well, I am glad to say that you can congratulate my friends as well, for I told them just what I knew about the mare," was the reply, an unselfish answer which, spoken in that first moment of excitement, when many men would have thought only of themselves, seems well to justify the opinion of those friends that "Hammond is a very good fellow." On the subject of the relative merit of St. Gatien and St. Simon, it need scarcely he eaid that Mr. Hammond is a hearty believer in the superiority of his own Saint. He thinks there is little douht that St. Gatieu would heat St. Simon over the latter's hest course, which appears to be generally set down as about a mile and a quarter; over the Cesarewitch course he has no douht whatever of St. Gatien's invincibility. "Over a distance of ground I believe my colt is the hest ever seen!" he says, with honest pride in the good horse.

The breeding establishment is at present on rather a small scale, hut the only three young ones Mr. Hammond has bred have all been returned winnera—Alaska, Insignia and Miss Galopin. There are, moreover, "two or three nica young ones coming on." There is every reason to suppose that the triumphs of the jacket are not by any means at an end. Few men who "go racing" are unfamiliar with Mr. Hammond's appearanca.

The Heir to a Dukedom.

Lord Mandeville has evidently got into very bad odor. The New York correspondent of the *Boston Globe*, speaking of noblemen who condescend to spend their time in the Empire City, eays some of them are decidedly off. "There ie Lord Mandeville, for example, who will probably be the Duke of Manchester one of these days and who married a very charming New York girl a few years ago. He came to finanoial grief on the turf not long ago, and for reasons which ecarned ridiculously small for the heir to a dukedom. Both Lord and Lady Mandeville have been preminent in the aocial world as members of what is knowu as the Vanderbilt set for some time past, and have done their best to keep pace with their wealthy American friends. The Viscount himself has divided his time with members of the Murray Hill aristocracy and the rather shady hangers-on of the turf and stage. A pleasing reminiscence of His Lordship still lingers about Charley Collins' Criterion, a saloon on Union Square much affected by actora. Lord Mandeville was introduced to Charley, as he is familiarly called, by Pony Moore, a London negro minstrel. Mr. Collins acknowledged the honor in the usual way and drank the health of his new acquaintance in bumpers of his best wine. The scion of nohility entertained the company present with a flood of agreeable reminiscence, and departed after having promised to call again. He kept hia word. The door of the Criterion opened one afternoon and the wind blew Lord Mandeville across the floor and up to the bar hehind which Charley Collins was standing. His Lordship bent over and whispered something in the ear of tha dispenser of drinks. 'Certainly,' said the latter, rubbing his eyea to see if he had been dreaming. Then he dived into the depths of his cashdrawer, produced therefrom five crisp, new five-dollar bills and handed them to his friend. Again the door opened, hut the wind had changed now—there are English men who can change as well as raise it—and the future Duke of Manchester floated out to the square, and the Criterion knew him no more. Charley Collins hae a tender heart, and whenever he tells the story he knocks a small sum off the amount loaned. He has got it down to $10, and very soon it will be wiped off entirely. That's the only way it ever will be wiped off."

The Season of 1884.—The Corrigan Stable.

[N. Y. World.]

Among the most prominant winning stables of the year is that of Mr. Edward Corrigan. It is the most successful of the Western stables, and, in fact, Mr. Corrigan is the largest winning owner claiming a resideuce west of the Mississippi. Mr. Corrigan is comparatively new to the turf, for, although he has raced for some years, it was not until the seeson just passed that his horses became important factors in many of the great stakes. That Mr. Corrigan is no novice in racing he showed by the admirable management of his stable and the skill with which he placed his horses, so that, aidad with good luck, ha makes one of the hest averages ever recorded, winning no less than 53 races out of 122 that he started for and for which he sent only 136 starters to the post. The full record is as follows:

Horse.	Times Started.	Times First	Times Second.	Times Third	Gross amount won
Modesty, 3, by War Dance	14	6	—	2	$23,115
Freeland, 5, by Longfellow	10	10	1	—	14,430
Lizzie Dwyer, 2, by King Alfonso	9	4	1	1	12,170
Isaac Murphy, 2, by Virgil	6	2	1	1	5,035
Pearl Jennings, 5, by Lelaps	12	6	2	1	4,750
Ada Glenn, aged, by Glenelg	10	3	3	—	2,695
Banana, 2, by King Ban	6	2	—	1	1,930
Swiney, 3, by Ten Broeck	10	3	2	1	1,820
W. R. Woodward, 3, by Ten Broeck	13	5	1	2	1,750
Ida Hope, 2, by King Alfonso	12	2	1	1	1,425
J. W. Rogers, 2, by Faustus	5	3	—	2	1,225
Bonnie Australian, 4, by Regent	5	2	1	1	600
Wedding Day, 6, by Dudley	3	1	—	—	300
Irish Pat, 2, by Pat Malloy	6	1	—	2	250
Court Ban, 2, by King Ban	7	—	3	1	150
Vigilance, 2, by Virgil	5	—	1	—	100
Glit, 4, by Tom Sawyer	3	—	—	—	
Totals	136	53	17	16	$71,765

The entrance money for all of the above races amounted to $5,000.

Mr. Corrigan began racing at Nashville in May and continued on at Lexington, Louisville, Latonia, St. Louis, Chicago (both at the Driving and at Washington Park), Saratoga, Sheepshead Bay in September end beck to Latonia in October. After the Washingtou Park meeting in July, the stable was divided. The larger number, in charge of J. W. Rogers, was brought East, the remainder being left at Chicago to run at the midsummer meeting under the care of Abe Perry. One feature of Mr. Corrigan's racing is the number of stakes won hy him, especially in the West, ha leading off at Nashville, where Pearl Jennings won hoth the Fairview and Kirkmau Stakes. At Lexington, Freeland took the Distillers' Stakes. At Louisville, Freeland in turu won the Dixiena, and Merchants' and was second to Modesty for the Nantura, which was a "walk-over" for the pair. Modesty, at the same meeting, won the Kentucky Oaks and the Moet & Chandon Chempagne Stakes. At Latonia, Freeland won the Merchants' Stakes, as also he did the Turf and Citizens' handicaps at St. Louis, while of the two-year-old stakes at the same meeting, Ida Hopa won tha St. James Hotel Stakes. It was at St. Louis that Mr. Corrigan added the two-year-old Bill Adle, which he afterwards renamed J. W. Rogers, to his stable. This youngster was entered in a two-yeer-old race by Gray & Co., his then owners. After a long delay a fairly good start was effected, and Bill Adle finished first. To the surprise of nearly all present the judges decided that it was "no start," and ordered it run over after the last race of the day. During the afternoon Mr. Corrigau purchased Bill Adle, and ran him in the actual race as his property. Bill again finished first, and as Mr. Corrigan backed him to win heavily, he won him clear in the first race.

From St. Louis the stable traveled on to Chicago, where, especielly at the Washington Park Meeting, it hed great success, and as Mr. Corrigau is not afraid to back his horses when he knows that they are right, "he scooped," the boys said after the meeting, "a barrel of money." Of the stakes run at the Driving Park Meeting, Mr. Corrigan only won the Flash, for two-year-olds with Isaac Murphy. On the inaugural day at Washington Park, however, he made amends, for with Modesty he won the American Derby, the net value of which was $10,700, and as he started against eleven others with a penalty of 7 pounds, Mr. Corrigan got the most of his money on at good odds, the starting price being 2 to 1 against. Until the day of the race it was expected that Baldwid's filly Fallen Leaf would run. She was the favorite the night before the race, hut at the time she was so completely amiss with a bad leg that she has not run since, Had Fallen Leaf continued well it is possible that Modesty would not have had the success which subsequently marked her career, especially at Saratoga. For even at Chicago she proved unable to beat Mona for the Englewood Stakes, at a difference of 5 pounds, but as she subsequently won the Woodlawn Stakes she in a measure recovered her reputation. Mr. Corrigan's big winnings at Chicago were made, however, with Freeland, who on the 3d of July won the Boulevard Stakes and on the Fourth the Columbia Stakes, when he heat a field that included Audrain, Gen. Monroe, Lucky B., Blazes and John Davis. Mr. Corrigan also did well when Isaac Murphy won the Kenwood Stakes for two-year-olds, with the odds at 4 to 1 against him, and when Ada Glenn won the Commercial Stakes, with the odds at 7 to 1 against her. Of those that were left over at Chicago to run during the Midsummer meeting at the Kriving Park, Banana was the only one euccessful, ahe winuing the Bouleverd Stakes.

The Saratoga division of the stable did much better, winuing as it did seventeen out of twenty-eight races for which it started, one of which was a dead-heat, however, for which Irish Pat divided a purse of $400 with the Californian Rapido. Taking the races in rotation, Pearl Jenniugs led off by winning the sweepstakes for four-year-olds and upward on the first day. On the second, Wedding Day won a purse of $300, while on the third day Freeland won the Excelsior Stakes. The Saratoga Stakes for two-year-olds then in turn fell to Lizzie Dwyer and that promising three-year-old, W. R. Woodward, won a purse of $300. Early in August Modesty won the Sequel Stakes and W. R. Woodward was again bracketed a winner of a purse of $300. On Aug. 7th Lizzie Dwyer won the Virginia Stakes, and on the 12th she added the Kentucky Stakes to the stable's credit. Woodward and Swiney each in turn won two races, and on the 19th Modesty won the Pocahontas Stakes and on the 26th the Relief Stakes, she, with Lizzie Dwyer, making a flying trip to Monmouth between the two races, but did not run owing to somemisunderstandiug as to the conditions of certain races announced. The interval between the Pocahontas and Relief was not entirely a blank, for Ada Glenn, after a dead-heat with Mr. Baldwin's Gano, paid for her trip to "horse haven." With the end of Saratoga the stable joined the crowd at Sheepshead Bay, where it won five out of fifteen races, ita greatest disappointment being the defeat of Lizzie Dwyar for the Flathnsh Stakes by Mr. Lorillard's Wanda and of Modesty for the Great Long Island Stakes by the famous Miss Woodford. The victories were not altogether barren of honor, for Swiney beat Monitor, Kosciusko and Jim Carlisle at a mile and a half, with the odds at 4 to 1 against him, while Pearl Jennings in turn won three good races in two of which she heat Aranza. The two-year-old, J. W. Rogers, also won a good race at three-quarters of a mile when he heat Exile, Talie Doe and six others.

From Sheepshead Bay the stable proceded to Latonia where it was joined hy Ida Hope and Banana, both of which had run without success at Lexington and Louisville. They did better, however, at Letonia, and during the eight days of racing at that point Mr. Corrigan won seven races, viz., purse races each with Modesty, Pearl Jennings, Ida Hope and J. W. Rogers, and two with the aid of Banana, while of the stakes, tha Zoo-Zoo, for two-year-old fillies, at three-quarters of a mile, fell to Lizzie Dwyer. With the end of the meeting the stable went at onca iuto Winter quarters at Latonia, with a promise that it will make an even more aggressive campaign naxt year, a promise that is amply confirmed by the staunch support to the stakes to he run at St. Louis and Chicago. It is understood that there will be no chauge either in trainer or first jockey, that Rogers will remain trainer, and that Murphy will continue to wear the "green with white sash," his stable record for the season, as above, showing twenty-sevan wins out of forty-nine mounts, and a total of $48,625. Young West is second, with ten wins ont of thirty-four mounts, which were worth $9,840. The third in value is Taylor, with a single mount and win worth $4,870. Next is Fuller, with seven wins out of eleven mounts worth $2,500; Wathers, with two wins ont of nine mounts, $1,830; Ellis, two wins out of eight mounts, $1,675; Kelly, one win ont of four mounts, $1,350; McLaughlin, a single mount, which was a win, $675; Conklin, two wins out of four mounts, $550, and Duffy, a second ont of two mounts, $100. While the others, includiug Holloway, Stoval, Leary, Harris, Cooper, Lewis, Tankersly, O'Hara and Bryant, each failed more or less.

England's Great Jockey.

[New York World, Nov. 23.

Within the next twenty-four hours Fred Archer, the moet successful jockey that has ever worn silk, will have probably arrived in New York. Many who have heard of his wonderful skill, courage and other traits necessary to make a great race-rider will wish that the visit could have been made during the racing season—an impossibility, however, in view of the great demand on Archer for his services, especially during September and October. Archer's visit at the present time is a sad one. On the 7th inst. he rode the Duchess of Montrose's mare Thehias and won the Liverpool Cup at Liverpool. Immediately after the race ha received a telegram from Newmarket announcing that a daughter had been born to him during the afternoon. On the day following it was generally known that Mrs. Archer was seriously ill, and her death took place at a late hour on Friday night. At last mail advices the child was alive and promising, while the cable announces that on Saturday the 15th the grief-stricken husband and father sailed for New York. Their married life was brief, the ceremony having taken place at Newmarket, on Jan. 31, 1883, attended with all the joyful surroundings and honors that the English racing world could pay to the first jockey of the country, whose bride was the daughter of a famous trainer, J. Dawson, Jr., and niece of another, none other than Matthew Dawson, under whom Archer had served his apprenticaship with so much honor and faithfulness that the cancelled indeutures as a jockey were after a few years' interval followed by articles of copartnership as a trainer. The home to which Archer took his bride was a house that he had built, and which he named the Falmouth Lodge, after his first and best employer, Lord Falmouth, for whom he had worn the famous magpie colors—black body, white sleeves, red cap—sinca he was but a featherweight boy. Once before during their brief married life death threatened the home which on the day it was first occnpied had been almost filled from cellar to roof with presents both useful and ornamental by friends and employers, beginning with the first gentleman in the country down to the stable boys of Heath House, which had been Archer's home for nearly fifteen years.

Fred Archer was born on Jan. 11, 1856, and that he came legitimately into the scales and saddle the records show, his father, William Archer, having ridden and won the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase with Little Charley at 147 pounds in 1858. By the time Fred was ten years old he showed that he was cut out for a jockey and in due time he was apprenticed to Matthew Dawson at Heath House, Newmarket. On Sept. 28, 1870, he was first given a mount in a race which began auch a brilliant career. It was a winning mount, too, for he guided Athol Daisy to victory in the Nursery Handicap at Chesterfield. The boy's skill gradually brought him into prominence and his first great win was with Salvanos for the Cesarewitch in 1872 at 77 pounds. In 1874 Archer led the season by winning the Lincolnshire Handicap with Tomahawk, and although his personal weight was but little over 84 pounds, so great was the demand for his services that at the end of the year he was at the head of the list of winning jockeys. It was during this same year that Lord Falmouth had such great confidence in his ability that he gave him the mount on Atlantic, with which he won his first great three-year-old rece, the 2,000 Guineas, riding against such famous jockeys as H. Jeffery, Fordham, Chaloner, Custance, Cannon, Goater, Maidment, and the two Osbornes. It was also in 1874 that he won his first great two-year-old race, the Woodcote Stakes, with Ladylove, while he also won the Great Chashire Stakes with Andred, the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood with Modena and the Clearwell Stakes at Newmarket with the then Repentance colt.

Since this period Archer's success has been somewhat extraordinary, not only in the classic events, but in all sorts of contests, both at short and long distances. Of the great three-year-old races he won the Derby three times, in 1877 with Silvio, 1880 with Bend Or and in 1881 with Iroquois. The St. Leger four times—in 1877 with Silvio, in 1878 with Jannette, in 1881 with Iroquois and in 1882 with Dutch Oven. As to the 2,000 Guineas, since his boyish win with Atlantic, he has ridden and won with Charibert in 1879 and with Galliard in 1883. For the two filly stakes he won the 1,000 Guineas in 1875 with Spinaway and in 1879 with Wheel of Fortune, with both of which he also won the Oaks, as he also did with Jannette in 1878. Of the French races Archer won the French Derby in 1880 and in 1883 with Beaminet and Frontin and the Grand Prix in 1882 with Bruce. It impossible to give a list of other important races w has ridden winners in all except the Cambridgeshire was not until this year that he was able to add t Park Plate to the list.

In a conversation with Mr. Bathgate some time ago that gentleman described Archer as without an equal on any kind of a horse, young or old. With an ill-tempered brute like Peter, who would stop in a race to kick, he would lean over and pat him on the neck and with a "Go on, old fellow," he would cut a big field down as if they were steuding still and then win, or, reversing the tactics, he can use his whip with such effect that some horses have almost turned round at the post to get away from the punishment. With the American stables in England during 1879 and subsequent years Archer rode repeatedly for Mr. Pierre Lorillerd. With Parole he won the City and Suburban, Great Metropolitan and the Great Cheshire stakes in1879; while in 1881 he in turn rode Iroquois, when he won the Derby, Prince of Wales and St. James' Paace stakes at Ascot and the St. Leger at Doncaster. Early in 1883 it was generally supposed in England that Archer would be seen less in the saddle; that his marriage would cause him to be more careful; that he would not take the risk of possible injury in making such turns as Tattenham corner in the Derby, all of which were mere conjectures, and bis record in 1883 was larger than ever before, and which record he had alresdy excelled this year when he rode Thebias at Liverpool, that being his 577th mount, of which he won 241. Wood, with 519 mounts and 148 wins, is second on the list, so that while Wood may possibly exceed Archer in the number of mounts this year, as he will naturally get some that Archer would have had but for his retirement (the seeson not ending until yesterday, the 22d), he cannot possibly reach him in the number of winning mounts. Archer's full record for 1883, back to 1878 inclusive, is as follows:

YEAR.	Total mounts.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Unplaced.
1883	531	232	134	100	165
1882	514	219	118	79	157
1881	532	220	127	56	129
1880	342	120	75	58	109
1879	570	199	126	80	155
1878	519	229	130	83	177

In 1877, Archer hed 218 mounts; in 1876, 207 mounts; in 1875, 172 mounts; in 1874, 147 mounts; in 1873, 107 mounts, and in 1872, 27 mounts.

As to whet may he Mr. Archer's intentions on his arrival nothing is knowu. It is to be assumed, however, that Mr. Pincus, Mr. Bathgate, Mr. Walton and others will see that any special wishes he may express will he carried out. Thet he left England with the sympathy of all connected in any way with the turf is certain, as "Augur," of the *Sporting Life*, in his announcement of the death, so kindly says as follows: "No greater misfortune can hefall any man than the loss of a loved wife, whether it occurs in the heyday of his manhood or when age has silvered his locks, his shoulders stoop, his step ever aud again falters, aud the loug-experienced loving kindness and careful, disintcrested attention to every want are no more. Yesterday the news reached town in the morning that Fred Archer had lost his wife. Wherever one went, the expression: 'Poor Fred!' seemed to be on everyhody's lips and in everyhody's eyes. It was the same in the city, the eame in the suburbs and the same at Alexandra Park, where racing was going on. Indeed it may be truly said that never was sympatby more generally felt and expressed for anyhody in the time of trouble than with poor Fred Archer on the loss of his helpmate. Coming as the blow hes done at a period when he was on the point of concluding one of the most successful seasous that either himself or any other jockey ever experienced, the blow is all the more terrible by the contrast. What would have been a bright, a happy, a cheerful Winter after the trinmphs, toils and privations of the Spring, Summer and Autnmn, will now be unenjoyable for the want of that one bright star which would have gilded with a wifely luatre the brilliancy of her husband's unparalleled position. Fred. Archer, however, may know this and know it to a certainty, that the thousends and tens of thonsends who heve cheered him often and often in the height and pride of hie success, will feel a correspondingly deep sympathy for bim in his great trouble. Thua it is that we all have our troubles, and often, even though eurrounded by everything that heart could desire, somethiug may happen to cause a men to feel that all the world is a blank. Fortunately, time is a great healer, and to that and the sympathy of friends must poor Fred. Archer and the bereaved family trust for reparation."

A Thirty-Two Mile Race.

[Columbus, in Chicago Horseman.]

About 1860 a race of thirty-two miles was ruu at St. Joe, Mo., and as it has never been written of, it is thougbt best to present the facts to the public before all the participants are dead, else the history of the affair might be buried with them.

The race was originally made to he run hetween Leaveuworth and Lawence, Kansas, a distauce of thirty-two (32) miles, and grew as the result of several friendly trials run while wolf hunting, this sport heiug a favorite pastime with the resideuts of Leaveuworth. The principals in the race were Jau Rice, proprietor Planters' House, and Wm. Thollen, both of Leaveuworth, the amonnt of the wager being $1,000 a side.

Through the influence of friends the race was transferred to St. Joe, Mo., and was run over the first mile track west of St. Lonis, part of which is at the preseut writing, a channel for the river. Both animals were coudemned U. S. Cavalry horses, and were sold by the Goverument officials at Leaveuworth. Rice'a horse was said to be by Grey Eagle, and showed by his form at the post that he was a well bred horse; he was a gelding, grey in color and about 7 years old. Before and during this race, he waa handled by Warren Harris, of Platto City, Mo.

Thollou's horse waa of no particular breeding, a heavier limhed and better developed animal than the Grey Eaglo gelding, whom he could heat for 700 or 800 yards; in short, they were both more than average animals as the test they were put to will clearly prove.

Thollen's horso wne conditioned, and handled hy Jim Brown, of St. Louis, aud Lou Williams, of Leavenworth. Eaoh horse was in training four weeks previous to tbe day of race, and came to the post in fine shape. The day appointed for the race was one of those hot, sultry days so common in Augnst.

The judges were B. F. Akers, of the Kansas Stud Farm, Z. D. Washburn, and a third party whose name has slipped my memory; Akers timed the race, while Washburu started the horsea and acted aa official recorder of the miles run, the third man keeping a record of the positions of each horse as the various miles were made.

The horses were ridden at catch weights; at half past 2 o'clock, Mr. Washburu gave the word, and in the presence of hundreds of spectators, the two condemned cavalry horaes started on tbe longest jaunt ever made hy horses in an actnal race in this western conntry, if not in the entire Union.

The first mile was run in exactly two minutes as was the second, at the end of which hoth horses came lapped under the wire. At this jnnction, Harris shonted to Wells, the rider of Grey Eagle saying: "For G— sake, Wells, pull up your horse, you are going too fast.

The jockey on Thollen's horse dismounted at the end of the sixth mile, aud a second took his place.

Up to the eixteenth mile the animals were well together, after which time the pace began to tell on Thollen's horse, and Grey Eegle gradually drew away, increasing his lead at the twentieth mile to ahove two hundred rods. At the completion of the twenticth milo Jim Wells, the jockey on Grey Eagle, gave way to a new rider, who rode the horse four miles farther, wheu he dismounted aud Wells again resumed his seat in tho saddle and continued to ride the animal until the race was completed.

In the meantime the jockoys on Thollen's horse had heen changing places in the seddle every sixth mile, aud at the end of the twenty-fourth mile the animal holted and proved himself heyond tbe control of the hoy who rode him.

Lou Williams, one of the trainers, then mounted the horse and managed to ride him four miles farther, hut that effort was too much for the animal who stopped for good and laid down on the track. At this moment, Gray Eagle had assumed a lead of one and a half miles, aud went on, finishing the thirty-two miles in good shape. To judge of his spirit and wonderful endurance, we will say hy way of illustration, that while running the last quarter, Wells wes joined hy a gentleman mounted on a sprightly saddle horse, who endeavored to lead the champion home, but the game scion of a great racehorse would not give up aud finished the thirty-second mile two lengths in front of the Platte County saddler, going the quarter under a pull with his mouth wide open.

Tbe time of the race as given by B. F. Akers, official timer, was one honr aud twenty-four minutes, an average of two minutes and thirty-five seconds (2:35) for each one of the various miles.

Thollen's horse died at sundown of inflamation of the bowels, so celled; while Grey Eagle recovered nicely, and the following dey showed hut few signe of distress; within a week he was apparently as fresh and hardy as ever, and afterwards went on mauy a wolf hunt over the grass grown prairies of Kansas.

The defeated party submitted gracefully, giving as a reeson for the failnre of their animal, that tbey made the pace too ast the first ten miles, thinking to hreak down the Grey Eagle gelding, and then run the balance of the race at their leisure. As they soon learned they had missed their calculation, for the little leaven of thoroughbred blood, which was Grey Eagle's hy right of heritage, enabled him to outlive his colder blooded competitor, and likewise defeat the plans of those who counted so little on his powers of endnrance. The principals aud their immediate friends met that eveniug at one of the leading hotels, where several cases of champagne were drank over the result of the race and to the health of the wonderful horse, thus, acting in a manner becoming the true sportsmen.

One incident and I have finished. At the completion of every mile Warren Harrie would spriukle Grey Eagle with water thrown from hehind, giving as a reason for this etrange procedure, that he "had always noticed that a horse ran further on a 'misty' day, than during a dry day and he proposed to mist him."

Racing in the Colonies.

By the steamer which arrived last Tuesday, we have dates to Nov. 4th. The Spring meeting of the Victoria Raciug Club hegun at Flemington, on the 2d. The following is a resnme of the principal events:

Melbourne Stakes—A sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, £2 10s. ft.; with 250 added; 200 sovs. and all the sweepstakes for the first horse, 30 for the second, and 20 for the third. For three-year-olds and upwards. Weight for age. One mile and a quarter.
Mr. J. O. Inglis' h h Malna, by St. Albans—Edella, 5 years, 129 lbs. ..... Robertson 1
Mr. J. Redfearn's hr b The Plunger, 5 yrs., 129 lbs. ..... Pigott 2
Hon. W. Pearson's h h Commotion, 5 yrs., 129 lbs. ..... Power 3
Four others ran.
Time, 2:10¾.

Betting: 5 to 4 against Malua, 2 to 1 Commotion, 5 to 1 the others.

The lot were dispatched hy Mr. Watson in good order, Melua being quickest upon his legs, jumping off with a slight lead of The Plunger, next to whom were Commotion, Off Color, and Brown and Rose, in that order. Before a great distance had been traversed, however, the son of Argus Scandal ran up to the leader, and passing the latter on snffrance, held command until nearing the bridge, when Commotion assumed the lead, Plunger dropping back into second place, the order of tbe others being Malua, Off Color, Brown and Rose, and The Broker, the last named of whom was running very indifferently. At the back of the conrse Commotion was at the head of affairs, two lengths in advance of Plunger, the positions of the rest remaining the same. The same order was maintained past the abettors and the sheds, where Malua was observed to be pulliug double, and still occnpyiug third position. As they swept round the turu, and entered the atraight, Plunger once more got his head in front, whilst Commotion was aleo passed by Malua, who came on with great determiuation, and, overtaking Plunger, soon had the latter in difficulties. From this out the issne was never in doubt, as Malua gallopcd over his opponents hard held, aud won a capital race with great ease hy half a length from Plunger, next to whom came Commotion, Off Color, Brown and Rose. and The Broker. in that order.

The Maribyrnong Plate—A sweepstakes of 30 sovs. each, h. ft., or 5 sovs. only if declared; with 500 added. For two-year-olds—colts, 8st. 10lb.; fillies, 8st. 7lb. The second horse to receive 200 sovs., and the third 100 sovs. out of the stake. Five furlongs.
Mr. J. H. Hill's b c Newstead, by Neckersgat—Ada, 122 lbs. ..... Quinn 1
Hon. J. White's bl or gr c Monte Christo, by Chester—Kathleen, 122 lbs. ..... Ellis 2
Mr. A. F. Smart's b c Bureldah (late Oseric), by Goldsbrough—Lady Sophia, 122 lbs. ..... Gough 3
Time, 1:03.
Fourteen others ran.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Melodious, 4to 1 against Uralla, 8 to 1 against Newstead; from 10 to 20 to1 against the others.

The field having been got in a line they were soon given the order to "Go," Newstead, who occupied a splendid position, almost next to the rails, getting away with marked advantage, his nearest attendants being Umbra and Bureldah, Melodious, on the stand side, heiug also close up, a little ahead of Uralla and Lady Claudia. As they galloped over the tan crossing the colors of Newstead, Umbra, Bureldah and Melodious were still most conspicuous, the first-named having a lead of abont a length. The son of Neckersgat maintained his advantage as they came down the straight, and as he had increased his lead to several lengths a good distance from home, his victory was loudly proclaimed hy anticipation. The race, indeed, may he said to have ended three hundred yards from the judge'e box, as at this point it was evident that Newstead had the field at his mercy; and as he was never eaeed until the post was passed, Newstead won with remarkable ease by nearly four lengths from Monte Christo, Bureldah heing third, Uralla fourth, and Melodious, Lady Claudia, and Manchester close up in a bunch. Burford was a had last.

The Victoria Derby—A sweepstake of 25 sovs. each, 5 forfeit, with 650 added; 500 sov. and all the sweepstakes for the first horse, 100 for the second, and 50 for the third; for three-year-olds—colts, 8st. 10lbs; fillies 8st. 5lbs.; one mile and a half.
Mr. M. Jacob's b c Rufus, by King of the Ring—Princess Alice, 122 lbs. ..... M. O'Brien 1
Mr. G. Davis' b c David, by The Gondolier—Alice Drew, 122 lbs. Power 2
Hon. J. White's b c Bargo, by Maribyruong—Guelder Rose, 122 lbs ..... Hales 3
Eight others ran.
Time, 2:41¾.

As the candidates took their preliminariee past the stand they were closely scanned by the spectators—the favorite, of conrse, attracting most attention. No time was wasted in marshalling the field to the post, where Mr. Watson took them in hand, and dispatched them to a good etart without delay. Sandal, who was close to the rails, was quickest away, whilst the favorite was very slow in moviug, and acted as one of the whippers-in soon after the start. The first to establish a decided lead was Merrima, who was closely pursued hy Gratitude, Tremando, and Sea Horse, Rufus being badly situated in the rear. Bargo soou began to improve his position aud as they ran along by the river, was lying about fifth, half a leugth hehind hie stable companion, Tremando, Merrimu still holding command with Gratitude second, and the others following in irregular fashion, Rufus being amongst the rear division a couple of lengths behind the favorite, who was at Tremando's girths. Mr. Whittingham's colt continued to lead until the abattoirs were approached, when he relinquished the command to Gratitude, who proceeded to lead her field at a great bat. At this juncture David, who had occupied a good position in the centre all the way ronnd, commenced to get through his horses, whilst Rufus was also seen to make a sudden advance and improve his situation. Gratitude led round the home turn and came into the straight just clear of Merrimu, next to whom were Sea Horse, Tremando, and Bargo, the last named coming very rapidly on the ontside. Rnfus was now lying sixth, side hy side with David, the peir continuing to better their prospecte. Once fairly in the straight the favorite made his effort, but it was at once seen that he was done with, as the son of Maribynong almost immediately dropped back, and was passed hy Rufus and David, Gratitude having in the meantime been deprived of the lead. A grand race home then took place. Rufus, gallantly responding to O'Brien's calls, passed to front at every stride, vigorously pursued by David aud Bargo, as written, Tremando heing fourth, and Leporello last. The efforts of David aud Bargo to catch Rnfns were futile, the son of King of the Ring winning a splendidly contested race by half a length from David, who finished very gamely. Bargo was third, three-quarters of a leugth away, Tremando, Mozart, and Hippogriff being next, and Leporello absolntely last.

Rufns is a slender dark hay, with black points, and the only specks of white about him are on the hind hocks. He is the ordinary stamp of the Ace of Club's stock—quite reeembling his sire, King of the Ring—rather below tbe average size, with the elegant small head popularly deecribed as bloodlike. A shortieh, and bit of a ewe neck, leads on to rather indifferent shoulders, while he is narrow and nipped up in the chest. The strong point, to the eye of a racing judge, is in his quarters, with plenty of size and propulsion. Rufus came in pretty well distressed. When walked towarde the shed he was stiffish in the near hip, and shaky in the near foreleg. One would not imagine that he is likely to reach much further distinction. His treining was very fine and hard—wired up to the nick of this day ont.

Melbourne Cup—A handicap sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, 10 ft., or 5 sovs. only if declared to the secretary of the V. R. C., A. J. C., S. A. J. C., or C. J. C. before 4 P. M. on Monday, Augnst 4th, with 1,000 added. The handicap weight of the winner of the A. J C. or V. R. C. Derby to be not less than 7st. 5lb., and the winner of any handicap race of the value of 100 sovs., after the declaration of the weights, to carry 3 lbs. extra; of any such race of the value of 200 sovs., 5 lbs. extra; of any snch race of the valne of 500 sovs., 7 lbs. extra; penalties not cnmulative. The second horse to receive 300 sovs., and tbe third 200 sovs. out of the stake. Two miles. (134 subs.)
Mr. J. O. Inglis' h h, Malua, 5 yrs., by St. Albans—Edelia, 135 lbs. ..... Robertson 1
Hon. W. Pearson's h h, Commotion, 5 yrs., by Panic—Evening Star, 138 lbs. ..... Power 2
Hon. W. Pearson's h g Plausible, 5 yrs., by Vagabond—Plaudit, 97 lbs. ..... Murphy 3
Twenty-one others ran.
Time, 3:31¾.

Betting: 6 to 1 each against Malua and Hastings, 10 to 1 against Plansible, 100 to 8 each against Vergy, Hill Top, and Plunger; 100 to 7 against Barga; 20 to 1 each against Commotion and Tremando; 25 to 1 against Claptrap; 33 to 1 against Battailous.

The horses were soon ranged in their places, Bargo, Vergy, Claptrap, Plauciible, Anchorite, and Merrimu heing on the ontside, while Hill Top, The Plnnger, Off Color, Boolka, Battailons, and Hippogriff were on the inside. Seizing a favorahle moment, Mr. Watson seut the field away to a splendid start, Merrimu, Boolka, and Battailous heing slightly in frout, the others moving after them like a troop of cavalry. As they came up the straight Signor, on the inside, got in front, Broker and Hill Top heing at the head of a close hody of about a dozen who were jammed against the rails. Malua was rnnning very prominently in the middle, Bargo and Merrimu were leading the outside division. Enteriug the couree proper Signor was leading next the rails. The Broker, Boolka, and Hill Top were next, and very close up, at the head of about a dozen followers. Bargo was showing well forward on the ontside, with Bristol immediately hehind him. Passing the stand Signor had the lead. The Broker, Bargo, Hill Top, Bristol, aud Claptrap were at the head of the maiu body that came rushing immodiately behind. Malua was running near the centre, with Anchorite, Bonnie Bee, and Battailous close hehind him. Plausible was next, and swerving a good deal, Hippogriff, Lord Wilton, aud Off Color were lying well back, and Merrimu was last. Signor held his place in the van as they swept ronnd the first turn, where Broker aud Hill Top were rnnniug him close for the lead, Boolka, Battailons, Bargo, Commotion, aud Bristol were at the head of the secoud division. Tremando, Vergy, and Malua were about the centre. The Plunger, Lord Wilton, aud Hippogriff formed the rear guard. Signor led along the back stretch, a good leugth in front. Hill Top was second, Bargo was nearly level with him on the ontside, The Broker with Boolka very close up. Behind them followed a dense cluster of ahout eight or nine horses, Battailous, Bristol, and Vergy being the most prominent of the lot. Brown and Rose, Off Color, and Anchorite were near the rear of the main hody. Tremando was with them, and apparently going unkindly. Merrimu was brnig-

ing up the rear. As they went on The Plunger, who had been obliged to pull out of the crush near the river, went up on the outside, and the colors being dark, he was not noticed. Signor had a decided lead as they ronnded the far turn; the Broker and Bargo were next. The Plunger then ran past them, and joined Signor in the lead, jostling Lord Clifden as he went on. At the ahattoirs The Plunger was leading, and increasing his adventage as he came ou, he soon had a lead of two lengthe. At the half-mile post The Plunger bad a lead of three clear lengths; Hill Top and Bargo were next, and immediately behind them Boolka, Commotion, Plausihle, Bargo and Battailous were showing well forward, with Malua on the outside. The Plnnger held his position in the lead as they came on to the turn, where Commotion was gaining on him fast. Anchorite made an attempt to get up on the iuside, but was disanpointed. The Plunger tben died away, and Commotion came on with the lead. Hestings, who had come forward out of the secoud body, was clese behind the leader, with Plausihle, Battailons and Malua for close companions. Commotion came up the straigbt in the lead, Plausible taking second place. Malua made a run half way np the straight, and coming on at a tremendous pace, joined Mr. Pearson's pair in the lead. Malua soon passed Plausible, and at the distance he was on even terms with Commotion. The Panic horee struggled home gamely, but half-way from the distance, Malue, who was being called ou in earnest hy Robertson, was fully a length in front. Commotion answered Power's call like the good horse he is, and gained a little on the leader at the finish, but Malua passed the post half a length in front of him. Plansible was third, two lengths and a half behind the eecond horse. After a gap of four lengths followed Hastings, behind whom were Bargo, Battailous, Bristol and Anchorite, pretty well spread out. The othere came up in straggling order, Tremando and Merrimu being last.

The winner is a powerful upstanding bay horse, with great bone and subetance. He was hred by Mr. J. Field, of Calstock, Tasmania, and was bought by the Hon. Thomes Reihy when a yeerling. As a two-year-old he performed creditahly in Tasmania, and won at Carrick, Hobart and Launceston. As a three-year-old he started five times in Victoria, under the name of Bagot, his best performance being winning the Yan Yean Stakes, one mile, carrying 102 lbs. He was not placed in the Coburg Stakes, in tbe Spring Handicap, Malvern Handicap, and Newmarket Handicap. As a four-year-old he started eight times, his best performance being his victory in the Newmarket Handicap, carrying 119 lbs., in 1:15¼; Le Grand, 122 lbs.; and Claptrap, 110 lhs., filling the other situations. He won the Oakleigh Handicap, five and a half furlongs, carrying 133 lhs., in 1:11, with Victress, 106 lbe., second and Duenua, 119 lbs., third. At Adelaide he he won the Adelaide Cup, one mile and a half and a furlong, carrying 126 lb., and doing the distance, in deep ground, in 2:55¾; Conjecture, 87 lbs., was second, and King of the Vale, 106 lbs., third. This season at Randwick he won the Spring Stakes, one mile and a half, 131 lbs., Off Color, 126 lbs., second, and Reginald, 102 lbs., third. Time, 2:41. Carrying 130 lhs. he ran second to Sir Modred, 130 lbs., in the Craven Plate, one mile and a quarter, and in the Randwick Plate he was second to Off Color. He was sold hy auction at Newmarket in November, 1882, his present owner pnrchasing him for the eum of 500 guineas. Up to that time he had run nnder the name of Bagot, but his name was then changed to Malua—a Fijian word signifying to linger.

The Trotting Turf from 1810 to 1885.

In the same year (1834) that Edwin Forest acquired a record to saddle of 2:31½, then the fastest mile ever trotted in puhlic, his competitor, Sallie Miller, trotted at Philadelphia, Nov. 21st, a race to saddle against Gypsey and Lady Hope, winning and acquiring a record of 2:37. In 1836 two noted horses appeared on the turf—Awful, bay geldiug, foaled 1829, hy American Boy, dam hy imp. Expedition; and Dutchman, about whose antecedents there have hoen vague assertions. As he was one 'of the most prominent horses that ever appeared on the turf, I will give a sketch of his supposed breeding or the lack of any knowledge as I find it recorded. Hiram Woodrnff, who afterwards handled the horse, says in hie "Trotting Horse of America:" "Dutchman was a hay horse, 15¾ hands high, raised in New Jersey, but I never knew his pedigree, nor ever met anyone who did."

Another authority says: "He was a horse that formerly worked in the lead of a team which carted bricks at Philaphia." By chance he was harnessed to a light wagon to convey his owner on a short business trip, and the account continues: "He performed so well that his owner concluded he would make a trotter, and he left the brick yard forever."

Mr. J. H. Wallace in hie "American Trotting Register" eays: "Dutchman, bay gelding, foaled 1828, got by Captain Tufts' Tippoo Saih, Jr., dam hy Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger; bred hy David Denny, near Salem, N. J., and sold, 1834, to B. Tindall, of Philadelphia. It is an astonishing fact tbat with all his triumphs was connected the story of his being a 'chance' horse brought out of a brick cart." Of couree, in the main, these two narratives contradict each other, and undonbtedly his early history and breeding are enveloped in doubt. That he was a remarkable horse is beyond qnestion, and this is strong proof that he was well-hred, for it was then, as now, equally true "blood will tell." His owner, Mr. Jeffries. of Philadelphia, sold him to Mr. Peter Barker, of New York, and he could then show a mile in lese than three minutes. His first race wae against a horse called Locomotive, whom he easily defeated in etraight heate. In 1836 he was entered in a sweepstakes, to harness, $1,000 each, two-mile heats, against Fanuy Pullen and Confidence, and the race took place over the Centreville, L. I, conrse, Dutchman winning in straight heats—time, 5:17½, 5:18½, the firet being the beet record for the distance to harness. Later in the sanfe year he was matched to go four-mile heats, to saddle, against Lady Slipper, over the eame course, and as his fame had now epread abroad, an immense number gathered to witness the contest. Dutchman again won "off the reel." Time, 11:19, 10:51. In Autumn of the same year he was again entered for a sweepstake race, to eaddle, three-mile heats, with Lady Warrenton, Teamboat, and Norman Leslie, and for the first time euffered defeat, Lady Warrenton winning, but he turned the tahles on the following week by beating her over the Hunting Park, Philadelphia, in a race of three-mile heats, to saddle.

Soon after this he went lame behind, and was turned out. In 1837 Awful, who during the previons year had ehown himeelf a trotter, wae matched againet Screwdriver, for $2,000 a eide, three mile heats, and won. Time, 8:23, 8:16½.

In this year, also, Rattler become prominent. He was a bay gelding, 15 hande high, foaled 1828, said to be by Bishop's Hamhletonian, by imp. Messenger, dam unknown. He was a very game horse, and snbsequently defeated both Dntchman and Lady Suffolk. May 11, 1837, he defeated Lady Warrenton at three-mile heats, under saddle, in 8:35 and 8:43.

1838 was an eventful year in the annals of the trotting turf. Dutchman, after a run of eighteen months, was taken np and placed in Hiram Woodruff's hands, and became even more noted than before. His first start in this year was against Greenwich Maid, over the Beacon Conrse, N. J., and he was defeated. Best time, 5:16. Shortly after this he tried conclusions over the same course with Washington, and again suffered defeat. He then defeated Rattler and Lady Suffolk, in a race of two-mile heats to eaddle, in 5:11, 5:13. Oct. 6th he trotted against Rattler, over tbe Beacon course, a match race to saddle, three-mile heats, for $1,000 a side; end it wae one of the most stubborn contests that ever went on record. In the first heat, at any time during the three miles, a blanket would have covered both horses. But Rattler won it by a neck. Time, 7:45½. In the second heat the same close struggle ensned, Dutchman finnally winning in 7:50.

The third heat was one of the finest ever seen on any course. For the entire three miles it was a head and head struggle, resulting in a dead heat. Time, 8:02.

In the fourth heat Dutchman outlasted his game competitor, and won in hand. Time, 8:24.

This was indeed a remarkable race. Each horse made one break only in tbe entire twelve miles, resulting in each instance in his opponent winning the heat, and for eleven miles at no time was either horse clear of the other. Soon after thie Rattler was teken to England, where he easily vanquished all competitore, and his managers issued a chellenge, open to the world. It was very nearly decided to send Dutchman in charge of Hiram Woodruff across the ocean to meet Rattler, hnt the arrangement was not consummated.

In this year Lady Snffolk, long afterward known ae the Queen of the Turf, first made her appearance. She was a gray mare, 15½ hands high, foaled 1833, by Engineer 2d; he by Engineer, he hy imp. Messenger, dam by Don Quixote; he by imp. Messenger. In February 1838, Lady Snffolk trotted her first race at Bahylon, L. I., the stakes being *eleven dollars*, and she won, her best time heing three minutes. Her first public race was June 22d, over the Beacon course, N. J., where at two-mile heats to saddle she defeated Lady Victory, Black Hawk, Cato and Sara Paff, all hut the first being distanced in the first heat. Time, 5:15, 5:17.

July 4th, Rattler and the Lady trotted a race of two-mile heats, to seddle, over the same course, Lady Snffolk winning the first heat in 5:29, losiug the second in 5:17, and was distanced in the third.

Oct. 8, she tried conclusions with Awful, at the same place, again at two mile heats, to saddle, and was defeated. Time, 5:28, 5:21½.

Oct. 15, at Hunting Park Course, Philadelphia, she trotted a race of two mile heats, to saddle, against Polly Smallfry and Madame Royal, defeating them, and distaucing the latter in the first heat. Time, 5:18, 5:26.

This closed her performances for that year, her successes and defeats being about equally divided, and she then gave but little promise of the long, illustrious career that lay before her.

Aaron Burr also first appeared in this year. At Centreville, L. I., June 1st, he defeated Greeuwich Maid, Apollo, and Unexpected, at two mile heats, his best time being 5:24. Edwin Forrest also won a number of races during the season and at Philadelphia, Oct. 16, defeated Henry Clay, also called Ice Pony, at two-mile heats, his best time being 5:13, which then stood the best ou record for that distance to harness.

These comprised the most notable performances for the year. Of course, I do not intend to give a *resume* of every race, but only such as were most prominent.—*Sportsman*.

Dual Male Influence.

The wonderful speed and stamina evinced by St. Gatien, the "best on record" winner of this year's Cesarewitch, in his public career, invests the "doubtful" parentage of this grand three-year-old with peculiar interest to physiologists, and indnces the question whether by any possibility, his rare combination of virtuee may be in a measurement due to dual influence. Many, I doubt not, will laugh at the idea, and say at once, "As he could hnt have had one dam so he could only have had one sire." And yet I am far from convinced that this dictum is necessarilly correct. In one of my articles upon pig breeding I gave several instances within my own experience that favored the opposite theory; and in the vegetable kingdom the jndicious mixing of pollen, when aiming at new varieties, oftimes leads to surprising and gratifying resnlts. And we must remember that the one chief principle of procreation is alike a vital requisite both to animal and vegetable development; so the teachings of analogy mus not be disregarded.

In addition to the instauces already euumerated by me bearing ou this subject, I give the following, which came to my notice this year: In a yard of Plymouth Rock poultry, where pure-bred hens were running with a pure-bred cock, a Dorking cock obtained an entrauce in the temporary absence of its lawful lord; two or three of the after eggs, when hatched, prodnced chickens unmistabably showing the *mesalliance*, but none of these could be termed *half-bred* Dorkings (thongh all the eggs had been set and all the chickens reared), a few feathers, a slight difference of shape or extra length or carriage of tail; these were all tbe evidences of alien blood. Nine-tenthe at least, of these impure hirds were Plymouth Rock, aud the other tenth was Dorking. Now if the latter was the sole sire why ehould they in direct contradiction to the teachings of practice show so little of their paternal origin, while if the Plymouth Rock wae their sire whence these Dorking traits? If it is conceded that the inert ova migbt receive a dnal influence, the phenomena is easily explained but not otherwise.

Tbe subject is surrounded by mystery, but a eeriee of experiments might readily be inetituted that would probahly throw eome light on it and ehould the possibility be proved of thns combining deeirahle qualities, the advantage to breedere would repay research. Perhape rahbits are ahout the most favorahle eubjecte to experiment with. Were some good silver-gray doee mated succeesfully with a Lop and an Angora, it would be readily perceived if any one of the young poseeesed in itself both of the distinctive male characteristice, in which caee it would pretty conclusively settle the matter, but all mnet be pure-hred, the principle of anatism in cross-bred animals is too strong for dependable deductions. It is a matter of great interest to myself, but I have few facilities for thorougbly teeting it. However it may be, we shall all agree tbat the poseeesion of snch a sterling animal is of great importance to tbe country, and it is to be hoped that our home studs may benefit rather tban the foreigners by the eervices, when the time comes, of a sire poesessing the two rare combinations of speed and endurance.—*W. Goodwin, Jr., in London Live Stock Journal*

English Notes.

[Correspondence N. Y. Sportsman.]

Thebias won the Liverpool Autumn Cnp in grand etyle, carrying 130 lbs., the best performance in this race after Sterling's. She always has been a great favorite of mine. You know how it is sometimes. You take a fancy to an animal, and because you like it, and perbaps also a through its doing you a good turn, you feel quite a proprietary interest in it after a while. Ever since Mr. Crawfurd's daughter of Hermit and Devotion made her debut I have been fond of her, and over and over again I have said that she was the best mare in training. Whether I ehould go tbat length now I am not quite certain, but if ehe, Floreuce, and Geheimniss could have met after the Cambridgeshire, and granting that they were all fit and well, I should not have backed either of the others at a mile and a quarter to a mile and a half. She certainly is the prettiest of the three. Floréuce, of course, has only recently, or comparatively recently, established herself in the first class, hut for a long while the respective merite of Geheimniss and Thebias were freely discussed. My belief ie that the latter was always the better of the pair. I know that mine is not tbe general opinion, but I shall always hold it. Last year I went for Thehias for the Cambrideshire, mixed, be it said, with Bendigo, who won, and Tonans, second. This Spring I etood her to win the City and Suburban, and in tbe Autumn declared for her in the Camhridgesbire. She wae well up after being very leniently treeted in the 1883 Camhridgeshire race, ran second for the City and Suburban with top weight, thougb kept at the post for about three-quarters of an hour, did not start for the 1884 Cembridgeshire, as she was allowed to earn a penalty, and her owner preferred to keep her for this Liverpool Cnp. If she had been meant for the Cambridgeshire, I do not fancy that Florence would have returned winner of that rece.

On Thursday she won very readily, but wae not firet favorite at the start, as Beauchamp, on tbe strength of a trial, was rushed to the front. This Beauchamp, three years old, 91 lbs., is just one of the North Country stamp whose company I am always anxious to avoid. He is very good-looking, well bred, and trained in a Yorkshire stable, reputed very clever. When he ran in the Derby, everyone who thought he knew something, said, "Look out for Beauchamp in the St. Leger." We did look out for him, and at length, when his time was supposed to have come, the poor British public fell over each other in their hurry to get on. He ran just as well as these wonderful Yorkshire good things generally do—that is to say, very badly. Boulevard, 4 yrs., 115 lbs., was a great tip for a long while, but went queerly at the finish in the betting, and I fancy that most good judges deserted the Irishman for the winner.

It is said that Thebias will now go to the stud, whither Geheimniss has preceded her. Geheimness is a fair illnsetration of the proverb, "Handsome is as handsome does." Of course, because she turned out a flyer she was bepraised for her shapely form, hut nothing could make her pretty to look at. Of course ehe has a lot of rare good points, hnt, except in performances, is not a beanty.

Acrostic, after his form earlier in the week, could hardly lose the Great Lancashire Handicap of one mile, even with a 9 lbs. penalty, and naturally won easily.

The Irish two-year-old Mallow followed his Knowsley Nursery Stakes win by taking the Downe Nursery, giving Fair Lilian, who has shown great speed, 18 lbs. They say that thie distance—five furlongs—is quite as far as Mallow cares to travel, but I fancy that the Irishman ought to go farther. I told you, did I not, that the Patlanders declare that they can find two or three yonngsters better than Mallow. They talk quite confidently of naming two, but as these are to run this week at Derby I may as well leave them till we see how they get on.

Shrewsbnry meeting petered out very quietly. The final meetiug was more noteworthy for the tameness of its sport than anything else. As a matter of fact, it has died of inanition. Twenty years ago there used to be a spell of four days; now two are rather more than plenty.

Wood was reported by Robert I'Anson, who officiated as starter at Alexandra Park on Nov. 8th, and at once snspended for tbe day. I'Ansou has done good service hy this action, for some of the "big" riders poach a lot of advantage at the start, and not in exceptional cases, hut in race after race, day after day. The youngsters cannot get away with a bit in hand, because the swells simply won't move unlese they are in front.

Magdallah or Magdalene.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: Seeing a questiou asked in your last issue in regard to a mare he called Magdalena, I presume the gentleman refers to Magdalene instead of Magdallah as you have answered. Magdalene trotted at Stocktou in the $800 district puree, for two-year-olds, in 1882, and won both heats, time, 2:43 and 2:45, beating Alpha, by Mambrino Wilkes, Almoone, hy Algona, and several others. She was bonght from Dennis Vischer, of this city, by D. C. Horton, of Tulare, who is her present owner, and promises to he very fast, as I eaw her trot a quarter in her work at San Jose tbis season, driven by Mr. Horton, better than a 2:20 gait. She ie said to be eired by Peerless, a son of Geu. Knox. Her dam was by Washermau, be by Easton's Dave Hill. If the gentleman from Wiscousin desires any further information, a letter addressed to D. C. Horton, Tulare, Cal., I am sure would bring all the particulars concerng the mare, and I am satisfied that it ie Magdalene instead of Magdallah he is inquiring about.

Stockton, Dec. 1et. J. T. Springer.

We had two reasons for thinking that our correspondent meant Magdallah. One wae that he stated distinctly that the animal he inquired after was a "chestnut" mare, whereas our recollection of Magdalene is tbat she is a hay mare. The othor reason was that we had an impressiou that our Wisconsiu correspondent was not in California as late as 1882, and could not have seeu Magdalene perform. In this, however, we may be mistaken and ae "Geo. W." is a regular reader of the Breeder and Sportsman he will bave all the facts before him and can settle the questiou of identity for himself.

Thursday nigbt, Nov. 20th, while pool-eelling on Friday's races was going on at Roper's Palace saloon at Waco, Tex., several meu entered the saloon, passed through the large crowd present, and commenced hlazing away witb revolvers without the slighteet notice of their intention. Tbere was a general stampede of those present, and in a few moments the saloon looked ae if it had beeu struck by a hail-storm, all the mirrors, chandeliere and glass paucle being ehattered into fragments and the ceilings and walls perforated witb bul[illegible]. No one was injured. The raid is said to have been t[illegible] of the gamblers of the town in retaliation for hav[illegible] placee closed while pool-eelling was allowed.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Brighton Beach Still Holde The Fort—The Longest Continuoue Race Meeting Ever Given at Any Race Couree in the World—General Notee, Etc.

Ex-Governor Stanford and his wife left this city last week *en route* for their home on your Coast, taking with them the remains of their late son. In their sad effiction the Governor and his ledy have the sympathy of all. Let ns hope that time, thet greet healer of griefs, will assuage this hereavement of the master of Pelo Alto. The ehsence of his horses from the turf this year has heen felt to e corresponding degree, end we trust thet in 1885, the Palo Alto colors will be seen frequently iu action and that Major Rathborne, with the runners end Charles Mauui with the trotters, mey have a fair share of snccess.

Brightou Beech goes bravely on, already well ahead of their high water mark of last year, in spite of the necessary postponement of lest week, since which the track has heen very heevy. Thet this has eltered some of the results in as great e measure as it has the time records is very likely, but the fields still keep large showing that there are meuy owners whose balance sheet still needs eveuing up. Overhead the letter deys of last week were fully equel to the hest of the week previous, and in consequeuce the crowds at the conrse have showed very little dimiuntion. Monday, however, wes the most Wintery day of the season thns far, and Tuesday's low temperatnre caused another postponement. The speciel progremme of to-day (Thursday), will doubtless draw largely from the ranks of recegoers, with fevorehle atmospheric conditions, end though, of course, ell cannothe successful, losers as well as winners, will, no doubt, unite in "joint" appreciation of the greet-Natioual festival—Thanksgiving.

Jockey Ed. Garrison's remarkable spell of luck on Friday was quite phenomenal, though not unprecedented in the annals of sport among the beach-combers. To ride four successive wiuners in one day's raciag is, however, a feat that eeldom falls to a jockey's lot in these days of short races, that make the resnlts so much more uncertain. Expecting also to ride the fevorite in the fifth and lest event of the day, Garrison ia said to have had a large combination, ending with Velley Forge, bnt the gelding's defeat upset the good thiug, which wonld probably not heve come off hed Garrison ridden the colt instead of Wethers, as Valley Forge did not seem to like the going a hit. It is said that he had rnn awey thet morning, and covered several miles before he was stopped. The next dey Garrison tried his hand egain, his mounts starting favorites in eech of the first three events, but four losers showed that the fickle goddess hed got chery of such emphatically bestowed fevors in that direction.

Little Fred showed to good adventage on Fridey, his rest of a week having clearly not heen in vein, but with a less desderete rider up then Garrison he would never heve beaten Ten Strike home. The letter, with e more capable lightweight in the pigskin, must heve won in spite of what looked like e close approach to "horing" on the part of Garrison during nearly the whole of the lest furlong. This jockey mnst be careful not to let his praiseworthy ardor lead him into overlooking the rights of others, in default of which he is lieble to get into trouble. In the very next rece he wes eccused of cntting dowh King Ban, and Daly's horse certainly suffered from the hoofs of one of his competitors, none of the others heing near euough to do the damage but Herhert. As there was a donbt as to which of the riders, Whyburn or Garrison, was to hlame, the latter got the benefit of the doubt, hut another time he is not apt to fere so well.

In my laet letter I commented upon the starter's difficulties in having to deal not only with refractory horses aud riders, but also with grumblers and kickers *galore* who pile on him every time a horse fails to get away well, which uufrequent occurrences at Brighton Beach makes it all the more conspicuons in their eyes. The case of Lily B. on Satnrday agein bronght ont the growlers in force, several greeting the writer as he left the paddock after the race with deprecatory remarke about the start which was characterized es "shameful, etc." Stopping a moment to assure oue personal friend that he was mistakeu ahont the matter, that the mare alone was to hleme for the fiasco, the writer at once songht the elder Dwyer, the owner of Lillie B., resolved to see what this gentleman had to say about a matter that naturally would interest him more than any one. A brief search found Mr. Dwyer, who, though acqniring auythiug hut a gold mine since the purchase of the Hurrah mare, did not seem to he a bit downcast over the most recent exemplification of his poor lnck in this connection. He responded courteously to an inquiry as to whether he had noted the start. "Yes, my mare was left at the post through her own stubhornness. She was well up as the starter dropped his flag, bnt wheeling ronnd almoet on the instant, she did not get away, and that is all there is to it." On heing asked if he blamed the starter in the matter, Mr. Dwyer unhesitatingly replied; "I have no complaint to make against anyone. Least of all Mr. Cadwell. The mare is a had actor at the post, anh has shown thie same pigheadednees in every race that I have etarted her in. She alone wae the offender in the occurrence of to-day, and it was no fault of jockey, starter, or anyone else. Yon remember Joe Blackburn, whom we gave away last Snmmer? Well, it would have been jnst abont ae sensible for ns to have blamed the startere who dealt with him for hia unruly disposition, as for me to bleme anyone for Lillie B.'a fractiousness to-day. When you put hed tempered horses in races you must ahide possiblo disappointments." Leaving Mr. Dwyer, the writer could not help hnt admire hie calm philosophy, in such abrnpt contrast to the small-hearted spirite composing the bulk of the malcontents, whose judgment is generally in strict accordence with their depleted pockets, as they hasten to aecribe interested motives to innocent partiea. That the latter are euccessful in causing the recoil of the insinuationa, boomerang fashion, hack upon their originators, must please every lover of justice, many of whom still exist among raccgoers, all the carpere to the contrary notwithstanding.

Pelham's Pete, the farmer's horee from Westchester, alias Carlyle of Brighton Beach, cut a poor ehow down by the sea on Friday and Saturday. Whereas at the Country Club matinee he ran as if that plow was still hitched to him, beliehg the extraordinary rig of the supposed country humpkin on his back, at Brighton he failed to show himself capable of beating a mule. Though showing considerahle epeed, enough perhape to down another lot of country plugs, when it came to racing, "Pete" Carlyle as he ie now called, could not apparently live with the poorest "crabs" that vainly endeavor to secure a ehare of the purses for maidens. If McCarthy wants to make a match with Sweet Evelina, let him pit her against "Pete" Carlylo, and it will be a good betting race.

Royal Arch's and Fosteral's meeting on Thursday in the mud was rather against the chances of the heavy weight, who has shown a decided aversion to much over 110 or 112 lhe., while the colt is a glutton for weight as well as distance. And yet the heavy support awarded Fosteral showed the high estimation in which he is held by his party, who must heve dropped considerable of their previous winnings on the white-faced gelding. If a rece could he arrenged at special weights, say Fosteral, 105 lbs.; Royal Arch, 100 lhs.; Hartford, 105 lhs.; Lida Stenhope, 95 lhs.; end open to others at fevorable imposts, over a mile and five furlongs, or e mile and three-quarters of ground, it would he a very interesting contest from a speculetive es well as a racing point of view. The colt would, of course, he a decided favorite, but on a good track he wonld be forced to duplicete his race with Little Fred, when he wes carried along from "end to end."

Herhert's unbroken snccession of victories received a check on Seturday through his being set a tesk previously demonstrated as beyond his compass, nemely to compess a greeter distence then nine furlougs successfully. And yet his improvement has been so marked, and he has shown himself so much more relieble then when he sported the silk of the Rancocas stahle, it wes to be expected naturally thet he would now he ehle to win at a distance only a furlong farther then the accepted meesnre of his ahilities. His half hrother, Creosote, could go a distance of ground, and the Glenelg blood in Herbert ought, hy all the lews of breeding, to carry him as fer end es fast as the Lexington cross which Creosote had throngh his grandsire, Asteroid. Theory, however, is one thing, and practice is another, the fact still remaining that Herbert, though bred for a four-miler, hes thus far shown himself woefnlly deficient in stamina. His Boston owners on Saturday were much chagrined after the race in which tongh old Hertford, for the second time of lete, npset the "pot" completely, more especially as several well-known gentlemen from the Hub were on hand to see Herbert win. The latter's freqnent contests of lete mey, perhaps, he beginning to tell on him, however, and two races in the mnd on snccessive deys must have taken the edge off his speed. Then Hartford is en improved horse which he showed hy capturing the hendicep on Monday from Fosteral and others.

Greenland's two races on Friday heving the effect of etarting anew his old complaint of blood-vessel-bursting, the half-hrother to Luke Bleckburn is likely to be put to the stnd. His size end hreeding should make him e snccessfnl sire, and when at hie best Greenland was one of the fastest horses of his dey, his Cash Handicap win at Saratoga, of nine furlongs in 1:54½, being the best race at the distance and weights ever run in Americe.

There was greet solicitude felt among sporting men in our metropolis Satnrday forenoon, regarding a Coney Island baby. The infant (?) in question, however, proved to he a decided freak of nature in that it weighed half a ton, had four legs, and in short wes P. H. Duffy's old baby, now known es the Baby of the Woodlewn stables. The canse of the nnusual interest in Baby on Saturdey was a rush to hack her to win the eix furlong dash, the "tip" sending her price down to a trifle over even money after some large hets had been registered at 4 and 5 to 1. At the track, however, there wes alweys good betting ageinst Baby, and the recipients of the "good thing" got on all their spare cash only to see it just feil of coming off, though ehe did beat ell but the feather-weighted two-year-old filly Windseil. The latter hes, however, been "due" some time since.

At Lexington, Ky., a trial of yeerlings hetween Messrs. Clark and Bristowe, resulted in fevor of the latter's filly, hy Glenelg, out of Marmot, who beet the King Alfonso filly, out of the dam of Salvie, in a quarter of a mile run. Time, 23½ seconde, a very fast spin, if it does not hurt the yonng thiugs.

Other promising yearlings at Lexington are Wm. Young's ch e Enright, hy Enquirer, ont of Matagorde; Tiara, bey filly. by Glenelg, out Cemeo; Lewin, bay colt, hy King Alfonso, out of Simplicity; and Bon Soir, hay filly, by Bertram, out of Good-Bye. Tiara recently moved a quarter in 24¾ seconds.

Saturday last, the 22d, saw the close of the English flat racing season. Of course, hnrdle racing and steeplechasing will be carried on up to March next, when the regular season of 1885 will be inaugurated, bnt the November meeting at Manchester is recognized by common consent as the close of the year's campaigu.

Mr. Wiley Buckles, of Illinois, is also to renew his counection with the turf, and in 1885 will have some promieing youngsters in the field. The "black jacket and red cap" of Mr. Buckles was a promising feature of Western conrses when carried by that good horse Harkaway, aud we should be glad to see him come East next year.

An item in the New York *Sportsman* three weeks ago regarding the chances of Binette, Messrs. Bowen's fine filly, meking a trip to California to rnn in the four-mile dash at the Pacific Blood Horse Meeting at San Francisco, was telegraphed hy Chicago parties to California and created quite a sensation there, more so than the circumstances warranted. The rumor was unfounded, as Binette is now in Kentncky, where Mr. James Mnrphy, of Lexington, last week purchased the filly from Bowen & Co. It seems that Murphy owned a half interest in her, and he has paid Bowen & Co. $2,500 to become her eole owner.

Indian Summer, as if loth to leave us, lingered on well in spite of the break that brought the first "feathery flakes" of a season nnprecedented in its favors to lovers of ont-door sports, to whom the dalliance of "Autumn in the lap of Winter," is none the less appreciated, becanse of its long drawn out enjoyments. Fresh Fall pasture, November strawherries, and peaches, np the Hndson, and apple trees in full blossom are some of the freaks of natnre in the rnral districts, where vegetation waa suppoeed to have become dormant a month agone, but the oldera farmers say that all this ethereal mildness only precedee a severe Winter—one of arctic severity. Then Jack Frost will fasten his icy fanga in the throat of the mellow eunshine, and squelch the warm glow of the crimson sunsets. Leaden, misty skies will imprison the earth, shutting ont the warmth that would fain reach her bosom. Winter birds will lurk beneath the dead and matted branches in the corners of the fences and fielde Bare, denuded limbs will picture on the dead air a tale of forest woe and woodland mieery. Over all a white meutle of snow, and the man who hae loet hie overcoat on an election wager will think of what might have been as he ruetlee around to keep warm.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 29th, 1884. PACIFIC.

In chatting with Geo. Rye this morning he told me a good etory of Milton Young. They were at the Latonia meeting, and atayiug at the houee of some very fine peoplo of the place. In the course of convereation, the lady of the house expressed very great surprise that euch a man as Mr. Young should ho in tho horee business, and said she had taken him to be a geutleman of higher aapiratione. His anewer wae qnite charaeteristic of tho man; said he, "Madame, I haye as high aepirations as any man living, I reckon, hut I would rather owu the winner of the Kentncky Derby tban he Governor of the State." Nothing more wae aaid in that honsehold about tho ambition of horse-owners.

Trying the Yearlings.

At this season of the year, wherever turfman gather, their talk is ell of yearlings end their triels, which have occnpied considerable of their time dnring the hrown and gold days of October. Nearly every one of the owners of the prominent stables has sent word to his treiuer a fortnight in advance, and slipped away to the trial grounds with a party of friende, end the following morning the "rieing generation" have hed the question put squarely to them. Of course, there have heen diseppointments. We know several owners who can scercely conceal their chagrin at the poor showing mede hy what they considered their beet yearlings. But eeveral owners have heen made happy by the unexpected speed of their cheapest colts.

Of the merits of the different lots of yearlings we have heard much bnt seen little. On the evening of Omnibus dey, at Monmouth, we eccompanied Mr. Withers, with a eelect party, to enjoy the hospitalities of Brookdale, where, on the following day, the yeerlings were tried, as it was Aug. 15, the dey on which the greet stakes of 1885-86 closed, and Mr. W. desired a general triel es a guide to making his nominatione. We saw five couples tried at a quarter. As to what was done it would he violeting the confidence of our hoet to state, although, not being a betting man, he has no secrets. But, to our notion, the best wee a bay brother to Mersh Redon, by Stonehenge-Julietta, although the Ventilator-Mise Bassett colt ie a nice one. There ie also a speedy sister to Duplex, hut she is rether small. Nency's lilly is fast, but the fineet looking is the Longfellow-Brenne filly. Of the Rancoces lot we know only throngh hearsey, which has it that the second betch of Mortemer'e ere even better than the first. Vandelite's colt is eaid to be the finest, but among the speediest is the Florence filly, the hrother to Wanda, end the Sly Boots colt. Mr. George Lorillard's lot were tried dnring the firet week of October, and Mariner, a full brother to Triton, ehowed considerable speed. The Dwyer string is thought to be a pretty good lot, the sister to Bernes showing it unmistakably, and Richfield end Portlend ere hoth considered dengerons colts. Mr. Kelso's yearlings are reputed a wonderfnlly clever lot, the hrother to Brookwood and one of the Stretfords epecially so, while the Bradamante colt ie esteemed a good one. Of Snedeker's lot, the best is Gladys, a full sister to Little Minch. She is a grend filly, and certain to win in the best company. In the Clipsiana Stable we rather like the Minnock filly, which hes heen nemed Belle Garrieon, in compliment to a sister of the stahle's jockey. The Miss Herdaway colt ia also a grand looking fellow, with a great turn of speed, and has been named Ben Pryor, in honor of his trainer. Bonnie Prince, a full brother to Bonnie Lizzie, has ontrnn all the Preakness team, but the general opinion is that there is another in the lot who will reverse it. Applehy & Johnson ere seid to to heve a rasping good colt in the hrother to Richmond, by Virgil, and the new racing confederacy, called the Monmouth Stable, are said to heve a real world-beater in a colt called Saxony, by Saxon, from Enquriese. Rumor seys he is the fleetest colt in Monmouth County. Of the Erdenheim lot the best are Mink, a full hrother to Eachus, and Promenade, a son of Dalnacardoch and Glidelia's dam. Mr. Scott is said to have a wonderfnl yearling at Algeria, but its identity we cennot determine. We have been told that it was one of the English-hred fillies, but have also heard it was the filly called Charity, by Sensation—Emma.

As to the velne of yeerling trials doctors disagree. Waugh, who trained with signal success for the late Mr. Merry, in England, is said to have held thet "well broken yeerlings will tell you the difference between them to a dot, and if it's changed at two there's something wrong with the winner of the first trial. Mr. Withers, however, has hut little faith in them. Probahly he apeaks out of the fulluess of his heart, as he has more than once hnilt npon the rock of yearling promise, which the following year rent to atome. Mr. Waugh's experience was, however, exceptional, as Mr. Merry was an enthusiast for two-year-old racing, and developed more great ones than any tnrfman of his age, notahly Thormanhy, Belladrum, Marksman, Sunshine, King of the Foreet, etc., and his yearlings were thoroughly prepared. Mr. George Lorillard's yearling triale have been more reliahle than any we know. Sensation's trial wae true, hut it was a wonder; Harold's trial was correct, and so was Spinaway's, and last season Triton gave an index to his fntnre by beating his lot out of hend. The reverse was the case at Rancocas, where Wanda did little to foreshadow how great she was destined to become, the best being Katriue, who has never seen the post. Onondaga'a trial as a yearling waa correct, bnt the same cannot be said of Pontiac, whose three furlonga wes such as to set the Rancocas people to thinking they had another Iroquois, and he was harried off to England, where he performed only moderately. We well remember Katie Pease'e first trial, but it was at two years old, and it wae so good that McDaniel could not helieve it, and had them out again the very next Sunday. Bnt whether the triels of the past few weeks are true or untrue, they have shown enough to promise a pretty good class of two-year-olds for 1885.—*Vigilant in N. Y. Spirit.*

Jewett and Richball.

The Texes correspondent of the New York *Spirit* gives thie acconnt of the race between Jewett and Richball at Fort Worth:

In the language of Johnny Campbell, "When Baldy geea he hrings out the crowd." The assertion proved correct, for the ground was well filled with an excited, enthusiastic multitnde, nearly 5,000 people heiug present. The weather since Tnesday has heen all thet could he aeked, the sun shining its brightest, the clouds their fairest blne. Jewett was the first pacer to appear. People looked at him; called him a hand some horse, and let him paas along. Wheu Baldy came out, shortly after, there was a buzz of voices, and everyhody stretched their necks to give him recognition. He has heen here before; they know him; it'e like meeting with an old acquaintance, and they cannot help showing their prefereuce just a little. They do not dream that in a few minutes they are to see the fastest mile ever goue over in the State to harness. Baldy was a hig favorite at $25 to $10. I notice both Schatz and Wileon buying their own end of it, and I ecent blood, "he-lud" in the air. The track ie good; the conditions favorable, and I have an inate feeling that they will go fast. Alone, with watch in hand, I hnrry down to the etarter'a etand. Knap. sees me there and hails me, as he jogs by, "What are you there for?" "Only to satisfy myself how well you'll go." Campbell nods, but saya not a word. Only twice to the wire do they come. They are off at a terrific clip; Jewett is first hy half a length to the quarter in 33½ seconds. The pace ie hot. Still the black leads to the half in 1:07½. My watch is a split, and I'm getting it without guessing. I hurry on to tho wire, miseing the three-quarters, but the clip is tho aame steady aud even etride. "Jewett

will win," say the boys. As the black rushes under the wire I have marked 2:15; that is the slowsst watch I find. The others are all at :14½ or :14¾. He has beaten his record, and, as the word passes from one to anothsr, that it is the fastest mile ever shown in the South, a wild applanse peals forth, to be followed by more cheering as 2:14¾ is hung out of the stand. Had Richbell not left his feet a few rods from the wire the time would havs been a shads faster. The second heat Baldy broke badly before reeching the quarter, where Jewett was first in 33½ seconds again. He was at the half again in 1:08½, Richball four or five lengths in ths rear. Arouud the lower turn he lsft his feet again, and Jewett finished in almost a walk in 2:20½. The sun wss now dowu, and the race postponed nntil to-morrow.

Another bright, snnny day, and another great crowd of people on the grounds. The unfinished pace brought mauy af them out. Dnring ths morning I had been taken one sids by nnmberless hettore for an opinion as to the probable winuer. My answer was worth jnst nothing. Yet a faint idea pervaded my cranium that, if Jewett wsnt for it, he would be mighty troublesome. He had paced the fastest mile yesterday that he ever went in a race, and Knap looking rouud the last fifty yards; then finished fresh as a lark. Besides, Jewett never makes a jimtown break, while Richball off his pins is pretty certain to loss a deal of ground before he recovsrs. The owners ars keeping apart, too. I hear they talked of a match for big money last evening. The signs ars plainly written on the wall. I reckon it will be pacsd out. I am at the track on time, ahd before they are celled out. The audience were discnssing ths chauces.

The pool-selling wss brisker than it had been during the mesting. The pacers sold ot even money, $25 each, something that had not before recnrred during the circuit. Both sides stood pat. They warmed up for the third heat with many eagcr eyes fastened npon them. The vsry first attsmpt they got away, Richball in the lead; to the querter he went in 33½ seconds. Down the backstretch the faint breezs was at their backs, and they whizzed by the half iu 1:07; still, Baldy held the lead, and wes at the three-quarter in 1:42. On they coms, the pony seeming to go easy; he wins all the way, and it looks a desd sure thing for him to go ahead with the othsr two heats. The fourth heat Baldy left the starting point with the best of it, but Jewett was half a length in advance ere they had gone a hnndred yards, and was pacing strong and within his powers; they got to the qnarter in 33½ seconds. Down the backstretch Jewett still held the front, reaching the half in 1:06½. Around the lower turu he increased the gap to the three-quarters in 1:40. In the straight Richball paced over himself and left his feet; Jewett jogged home an easy winner of the heat and race in 2:15½. There is no douht he could have finished much faster.

Exceptions to the Trotting Rules.

I think I could indicate a few weak points in the operation of the National Association:

1. It serves as a coat of mail for the member, and puts the horseman at its mercy. An irresponsibls member can pnt himself under the sheltering wing of the Association for a few dollars in a few days, and proceed to deal with owners and drivers as he pleases. The *modus operandi* makes it possible for them to be expelled with or without canse, and also levy pnnishment for nnpaid entry fees, eveu if the member is irresponsible and fails to pay his premium to the winners. Of course the victim has the right to appeal, at considerable expense to himself, whilst shark dreams "Sweet dreama of yore."

2. Horses that have been protested, and whose owners have sstablished their rights, have in mauy cases failed to receive their premiums. Protested money shonld go out of the hands of the local association as soon as the race is decided into the hands of some responsible party, subject to the order of the National Association.

3. The antiqnated three-in-five style of killing good horses ahonld be changed. After three heats are trotted any horse not winning a heat shonld go to the stable, and any horss winning two heats subsequently should be declared the winner.

4. In a field of ten or more horses, five per cent. of the entrance money should be returned to the owners.

5. No association should have recourse against an entry not mads according to the rules, or accepted after closing of entriea or conditionally.

6. Any ownsr whose driver ia taken from the snlky should be guaranteed at the end of the race the position he holds at the time of change.

7. Any man who does not wish to win should be allowed to drive for eecond place, provided he declares his intention before the race.

8. All "helping" should bs punished by prompt and severe meaeures.—*Cor. N. Y. Spirit.*

Dr. Hicks and the Yearling Records.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Knowing a few items from Sacramento will he of interest to you, I will write you what we did on Thauksgiving afternoon over the State Fair trsck.

Traneit, a yearling colt, trotted an sxhibition mile for a valnable driving whip to beat his previona record of 2:51 in a race a week ago, in which he succeeded admirsbly, trotting ths mile without a skip or a break iu 2:45, trotting the first quarter in 42 eeconds and the half in 1:22, which is getting very cloee to the record of the wonderful Eastern yearling colt Nutbreaker, by Nutwood, who trotted a few weeks eince in 2:42¼, which is the fastest record of a yearling outside of California.

Dr. M. W. Hicks, who drives the colt, aays he is confident that he will reduce his record below Nntbreaker before the close of the year.

Tranait was bred aud is owned by Morrie Toomey of this county, was aired by Prompter, he by Blne Bnll, dam hy Cal. Dexter, is a grand, big bay colt, 15½ hands high, and has beautiful action and pure gait.

To close the afternoou's sport, Dr. Hicka drove his phenomenal yearling pacer Brilliant a half mile without a skip in the remarkahle time of 1:14, a 2:28 gait, though the Dr. haa on aeveral occasions driven him a quarter in 35 seconds, a 2:20 gait. Now this may seem a little fast for most people to believe, but they can be convinced by coming up to Sacramento most any fine morning and time him for themselves. To eee the colt in harness he looks too youug to be driven, hut wheu he is epeeded has all the appearance of an old horse, going as smooth and level as an old campaigner. This colt was bred by Dr. Hicks, and was sired by Sterling, he by Egmont, dam by Flaxtail. You may expect to hear something more wonderful of these colts in the future.

Sacramento, Nov. 28th. F. L. P.

CRICKET.

San Francisco vs. H. M. S "Swiftsure."

The long anticipated match between the officers of the Swiftsure and a representative team of local plsyers came off at ths Olympic Grouuds, Oakland, last Saturday. Cousidering the short notice the attsndance throughout the game was vsry grstifying. The Swiftsure teem felt very much the loss of Lieut. Evan-Thomes and Mr. Dawson, while the team deputed to nphold the honor of Californian cricket was only a moderate one, inasmuch as mauy of the leading players, through business engegements, were unable to take part in the game. The coin favored the local cricketsrs, and ahout 40 minutes after the annouuced tims of commeucement Barney Bsnjamin and Carr opened procsedings to the bowling of Luard and Horne. Carr was dismieed in Luard's first over. Ben Benjamin joined his younger brother, when the score mounted rapidly. Ben Benjamiu eventuelly spoousd one to Lieut. Goldfinch which was gladly acceptsd. Two for forty-five. Jacobs, the new comer, started in scoring vsry rapidly, but soon lost his partner, Barney Benjsmin, who retired with 30 opposite his nams. Sandersou helped to bring the score up to 78, when an adjournment wss made for lunch. Upon resuming the geme Jacobs was cleaned bowled after having mede 21, and Sanderson, with a score of 19, met the sams fate soon after. Gray had his thres wickets knocksd down after breaking his egg. Bristowe, jnst as he appeared to be dangerous, was placsd *hors de combat* to a good from Luard. Waterman was splendidly ceught at point by Neat. De Golia, after adding four to the total, fsiled to stop one from Luard. Banner was caught at point. Goewey cerried out his bat. The innings closing for 120 runs.

Captain Brand and E. H. Neet started to the defense for the Swiftsure to the bowling of Waterman and Banner. Captain Brand was bowled off his pad by Waterman. Lieut. Goldfinch, J. S. Luard, F. Henderson and Lieut. Bethel were repidly sent back to the seclusion of the grand stand. Neat, who throughout all thsse misfortunse had been playing splendid cricket, was, nnfortunetely, at this stege of proceedings bowled off his leg by Banner. Neat's innings of 23 was characterized throughout by sound cricket. Lieut. Garforth and N. Palmer scored 6 and 7 respectively, but the remaining members of the team conld not make mnch headway ageinst the locel bowling, the inninge closing for 55. After an intermission of fifteen minntes the Swiftsure team followed up their innings, but the second venture did not prove so sncessful as the first, as the whole side were out a few minutes before the time of drawing stumps for 42. Neat and Palmer being the most successful batsmen. The match thns resulted in a victory for the local tsam by an innings and 23 runs. The fielding of both sides was very fair. The following is the complete score:

SAN FRANCISCO.

W. J. Carr, b Luard	0	H. O. Bristowe, b Luard	3
Barney Benjamin, c Bethel, b Luard	30	A. Waterman, c Neat, b Luard	6
Ben Benjamin, c Goldfinch, b Luard	15	G. De Golia, b Luard	4
A. W. Jacobs, b Horne	21	C. Banner c Neat, b Luard	3
J. Sanderson, b Horne	19	C. Goewey, not out	0
G. Gray, b Luard	1	Byes, 13; Leg Byes, 1; Wides, 3	17
Total			120

H. M. S. SWIFTSURE

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Captain Brand, b Waterman	0	b Banner	0
E. H. Neat, b Banner	23	run ont	8
Lieut. Goldfinch, b Waterman	0	not out	6
J. S. Luard, b Waterman	1	b Banner	1
F. Henderson, b Banner	0	c Sanderson, b Banner	3
Lieut. Betbel, b Banner	1	b Banner	0
N. Palmer, St. Jacobs, b Waterman	7	b Sanderson	9
Lieut. Garfortb, b Sanderson	6	c Jacobs, b B. A. Benjamin	0
C. F. Petch, b Sanderson	3	run out	3
C. C. Horne, not out	3	c Jacobs, b B. A. Benjamin	5
Lieut. Shortland, run out	1	c B. A. Benjamin, b Waterman	0
Byes, 2; leg byes, 3; wides, 5	10	Byes, 5; leg byes, 1; wides, 1	7
Total	55	Total	42
Grand Total			79

Grass Valley vs. Nevada City.

The cricket match between the Unions, of Grsss Valley, and the Capitals, of Nevada City, came off last Sunday week, at Nevada City, and contrary to expectation, resulted in a victory for the Capital Club after a very exciting game. Gilbert handled the willow in the most effective style for the Capital Club, while Hampton carried off the bowling honora. For the Unione, Wilson was the highest scorer with 29 to his credit. Stewart, Wilson and Luke ahared the bowling honors. The following is the complete score:

CAPITALS OF NEVADA CITY.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
J. Hampton, run out	1	run out	6
W. Eddy, c Stewart, b Wilson	9	b Stewart	5
R. Gilbert, b Stewart	20	St Veale	3
J. Jones, c Shngg, b Wilson	1	b Stewart	3
W. Hampton, b Stewart	2	St Veale	2
J. Jackson, c Wilson, b Stewart	0	Sub b Stewart	5
T. Penrose, b Wilson	2	b Wilson	6
J. Carr, b Stewart	0	b Luke	1
C. Brand, run out	0	b Luke	1
A. Muller, c and b Luke	1	run out	0
E. Baker, not out	2	not out	0
Extras	15	Extras	6
Total	53	Total	31
Grand Total			98

UNIONS OF GRASS VALLEY.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Oliver, c Baker, b Hampton	0	not out	1
Luke, c Hampton, b Jones	9	c Carr, b Hampton	5
Curnow, b Hampton	1	b Hampton	4
Veale, b Jones	11	c Gilbert, b Hampton	0
Harvey, c Eddy, b Hamptou	0	b Hampton	0
Wilson, run out	12	b Hampton	17
Reynolds, b Hampton	1	run out	5
Shugg, b b w Hampton	0	b Hampton	1
Stewart, run out	1	b Hampton	0
Dunstan, not out	1	c Miller, b Hampton	1
Fletcher, b Hampton	0	run out	2
Extras	10	Extras	6
Total	46	Total	43
Grand total			89

In a village match, on the border of Surrey and Kent, last ceason an nmpire was appealed to for leg before wicket, the very first ball of the match. His reply erred on the eide of mercy: "Well, he'e out, but he hasn't had a knock. Let 'im finish the over."

J. C. Shaw, never a very great bat, waa once asked to explain how he waa bowled. This was how it happened: "The ball coom back a bit and mar hat warn't *levil*."

POULTRY.

The Speckled Hen.

[Iowa Homestead.]

The number of eggs imported into the United Statee eeems astounding in view of the cheapness with which they can be produced. In the year ending Juns 30, 1883, we paid to foreign conntries the sum of $1,808,540 for eggs. The trouble is not that there is no profit in producing them, but that the American farmer has heretofore regarded this as too emall business for him. His talk hse been of land covered with golden grain. When he raised mors grain than the world would taks at a paying price he began to talk of largs pastures and vaet rangee, "cattle npon a thousand hills" or ewine by ths scre.

The butter and eggs were regarded as pin money for the good woman, something it would pay her to look after since she had nothing elee to do bnt take care of six childreu and the cooking and baking and washing and ironing for ths family and hired hands and could, therefore, just as well as not look after a few cowe end chickens.

By and by it leaked into his head that it wonld pay to keep cows to get milk for hie pigs and the butter being in the cream hs might as well churn it, and gradually the butter bnsiness got out of his wife's hands and she wae left to taks charge of the speckled hen. She failed to furnish sggs enough to go ronnd, did this eams epeckled hen, and our people being exacting in this matter, have paid out thie cool two miliion dollars to foreigners.

Let us look into the egg bnsiness. The farmer gets, we will say on an average of 15 cents per pound for his butter and nearly the same for his egge. Which is raissd at the greater profit?

The speckled hen is not half so particular about what ehe eate as bossy. Shs reqnires warm qusrtere but they are cheap ae compared with bossy's. She tnrns out her product in finished shape which no art of man can improve. It is easier to feed two hundred chicke when they are little mites of things than one calf; and when they are a few weeks old they will gather their own living if bugs are plenty.

The speckled hen must be kept at work in Winter as well as in Summer, if she is to he run at a profit, and to kesp her right down to business requires a good werm plscs and plenty of feed of the right kind. We can't play the Egyptian taskmaster on her and esk her to make "bricks without straw." She must be eurrounded with Summer conditione if she ie to turn out the Snmmer's prodnct at Winter's prices. And so we propose a conumdrum to farmsrs. Eggs will be 20 cents per dozen this Winter and pork say four centa a pound. Can't you prodnce a dozsn of eggs cheaper than five pounds of pork? Will it not take lees feed, less shelter, less hard work? Farmers, butter will be, say 20 centa. Can't you produce a dozen eggs with less grief than a pound of butter?

And then the rascale in Chicago can't come the oleomargarine business ou the speckled hen. They might make the yolk and the white but they can't put the ahell on. Don't you see the point?

Now don't rush out of the cow business or the pork bueiness and start a chicken ranch, but fix up a nice warm place and look after some of the last Spring's pullete and put them to work and you will see how the shekles tumble into your exchequer.

You would rather come to town with 30 bushels of corn at 20 csnts a bushel would you? Well, think how many dozen eggs that thirty bushels of coru wonld make if yon let the speckled hen run hsr factory. Condense yonr freights, man, and give the speckled hen a chance to turn the coru into eggs worth 20 cents a dozen. It may not be so faahionable to haul eggs to town instead of corn, but there's lots more money in it.

Growing chickens should be fed often. Very young chickena cannot consume enongh food at once to last them a half dsy, as their crops are emall; their rapid growth of flesh, bone and feathers, and habitnal exercise, demand material proportionately nourishing and active, to develop a vigorous constitntion. The food shonld be of the very best, and preferably mixed. Ground oats with barley and cornmeal should be fed together, one-third more of the oats with barley than the cornmsal. This ia better than to feed each kind by iteelf.—*Poultry Monthly.*

A wetting in a storm is almost sure death to young turkeye, eveu of good size, bnt I doubt if my turkeys were injured much by running in the grass covered with dew, which they wonld drink. This grass, however, waa ehort and thin. Young turkeya need plenty of exercise, and the mother hen, eepecially if ehe ie a chicken, should not be confined, except perhaps for the first few days. Start with good stock and maks the young tnrkeys "at home," and there will be a good number to be kept from haws and vermin.

If fowls are kept on a single diet they will not alwaya accept a new kind to which they are not accustomsd. They should then be deprived of all other food until they eat up that which was placed befors them, when they will afterward show no objection, but eat the new aa well as the old.

If the earth is used for the bottom of nests, eprinkle it with a few drops of carbolic acid iu a cup of water, or crumble up a cigar stump very finely and acatter over the earth. Either procesa is cheap, and not only assists in disinfection, but makee it disagreeable to the lice ahould they appear.

Very often the fowls refuee food to which they have not been accustomed. If they refnse to eat euch wheu placed before them, the best plan to pursue is to allow them nothing else. Hunger will iuitiate them, and once they begin but little difficulty will be experienced afterwarda.

A bushel of good, sound wheat is better than two huahels of screenings. Musty grain, though eaten by poultry, ie not good food. During the time when eggs are desired the pure wheat and matured corn is better than a surfeit of inferior grain.

A quart of coal tar in half a barrel of water ahould alwaye he kept ou haud. Stir it up well, and eprinkle the water over the floors of the coops or againat the sides, and it will kill lice and purify tho coop.

If plenty of akim buttermilk be placed where the hens can get it there will be no necessity for allowiug wate , and it will assist materially in increaeing the number of eg

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Dec. 6, 1884.

The Stanford and Occident Stakes.

Some time ago we offered a suggestion that the time for closing the Stanford and Occident Stakes he changed so that hereafter the nominations would be made the 1st of January after the birth of the foals, and we are pleased to record that in both of them this change has been made. Thus on the 1st of January next, the stakes for 1886 and 1887 will close, that is for foals of 1883 and 1884, and from that time when they rank as yearlings. As the advertisements give the particulars, there is no necessity for repetition here, and we think that few will dispute the wisdom of the change. It gives a better chance for the smaller breeders, as when the animals are under one year there cannot be the same opportunity for selection, breeding and form being the main guide the action, of course, being more in the dark than when harness work has been given. Now that the practice of training yearlings has become general all over the country, some of them showing phenomenal speed before the season is closed, those of minor powers would not be engaged though subsequent payments will be kept up notwithstanding the difference in ability.

There is always a good chance for rapid improvement in trotting colts, and an ordinary performer at two years of age develops into a "crack" a twelvemonth thereafter. Thus when the entry has been made there is an additional incentive to persevere in the education and few who subscribe will not stay until the final payment is called for. The following note is from the Secretary of the California State Agricultural Society, giving the reasons which induced that association to make the change:

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—You will observe by the inclosed that the conditions of the Occident Stake after 1886 are changed somewhat. The only change made in the stake for 1886 is that the race is made with heats 3 in 5, in place of 2 in 3. The object in closing the stake for 1887 at this time, is to enable breeders to enter their colts in their yearling form. Heretofore the stake has closed when colts were 2 years old. The society is of the opinion that by reducing the first two payments, and compelling the entry of colts when not so far advanced as to develop more fully their trotting qualities, that a greater number would enter, thereby enhancing the value of the stake, making it more profitable to the actual starters. This year, however, owners can enter their yearlings for the 1887 stake, and their two-year-olds for the 1886 stake, but hereafter this stake will close for colts when one year old. EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

In making the change from "2 in 3" to "3 in 5," there will also be a concurrence of opinion in the value of it. Whatever may be the hereafter in trotting a divergence from the usual plan awakens suspicions at the present day. Some claim that it is done to favor particular strains and offers a premium for speed at the expense of endurance. Whether that has any foundation or not, there is ground for the claim that with a greater number of heats the result might be different, and as nearly every breeder is ready to assert that the stock he fancies has "game" as well as "foot," he rejects the imputation with emphasis. By adding twenty yards to the "distance" the fear of being on the wrong side of the flag is reduced, and there will be starters which would not take the risk otherwise.

That there will be a long list of nominations in all of these stakes, we feel assured; that a greater number will be named in the stakes of 1887, than in those of the preceding year, we are just as certain, and should this view be correct it must be accepted as proving that the change is a wise one.

Heat Racing.

While so far as we are concerned an abolition of heats in running races would be satisfactory, there are a great many people in California who prefer the old style. As nearly as can be foretold from the running in dashes and the adjustments of weights the race on the Oakland Course to-day will be a close contest. Glendair, from her capital performance in the Fame Stake, when she ran a good second to Freda in the very fast time of 3:32, proves that she can go one heat at a good rate, whether she can repeat or not remains to be proven. Patsy Duffy has been tried at nearly all distances and found capable, and the question is whether he can carry the weight imposed to the front for two heats. Then Garfield, with a concession of so many pounds, must not be left out of the calculation, so that as the matter stands it is likely to turn up a very "pretty quarrel" all around. Should Glendair win one heat and Patsy another Garfield will find staunch supporters, as, under the rules adopted, he will be entitled to start for a third. That there is a great difference of opinion among those who are usually prone to agree is shown by the animated discussion whenever a group of turfites are engaged in canvassing the result. Bets have been offered that the best time for two heats ever made on this Coast will be beaten and this is not unlikely to be the case. The course will be well adapted for fast time, and as the "glorious weather" that has prevailed for the past three weeks is almost certain to continue for some time yet, that essential condition will also he favorable. That the track is now fast was shown by Blue Mountain Belle on Thursday when "galloping over" for the stakes in the match against the Big Mare. She galloped the half-mile in 48¾ seconds. She came so easily at the finish that it looked as though she could have knocked the black out of forty-eight. As will be seen from the programme published elsewhere there are other good races on the cards so that there are additional inducements to visit the Oakland Course this afternoon.

"Clay Arab."

We heartily agree with our correspondent, Randolph Huntington, in his estimate of what enthusiasm has done for the world, and partially so in his denunciation of prejudice. Enthusiasts have been the governing power and though at the present day many are prone to call those who present their differences with vim and resolution "cranks," there is scarcely a renowned name which has not been coupled, at times, with opprobrious epithets. The proofs of this are too numerous to present if even it were necessary in this connection; and Mr. H. could have carried his illustration far farther than he has and then not told only a small part of the story. While we admire the enthusiasm which has carried him for so many years through the hot strife he has awakened by his advocacy of his favorite breeds, we cannot possibly agree with him in many of his deductions, especially in his low estimate of Abdallah and Hambletonian. Is there not a grain of prejudice in his mind when he writes so savagely about the founder of the greatest of all trotting families? It may he that the old intolerant and bitter antagonism which characterized the partisans of rival equine houses forty years ago has left a trace of its influence so as to warp his better judgment, and when he thinks of the many ignorant assertions which were hurled at horses he knew were worthy of encomiums in place of abuse, the rankling of long ago still leaves a trace of gall in his inkstand. He discourses pleasantly, however, and even those who do not agree with him can find a fund of information in his articles.

Racing at Oakland To-day.

From the bill appended it will be seen that there is good promise for fine sport on the Oakland Course this afternoon. The entries are sufficient to give good fields of starters and the weights so appointed as to leave the issues in doubt in each of them.

Apart from the racing there are other reasons to induce a large attendance. The weather could not be finer and the trip from San Francisco to the course will well repay the time and outlay required. It is one of the most enjoyable short journeys that can he conceived. The sail across the bay on one of these bright afternoons is so pleasant that the passengers crowd the spaces outside of the cabins and the large ferry boats have the appearance of a moving grand stand when filled to its utmost capacity. Notwithstanding the lack of rains there is verdure on the hills, and the contrast between the lovely December days here and the reported snows and blizzards of the East, will strike the dullest of observers. Thirty-five minutes from the foot of Market street is all the time that is needed to land people at the course. The following are the entries and weights:

First race—Purse, $100; dash of five-eighths of a mile; $25 to second horse.
C. E. Rainey's ch g Billy Johnson, aged, 115 lbs.
G. L. Richardson's ch h Nick of the Woods, aged, 118 lbs.
J. Lynch's ch g Tom Atcheson, 2 yrs., 87 lbs.
R. P. Ashe's ch c Prince of Norfolk, 3 yrs,, 113 lbs.

Second race—Purse, $300; two miles and repeat: second horse to receive $75; third, $50.
R. P. Ashe's b h Patsy Duffy, aged, 118 lbs.
J. Lynch's ch f Glendair, 3 yrs., 103 lbs.
James Mee's br g Garfield, aged, 100 lbs.

Third race—Purse, $150; dash of one and one-eighth miles; $50 to second horse.
S J. Jones' h h Forest King, aged, 112 lbs.
P. Siebenthaler's b c Philip S., 3 yrs., 109 lbs.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, 90 lbs.

America is threatened with an invasion from the South Seas. In the turf gossip of the Melbourne *Sportsman* we find the following:

Mr. D. M. Robertson tells me that he contemplates taking a trip to America with one or more of his racehorses. Australian horses have, so far, never been pitted against Yankee cattle, and it would be interesting to learn how Messrs. Colstoun, Hannibal and Countryman would acquit themselves over their favorite distances in the land of the stars and stripes.

We hope nothing will occur to cause this gentleman to change his mind and we hid him hail and welcome in advance. We have long desired to see a closer relationship between the horsemen of the Colonies and those of the United States, especially this Western Coast, and it may he that Mr. Robertson's modest beginning will bring about that result. A fair trial of Australian horses on American courses will enable us by comparison with colonial records to set up a standard by which their quality may be correctly judged. At this distance there is something impressive, almost startling about the recorded performances of the Colonial horses at home. The details of the first two days of the Spring meeting of the Victorian Racing Club, run at Flemington on Nov. 1st and 4th, will he found in another column, and present some features that to the average American turfman will seem little short of wonderful.

The Melbourne Stakes, one mile and a quarter, was won by Malua with 129 pounds up in 2:10¼. The Maribyrnong Plate, the two-year-old event of the meeting, five furlongs, was run in 1:03, the winner carrying 122 pounds. This is a "lumping" weight for a two-year-old in the Spring of the year. The Victorian Derby was not brilliant this year but a trifle sensational as it was won by a rank outsider, Rufus, who started at 20 to 1. The Cup also fell to Malua, who ran the two miles in 3:31¾ with 135 pounds up, Commotion, with 138 pounds, second by half a length. When we come to digest these races in the light of the weights carried and the time recorded there is a great difference in favor of the Colonial bred racer and against our own. Tom Cannon, we believe, is credited with saying "weight don't stop a good'un when he's fit;" but that phrase, which in its face appears to he more epigramatic than logical, is not true of American horses. We should be pleased to see the Australian weight carriers tried under the same conditions that prevail here, and if they do possess that extra power which the records seem to credit them with, a dash of the blood might be introduced into Yankee land with good advantage.

Any reader of the *Breeder and Sportsman* who knows of a farmer or stock raiser in Placer county, at or near Auburn, who marks his stock with a "J." on the left shoulder will confer a favor by sending to this office the name and address of the owner of that brand.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

N. B. E., San Jose.

Seven gentlemen make a race to rule to be trotted over the track offering the most added money between the first of September and the first of November. Each of the above put up fifty dollars to be divided as follows: Three-fifths of the whole, including the added money, to the first horse; three-fifths of the remainder to the second horse, and the balance to the third horse. One of the horses dies before any place or time is selected for the race to come off. Is the owner of the horse that died entitled to his fifty dollars in consequence of the death of his horse?

Answer—The race is a stake and the death of the horse does not release the nominators. He forfeits the money.

Geo. W., Covelo, Cal.

I would be glad if you would be kind enough to let me know in regard to the best time on record for a horse running 300 yards, if you know what it is? We have a match race for 300 yards and would be glad to know what is considered good time for that distance.

Answer—There is no record for that distance and we never heard of such a race that was accurately timed. A good horse ought to run it in from fifteen to seventeen seconds.

Old Scribe, Vacaville.

B. bets C. that Cleveland would not get the popular vote of the State of New York. Who wins? Answer. B. wins. The total vote of New York was 1,167,169, of which Cleveland received 563,154 or 20,431, less than half.

Fred Bonner timed his two-year-old colt, Almont Dudley, in 2:36½ at Ashland Park Stock Farm, Ky., last week.

The Blood Horse Association.

The adjourned annual meeting of this association wss held at the editorial rooms of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, on Saturday evening, November 22d. The old board of officers was re-elected for another year. From the Secretary's reports we summarize the business of the current year:

SPRING MEETING.

Nnmber of races run	16
Number of nominations and entries	183
Nnmber of starters	51
Stakes and forfeits involved	$3,750.00
Purses and added money	3,650.00
Total	$7,400.00
Cash receipts—Gates and privileges	$2,437.55
Stakes and forfeits	985.00
Penalties	20.00
Total	$3,442.55
Disbursements—Printing and advertising	$ 383.10
Sundry expenses	89.95
Winnings, balances	2,961.50
Total	$3,437.55
Balance in hand	5.00

FALL MEETING.

Number of races run	17
Number of nominations and entries	138
Number of starters	64
Stakes and forfeits involved	$3,960.00
Purses and added money	5,150.00
Total	$9,110.00
Cash receipts from all sources	$7,083.99
Disbursements—Printing and advertising	$ 483.75
Sundry expenses	172.15
Winnings, balances	6,015.00
Total	$6,670.90
Cash on hand	$ 413.09

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, snd Representative Wilkins, of Ohio, were talking recently, when the Kentuckian espied the picture of a horse hauging on the wall. "There," he exclaimed with rapture, "is a picture of Lexington, the grandest horse that ever stood on four feet!" "Yes." said Mr. Wilkins, "he was certainly a very remarkable horse. Wss he a trotter or a runner?" A look of ineffable scorn passed over Senator Beck's broad, expressive countenance. "Was he a trotter or a runner?" he 'repeated, astonishment, pity and profound disgust heing blended in the toues of his voice. "Was he a runner or a trotter? Well, well, well, I do declare. I never heard of such astounding ignorance before in the whole course of my life, excepting on one occasion, and that was three years ago, and a fellow Senator was the frigh'ful example. Iroquois had won the English Derby, and we Kentuckians naturally felt prond of the success of the American racer ahroad, and waited with breathless anxiety for news from France that would tell us of the victory or defeat of the Kentucky-hred Foxhall, who was entered for the Grand Prize of Paris. The day of the race I onened up my newspaper and looked for the Paris date line the first thing. I was overjoyed to find that Foxhall had indeed won, and sent a psge for Senator Allison. When he came over to my desk I pointed to the Paris telegram and asked him to 'Read that.' He read the paragraph, and calmly expressed his great gratification over the victory. After he had run on awhile he paralyzed me by the inquiry: 'Was it a trotting or a running race that Foxhall won?' Imagine my feelings. Words could not express them. I fell back in my chair speechless, and didn't speak to the Senator from Iowa for two weeks. Brother Wilkins, I would like to see you in Kentucky, hut as a friend I must advise you to read up on Lexington before you cross the Ohio. If the Kentuckians should suspect you of not knowing whether Lexington was a trotter or a racer it might go hard with you." —*National Republican.*

Transit Makes a Good Record.

At Sacramento, last Friday, Dr. Hicks drove Mr. Toomey's yearling colt Transit a race against a local pacer for a stake of $25 a side, and won without a skip in 2:51. He went to the first quarter in 45 seconds, and the half in 1:28.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, Nov. 21st—Mateh for $25 a side.

Transit, b c (yearling), by Prompter—M. Toomey	1
Roden, b g (pacer)—C. Schlutins	2

Time, 2:51.

After the race a large field of roadsters started for a trot for a whip, the prize to go to the one that came nearest to 3:20. Worth Ober was the winner in 3:21. Morris Toomey second in 3:17½.

Suits at law are becoming quite common of late between trainers and riders on the one part, and employers on the other. This is one of the most regretable things in connection with the seamy side of racing. It seems to us that this was and is a fit subject for interference on the part of turf legislators. Lawsuits commonly develop so much of the lowest and meanest side of human nature that the most ardent and thick and thin supporters of the turf as a national pastime feel sick at heart when confronted with such cases. The rules of racing are supposed to provide for all such matters, and no racing association should permit suits for salsries to get into court. No good ever comes to racing when the dirty linen inseparahle to the meanest side of rscing is wsshed in public. Upon satisfactory evidence of the existence of dehts, every jockey club in the country should see to it that such obligations are promptly discharged.—*Sportsman.*

Any farmer or breeder in search of a young stallion will do well to take a look at Mr. Heller's May Boy. This colt is four years old, 16 hand high, dark hay in color, and a horse of magnificent proportions and great beauty, He is trotting-hred, being by Chieftain, his dam by Henry Clsy, and is a pure-gaited, unmistakable trotter, and combining as he does the size and power desirable for a general purpose stallion he will be an acquisition to any breeding farm. He is for sale at a reasonable price, as the present owner has no use for him, and the horse can be seen any day hy applying to Mr. Heller, at the Charter Oak stable, 775 Market street.

At Gainesville, Texas, there are two race tracks, one within the other. The inside one, seven-eighths of a mile in length, is exclusively for runnera. The outside course, for trotters, is forty-five feet more thau a mile. The stables are commodious, and nnmber abont 100. In front of every half-dozen atalls stands a good-sized, well-built house, where men can make their home while travelling.

Canvassing the Candidates.

Although the Kentucky Derby is a very remote eveut, the chances of the different colts engaged are already being canvassed. This is probably for the reason that it is the best betting race of the Spring, and for that matter the best ante-post betting event of the year, the amount of Winter betting on it being suprisingly heavy, when it is considered that snte-post betting has never been the crsze here that it has long been in Englsnd. By common consent the position of favorite seems to be accorded to Mr. G. D. Wilson's colt, Favor, by Pat Malloy—Favorite, hy King Ernest. It cannot he denied that the colt fairly earned the post of honor by his record last season, as he appeared in eight races, winning five, viz, the McGrath Stakes and Post Stakes, at Lexington; the Runnymede, at Louisville; Clark and Thomss, at Lexington, (Autumn).

He ran unplaced to Isaac Murphy for the Kenwood of Chicago, with a five pound penalty; nnplaced to Verano for the Hyde Park Stakes, at Chicago, with 10 lbs. penalty; and second to Bonanza for the Sanford Stakes. Next in favor are Swiney's Redstone and Green Morris' Ten Stone. Whether or not the latter will start will be one of the onestions which must decide his status, as Green Morris is well known to be at loggerheads with the Louisville Club over a trivial matter, and has asserted he would run no more horses over its course. Should he reconsider this determination, Ten Stone would be well backed, as he showed a pretty good sort of colt in his races here in September and October. Redstone is a chestnut colt, by Wanderer—Katie Pearce, and, therefore, a full brother to Lizzie L. and De Soto. He began by running unplaced to O. B. for the Alexsndra Stakes, and then beat a field of twelve, at Louisville, following it up by beating Troubadour and others in the Tennessee Stakes, and won the Harold Stakes, at Latonia, and was unplaced in the Kenwood and Hyde Park, at Chicago.

Of the other Derby candidates, one of the hest is Corrigan's Isaac Marphy, by Virgil, dam Pearl Jennings' dam, who won twice out of six times, viz., the Flash and the Kenwood, at Chicago, in the latter beating Verano, Troubadour, Jim Guest, Redstone and Favor. Another very useful colt was Milton Young's Bootblack, by King Alfonso, out of Beatitude, and if his owner has any sentiment in his soul, Bootblack is the colt he will desire to win with, as he is his first homebred, Mr. Megibben showed a very good colt in Orlando, a son of Billet and Æolia, who ran well up in the best company, and the same may be said of Capt. Cottrill's Jim Guest, a full brother to Buchanan, who won the Derby last season. Jim Guest was a hard one to heat, at the back end of the season, as he was second to Pegasus for the Walnut Hill Stakes, and third for the Barrett Stakes to Troubadour. Col. Hunt's Keokuk was a good sort of colt, but did not class with Favor, Redstone, Troubadour, etc. Mr. Speth also showed a very fair colt in Thistle, a son of Great Tom and Ivy Leaf, the dam of Bramble, and the same might be said of Mr. Williama' Joe Cotton, a very bloodlike colt, by King Alfonso, out of the imported mare Inverness, by Macaroni. Warrenton, a son of Wanderer, in Mr. Nichols' stable, also showed well later in the season, winuing the Belle Meade, at Louisville, beating Pegasus, Bonanza, etc. As a matter of fact, the Kentucky Derby, on paper, looks quitè an open race, as it did last season. The colts engaged have hardly shown first-class form, and Trouhador, who is probably the best in the West, is not in the Derby. Of course, there are plenty of rumors as to promising "dark" ones, the most talked of being McFadden's Lepanto, a son of Longfellow and old Nora Creina, who seldom hss thrown a had colt, but forecasting the result of a race half a yesr distant is rather too previous, especially when there is no Leonstus, Runnymede, or Hindoo among those engaged.— *Vigilant.*

The suhject of color among horses is an interesting study, and there is more than fancy in it. Deep bays and browns, with black points, are in the greatest demand, because the coat is so easily kept clean, its richness pleases the eye, and they possess the concomitants of endurance and longevity. A black horse is not held in such high esteem, and yet many a superior snimal wears a coat of sable hue. It has been said by gatherers of statistics on the subject that chestnuts have good constitutions, but are often high tempered, while the black or red roan wears well and is uot moved by every shadow that crosses his path. The piebald and soft colors, with white markings, do not find favor for racing or general purposes. It is slso noteworthy that few gray or white horses wear the laurel wreath in the best company. As the trotting records stand to-day the queen is a chestuut and her predecessor was a bay. The rival stallions Maxy Cobb and Phallas, are bays, and the retiring champiou, Smuggler, is a hrown. The hest yearling, two-year-old snd three-year-old performances belong to youngsters of hloodred hue. But Elvira, who lately deposed the bay filly Bonita as ruler of the four-year-old reoord, is a black. Among the pacers which have beaten 2:13 in harness, we find the unapproachable Johnston is a solid bsy; Little Brown Jug is a besutiful brown, so is Richball. Sleepy Tom is a dark chestnut and Buffalo Girl a bright bay.

Tiffany, the great jeweler of New York, has on hand a commission to make a solid silver cup to perpetuate the memory of the great performance of Maud S., 2:09¼, on Nov. 11th, at Lexington, Ky. The designs are originsl, and the cup is known as the loving-cup. It is gold lined, stands about twelve inches in height, and has three handles. On one side is engraved a head of the famous mare. On the other is an inscription: "Woodburn Farm Cup, awarded through the Kentucky Trottiug-Horse Breeders' Association to Maud S., owned by Robert Bonner, to commemorate the great achievement of trotting ou the Lexington Fair grounds, Nov. 11, 1884, against her own record of 2:09¾, and niakiug a record of 2:09¼."

The Toronto *Mail* states that Mr. W. Clendenning, of Chicago, was in Toronto looking for broodmares, in behalf of Mr. P. Lorillard. Of Mr. J. C. Smith he purchased the brown mare Evelyn Carter, foaled 1872, by Australian—Miss Carter, by Sovereign, 2d dam Dollie Carter, by Glencoe. Of Mr. Wm. Hendrie he purchssed the mares Austrine and Wildbriar. Austrine is a chestnut, foaled 1870, by Australian, from Kate Hayes, by Albion; 2d dam Eudora by Priam. Wildbriar is a chestnut, foaled 1872, by Australian—Wild Duck, by Eclipse; 2d dam Slipper, by Yorkshire.

The Napa *Journal* ssys: The expediency of a trotting race for yearlings, to take place some time in the near future, has been under serious discussion hy some of our local admirers of horaeflesh, and if the proprietors of the undertaking meet with the approval they hope for the enterprise will be a grand success.

In Chicago.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Would you like to hear from Chicago? Of conrse you would, for friend Simpson once resided here. This 30th day of November, and a lively day it is—the Fall has been charming—and all the lovers of horses have been on the road, day in and day out. Charles Schwartz with Sam Hill and Charley Hogan comes first. Hill can trot very fast, Hogan still faster. Ben Stauffer owns and drives a Blue Bull colt that can trot in :24 or :25 and never was handled a day. Ben drove him a mile out at the Chicago Driving Park this Fall in 2:25½. How is that for a green one? Potter owns Hardie, Ira Homes' old pet, he can trot fsst. Ira used to drive everybody with him. Messrs. Kimball & Co. are making some very light speeding cutters, the finest they ever produced, if we have any snow, what a lively Winter we will have with our fine boulevards. Washington Park Club House, good horses, pretty women, and everything which is good to eat and drink at the club. Mr. Shaw owns a pacer, Fred Wolff, that can pace very fast for a young oue. John T. Geltmacher, owns aud drives Rose Belle only daughter of Flora Belle, she is pretty and fast. Ira Homes has bought the bay gelding Rienzi, record 2:25½. Ira thinks he will make it lively for the boys this Winter. Nichols, of Henry W. King & Co. drives a bay colt that can trot fast. Our old time friend Harry Mulligan has got one or two that can brush along about ss fast as he wants them to.

You know Sam Turner, of the Pacific, well he has got a g g that came from Kentucky about a year ago, that has plenty of speed, but Sam is afraid to let him out. Ed Munger, of the Mattesen House, drives a white g that can trot better than forty. Ed wants something faster however, and will buy as soon as he finds what suits him. Nat Fisher will manage to go into the country and get one that will scare the hoys, if we have any sleighiug. Comes pretty near knowing whst makes a good horse. W. W. Boyington, of the Board of Trade, owns Robin and one or two that can make the snow fly. Harry Beemis always drives some pretty fast ones. Harry likes a good horse and will give up good money for them cheerfully. John A. Hamlin, of the Grand Opera House, owns Reel and mate, they can trot very, very fast. When our snow comes the owners of fast oues want to look out—Hamlin will be on hand. W. F. Havvell owns and drives Gen. Mausen, the bay pacer; they claim he can go fast. Floyd Deyo owns a b g that he thinks will make the snow fly this Winter. J. L. Day is the owner of Kate Allen. She is the finest pacer, if not the fastest one, in Chicago, by Almont.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30th. ON THE ROAD.

Just before Maud S. started to beat 2:09¾ Bair was alarmed at the rumbling of her bowels. The queen had been allowed to indulge herself a little too freely on grass, and the result was a slight fermentation. To get rid of the evolution of gas the trainer took from his pocket a handful of strong peppermint candy, of which he is very fond himself, aud gave it to the mare. Maud S. has a mouthful of sweet teeth, and she rolled her eyes with delight as she devoured the candy. The perpermint corrected the dlsordered stomach and bowels.

It can now be stated upon good authority that the driviug of Commodore Kittson's trotters and pacers next season will devolve upon Budd Doble. After Splan had decided to open a public stable the question of who should succeed him in the management of the Midway horses was for some time an open one, but last week Doble went to St. Paul and had an interview with Commodore Kittson, the result being that an sgreement was arrived at between them.

The Sierra Valley *Leader* claims that $50,000 worth of hlooded horses are annually sold by the ranchers of Sierra Valley, and it advises the raising of nothing but the best, as it costs as much to rear a mustang as oue which will sell for something.

Jay-Eye-See had the pink-eye when he landed in Kentucky but he is over it now. He and Phallas are turned out in adjoining pastures every day at 9 o'clock and housed again at 4 o'clock. Both looked rugged.

Edwin Thorne, the famous chestnut trotter, is running out ta his old home at Thornedsle. He is perfectly sound, and Mr. Thorne, his owner, thinks he will be a better horse than ever next year.

The Maryland Jockey Club is about to lose one of its officers in the resignation of Major J. D. Ferguson, Secretary. Mr. Ferguson has held the position since the Club's organization.

Dan Mace has devoted many hours of study to a hoof-expanding spring.

THE KENNEL.

Pacific Coast Field Trials.

The trials of the Pacific Coast Club have been in progress this week at Walltown Timbers, near Folsom, but up to the time of going to press have not been concluded. The attendance has been good, the weather clear and a trifle warm, bnt birds are reported scarce and wild. The telegraphic reports of results are confused with gaps that we are unable to close or explain, consequently we must defer an account of the trials till next week.

Eastern Field Trials.

At the trials of the Eastern Clubs at High Point, N. C., the All Aged Pointer Stake was won hy Nevers iuk Kennel's Drake (Croxteth-Lass), D. G. Elliott's Scout (Croxteth-Belle), and J. T. Perkin's Mainspring (Mike-Romp), dividing second. The All Aged Setter Stake was won by C. F. Crawford's Foreman, (Dashing Monarch-Fairy II.), Dr. G. G. Ware's Gladstone's Boy (Gladstone-Sue), and Chas. Heath's Diana II. (Dash III.-Diana), dividing second. After the decision Mr. Crawford was offered $2,000 for Foreman, but the proposition was declined.

The San Joaquiu Valley Coursing Club, of Stockton, held their Fall meet at Cowell's ranch, on Thanksgiving day. The officers were: President, Judge Buckley, Judge A. A. Bontin; slippers, H. Conklin and P. Kearney; stewards, P. Apple, Ed Gross, Chas. King and G. Eberhardt. Eleven started in the old dog stakes, and thirteen in the puppy stakes. The winners were: Old Dog Stakes—Ben. Sammel's Staten Island, first; A. A. Bontin's Ben Butler, second; Judge Buckley's Lodi, third. Puppy Stakes—Wm. Hutchinson's Daisy, first; G. L. Wolf's Nellie T., second; P. Garvin's Stockton Belle, third.

HERD AND SWINE.

Straw as Food for Stock.

[Canada Farmers' Advocate.]

In our article on manure we pointed out that straw, being a poor absorbent, was ill adapted for litter. The farmer will now want to know its exact worth as food for stock. The market price of straw must be set down as nothing. Farmers who will sell it on the city markets at two or three dollars a load and stand most of the day before they can effect a sale, lose heavily by the transaction.

Let us reason from a hay ration standard. A steer weighing 1,200 pounds will require about twenty-five pounds of dry matter per day to keep him in a good thrifty condition. This may be represented by thirty pounds of timothy, which contains the right proportion of flesh and fat forming materials for the purpose mentioned. Reckoning hay at $10 a ton, the cost of a daily ration would therefore be fifteen cents.

Let us now compare this with a straw ration. The objection to feeding straw alone is that it contains too great a proportion of fat and heat producing material, so that the animal has to eat enormous quantities before it gets sufficient nutriment to repair the waste of or increase the other tissues of the body. It will thus be seen that it will require the addition of some other food rich in flesh forming constituents to raise the straw up to the hay standard. This can best be accomplished by the use of the most concentrated food that can be purchased in the markets, viz., linseed cake or linseed meal. There are, however, a few other foods rather more concentrated, but they are not so readily procurable. A daily ration of fifteen pounds of wheat straw, and five pounds of oil cake, has almost the exact nutritive equivalent of the hay ration. Calculating the straw at nothing, and oil cake at the average price of $30 a ton, or one and a half cents a pound, we get seven and a half cents as the cost of the straw ration—that is, exactly half the price of the hay ration. In other words the value of the straw is raised to $6 per ton. In this computation pure straw is taken; the chaff has a much higher nutritive value, and if the quantity of straw mentioned is made up of one-fourth chaff, the ration will then be as good as the best mixture of timothy and clover. These figures, combine with the experience of feeding cattle on straw alone, lead to the conclusion that straw is the cheapest ration when fed with concentrated foods, and the dearest when fed alone; for in the former case animals can put on flesh; in the latter case they lose in condition, which reduces the value of straw to a minus quantity.

But the objection may be taken that the straw is of some value as manure. To this it may be answered that the manurial value of a ton of straw is about the same after it passes through the animal system as before, if we take into consideration the more direct availability of the dung as plant food and the injurious effect which straw has on the mechanical conditions of soil that are not stiff.

There is another important consideration. While straw is a far better absorbent for litter when cut than when whole, it is necessary to have it cut when fed with concentrated foods.

If ground grains are fed instead of oil cake, the meal and straw should be well mixed in the manger and moistened with water, so that when the mass gets into the stomach it will be in a condition to induce free circulation of the gastric juice, and there will be no danger of the mass forming into an impenetrable ball.

Any grain, with the exception of corn, can be formed into a feeding ration with straw, but each would require a separate calculation before the proper proportions and cost of the different rations could be ascertained. Some animals would require a frequent change from a straw and oil cake ration.

Make Cows Comfortable.

The American *Dairyman* says: As chilly nights come on, their evil effects are to be noted at once upon the milk yield of the cows. This is one of the prime causes that sends the price of butter up, and if the dairyman desires to reap the benefit of these high prices, in what way can he do it better than in guarding against the evil effects of these chilly nights. To do this we would suggest the propriety of putting the cows in the stable at night and not letting them out again until late in the morning and until the sun has had time to warm up the atmosphere, which it will always do after nine o'clock, even if the day is cloudy, unless there is something in the nature of a cold wave prevailing to force the thermometer down. Then again, there is nothing so detrimental to a good yield of milk as to compel the cow to fill her stomach with ice-cold water. The cow may be called a tropical plant that dries up and withers when subjected to a cold biting atmosphere. If you have the appliances, keep both her food and water warm and, of course, never let her body get chilled if you can help it. This is the time of year that farmers are most apt to be careless about the comfort of their stock and by a little thoughtlessness damage is done that afterward can not be repaired at any cost. Leaving the cows out one cold, wet night, will do them more damage than a month's coddling can repair.

There is perhaps no trouble against which the dairyman has to guard more constantly and carefully than against garget. This trouble may be caused in various ways. Lying in a cold, wet spot out in the field at night, a sudden change from hot weather to cold, squeezing the full udder as she lies down, chasing about with a full udder, indigestion from any cause—all these will cause it, and so will bad milking, such as leaving some bad milk in the teats. When it happens the case should be discovered and the proper remedy applied. Usually a dose of a pint of linseed oil or a pound of Epsom salts with a teaspoonful of ground ginger, and rubbing the udder with camphorated ointment, will remove the trouble in twenty-four hours, says an exchange. The udder must be completely cleared of the matter and milk in it.

An old farmer, says an exchange, tells us that there is no feed so good to keep animals in flesh as scalded oats. For mares, cows and sheep that are to raise young ones it is superior to almost any other feed, as it not only puts the animal in good condition to furnish milk abundantly, but the young at birth are strong and active. Wheat bran is also an excellent feed for breeding animals given in the form of a mess.

A muddy barnyard is one of the greatest nuisances with which many farms are afflicted. The stock is allowed to run in the yard, a portion of the time at least, and so tramp it up in wet weather that it is almost impossible to get through.

Keep the stock growing and keep none but growing stock, except brood animals and horses.

The Rivalry of the Breeds.

While marked at times with perhaps more of personal feeling than seems necessary, a generous rivalry between the breeds is by all means to be encouraged. The discussions in which the friends of each engage, in order to show their favorites to be the best, attract wide attention and do fail to demonstrate to the general farmer the superiority of all as compared with common and unimproved stocks. He may not be exactly satisfied with the arguments advanced by the friends of Short-horns or Herefords, for instance, as to which stock is the best, but he cannot fail to perceive, from what the friends of each advance and concede, that either stock is a vast improvement upon the ordinary stock he has been handling, and capable of augmenting very largely the profits of the farm. And so, while disposed sometimes to deplore the warmth with which the friends of one breed or the other move to the attack or stand upon the defense, we cannot help but feel that the general cause of live-stock improvement is all the time being advanced. Men will disagree and dispute about what is good and desirable but they hold no discussion over those things which are poor and valueless; the fine gold is the subject of their emulation, while the dross which flows with it from the furnace receives no thought. Whole communities may divide in their opinions as to whether Short-horns or Herefords or other breeds are the better, but no champions appear to maintain that common and unimproved stock is the equal of any. And at its best it is so far below the improved sorts that there is no discussion among its owners as to whose is the best and whose the poorest. So we say let this generous rivalry continue. Words spoken to advance the interests of one breed advance the interests of all, and the effect upon the general cause is good. If neither side can quite succeed in convincing everybody that they are just right, no matter, or between them they are convincing the country that only the farmer and rancbmen who maintains unimproved stock is entirely wrong.

Besides, it is quite evident that such a competition as this, and a constant comparison of the merits of the respective breeds, one with another, on the range, in the feeding lots, in the markets and at the shows, must stimulate the friends of each breed to hold their favorites constantly to the highest standard. There is an ever-present inducement not only to work improvement where that is possible, but to watch for and correct the earliest tendencies to deterioration. Breeders are compelled to improve and correct their methods or lose place in the face of these rivalries.

To the general farmer these discussions may at times appear perplexing, and some may feel uncertain as to what particular breed to give their attention to. But really there should be no hesitation in the matter. If there is any decided taste or preference, consult that by all means in making selections. And if that is absent, any one of the improved breeds will prove a source of immense satisfaction and profit, and which ever one the farmer selects will prove so much more profitable than all the other stocks with which he has had to do that likely he will be ready to maintain it is "the best on earth."—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Raising and Buying Cows.

It can be shown conclusively that a cow can be raised for less money than one can be bought, and just as certainly that one can raise a better cow than he can buy. This should be obvious at the first thought, because no man will sell a thing—even a cow—for less than it costs him, and if one man can produce a cow for a certain profit another man should, and also when a dairyman gives his mind to the improvement of his stock by selecting the best and breeding carefully, he cannot fail to produce better cows than another man who only takes ordinary care—or, let us say, exercises ordinary carelessness—in raising his calves. A calf is to be considered and thought of and prepared for before it is brought into the world, and perhaps the most important part of the business of rearing cows is that preliminary to the birth of a cow—its breeding, in fact. For, if the stock is poor to begin with, the produce will be poor; but if one has but poor cows, and will yet select the best and take especial care with the produce of these, he cannot fail to effect a great improvement in course of time and with patience and persistance. But how much time is saved by making a good beginning—and to begin well should be the aim of every owner of cows. The first step in the improvement of a dairy herd is the introduction of a good bull, selected for its inherited qualities. Then one has a foundation to build upon.

The rearing of the calf should begin as soon as it is embryo, and this is done through the dam. The dam should be well fed, kept docile, and petted so that her disposition may be gentle and friendly. Her milking capacity should be encouraged in every possible way, and extended to within a few weeks only, and not more than six at the most, of the birth of the calf. It is a maxim among breeders that the dam confers upon the constitutional peculiarities and the mental, or rather instinctive characteristics, while the sire gives the form and other qualities.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Scrub Cow's Meditation.

The scrub cow looked over the fence that divided the raw prairie from the clover patch and her mouth watered as she saw the improved, aristocratic cow in clover six inches high, eating a bran mash and some choice pumpkins, chopped fine and made palatable with corn meal. "It seems to me," she said, "that things are not going right in this world of late. Here I am, the standby of this family for years, furnishing a healthy calf each year for the last five, and last year two, keeping the family in milk and cream, and helping to keep down the grocery bills with butter, left to feed on this miserable, dry prairie grass in October, while this upstart, with her fine pedigree, as they call it, and blue blood, get the nicest young clover and all the other good things that the farm afford. And then we shall hear about her astonishing milk records. Give me that feed and I will make a record that will count.

"But then I'm only a scrub and it is not fashionable to speak of the merits of scrubs. And that is why it seems to me the world is going all wrong. Even the black man has his defenders who would die for him, and every boy will fight for his yellow dog; but there is no man, even though his children were raised on her milk, that will fight the hard battles of the scrub cow.

"Possibly when I am dead and gone, when the race of scrub cow is nearly extinct, somebody will experiment by giving the scrub cow the same feed and care with the improved cow, and find out that, whilst she is not much for beef, she fills the pail.

"Then he will give her a name, the 'Jersey Red with the crumpled horn,' perhaps, and time will bring its revenge. But that does not make this prairie grass taste any better."

A Fine Farm.

We were over on the flat to the Fairbanks place, one day this week, looking at the fine stock and noting the improvements that have been made of late. A band of mares, colts, horses and mules, had just arrived from the San Joaquin country that had been purchased at the McLaughlin sale. The mares and mules will be sent to the mountain ranch in Humboldt county, while the young horses will be kept down here. We were pleased with the appearance of several Dan Voorhies fillies, from good mares. They have the exact color of Dan—sorrel, which is the prevailing color of the McClellans—good size, plenty of flat bone in their legs, and they look like trotters. Most of the horses from the McLaughlin ranch were as wild as deer, and it reminded one of the early days in California to see the boys, with their Spanish rigs, riding these "bucking broncos." It is a curious fact, but nevertheless true, that well-bred horses which are allowed to run wild till grown, will, in this country, "buck" like Spanish mustangs—though we never saw a horse "buck" in any of the other States. Mr. Fairbanks has some full-blood Jersey cows that are really very fine. Two, that we think, are superior to any that were exhibited here or at the Santa Rosa Fair. These cows are being bred to "William of Scituate," and it will not be many years until the place is stocked with gilt-edged cattle. A. J. Fairbanks is the big fancier of the firm, and a believer in the "Durocs." He showed us several pens of nice ones that much resembled the Berkshires, except in their bright red color. It is an easy thing for a man like H. T. Fairbanks—possessing good judgment and plenty of means—to fix up a place so that it would be a pleasure to operate upon it. He has a large and conveniently arranged barn, windmill and tank, with plenty of water handily distributed over the farm. In short, a place for everything and everything in its place. They were chiseling up adobe in tolerably good shape, but it caused six good horses a strong pull to do it. Most of the seeding is done on the place, and now they are anxious for rain.—*Petaluma Argus.*

Live Stock Markets in Australia.

From the market report of Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., stock agents, Pitt St., Sydney, received by the last steamer, we extract the following notes. Mr. C. Bruce Lowe, the well known expert in pedigrees is a member of the above named firm:

Cattle—Fat, prime up to 37s. 6d. per hundred pounds. Middling, from 30s. to 32s. per hundred pounds. Store, from £3 per head to £4 10s. and £5 10s., according to quality and locality. Bulls, herd, from £15 to £25; stud, from £50 upwards to £1,000.

Sheep—Fat, in wool from 12s. to 15s; shorn, 8s. to 10s. Ewes for breeding (off shears), from 6s. to 15s. according to quality. Rams, studs, from £15 to £1,000, according to quality; flock rams from 10s. to £5.

Horses—Heavy draught, from £30 to £60 for geldings; from £30 to £100 for stud mares. High class stud mares bring from £100 up to £800; stallions, from £200 to £500 and £1,000. At the Melbourne show a stallion was sold for £1,700. Carriage horses, from £40 to £100 apiece. Light harness, from £30 to £80 and £100. Hackney, from £25 to £60.

We sold several pedigree blood mares (7) at prices ranging from £150 to £250. Also (5) blood stallions from £100 to £250. Also several heavy draught stallions at from £100 to £500; about 50 heavy draught mares in one lot at from £90 to £70 apiece; also about 30 Ayrshire heifer cows in one lot at from £20 to £40 apiece, and about 30 Alderney heifers and cows from £20 to £60. We also sold an imported Hereford bull at our bazaar, Castlereagh street, this week, for £315.

The growing of mohair and its manufacture into finished fabrics is fast becoming an important business in this country, and is, as many think, susceptible of large increase before the demand is supplied. It is thought that many of the Western sheep men will invest in Angoras, in addition to their flocks, as the goat can run upon the range they are now using, with but very little injury to the range, as the food required by the goat is different from that of the sheep. Mr. C. Jenks, of Boston, in a letter to the *Rural World*, says: That you may see what is being made in one mill in this country from mohair, I send you samples of plushes of various patterns and qualities made from the raw material I sent you heretofore. These plushes are used for trimming furniture, and hangings in upholstery work, for railroad car seatings, lap robes, inside carriage trimmings, etc. There is a domestic consumption of one variety alone—of which I send you a pattern—that would require the fleece of 500,000 goats to supply. The mohair goods of the varied styles and qualities in demand, made up with hemp, cotton, flax, wool and silk as component parts are sold in the finished fabric at from 75 cents to $20 a yard. Some of the robes made from mohair and wool and mohair and silk sell readily at from $50 to $200 each. They constitute one of the most beautiful and durable fabrics in use. As I have said, the little mill that makes the goods as per sample herewith netted $50,000 clear profit last season. The goods made in the factory referred to, of which I now send samples which have given the best satisfaction, were made of *American grown mohair.* You can see by this tangible evidence that the growers of mohair need feel no solicitude as to a permanent and profitable market if they will put a good staple into the market. I know from experience that such a fiber can be grown at a cost of 15 cents a pound; and I never sold at less than 30 cents and sometimes as high as 75 cents. Rightly located and handled there is no stock husbandry that will yield better returns.

The best time to sell butter or cheese, and indeed all farm produce, says, the *National Live Stock Journal,* is the earliest date at which it can be got into condition for market. Whoever holds butter or other perishable goods, holds them at a risk. Butter depreciates from the moment it is made until it is consumed, and is always liable to fluctuations in price, which is as often against the holder as in his favor, and he is always losing the interest on its value as long as he holds it. Holding for a higher price is one form of speculation—a business farmers have no right to indulge in. It is true a rise in property may sometimes be foreseen, making it pretty safe to hold for a time, but when a dairyman would not think it wise or safe to buy butter or cheese to hold for a better price he had better not hold his own. The fact that it turns out that he might sometimes have done better by holding than by selling, when his goods are first ready for market, is not a sufficient reason for his holding at another time, for the chances will as often be against him as for him, and whichever way it is, he must always endure the losses from injury, shrinkage, depreciation, waste, and of capital. Therefore, as a rule, we say it is most prudent to sell always when products are ready for market, and most especially so with butter, which is always suffering from depreciation in quality.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

The Science of Feeding.

It is an error to suppose that the horse can be fed with discretion or without, as one pleases, the result being the same. It is equally an error, says an exchange, to dose the horse for every indication of disturbed digestion. There are peculiarities of structure, and hence variations in functional manifestation; each horse, like each person, having these differences marked by strong lines. These differences require to be heeded, as no success will attend any attempt to set up a new standard. When indigestion is assured then fermentation begins, because food cannot long remain in so warm and moist a place as the stomach and bowels of a living beast without fermentation following. Skill is required to feed a horse, exposed daily to hard driving or labor, in such a manner as always to secure immunity from some one or more of the evidences of indigestion. With some horses long continued use of one kind of grain, or of ground feed, will create disturbances within; gas being generated freely and the bowels becoming bound up. Food cannot be given to the horse as grain is shoveled into the hopper, that is not to the average horse, for only a very few have such a vigorous digestion that they assimilate all the stomach will contain. Such as may have inherited this exceptional kind of digestive force will part with it little by little if the organs involved are repeatedly abused. The fact is not generally well understood that exercise after feeding retards the digestive process. It is a law of the system, whether of the horse or other animals, that all the functions of the body cannot go on in full force at the same time. Even tolerably active exercise after eating will detract from the stomach's force, through the increased demand upon the circulation and nervous force of the heart and muscular system, and prompt action upon the food eaten does not take place, hence fermentation follows, the horse showing dullness, sweating easily, and the breathing is disturbed upon his being sharply driven or required to pull hard. Gas is expelled from the stomach, and, later from the bowels. The animal has less thirst than usual, drops his head and looks dejected upon coming in from work. He takes his food without zest. When in this condition it would be unwise to put the animal upon full feed, because the stomach is already laboring at its unfinished task, and then again because an exhaustive state from recent labor is incompatible with active digestion. The state of the parts involved is not merely a functional disturbance, with no change made in the appearance of the parts. On the other hand an irritated state is set up, more than the usual amount of blood being sent to the organs involved. This excess may be but temporary. If so, and it has not often been repeated, then no mark upon the mucous lining of the stomach has been made. If of frequent occurrence then the turgid state of the blood vessels of the part will pass into a permanently reddened state, the natural result of excessive determination of blood. Then follows habitual indigestion, more or less aggravated, and a horse in this condition is in very unsafe hands when handled in an ordinary way, that is, with an attendant having permission to feed as he likes and work the animal alongside a mate in good health. A horse when in this disordered condition will be quite likely to get nearly his usual ration, and he will at the same time do his best to keep up his end at work, though it be done in a spiritless manner. The most effective remedy in case of this kind is simply rest. This is the panacea given to the horse when he returns at night from his work. Any rule resting to tired muscles applies with a like force to a tired stomach. Nearly all horses will eat to excess if allowed to do so, while there are but few that are so spirited as to overwork from choice. Indigestion may be confined to one part of the viscera, or it may be diffused. Nature seldom makes bold or sharp lines. The trouble is generally accompanied by a cold surface, or at least the tendency is that way, in any but the warmest weather, and the legs are also inclined to be cold. This condition of the circulation aggravates the trouble by sending the blood unduly to the stomach and bowels, and the circulation should be invited to the surface and legs by the use of a blanket and rubbing. Corn should not be fed, but oats and clean hay instead, with an occasional mash of ground feed.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

Diabetes in Horses.

Horses sometimes suffer from this disease, which is characterized by excessive thirst and a profuse flow of urine. Among the several causes to which this complaint is attributed, the most common are thought to be faulty feeding and giving medicines containing something which stimulates the kidneys to over-exertion. Hay which has been heated in the mow or has become musty is liable to produce this disease, and the feeding of damp, mouldy oats, or damaged bran is also thought to be one of the causes. The symptoms are very great thirst, also the voiding of large quantities of urine as colorless as water and sometimes amounting from three to five gallons daily. The appetite at first may be ravenous, but soon fails and often becomes depraved, as is shown by the animal licking the walls and floor of his stall, the skin grows harsh and dry, the pulse is weak and the animal becomes reduced in flesh and strength. Whenever the above symptoms are manifest the diet should be changed at once and the food given should be of the best possible quality. Give one pint of linseed oil from a bottle or horn. Give three times daily in a pailful of water one tablespoonful of common baking soda. Get from a druggist six powders, each containing iodine, one-half drachm; sulphate of iron, two drachms; powdered gentian, one-half ounce. Mix one of these powders with two tablespoonfuls of linseed meal, add sufficient water to make a stiff dough, mix and roll into a ball two or three inches long and to a point at one end, open the mouth, draw the tongue gently forward and place the ball upon the tongue as far down the throat as possible so as to insure its being swallowed. In ordinary cases one dose in twenty-four hours is sufficient, but in severe ones it will be best to give the above dose morning and night. In administering the ball great care must be used not to draw the tongue out of the side of the mouth, for there is great danger in such cases that it will be bitten off, as was that of the celebrated trotting mare, Cozette, a few years since. Six doses of the above will effect a cure. Feed liberally so as to build up the wasted system in the shortest possible time.

Ventilating Hay Mows.

After adding his testimony to the correctness of our theory as to the cause of frequent fires in barns, an architect from Iowa writes to the *American Architect*, into which paper our article was copied, the following letter: We believe the idea of the writer is not new, and patents have been granted for similar models of ventilating hay mows and grain bins, nevertheless the suggestions of the writer are good.

As this matter is of more vital importance than most people, even scientific men, are aware of, I will, says the *Architect's* correspondent, venture to suggest a mode to ventilate hay lofts, and to give veterinary surgeons something to think of. I believe that one-half of the disease in horses and cattle is brought on by feeding spoiled hay, either taken from hay mows or stacks, also from grain feed, that has been heated and spoiled.

I believe that the heating process, the moldy parts and dust that it produces, will create germs of various kinds that cause diseases in horses and cattle and perhaps swine. I will now venture to suggest a mode of ventilating hay mows, stacks or granaries. I will suggest introducing various air ducts through the hay mows, both horizontal and perpendicular, opening directly outside, so as to admit a current of fresh air, which will cool and cure the hay or grain, and leave it in a healthy state. This may be done by building board ducts and perforating them as much as possible, and then running from the horizontal ducts perpendicular ducts up through the mow, not more than eight to ten feet from each other. Or this may be accomplished in another manner, by using some round instrument, six to ten inches or even larger in diameter, say a galvanized iron tube; stand it over the openings in the main air duct, and as the mow is filled up, draw these pipes up through the hay, until the top is reached. This will afford complete ventilation, which will be increased as the mow becomes heated; hence the fresh air drawn in will cool and cure the hay or grain, and by this process thousands of tons of hay and grain can be saved and a vast amount of property will be saved from the destroying elements.—*Scientific American.*

An important feature in raising horses is the proper handling of colts. When taken up for weaning the beginning should be made and it should be kept up as long as it is possible to do so. Put halters on them, rub them and learn them to lead. Lead them to water and give them salt and feed. There is no estimating the difference between colts thus treated and those that are herded about and allowed to go wild until the age when they are needed for use. A colt that is halter-broken and handled at weaning time, though he may not be again touched until he is three years old, will not forget it. When the halter is placed on his head he will understand that no harm is meant, and will be easily broken to harness or saddle. Colts that are allowed to run wild until grown before being handled are often injured in breaking. The work of training is arduous and sometimes dangerous. Buyers greatly prefer to get horses that were handled when young than those that were wild until they reached the age of maturity.

The Texas screw worm has appeared in Kern county. It is a dangerous cattle pest, and also affects horses, sheep and hogs. This worm is the larva of a peculiar fly which deposits its eggs wherever it can find a wound or a chafe on an animal. The larve soon hatch, and immediately screw themselves into the flesh. Young calves are commonly attacked in the navel, and many thus affected have lately died in Kern county. A number of horses there have also been killed by the pest. Its attacks are usually fatal unless remedies are promptly used. Turpentine and carbolic acid, applied to or injected into the parts affected, are found efficacious.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*	*									*	*
Trout	*	*									*	*

The Trap at Stockton.

The annual pigeon shoot of the O'Neil Gun Club, of Stockton, was held on Thanksgiving Day, at Hank Mount's place. The pigeons provided were strong flyers. The first match was made at twelve birds, thirty yards rise, Hurlingham rules, from ground traps. Entrance, $5, and money divided into four purse. This shoot also included the Club shoot for the medal, the first ten birds counting. The scores showed as follows:

C. J. Hass	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—12
C. A. Merrill	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—11
A. E. Meyer	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—11
F. N. Lastreto	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—11
L. L. Huntley	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	—10
Frank Post	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			—10
F. J. Leffler	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—10
Wm. Burnett	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			— 8
R. Hohenshell	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	w		— 8
H. H. Moore	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1					— 7
E. Leffler	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	w				— 6
Fred Post	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	w				— 5
J. S. Dunham	1	1	0	1	0	0	w						— 3
Frank Smith	1	1	1	0	0	w							— 3
C. E. Rich	1	1	0	0	w								— 2
Cy. Hohenshell	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	w					— 2

Another match was made between seven of the "cracks," to shoot at twelve birds, at twenty-one yards rise, plunge traps, under State Sportsman's Association rules, $5 entrance. The scores showed:

C. E. Rich	11	C. A. Merrill	11
F. N. Lastredo	11	C. J. Hass	10
A. E. Meyer	11	L. L. Huntley	10
F. J. Leffler	11		

The five who took eleven birds each divided the pot. The outsiders afterwards indulged in a match in which some wild shooting occurred.

N. A. Rideout, George Ditzler and Harry Biggs spent last Saturday night and Sunday morning on Butte creek. They had very poor luck and only killed five geese.

A. J. Wells and son killed thirty geese in the Butte creek slough last Sunday.

He Won't Loan Them.

The editor of the Evansville (Ind.) *Argus*, who is a thorough sportsman, and there ore knows what he is talking about, has this to say on the subject of loaning and borrowing guns:

As this is the season of the year when the average friend comes to you and wants to borrow your gun or dog, we want to define our position, as it were, and keep from hurting some good fellow's feelings. Now, we wouldn't lend our gun or dog to our dearly beloved friend, President Arthur. If Chet came to us for either we should be compelled to say gently but firmly: "Chet, old boy, we are willing to lend you money, but we can't lend you a gun or dog, because, Chester, it's directly agin our principles." Now, there is a vast difference between lending a dollar and lending a gun. You lend a man a dollar and he can knock around with it till he wants to and it don't hurt it. He can't let it fall over a dog or on a rail fence and dent in the barrels. He can't get mud in the muzzel and all over the fancy work in the stock, and if he leaves it lay a week without cleaning it don't hurt it. He can't take it and try to force shells a size too large into the breech, and then try close it by main force and awkwardness. He can't try the locks forty times a day to see if they work well and hear how loud they snap, and he can't get tired and lie down under a tree and give the dollar to some granger who never saw a breech-loader, and let him go sit over a farm with it, shooting at marks and woodpeckers, and getting shells fast in it and trying to dig them out with a knife. No, you can't do all these things with a dollar, but you can with a nice breech-loader, and that's the difference. This is why we would rather lend the dollar, and this is why it is that, when a good friend come in, we always look him directly in the eye and tell him that the cases he sees under the desk are empty, and that both our guns are over in Illinois. Yes, we will tell him a good square lie, and it don't strain our conscience a bit, for we believe that a man gets forgiveness for a little thing like that.

Tales of the Plains.

Miss Gussie Harris is an expert in hunting and fishing. The other day in company with her aunt, Mrs. E. C. Michaels, she went on an expedition along Deer Creek, near Vina. One shot, with a shotgun, killed five quails for Miss Gussie, and before she returned she speared four salmon, two over four feet long, one five and a half, and one three. This is a better showing than nine-tenth of the lords of creation can make. The Marysville *Appeal* tells of two hunters killing 116 geese in eight hours, and says that record gets away with any made by the hunters of Butte. Possibly it did when the item was published, but Harry Biggs and Dick Sligar went hunting on Butte creek last Sunday. They didn't get there until 9:30 in the morning and started home at three in the afternoon, yet they killed 167 geese, 33 ducks and 17 jack rabbits. How's that for 5½ hours' work for two men?—*Gridley Herald.*

Suisun has been affording good sport of late. The biggest shoot so far has been made by a Mr. Whitten, who bagged sixty-three birds. The Italian fishermen about Suisun bay have been going at night into ponds on the preserves of some of the shooting clubs and shooting the ducks. Remonstrance seems ineffectual. One of the keepers of one of the preserves recently, hearing shooting at night, went down and fired ten or a dozen shots with a rifle across the ponds. On the next occasion when he went a dozen or so shots were fired at him from a revolver, which he answered with his rifle. The bullets flew around quite lively, but no one was hurt, it being too dark to see persons. Since then, however, the preserves in question have been undisturbed.—*Benicia Era.*

Ducks and geese have begun to come in, but they are still scarce on this side of the bay. Several Martinez nimrods secured small bags at Bay Point this week. Water fowl will not be plentiful until we have had a good rain.

A market hunter at the head of Suisun bay is said to be getting from 80 to 140 birds a day.

White geese are quite plentiful over in Suisun marsh. The hunters do not care for them much, as they prefer the gray geese.

One of the best English snipe grounds is said to be near Collinsville. One bag of thirty-one was made in an hour and a half one day last week.—*Contra Costa Gazette.*

Among the captures of L. S. Melvin and Henry Armitage, two Constantine, Mich., hunters, was a pure white raccoon, which they brought home alive. The animal is about the size and same shape as the ordinary raccoon, and the fur and hair are of the same texture, but entirely white. The eyes are pink. It was caught in the township of Constantine, on the farm of Henry Linn.

C. F. Lumis, an Ohio journalist with a penchant for athletic sports, is on his way on foot from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Los Angeles, California, by the Southern route. He carries a rifle, fishing rod, a gum coat, and about thirty pounds of baggage. He reached Santa Fe Thursday evening, having walked over 2,292 miles since Sept. 12th.

Mr. Charles Stock, of Peoria, Ill., died Oct. 28th last, at his home, of disease of the liver. Besides ranking as one of the finest shots in the country, and a perfect gentleman at all times, he was recognized by sportsmen as one of the best posted men relating to guns and shooting in America. The news of his death will prove a surprise to many.

John B. Taylor, Charles Studerus, Joseph Studerus and C. Dellening of Patterson's station, and Peter Shields of Sacramento, left last Saturday morning for Jake Broder's place in the foothills above Folsom, and returned Sunday afternoon. They found quail abundant and bagged over two hundred.

Quail shooting is not as good as it was expected to be in Maryland and Delaware, owing to the dry and warm weather. There are coveys enough, but they keep indoors, *i. e.*, in the swamps, and have hardly begun to use the stubble to feed.

Mr. Heygate, the well-known pigeon shot, has left England for America on a shooting expedition to the Rocky Mountains.

Duck-shooting in the vicinity of Sacramento is improving. Canvasbacks have made their appearance in considerable numbers.

John Abernathee shot a California lion on Suisun Creek a few days ago that weighed 150 pounds and measured six feet in length.

A Morning's Sport in Redloamshire.

On the 15th of October in the present year of gracs, my sporting friend and neighbour, who I will particularize as H., and who is as keen a gunnist as yon will mest between Land's End and Jack o' Groat's, came across in a violent hurry about 10 A. M. to inform me that one of his men had seen a "*Noble covey of burrds* fly out of the taters into the harley stubble." On H. qusstioning him as to quantity he receivsd for reply: "*Indeed*, sir, I cenna tell, but there wor sure to be *over twenty!*"

To take my trusty breecher from the shelf and cram my pockets with No. 6 cartridges did uot take longer than the "twinkling of a gete-post"—not that I ever saw one twinkle, hut no matter.

Off we started in pnrsuit of our "nohle" quarry. We heat the barley stubble—blank. We tried the meadows below—hlank. We searched some rongh ground still further in the line—hlank again, at which we stared rather hlankly at each other, and poor old "Silk," the setter (now, alas, deaf and somewhat stiff), looked blank also, and asked ns, in her doggy way, if we were not hnnting wild geese. In fact, I hegan to suspect Mr. Chawhacon of "dreaming dreams no mortal ever dared to dream before" (Edgar Allen Poe, hem!) and that his "nohle covey of hurrds" was hnt a vision of his imaginative brain. However, on we went, tried the next meadow for a hare, and, althongh, usually a sure find, that morning "Sarah" was conspicnous hy her absence. The next field was four acres of swedes, and into that we trndged, hoping yet fearing. Blank also! No, hy Jupiter, the hitch has stood. With finttsring hearts we hasten towards her, expecting every instant to see the air dark witb the "20 noble hurrds," but again we are doomed to disappointment. "Silk" hegins to draw rapidly and seven birds ouly rise wild from the far corner. Mark! down they go in a distant stubble and run into the hedge. Seven birds in a fence to onr minde heing better than a score in a myth, we start after them, priding ourselves that we are in for a nice hit of hedge popping. Vain delusion, once more our unlucky star is in the escendaut. The hirds have run through the fence end risen the other side, venishing we know not whither. While cogitating on the next move, my attention is called to a rising mass of feethers at the extreme end of the stumble.

"Mark, mark, for your life!" I yell, "the noble burrds, hegorra!"

On they go, skimming just ahove the grounnd like swallows, 18 at least; slower now, geutly down they go kerwollop into the meadow we beet in vain before. H. dispatched me to start one of his men to a distant bauk to mark, and knowing tbey would uot etay to be killed in the grass, proceeded to try and get them in the roots, and I was to keep my north eye open and meet him at a given point. Bang! I heard in the meadow, and straightway saw eight birds skim over and drop in the swsdes. Shortly after I heard a whistle, and obeying the signal, went for orders. The birds had divided, and one lot was on the harley stubble. I was to follow them while H. kept tbe other side of the hedge. Round the field I went, but no birds rose, and I was just thinking there was some mistake, when up they got out of the ditch 30 yards away. Bang! says I, over he goes. Bang again, feathere only. Off they go just right for onr market, but hid from my view by the rookery, which they topped.

"Let us go and dress the flaus" (*Anglice*: Knock tbe feathers) "off those eight hirds in the swedes first," says I; and, full of valour, with murderous intentions, we enter the "turmits." Silk's sensitive nose soon winded them; bnt alas, we plainly saw by her roading it was no go, and sure enough off they went in a straight line after their butties. We both screamed "Mark!" till we were hoarse, and felt sure it waa all serene. Arrived alongside onr marker, he told us they were down in some rnshes in the next field. "How many?" "Nine, snr." "Where did the eight go when we shouted mark?" "Never 'card yer oller and never seed no burrds." Politely requeeting him to keep his "*dual optics* wide open nsxt time, we made for the rushes. "Silk" is on her belly, now, a sure sign of close game. Whirr? hullahalloo! Bang, slap, slap, bang! Result, three hirds only bite the dnst, the first two shots going crack into the first bird that rose. Of course, the usual playful banter ensued about: "*My bird, sir,*" but we are too old hands to squabble over a dead hird. We failed to mark the remaining six of tbis lot, so turned into a big field of turnips to look for the others. Presently our marker shouted out that there was a covey feeding in tbe oat stnbble beyond. Knowing those in the roots were safe we started for the atubble to try and drive them in the turnipe also. I was told off again to walk them up, and keeping my eye on the marker proceeded according to bis signals. Down the field he motioned me, down, still down, when whiz-z-z they roso 40 yards behind me. Bang! bang! in despsration I sent after seven frightened birds, hut seven still continued "the even tenor of their way." H. marked them down in some rushes, anu "Silk" stood like a "statue," and fonr barrele eecured three again. I got a right aud left; H. used both barrels for one bird. The remainder scattered and we picked up a brace, the other two going off our beat. Back to the turnips again. A single bird goes an awful crasher 50 yards if an inch to my gun. "Silk" now behaves badly, and fluehes the othera out of range. They fly for tbe swedes, aud, lying well, we get a hrace, the smoke somehow hanging preventing the second barrel. We each marksd our birds to the very swede as we thought, and went to pick them np. Foot by foot we carefully searched, but in vain. They did not fall like runners! What does Madam "Silk" say? Nothing. The provoking old girl never will look for a dead bird, just because she was educated with a retriever, and no amount of coaxing will persuade her to "*seek dead.*" Sbe prefered rambling off on her own hook, and flushed five more birds, for which she "cotched snuff." We were just about to give up in despair, when H. stumbled on my bird, and almost at the same inatant his roee again, and, getting fairly on the wing, would have wished us good day, only I persuaded ber to stop by administering a doee of No. 6. Following up the birds, "Silk" flushed, H. succeeded in bowling over a brace, and I should have done ao too, but somehow the dust was in my eyes that time. That finished our morning's sport, for the dinnsr bell warned us it wae teeding time. Seven and a half brace of "nohle hirds" in about two hours was not very bad work for a rough country. Reader—what do you think?—*T. S. Kimpton, in the Shooting Times.*

The Rod and Gun Club have received five dozsn Eastern quails or bob-whites, from Tennessee. It is the intention to turn them loose in this vicinity, where they will bs allowed to propagate, until the country is stocked. The prime object of the importation is to have a suitable bird for field trials. Bob-whites are a little larger and plumper than California quails, but not as handsome.—*Gilroy Record.*

Montana Game.

In the latest issue of the *Forest and Stream* to hand, Chas. E. Bsndin writes as follows from Fort Custer, Montana:

I snpposed I was coming into a paradise of a game country, but what changes a few years bring about. Only as late as '80 the huffalo came within a mile of the post, and bleached skulls are scattered about here everywhere; but to-day you cannot hear of even one buffalo. In Big Horn Mountains, which used to swarm witb elk, etc., are now also about barreu of them, and deer seem to be remarkably scarce. I have beeu here now nearly two months, aud have to see my first piece of venison yet. We have no game birds excepting the sharp-tailed grouse and sage chickens, with a few ducks passing through. The sharp tails are plenty, and these are the only birds that are so. It is really a surprise to me to eee how quick the large game has vanished from the face of this country, and I had no idea how nearly the huffalo was exterminated. If you want a robe now that is worth anything you have to send to St. Paul for it. Our Indian neighhors, the Crows, whose agency is twelve miles south of the post, have none to sell any longer; and I believe this season there will be scarcely any robes shipped from the trading posts north of hsre. The only game which seems to hold its own is the rattlesnake. These are as plenty as ever. One of the officers while ont driving a few deys ago ran into quite a colony of them and shot fonrteen. He says that he saw at least 100. Tbe next day he went to the same place agein and killed fifteen more. There seema to be a perfect den of them in that locality, and I presume they collect there to occupy some of the vacant prairie dog hurrows for Winter quarters. I am going to investigate some of these burrows after the cold weather sets in aud see what I can find.

Nov. 15th—I do not believe that I shall have to change my opinion about the game very much. Sharp-teiled grouse are very plenty, sagefowl moderately so in the immediate vicinity of the post. Of ducks there are none at present. Earlier in the season a good many pass through, hut none stay very long, on account of scarcity of feed. In the Big Horn Mountains, sixty miles south of here, one can find a few elk yet, and some deer, mountain sheep and hear; the latter, I understand, are not at all uncommon. The buffalo are gone. The southern slope of the mountains has not been hunted as much as the northern, and game is more plentiful there than on this side, which is constantly hunted hy the Crow Indiaus, who have driven the game away since the agency has been moved over on the Little Horn River. The streams contain some catfish, sturgeon and other inferior kinds of food fishes, and in the mountains good trout fishing can he had, none, however, nearer than fifty miles that amounts to anything. One thing is certain—the days for plenty of large game in this region are over, and it is astonishing how rapidly it has almost heen exterminated. But if the large game is gone, you can have plenty of sport in killing rattlesnakes, which seem to he more ahnndant here than anywhere I have yet heen in the West. I helieve I told you what Dr. Price saw one day in this line, and that he killed fourteen one day (Oct. 14th), and fifteen the next. Another party I learn has killed 123 in the same vicinity, having to pass in the neighborhood daily. The latter number have all beeu killed since Oct. 15th. One was killed as late as Nov. 8th. What she was doing out as late as that puzzles me. If I do not find it too mnch work I am going to investigate one of their deue this Winter and see what it looks like. There is no question in my mind that this particular place is the gathering point of nearly all the rattlesnakes in the neighborhood to hibernate. Strange to say a species of ballsnake seems to livs in the same holea with the rattlesnake, at least it would appear so, finding four right among them. I have two of these now in alcohol.

THE RIFLE.

Lieutenant Kuhnle Wins the Championship Medal.

At Petalnma, Snnday, the last of a series of three rifle matches between Lieutenant Fred. Knhnle and Sergeant Hovey, for the championship medal, came off. The match was shot over the Petaluma range, the terms being 100 shots each at 200 yards, and resulted in a victory for Kuhnle, who defeated his opponent by 17 points. Kuhnle will now hold the medal, having won it twice before, and it is now his private property. In addition to this, the victory of Sunday gives to him the championship of the State, and he will figure as such until some other marksman wrests the laurels from him. The score of Sunday's match is as follows:

Kuhnle	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4—46
	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5—45
	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—46
	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4—45
	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—49
	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—45
	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5—46
	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—44
	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—47
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—49
Total										462
Hovey	5,	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—46
	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—43
	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5—46
	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—45
	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	5—43
	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—43
	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5—43
	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5—44
	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—45
	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—45
Total										445

In practice on the same range the following scores were made, ten shots each at 200 and 500 yards:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Private Haux (Co. C)	46	48	94
Lieut. Kellogg (Staff)	46	47	93
Col. Ranlett	43	43	86
Private Zartman (Co. C)	43	43	86
Capt. Fairbanks (Co. C)	41	41	82

At Shell Mound, last Sunday, some remarkable shooting was made hy R. C. Moore, of Company A of the Fifth, at 200 and 500 yarde. His score was a follows:

200 yards	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—48
500 yards	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—48
Total										96

Moore also shot three 10-shot strings at 200 yards, making

Charles Carr made the followiug score:

47, 45, 45.

200 yards	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—48

The following marksmen proved prize winners at the Thanksgiving Day shoot at Lodi: Will Smith, T. Corwell, Harvey Smith, Johu Brown, J. Taylor, J. Blevius, Geo. Woods, Wm. Taylor, Overhiser, and Knox Thorp.

Swiss Rifle Club.

The monthly meeting of tbis club was held last Snnday, at Harbor View range, and was well attended. Tbe following members took prizes for best centre shots: 1et, J. C. Huguenin; 2d, Rudolph Hopf; 3d, Theo. Wetssl; 4th, J. Leemann; 5th, S. Nsuschwander; 6th, Marianni; 7th, P. Crocs; 8th, Stuber. Most hull's-eyes: P. Croce, 11, J. Leemann, 8, Theo. Wetsel, 7, K. Hopf, 6. Mr. Kohrback, an old member of the clnb, in atarting with a trial shot made a most excellent centre, and would have carried off the honors of the day, had he taken out his tickete for the cnstomary shots a few minutes sooner. The bad scores made in the afternoon pool shooting, are to he attributed only to the had light thrown on the target by some hushes and foliage, which at one moment would partly cover the hull's-eyes and balance of the target, and again leave it bright and shining. We hope tbat the management of the range will remove snch obstacles before next meeting. Pool shooting gave the following resnlts: P. Croce, 90, Rudolph Hopf, 84, Theo. Wetsel, 85, Walker, 78; total, 337. J. Leemann, 88, Stuber, 76, Huguenin, 76, Bachmann, 78; total, 318. The former shooting maeter, P. Croce, made eeven bull's-eyes in snccession out of hie eleveu, which is remarkably good shooting.

ATHLETICS.

Dishonest Sprinters.

During a recent discnssion on the dishonesty of sprinters, a Boston gentleman gave the following ae hie experience with them. No douht there are many backers who can relate an almost similar tale. "Yes, I followed them for over two years, at the end of which I didn't have a coat to my back, and my family were in want. I will tell you how this came ahout. In 1879 I made the acquaintance of a eprinter, and, after seeing him exercise, I became interested in sprinting. Well, the first race I went to see was four years ago, when my man ran Tom Aiken 400 yarde at Myetic Park, Medford. I was green in the betting hnsiness, hut still there seemed to he something qneer about the race. After several inquiries I learned that a sport had given my man $150 the week previous to stay behind. I asked my man what I shonld do. He said: 'Back me to win, as I intend to to double-cross them and hold on to that $150.' I hecked him aud won $60. After the race he told me that it was cnstomary to give a winner half of the outside bets. I gave him half. I hed made $30 so easy that I was encouraged, and, I determined to look for more. My man was next matched to run a man in Lynn. This I was given as a dead sure thing. I went there early in the day and waitsd arouud for all enap hets, when who shonld I see but my mau riding into the park with the man he said was to he the sucker. This set me thinking, and I refused to het any money and the race never came off. I thiuk that I was to be the sucker. My man then agreed to reform and run honest races. Well, he put me in the hole for over $200 on the next race. Of course he said he tried to win. A year or so later on my man went to Canada, aud before he was there a greet while I heard that he was matched to run a man near Brantford, Ont., and that he lost. I saw the man who ran him some time afterward and he told me it was a job, and that my man used to lay awake night after night telling him how he would down one sucker alone in that race for $1,500. After the race they divided $15. Suckers seemed to be scarce just then in Canada. My man returned home again and soon after ran a race near Weymouth, Mass., which took the cake. My man gave "Mnrty" Downing hoth ends well split. All of ns got the dump. I found my sprinter to be an expensive instrument, so I gave him the shake. Last year he called aronnd and said he wonld like to pull me out even, and that a Canada sprinter was to allow him to win a 100 yard race at Lowell, Mass. I was soft enongh to believe him. It was the same old story; the race cost me some fifty odd dollars. I had got desperate now, and followed my man to New York where he had Broadbent, tbe English sprinter, in training to run Kane of New Britain, Conn., 125 yards. My man said: "Go and put up every dollar you've got on him; he's a flyer." I did, and had to write home for my fare. This last straw broke the camel's back, and I quit. I have been working ever since, and find that I am ont of debt. I know better than to ever touch another sprint race. To-day I came out to see who was to be the sucker. When I got in the hotel to warm myself, I heard a mau say: "Well, we worked the suckers for onr Summer's board; now we must down them for our Winter's keep, or else carry the hod, eh?" The other man said: "Cheese it; don't crack it so lond; they will get on to us and make a big kick. I had the younig fellow play in my $75 on Garrity, so I am solid." When I heard this I put all my friends on their guard. Now they have dumped the man who has supported them all Summer. Tell me; do you think tbat the average sprint runner has any principle? Not much. I am done with them, and don't you forget it."—*Pittsburg Sportsman.*

Tbe English professional champion walker, J. W. Raby, is shortly coming to this country in the hope of getting on a match with Meagher.——H. H. Baxter, the champion pole-vaulter of America, sailed on the Alaska, last Tuesday week, accompanied hy his mother and sister, for a five months' visit to England and France.——Almost 10,000 people attsnded the fifth annual games of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association of New York.——A wrestler of Newcastle, N. S. W., Australia, named Keating challenged Donald Dinnie or any man in his combination, to a wrestling match, collar and elbow and Cornish style, with a toss up for the third style. The challenge was not accepted.——Springfield, Mass., Nov. 21st.—J. H. Robinson defeated Edward Mitchell on Hampden Park this afternoon by two feet in a hundred-yard race. Time, 9¾s. The race was for $250 a eide. Robinson is believed to his Hutchens, the sprintsr, who waa said to have left a week ago for England. Mitchell is believed to be Rogers or Carleton.——On Oct. 25th J. Keenau, of New South Wales defeated B. Farrel, of Melbourne, for the hand-ball championship of Australia.

William Miller writes as follows in the Melbourne *Sportsman*: "For the information of your readers the beet wrestlers in America are: Greco-Roman style, Wm. Muldoon and Clarence Whistler; collar and elbow style, Colonel J. H. M'Laughlin, Johu M'Mahon and H. M. Dufur; catch-aa-catch style, Joe Acton, Tom Cannon and Edwin Bibby."

It appears as if all the wrestlers of America are heading for this city. At the present time we have in our midst Clarence Whistler, Tom Cannon, Duncan C. Ross, Holcomb, Greek George, Shoemaker, Marc Christol and a host more of the lesser lights of tbe arena.

Central Park.

The Central Park grounds on the corner of Eight and Market were formally opened on Thanksgiving Day. A large crowd assembled to witness the games provided hy the management. As all the prominent athletes were taking part in the Olympic games on the same day, the events at these grounds were left to the second and third class performers, consequently all the records made were of the most ordinary description. In the evening a miscellaneous programme, consisting of clnb swinging, wrestling, etc., was given. Last Snnday another large audience gathered at the grounds principally to see the halloon ascension. A very interesting game of hasehall was also played hetween mixed teams. The 100 yard footrsce hetween Ryan and Johnson for $500 a side proved a terrihle fiasco. Both men got away together, but before a quarter of the distance had been covered, it was evident that Johnsou was a very tame runner, and judging hy his Snnday performance it looks extremely problematical whether he can beat 11 2-5 sec. Of course the usual announcement thst the race was for $500 must he taken *cum grano salis*. Do any of the readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN think that a mau of Johnson's calibre would race Ryan for money. We guess not. The bicycle race did not take place.

The manager of the female walking match at Allegheny, skipped out with all the money. Besides the principals in the match, 8 or 10 men who were trainers, walkers and employees generally are left without any money. It is to be hoped that this last escapade will help to diminish such demoralizing spectacles as female walking matches.——Smith challenges any may man living, har Hutchens, for a 200-yard run. A forfeit is up in support of the challenge.——A novel weight throwing contest took place at Toronto, Out. Nov. 1st. T. Johnson won hy throwing a 56-lb weight over a car 11 feet high; McNamara was second putting the same weight over the car 10 feet 6 inches high Johnson is reported to have run 50 yards in 5⅗s., at the benefit of the veteran trainer, Jack Goulding, at the Polo grounds, New York.——The great Hanlon family of gymnasts attribute the hrilliancy of their career as gymnasts to the fact that they never allowed themselves to get out of condition. The Hanlons have made it a rule to abstain wholly from stimulants at all times and under all circumstances, and to take a certain unvarying amount of exercise every day, whether performing or not.

The North Side Athletic Clnh held their annual games at Williamshurg, L. I. Attendance large. The events worthy of record were:

Exhibition One Standing Long Jump, with Weights—L. Hellwig, 12 ft. 3 in., 12 ft. 5 in., 12 ft. 3 in., 12 ft. 9½ in. He used 16 lhs. dumh hells. The jump, 12 ft. 9¾ in., is now the longest amatenr jump in the world, supplanting the 12 ft. 6½ in. made hy W. S. Lawton of this city on May 13th, 1876.

1 2 Mile Handicap Run—P. D. Skillman, M. A. C., scratch, 1h. 12m. 13 s., 1st; J. Gassman, N. S. A. C., scratch, 1h. 13m. 45s., 2d; Skillman's time for 10½ miles, 1h. 2m. 43s.; 11 miles, 1h. 5m. 55s.; 11½ miles, 1h. 9m. 10s., and 12 miles, 1h. 12m. 13s., are now the fsstest American amatenr records. Skillman's times, however, are far hehind English records.

The English professional team won their opening match in Australia against fifteen of South Australia, hy 3 wickets. The Sonthern Australians scored 217 and 144. The Englishmen realized 239 in their first attempt, and made the necessary number of runs in the second, after losing 7 wickets. Ulyett was the most successful hatsman, scoring the century in his first innings.

Tom Cannon and Dnncan C. Ross wrestle a match, hest three out of five, at the California Theatre on Monday evening.

The medals won at the late Olympic meeting were handed over to the winners on Thursday evening. The medals, which we understand were designed hy J. Hammersmith, are very elahoratc, and reflect great credit on the manufacturers, John Levy & Co.

The opening game of football will probably take place next Saturday afternoon.

BICYCLING.

Experiments are heing made at the "Howe" factory on a new hearing for hicycles, the invention of a Dundee gentleman.——M. Rousseau, of Marseilles, claims to have constructed a hicycle like the Kangaroo long hefore it was made in England.——H. W. Gaskel was tendered a puhlic hanquet hy the Ranelagh Harriers, of London, in honor of his American victories on the evening of Nov. 9th.——The latehicycle tournament at Kansas was a great succesa.——A Hartford jewelry firm has jnst finished a heantiful trophy of gold, vslned at $50, to he presented to Mr. Sellers, the Englisb hicyclist, who heat the hicycle record of the world, at Charles Oak Park, at the September tournament.——An electric headlight for hicycles will ahortly he placed on the market.

The following gentlemen will act as officers for the tournament of the Bay City Wheelmen: Referee, Geo. H. Strong; atarter, W. C. Brown; jndges, C. B. Hill, H. C. Finkler and T. Jennings; timers, Hiram B. Cook, P. McIntyre and H. J. Lucas; clerk of the course, Geo. F. Day. The committee on handicapa consists of S. F. Booth, E. Mohrig and T. Hill.

A mistake, which we greatly regret, creptlin onr acconnt of the Olympic games. By some inexplicable hlunder the time in the mile hicycle race was given as 4m. 4 4-5s. instead of 3m. 4 4-5s. Our statement in the issue of the 22d, that with conditions favorable Cook was capable of making the mile in 3m. 5s., was not very wide of the mark.

We are in receipt of an invitation to attend the "Housewarming" of the Citizen's Bicycle Clnb of New York. The programme consists of a varied musical entertainment hy tbe Clnb members, hnmorous selectione hy Mr. Robert J. Burdette, and a hrief lecture hy Mr. Thomas Stevens, who recently rode from San Francisco to Boston on a hicycle.

At the annual election of the Portland Bicycle Clnb the following officers were appointed for the ensning year: H. W. Nickerson, President; Dr. C. C. Newcastle, Secretary-Treasurer; F. T. Merrill, Captain; E. J. Partridge, Vice Captain; C. N. Scott, Bngler.

Cook, who lowered the record in tbe mile hicycle race at the Olympic gamea rode a Royal Premier, the weight of which was 32 lbs. Johnson, the winner of the 5 mile race was monnted on a British Mail, which only weighed 30 lbs.

We are told that it is very likely that a trsck will be put in at the psrk, as the park commissioners have signified their willingness, and it now remains only for the athletes to pnsh the thing forward. This would undonhtedly he a great improvement to the psrk, and an extra attraction for those visiting it. As it now is the hicycles are being pushed out of everything hy the teams, and it would be a good thing if they had a good track and an open space within, where teams could not go, in fact, what they could call exclusively their own. We look forward to this very anxiously.

The five-mile hicycle race to he held hy the B. C. W. Tournament hids fair to hreak the record, as some of the best riders on the Coast have already entered for it. It's a good thing it is a scratch rsce, as the hest man will win it; whereas, if it was a handicap, the scratch man (who is always considered the hest) may all hut heat the man ahead and well deserve the prize, when he gets "left."

Mr. Mohrig, the leader of the Bay City Wheelmen's Drill Corps, is now confident that they can successfully compete with any Eastern Company. The Drill Corps consists of: Mr. Mohrig, Geo. Day, W. Day, F. R. Cook, S. F. Booth, W. Munro, W. Meeker and E. Rideout.

Quite a large number of our hicycle men are training for the Bay City Tournament, and hy the list of entries already made, the contest will probahly he very close and exciting.

The B. C. W. have added another event in the shape of a one half mile, and if the 1:29½ record is not hroken, we will ackuowledge the Eastern "Yauks" as our hetter.

The Bay City Wheelmen had a most enjoyable moonlight run Tuesday eveniug to the Cliff House, quite number of outside 'cyclists accompanying them.

To-morrow a tandem bicycle will he wheeled through the streets of San Francisco for the first time.

The roans in Portland are very fair and possess the great advantage of heing near the city.

There are ahout sixty "wheels" in Oregon, and new ones are arriving every week.

Ten members of the B. C. W. were out for a moonlight ride on Wednesday evening.

Some excellent time hss heen made in trials at the Mechanics' pavilion.

A son of Alexander Badlam is the latest convert to the hicycle.

C. Morrison rides the only "Star" hicycle in the city.

FISH.

The Fish Commission.

A special meeting of the Board was held at Sacramento on Monday. The proceedings are thus snmmarized by the *Bee:*

This morning a special meeting of the Fish Commissioners waa held at the Union Hotel, Commissioners Bnckingham and Dihble heing present. Secretary and Treasurer Dibble stated that his financial report is ready and will be forwarded from his home soon to go to print.

A letter wss received from Shaw & Son, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, offering to sell salmon trout eggs for 65 cents per thousand if 100,000 shouln be ordered. The Commissioners to-day accepted the terms and sent an order for 200,000. They will he placed in the Shehly hatchery, and the young fish will in time he planted in the lakes and reservoirs in the various parts of the State. The eggs come packed in moss.

President Bnckingham reported that at his recent visit to the Shehly hatchery he found about 75,000 young trout ready for distrihution, and they are to he sent to Santa Cruz and other plsces soon.

The Stste Fish Commissioners are making an effort to secure black hass eggs or young fry for California waters. Livingston Stone, of the United States Fish Commission, says the eggs are not to he had in the Eastern markets, hut he can procure youug fish. The black hass is a very game fish and is said to afford finer sport than trout. Years ago the Fish Commission here planted some in private preserves and reservoirs ahout San Mateo, with the understanding that they could be drawn upon to supply other places. There are black hass there now, hut no one is even allowed to fish tbere without a permit from George Hearst or other owners, and hoats to go out where the fish stay are not allowed even hy those who have permits to go to the ponds. A sixty-pound black bass is reported to have heen caughtat Humboldt Bay. President Bnckingham says it was neither a striped hass, which are frequently caught, nor black hass, hut a variety now found in Monterey Bay, and which were once so numerous as to glut the San Francisco market. But few hlack hass are caught in California, yet the fish do well in the rivers and lakes. Nearly all varieties of Eastern fish have done well here, and as many more varieties as can he ohtained are to he purchased from time to time.

In the Shehly hatchery are various kinds of trout hatched in different ponds and hoxes. There are hut few pure Eastern trout to he found in the mountains, though many have heen planted, and the reason seems to he, not in the death of the fish, hnt that they lose their identity hy mixing and breeding with native fish.

To-day the Board determined to at once inspect the headwaters of the Sacramento to find a place snitahle for hatching salmon. The State has never had a salmon hatchery, and has depended upon that of the United States on the Cloud river. This has recently heen abandoned, practically, proper appropriation for it having not heen made, because the salmon have not thrived in the East when sent thcre. A Deputy is atill there, however, to look after the trout hatchery tbree miles above, for the trout sent East have done well. The Government is willing to allow the California Commission to take the salmon hatchery, but the Commissioners do not want it. They say that the water-wheel is out of repair, and the dam broken, and tbat $6,000 or $8,000 would have to he expended in fixing things up properly. They propose to estahlish a new hatchery, if tbe State will make an appropriation, and try to again fill the river with salmon, which seem to have almost deserted the Sacramento.

The Board adjourned without date, but will meet about tbe middle of December, when Commissioner Redding will return from the East. Then some statntes will he drawn up and suhmitted to the Legislature.

Robert Bonner snperintended the shoeing of Dictator while in Kentucky, with the view of balancing his feet.

The racing pnblic in England have their trials and trihulations as well as those of America. Mr. R. I'Ausou, one of the fsmily made famous hy Blink Bonny and Blair Athol, is lately filling the position of atarter at certain meetings on the other side. In one race recently there was a delay of three-quarters of an hour, "owing to the general fractiousness of the entire field." After the race Charles Wood, wbo occupies a position in England similar to that occupied by Garrison on this side the water, was reported to the stewards, and promptly suspended. On the same day, in the Alexandria Handicap, five furlongs, (and hy the way, out of seven races on the programme of the day, there were five five-furlong dashes, and the remaining two were at a mile), thirteen of the fourteen starters ran the entire distance on a false start. This illustrates the difficnltics of the starter's positiou, even in England, where they ought "to know it all."

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after suffering a number of years from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, after trying every known remedy without success, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Dr. J. A. Lawrence, 199 Dean St., Brooklyn, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

THE

STANFORD STAKES
1886

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND FILLIES OF 1883, $15 each, $25 payable on the 1st of January, 1883, at which time the stakes will close, $50 on the 1st of January, 1886, and $100 thirty days hefore the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to he considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportions. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to he trotted in 1886, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to he fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1886, or sooner.

Race to he governed hy the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of January 1885. The colts must he named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked January 1st will he eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

STANFORD STAKES FOR 1887.

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND FILLIES foals of 1884, $15 each, $25 payable on the 1st of January, 1885, at which time the stake will close, $25 on the 1st of January 1886, $25 on the 1st of January 1887, and $100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, second two-ninths, third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to he divided in the foregoing proportion. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1887, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to he fixed and announced on the 1st day of January, 1887, or sooner.

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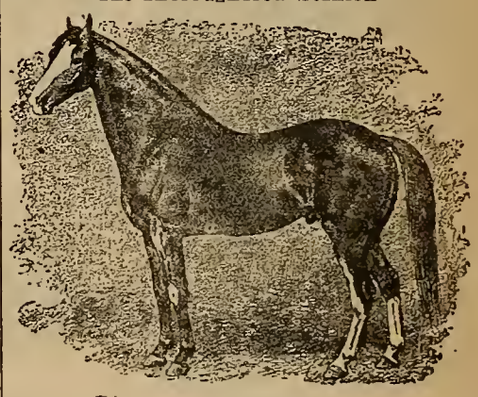
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,
BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $1 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful ra[illegible] ing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can r[illegible] Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

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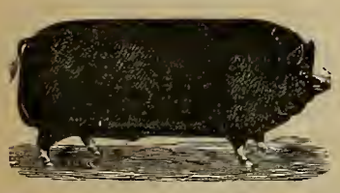

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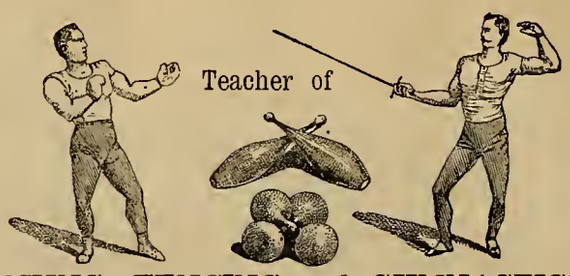

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Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

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The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

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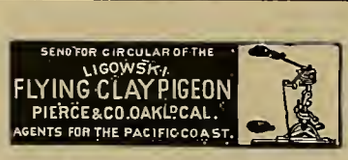

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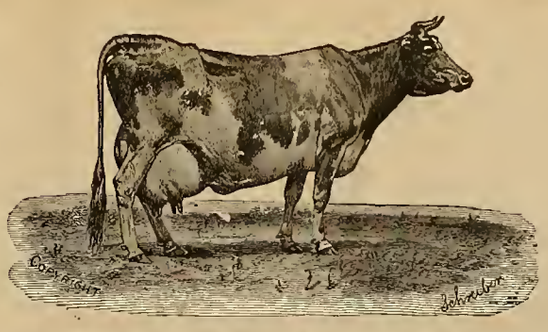

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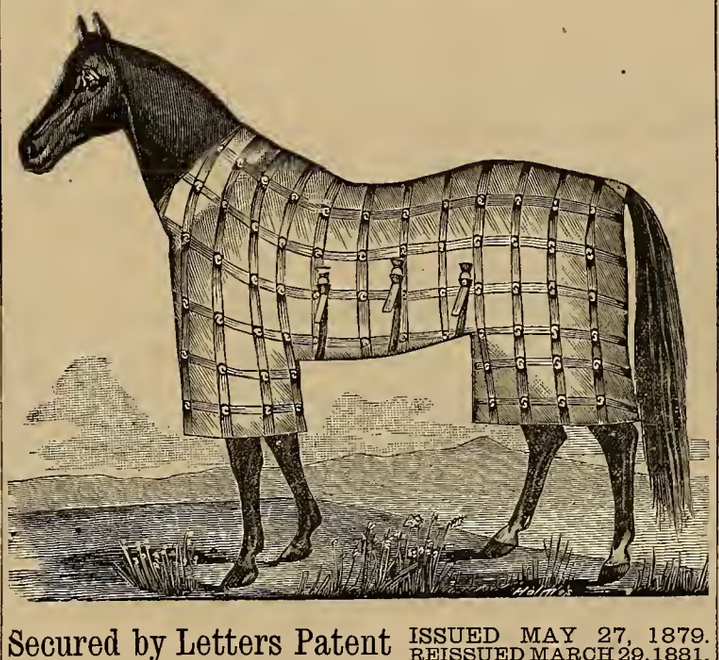

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1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
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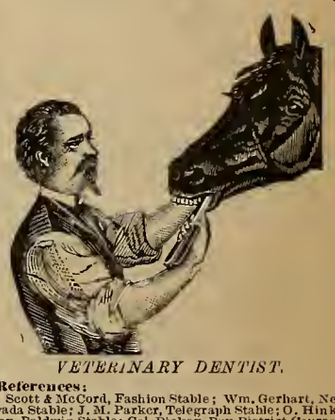
232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds
OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

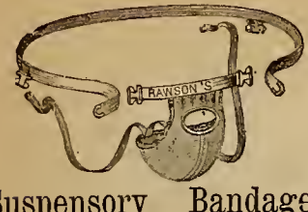
HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

NEW MAPS.

—OF—

San Francisco.

Just published by Warren Holt, 413 Montgomery St., compiled to date from official sources. Complete in every respect; streets, grades, railroads, public buildings, etc. Soundings on the city front and Fort Point. Printed on fine linen paper [illegible] by 5½ feet. Price—Mounted on oak roller [illegible] form, with muslin back, $8; plain, $4. WARREN HOLT, Publisher, 413 Montgomery Street.



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON,**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.

Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle as as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to
JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.

ENGLISH SETTERS, FINest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.
Apply to
E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

CALIFORNIA

Electro-Plating Works,

657 MISSION STREET,
Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating on all Metals.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO
Plating Carriage Hardware and Harness Trimmings of All Kinds.

TABLE WARE AND BAR FIXTURES REPAIRED and plated at the lowest rates. Copper plates silver-plated for saving gold. All work in our line guaranteed.
KEATING & FAGAN, Proprietors.

State Agricultural Society.

Races. Races.

Trotting Events for 1886 and 1887, to Close Jan 1, 1885.

Occident Stake for 1886.

The trotting stake for foals of 1883 to be trotted at the California State Fair of 1886. Entries to close Jan. 1st, 1885, with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at office in Sacramento. $100 entrance, of which $25 is to accompany nomination; $25 to be paid Jan. 1, 1886, and $50 thirty days before the race.

The Occident Gold Cup, of the value of $400, to be added by the society. Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness. First colt, cup and six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth of stake.
P. A. Finigan, President.
Edwin F. Smith, Secretary.

Occident Stake for 1887.

The trotting stake for foals of 1884, to be trotted at the California State Fair of 1887—Entries to close Jan. 1, 1885, with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at office in Sacramento. $100 entrance; of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid Jan. 1, 1886; $25 to be paid Jan. 1, 1887; and $50 thirty days before the race.

The Occident Gold Cup of the value of $400, to be added by the Society; mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness; first colt, cup and six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth of stake.
P. A. Finigan, President.
Edwin F. Smith, Secretary.

Corrin's Great Horse Liniment.

Sure Cure for Swinney,
WEAKNESS OF THE SPINE,
SPRAINS, STRAINS, ETC.

It neither blisters nor causes the hair to fall off, and does not incapacitate the horse from work during treatment.

Though there have been many drugs on the market which are claimed good, the observer will readily see their deficiency, from the number of lame horses which he everywhere meets, and that are mostly suffering from that scourge, Swinney; which not only causes the shoulder to gradually shrink away, but also the body to emaciate. Now where is the horseman so blind to his own interest, as to refuse this new remedy a fair trial.

Mrs. A. C. JOSEPH, Prop., San Francisco.
All Rights Secured in U. S. Patent Office.
PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.
JNO. A. McKERRON, Agent,
232 Ellis Street.

FOR SALE,

THE GAME
HAMBLETONIAN
TROTTING STALLION

"HA HA!"

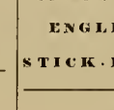
Four-year-old record 2:31, (can trot much faster), is offered for sale during this month at a bargain. Cause for selling, closing out business.

"HA HA" is brown, 16 hands, weighs 1100 lbs., and is stylish, sound and kind. For pedigree see Wallace's Standard Stud Book, No. 1219.

"HA HA'S" colts took first premium at the Stockton Fair for the best trotting suckling. He trotted three races this season as a four-year-old, one at Sacramento where he won second money, and twice at Stockton where he won both races.
FRED ARNOLD,
Stockton, Cal.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - - San Francisco.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in
Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,
And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.
—A large stock of—
ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.
AGENTS FOR
STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS

PATENT RIGHTS.

Inventors' Institute,

105 STOCKTON STREET.
(Corner of O'Farrell.)
Patents Procured for $65, and Patents Negotiated. Send for Particulars.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

ROBERT BECK.

Breeder of thoroughbred Jersey Cattle. Registered Jerseys of both sexes for sale. Postoffice address, San Francisco, Cal.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*2:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.
For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrence	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt
SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.
For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for
Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.
TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING
Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,
with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,
having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,
APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,
IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably
Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to
FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

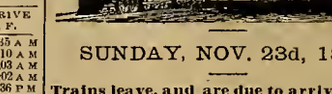
In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, NOV. 23d, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso, Express and East, Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
†8:00 A M	Martinez	6:40 P M
*8:30 A M	"	*5:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave and East, Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	" " Emig't	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
8:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East, Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare, Fresno, Madera and Merced	*3:40 P M
3:30 P M		10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. meets Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction, and Pacific Express from El Paso and Mojave at Pinole.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—3:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:08.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—8:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—8:15—8:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:15—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Pacific Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & CO., 101 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

Vol. V. No. 24.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Sketches of Los Angeles.—No. 1.

It has long been our conviction that Californis, by uniting the two great oceans nnder the same government, and thue extending and at the same time consolidating the commercial, social and politicel influences of the conntry, hae done more for Americe, during the last twenty-five years than all the other States in America put together. When once this idea ie properly regarded, and kept nppermost in the mind, as a person travels over this State and comes in contact with its vast reeonrces and endless products, it will grow etronger and etronger until, as in our case, it becomes a conviction of life. Of course the character of the districts visited, the variety, excellence and quality of tbeir products, will have mnch to do with confirming it after it has been matured. For years we have personally been in the hahit of travelling over the Pacific Coast from the far Sonth to the headwatere of the Colnmbia and Frazer rivers, where standing between the two a man can almost throw a stone into each of these mighty etreams, and thue having seen our State in all its phases of merit aud demerit we thought we had a very extensive and correct knowledge of botb. There was one section tbat some how we had never visited until lately, and we now freely confess that not having seen the extreme eonthern region of the State, that grand stretch of conntry lying between Los Angelee and San Diego, North and South, and the ocesn and the Sierra Madre mountaine, Esst and West, we knew comperatively nothing of California, the beauties of her climate, the richnese of her valleys, the extent of her general capscitiee, or her unlimited power and glory in future, highly as we had eetimated all of them previously. Books, it is true, have been written, maps have been published far the information of onr people at home and abroad on the districts reforred to, but for all these, volluminons as they are, we think there are many people, ae we were until letely, deplorably ignorant of their extended richness, and charming climate. We propose, therefore, to give some sketches of onr glorions eouth, to tell onr readers what we saw and learned, because it is right they shonld know the truth, and because a newspaperman if at all ohservant or intelligent, can reach the inner life of that truth sooner and more correctly than either book makers or map makers, and oftentimes do more good than both together.

Our readers will recollect the object of our visit to Los Angeles was to attend the Convention of the State Sportsmen's Aseociation which wee held in that city iu the early part of last October. Through the means of thie connection we were fortnnate, eo far as getting correct statistics go, in being brought into communion with the beet people of all classes, and we again eay no people conld be more hospitable, kind, and attentive, thsn the citizens of Los Angeles city and county were to ue during our prolonged visit. We were thue enabled to collect a vast amount of varied and valuable information which we have yet to classify and put in proper form, and which we cannot, in this article, deal with properly. We have, however, to make a beginning, and so tbie week, we shall deal with the wants of the travelling pnblic and confine onrselves to the steamboat and hotel accommodatious. We do this first becauee the traveling community are alwaye on the move, and in their journeyings, need most to he told where they can be best treated and accommodated. There is another reason why we make these topics the subject of our first article, viz., the liberality of the Steamship Company, and the hotel proprietors to the members of the Convention, a liberality that deserves a grateful acknowledgement, and wbich is most readily given.

On leaving San Francisco, as time wae an object with the business men of the Aeeociation attending the Conventiou so far away, application was made to the railroad people for a rednction of faree of accredited membere to the Couvention, but the application was peremptorily refnsed. The members tben applied to Messrs Goodall, Perkins & Co., of tho eteamboat line, as all unanimouely determined not to go by rail, and by this company, the members were met in a most courteous and cordial spirit, who at once acknowledged the justice of the claim and made a very liberal reduction in the fare of each member, in onr own case, as representative of the Breeder and Sportsman being still more liberal. Of course the *Santa Rosa* was chosen, and of tbis grand steamhoat we wish to say a few words. On leaving and during the trip we had ample opportnnity of observing her merits for it blew a half hurricane to which eome of the people succombed on gettiug outside the heads. It is scarcely passible to say too much in praise of the *Santa Rosa* as a sea-boat, and her strengtb and eteadiness in the water are marvellous. Her appointments, table, and general accommodations are fully eqnal to her other qualitics, her staterooms beiug marvels of elegance and comfort, and tbe attendance and civility of the officere unexceptionable. The main, cabin and dining room, each magnificently furnished, are grand samples of naval architecture. The whole ship is lighted with electricity from the engine room to the staterooms so that a moment, at the proper time, the whole interior is a blaze of brilliant or softened light as the locality reqnires. To complete the electric-light depsrtment cost $10,000. The epeed of the Senta Rosa is almoet pheuomenel, having once, when turned loose for the purpose, made the whole trip in twenty-two honrs, a feat that beats the railroad. Of course she does not make that time on the average trip, but, inclnding stoppages at Hartford and Sauta Barbars, she always averages from twelve to fonrteen knots an hour. When time is not a particular object, though there are only few houre differeuce with the rail, we advise all parties going South to take the Santa Rosa. The total cost of the vessel wae $600,000.

On landing at San Pedro, the port of Los Angeles, the memhers of the Convention were met by a delegation of the local gun club, and eecorted to the St. Elmo hotel, where the enterprising and gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. Dunbam and Schieffelin, also made a reduction of rates in fsvor of onr people. At this point I reach the next thing of importance to travellers—the hotel accommodations. In this respect Los Angeles is not behind her eister cities of the State, the St. Elmo and the Pico House, both under the joint control and manegement of the gentlemen mentioned above, in management, living and general comfort heing eqnal to any interior hotels we know in California. The table, at both honses, in variety and character is faultless. The interior economy of the bouses is of the highest order for quiet aud comfort, and wben one retires it means rest and sleep, a virtue by no meane peculiar to our California hotels. The steward of the St. Elmo is a general in his way, who cannot be beaten. The clerks nnderstand their business, and are at all times polite and reliable. Nor must we overlook the St. Flmo har. The presiding genius, Uncle Billy, as he is familisry called, is a genius in his way. The Pico House was built by the old Governor of that nsme, Pio Pico, whom Fremont knocked out in one round, and who is now a hright, hustling old man of ninety-three, with a physicel activity that is marvellous. The home comforts of this house are equal to the St. Elmo, and the two together are an honor to the city the residents may well he prond of. The furniture of both houses cost over $60.000.

The average ratee are from $2 to $3 a day. On leaving for home the laet civility we enjoyed was an invitation from Mr. Duuham to lunch with him at the Pico, and we had a right cosy time. In the hotel line, Los Angeles, however, certainly wants a house between thoee mentioned, and the two-bit honsee, for people who wieh and can only afford to live moderately. Such a house wonld receive a large patronage. We are not aware of one existing.

On returning we again took the eteamer, this time selecting the Eureka, a fast, steedy sailing boat, for the purpose of seeing the weyports and their producte, all these giving a correct idea of the progrees and development of tbe State. When not sick, for we are a wretched sailor, we enjoyed the trip very much. It is scarcely poesible to realize the vast improvementa during the lset fifteen yeere. On leaving San Pablo we touched at ten ports, steving more or less at each place to take iu freight of almost every kind and quantity The ports were Hueueme, San Bueua. Ventura, Santa Barbara, Gaviota, Port Harford, Cayucos, San Simon, Monterey, and Santa Cruz. Most of these ports represent prosperous sgricultural locations back from the Coast, the produce of which comes to our market by steamboat. We fouud Captain Hanna, and the purser, Mr. Ames, very attentive and obliging.

At this eeason aud the Spring Los Angeles is most sought hy invalids. At all times it is well worth vieiting, and will teach many things unthought of. In selecting the way of going, if you do go reader, take our advice, go hy water, have a good sea-sick spell and add ten years of vigor and enjoyment to your life. H.

Daughters of Mambrino Patchen bave already produced not less than twelve 2:30 performers, which ie a better showing iu this direction than has ever been made hy auy other stallion at hie time of life. Seven of the twelve are by George Wilkes, two of which have records better than 2:30, viz., Roea Wilkes (2:18¼) and Guy Wilkes (2:19¼.)

Speaking of tbe race in which Jewett got his record of 2:14¾ a short time since, Knap McCarthy, his driver, states tbat he could have easily driven him out iu 2:12 or hetter, and predicts that he will make it hot for the best of them in the free-for-all next season.

It ie propoeed to increase the capital stock of the Coney Ieland Jockey Club from $350,000 to $525,000.

A Talk with Archer.

[New York Herald.]

"I have come here," seid Archer, "to pass about tbree months. I wanted to get away from the long nights at Newmarket, and for a while I wee undecided whether to visit India or America; but now I am in New York I am glad this country was decided upou. My trip is a sight seeing one, I am iu search of distraction. With a few days rest we shall go np the Hudson to Albany, thence to Niagara, thence to Chicago, thence to Salt Lake City, and San Francisco. Upon our retnrn I shell visit, if opportunity is afforded, the breeding establishments of the North, West, and South."

"Will yon ride any races dnring you stay?"

"Please say that I wonld not ride a race during this trip for £5,000.

"Will yon again ride upon your return to Eugland?"

"That I cannot eay now, but if all goes well I hope to appear in the saddle next year in England."

"Of the twenty-three hundred or more winners you have ridden, can you recall any particularly sensatioual victory?"

"My winning the Derby on the Duke of Westminster's Bend Or, in 1880, yon may properly term sensational. A fortnight before the race Mnley Edris 'savaged my right arm—that is, bit it to the bone, cntting into the musclee, and thoronghly disabling it. A case was made for the arm, and a epring of pecnliar contrivance arranged to support the hand. In that way I rode Bend Or, and it was nip aud tuck throughont the fight. It was only the last few strides—the last try—that I rushed Beud Or to the front and won, beating Robert the Devil by a head. It was right out of tho lire, I can tell you, sir."

"As you were the first to revive interest iu American horsee abroad, please to give me your impressions of those seen by yon in England."

"As a rule the American horses sent to England have beeu first-class. I found Iroquois a magnificeut auimsl—kind, willing and gentle—and I was the happiest man you ever saw when I won the Derby with him. Foxhall was auother good one, and hie Cambridgeshire victory, with his 126 lbs. up, wae a tall performance. Iroquois winning tbe Derhy was a popular victory, and so I believe were all the victories of the American horses. Parole was a good handicap auimal, but not really tiptop. I rode him a winuer and was glad of it."

"About tbe English turf?"

"The horses this year are an average lot. There was nothing very wonderful about the three-year-olds, but St. Simon, I imagine, is about the best, and St. Gatieu's a good one greatly improved of late. All in all, the horses of the year in England are a fair average lot, and some of the two-year-olde are very promieing."

A etranger to Archer is very favorably impressed with his quiet mannere and the modesty which marks auy refereuce to his many achievements on the tnrf.

The New Orleans Fair.

Mr. Dexter Curtis, superintendent of tbe department of horsee at the New Orleane Exposition, eays that about 400 horses will be stalled at the exposition. He did not think there wonld he much of an exhibit of raciug or trotting stock, but that tbe draft horses, both Norman and Clydesdale, would be exhibited in large numbors. He could furnish a partial list of those owners who had engaged stalls. This list included Dnnham, who has engaged stalls for forty horses; Virgin, for twelve, Porry, for sixteeu and Holloway, for forty. All these horses will bo of the imported draft stock. Galbraith, of Janesville, Wis., will send twelve horses; Beith, of Ottawa, Canada, twelve; Huntiugtou, of Syracuse, N. Y., tbirteen; Adams, of Lexington, Ky., twelve, and Hughes, of Lexingtou, two car-loads. The horses of these last three will probably be matched teams of driving horses. Commodore Kittsou, of St. Paul, may send down his stable, including Johnston, the champion pacer of tbe world, time 2:06¼. All applications for stalls muet be in before Dec. 25. The horse-show will last from Dec. 25 to Jan. 15. After it concludes purses may, perhaps, he made up for trottere.

The annual rental of tbe Paris, France, Jockey Club's grounds has been $18,000 for fifteen years until last year, wheu it was raised to $20,000.

It is probable tbat there will he a Wiuter meetiug of short duration at New Orleans iu February.

Tbe best Austrian trotting records are: One mile, -; 1½ miles, 3:40½; 2¼ miles by a double team, 5:53¾.

TURF AND TRACK.

The Trotting Turf from 1810 to 1885.

[New York Sportsman.]

Trotting is purely an American institution. In no other countryis,it at all popular, as compared with this, and we may justly lay claim to the trotter as an American production, for while trotting matches were occasionally heard of in England, long before they were known in this country, and while other countries, especially Russia, have undertaken to breed trotters, none have attained anything that could compare with our flyers, from the early, long-distance champions, down to our Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, or Harry Wilkes of to-day. To enter into the ressons for our success in this particular direction would be foreign to this article. Judicious breedinghas in a large measure contributed to it, and that part of the question will be taken up at some future time, and treated on in a series of articles.

But no matter how strong the instinct imparted to adopt the trotting gait as a mesns of locomotion, it is only by careful, patient development, that it is brought to the highest degree of perfection. Leaving asine the question of our excelling in breeding, we uuquestionably do, in devoloping,and also in the different facilities that all combine to make speed possible, such as the construction of tracks, lightness and strength of vehicles, etc. Many hold to the theory that a horse will ultimately trot or pace as fast ss the same distance oan be covered by a runner; that trotting is a natural and not an acquired gait, etc. Of all these theories l leave the resder to judge as he follows my researches from year to year, and reslizes that the trotter of to-day is a creature really of only about fifty years' development. With another half century of improvement, where will the re cord be?

Although the first trotting contest is generally supposed to have been by Boston Blue in 1818, when, in a match for $2,000, he won, scquiring a record of 3:00, it is now well established that trottiug contests took place in this country long prior to that time.

A correspondent of an English publication, writing from Philadelphia, in 1810, says: "On August 25th, (1810), a chestnut horse from Boston trotted to a sulky one mile in 2:48½, for a stake of $600, to the astonishment of all present." From the fact that no mention is made of this performance in the Philadelphis papers, although it was then considered extraordinary, we can easily understand that no "Veritas" or "Straightedge" then looked after "Trsck and Road" or "Trotting Gossip," and it was not until 1819 that we find any notice of trotting matches in the press. Thus, whatever occurred prior to 1818 was lost for want of being properly recorded.

The match wherein Boston Blue won fame, and partially laid the foundation of the present trotting turf, was the result of a friendly banter. At a Jockey Club dinner where trotting was being discussed, a wager was proposed that no horse could be produced that could trot a mile in three minutes. The *defi* was accepted by Major William Jones, of Long Island, but so little faith had the public in the feat being accomplished, that the odds on time were immense. The horse, however, won, as we say now, "in a jog." He wss then purchased by Thomas Cooper, a tragedian, who frequently drove him from New York to Philadelphia, thus being enabled to play in each city on alternate nights.

Subsequently the borse was taken to England, where he trotted eight miles iu 28:35, winuing a hundred sovereigus, but in shorter distances he never excelled about three minntes.

Boston Blue was a gray gelding, 16 hands high, breeding unknown.

In 1824 a horse called the Albany Pony trotted a mile on the Jamaica turnpike, near New York, in 2:40, which is the first record we have of a horse covering a mile in that time at this gait.

In 1825 the New York Trotting Club was organized, and a trotting course was laid out on Long Island.

In 1828 the Hunting Park Association was organized in Philadelphia, and a course laid out about four miles north of the city.

A writer for the English press, writing of the most famous trotters of that time, mentione Topgallant, "who has trotted twelve miles in harness in 38 minutes, and three miles under saddle in 8:31, and can now trot a mile with one hundred and fifty pounds iu 2:45."

As this horse was foaled in 1810, it was a very creditable performance for one of his years. Indeed, we read, "on account of his superior speed, it was customary to bar him from racee." He was also a very fast runner for a short dietance.

Among other distinguished horses of that time the same correspandent describes Betsy Baker, a brown mare foaled 182-, who "beat Topgallant three miles under saddle, carrying one hundred and fifty pounde, in 8:16. This mare, when sound could trot twenty miles within the hour."

Trouble, by Bishop's Hambletonian, by imp. Messenger, trotted two miles in 5:25.

Sir Peter, by Bishop'e Hambletonian, trotted three miles in 8:16.

Whalebone, brown gelding, foaled 1820, by Hambletonian, dam by Coffin'e Messenger, trotted three miles in 8:18. These latter two were counted very fast, and we read a match was desired, "either against Rattler or Tom Thumb, now in England, for any amount."

Screwdriver, foaled 1819, by American Commander, dam by Mount Holly, wae prominent on the turf from 1824 to 1828, and, in a race against Betey Baker, trotted two threemile heats in 8:02 and 8:10. Thie horse wae very famous, and when be died, in 1828, we find tho following obituary notice in a Philadelphia paper of that time: "*The Emperor of Horses is No More—Screwdriver is Dead.* He died suddenly on Sunday, Oct. 19, 1828, in his training stable at Philadelphia. This is the noble animal that trotted and won at Philadelphia, the silver cup and $300 on the 15th of last May, beating Betsy Baker and Topgallant. On Oct. 7th he won the $300 purse on Long Island, and was intended for the $300 purse to bo trotted for at Philadelphia on the 21st instant. He was considered the best trotter ever known in this or any other country."

At that time most of the races were at long distances, two, three, or four mile heats, and speed aloue was not so much a desired qualification as staying qualities.

In 1829, Topgallant, then nearly twenty years old, trotted a four-mile heat race against Whalebone, requiring four heats to decide it, Topgallant winning the first heat in 11:16; the second waa doclared a dead heat, in 11:06; the third was won by Whalebone in 11:17, and the fourth by Topgsllant in 12:15. This was a great performance for a nineteen-yesr-old, spavined in both hind lege.

Up to this time there had been but comparatively little interest taken in trotting matters, but now trotting began to be fashionable, and plank roads were becoming popular. Msny of our readers will remember the old-time slang phrase, "Two-forty on the plank road," as common then as to say now, "She's a dsisy," or "He's a dandy."

In 1833, Paul Pry, a bay gelding, foaled 1824, by Mount Holly, by imp. Messenger, dsm by Hambletonian, by imp. Messenger, was matched to trot 17¾ miles in one hour. Hiram Woodruff rode him, and he won "hauds down," trotting over 18 miles in 58:52.

May 9, 1834, Edwin Forrest, a black gelding, fosled 1824 pedigree unknown, trotted at Centerville, L. I., a race against Sally Miller, to saddle, winning in straight heats—time. 2:31½, 2:33, then the fastest time on record, and considered a wonderful performance. Soon after this his owner issued a challenge open to the world for four-mile heats, for $5,000 or $10,000 a side, but was unable to find a competitor.

Splan on Rigging Trotters.

John Splan gives the Chicago *Horseman* the following notes of his experience;

"The first thing wanted is to find out what kind of a bit will best suit the horse, the easier the bit you put on him the better he will act. I like a large snaffle bit covered with rubber, then an overcheck, but do not check too high, and long msrtingale, and have the harness made to fit the horse. Be sure to have the sulky so that he cannot hit himself in any position he may get in, as I find that a great many horses are driven to sulkies that the axles are low, and sure to hit their hocks.

"The next thing is the booting and shoeing; this part of the training is the most essential of all. I would suggest that the horse be protected in such a way that he cannot hit himself; do not wait until he hits himself, but put them on at first. Some people say that boots interfere with their trotting action, but in my judgment the boots that are made now do not retard a horse's speed, and no horse trots with so much confidence to himself or driver after hitting himself as he did before. In shoeing I would suggest to shoe a horse after Mr. E. G. Simmon's plan, which he gave me when I was a boy, and as he was the first man to ehoe a horse in that manner, I will have to give him the credit of it. His idea was to shoe every horse as light as he possibly could, and have him properly balanced claimiug that the less weight you had on him, the essier and further he could go. After trying this plan I was surprised at the number of horses that could trot in a very light shoe. As an example of those that I have had in my charge, I would name Kansas Chief, which was the first horse I shod in that way. I had seen him trot several races and he could not trot better than 2:32 with toe weights. Mr. Simmons bought him and gave him to me to train, and proposed to shoe him after the new plan. I remember distinctly, people thought he would not be able to go any in the light shoes, in which opinion I myself concurred. You can judge somewhat of my surprise, when after about four weeks' work I drove him a mile in 2:23, and as that was the first time I had ever ridden that fast, was correspondingly delighted. When he obtained his record of 2:21½, he had on eight ounces in front and five ounces behind. Johnston, who paced a mile in the wondeful time of 2:06¼, had a ten ounce shoe in front. Mattie Hunter, with an eight ounce shoe, paced in 2:12¾. Rarus, who trotted a mile over a half mile track in 2:16, which is the best mile ever made over a half-mile track, wore just eleven ounces in front, and went all his best miles in not over twelve ounce shoes. Fannie Witherspoon trotted a trial for me in 2:15¼, and a heat in a public race in 2:16¼ wearing only thirteen ounces in front. These are but few of the many instances I could name in which the horses have all improved and reduced their records by the adoption of light shoeing. As to toe weights my experience has been very limited, considering the number of horses I have trained; Wedgewood being the only horse of any note that I have ever had that wore them. I think the most danger in people using them is that they put on too much weight. Toe weights, I think, in the hands of an intelligent pereon are a good thing to develop and bring forward a certain class of horses. My advice would be to use them with a good deal of caution, particularly with young horses."

Track Talk in New York.

There will be racing at Brighton Beach as long ae the weather remains good and the track eafe is the assurance made by Mr. Engeman to owners at Brighton and to the general public. The popularity of Brighton Beach as a racing resort is of all things the most surprising to old followers of racing. Ten or twelve years ago a Spring and Autumn meeting of four or five days each was looked upon ae not only the longest period that any one section of the country could stand at any one time, but it was about as much as any stable owner thought that his horses could stand and remain in condition. One of the arguments used ten years ago when Saratoga and Monmouth threatened to conflict was that owners would not be able to keep their horses in condition and run them at both places in July and August. The idea was but slowly shown to be imaginary, and during the last few years ownere have raced at both places with success. But the present season at Brighton completely upsets all previous conceived ideas, not only as to management, but also of the work horses are capable of standing and the sustained interest of the public. The last named is perhaps the most surprising feature. The season began on May 24th and has continued three, four, five and sometimes six days each week, so that unless there is a break in the weather this will be the 112th day of the seaeon. Some people are in the habit of thinking and saying "Who goes to Brighton?" That question can be answered by saying that on Friday, when it rained nearly all day, there were between twelve and and fifteen hundred persons present, and that on Thanksgiving Day, although the weathor was anything else but warm and pleasant, there were nearly if not fully 10,000 spectators. The betting is also as phenomenal as the crowd, and on Thanksgiving the receipts in the mutuel boxes alone footed up over $111,000—the largest receipts of any one single day since the racing began in June, 1879. With such a showing it is not surprising that rumors are continually being floated of opposition racetracks in this vicinity. The surprise is that they do not take shape and become a reality. The latest rumors are that a racetrack will be constructed on Coney Island in the vicinity of Norton's Point. Another says that the old Prospect Park Fair Grounds bave been leased by a syndicate of New York and Brooklyn politicians, and that they will race in opposition to Brighton next year. Both rumors are probably untrue. As to the Prospect Park scheme, Mr. Engemau says he has a lease of the grounds for four years to come, and that there will be no racing there other than if the proper persons will take and manage occasional trotting meetings.—*World.*

Racing at Oakland Park.

All the weather prophets were wrong, at least those who predicted favorable weather for the rsces Saturday afternoon at Oakland, as a more disagreeable day is rarely seen on that side of the bay. Before the sun rose there was a fierce wind from the north, and it had cutting edges after the contact with snows and ice in the quarter from which it came. The morning gallope were witnessed by a few shivering mortals, and the trainers hurried the blankets on the racers after finishing the work. There wss a lull about 10 A. M., and as the sun shone brightly there were fond hopes that the afternoon would be more in accordance with the desires of every one. Ere the sun reached the meridian, however, there was a resumption of speed and old Boreas came at a rate that would try the fastest of the thoroughbreds. Had it not been for the cold and roughness of the day there would have been a large attendance, and as it was there was quite an assemblage when the horses were called out.

The first race was a dash of five-eighths of a mile, the etarters Prince of Norfolk, Tom Atchison and Billy Johnson. Pool-selling was very lively, and at first there was little difference in the prices of the three. Prince of Norfolk would bring $20, then Billy Johnson the same, while Tom Atchison had supporters of $22. As the selling progressed Billy Johneon became a strong favorite, Atchison holding his own, the Prince falling away and away until about $10 in the largest pools was all that was offered. The start was from the three-furlong mark, which is about midway of the back stretch. It was not long until the flag fell to a very fair send-off. Though Prince of Norfolk was a length or so behind he was moving well, and it was better for him even than if the horses had been recalled. Anomalous as it may appear, this rear position was an advantage, as his rider let him stride along in place of "pulling his head off," as has been so many times the case heretofore. Atchison and Billy Johnson were running fast, the Prince retaining his position until when about half way around the turn he moved up and was second to Tom at the three-quarter mark, which the leader made in the very fast time of 36 seconds. From that point the wind was in their favor, and all of them coming down the stretch at a great rate. Prince was running the easiest, however, and won by two lengths over Tom Atchieon, who was a length in the lead of Billy Johnson. The five furlongs were run in the grand time of 1:01¼. Taking the unfavorable day into consideration, this can be ranked with the best on record, which is three-quarters of a second faster.

Oakland Park, Dec. 6th.—Purse $100 for all ages; $25 to second; five-eighths of a mile.

R. P. Ashe's ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion, 3 years. 113 lbs. 1
T. Lynch's ch g Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate, 2 years. 87 lbs. 2
C. E. Raimey's ch g Billy Johnson, by imp. Glenelg, dam Planetarium, aged, 115 lbs. 3

Time, 1:01¼

The second race was heats of two miles, and speculation was very brisk. The starters were Patsy Duffy, Glendair and Garfield, the positions awarded at starting being in the order their names are written. A great deal of money was betted, Patsy, the favorite, bringing $60, to $32 on Glendair and $17 on Garfield. When the flag fell all were on a line, though immediately after Glendair shot to the front. The pace was so slow that they were 28 seconds in reaching the quarter, and not much faster down the backstretch, the one-half being marked in 55 seconds. Glendair had to be pulled all out of her stride to restrain her impetuosity, though several lengths in the lead of Garfield, who was about as far iu advance of Duffy. At the three-quarter pole in 1:23 they held their relative positions, and as Glendair mended her speed coming home, the others closed some of the gap.

The first mile was run in 1:49, Glendair still anxious to go faster, though her rider kept her back, so that the one and a quarter milee were run in 2:16. Duffy closed up somewhat, as the one and a half miles were made in 2:44, and rounding the turn for the second time he passed Garfield and laid within striking distance of the filly when they came into the stretch. For 300 yards it was a fierce struggle, and when 200 yards from the wire it seemed as though the filly would win the heat. Both jockeys were "rolling," but Duffy had the most speed to finish, and beat Glendair by a neck. Garfield not far behind, the time being 3:35¾. This was a capital performance, as the filly carried the rule weight, while Patsy Duffy had 118 pounds up and Garfield 100 pounds—a concession of 17 pounds. As the forte of the filly appears to be a steady raking pace, it was thought that if she had been allowed to make a faster pace from the start the result would have been different; but, as it was also conceded that a three-year-old could not be expected to compete with an old and tried campaigner like Duffy, he was a greater favorite than before, bringing $70, and ae Garfield had not run for the heat, it was in the minds of many betters that he stood a good show to win, so that he brought $35, and Glendair only $13.

For the second heat there wae a good start, and again Glendair took the lead, though the pace was elow, so that 28 seconds were occupied in making the first quarter. The half was reached in 54 seconds, Glendair having a good lead, Garfield and Duffy side by side. From the half the filly came faster, and as she passed the stand in 1:47 she was four lengths in front of the others. At the quarter pole there was no change, but when at the half, which the filly made in 2:42, Duffy had paseed Garfield and taken a position for a fight down the stretch. As before, it was a nobly contested battle, which Patsy won by half a length over Glendair. Time, 3:35½. This must be awarded a high place in the racing calendar, as there are few races at the distance when the retarding influences of a very high wind are brought into the calculation. In a long race the draw-back is greater and to face such a gale means a pressure of many pounds which the relief of going with it does not nearly compensate.

Second Race—Purse $300; for all ages; $75 to second; $50 to third; two mile heats.

R. P. Ashe's b h Patsy Duffy, by Leinster, dam Ada A., aged, 118 lbs. 1 1
T. Lynch's ch f Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Glenden, 3 yrs., 103 lbs.. 2 2
Jas. Mee's br g Garfield, by Langford, dam by Lodi, aged, 100 lbs.. 3 3

Time, 3:35¾, 3:35½.

The concluding race was a dash of nine furlongs, the entries being Forest King, 112 pounds, Philip S., 109 pounds, and Billy the Kid, 90 pounds. Although Forest King had the best of the weights, according to the rule scale, the big bettors plunged on Philip S. as though the race was a foregone conclusion in his favor. The rates were $110 on Philip S., $40 on Forest King and $30 on Billy the Kid. The startiug point was nearly midway of the homestretch, and thus the horses have the advantage of a straight furlong to get under way. Forest King had the pole, Philip S. second, and when the flag fell all were abreast. The favorites started off in dead earnest, the little jockey on Billy apparently being somewhat rattled. Forest King and Philip S. never faltered from the rapid rate, the former slightly in the lead. It did not need a watch to realize that they were goiug at a fearful pace, and it did not seem that it could be possible for them to keep up

the lick to the end. When a mile had been run in 1:43, Forest King had gained such an advantage that it was evident that without mishap he must win. In the effort to overtake and pass, Philip S. swerved to the outside, Forest King winning by two lengths in the very fast time of 1:55½.

And thus ended what was voted an afternoon's capital sport notwithstanding the disagreeableness encountered, and showed that the equine actors played well their part.

Third Race—Purse, $150; for all ages; $50 to second; one mile and an eighth.

S. J. Jones' b h Forest King, by Monday, dam Abbie W., by Don Victor, aged, 112 lbs..... 1
P. Siebenthalers' b c Philip S., by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 3 yrs., 102 lbs..... 2
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, aged, 90 lbs..... 3

Time, 1:55½.

Famous American Trotters—The Gray Lady of Suffolk.

With the possible exception of Goldsmith Maid and Dexter, there is no trotter of the olden time with whose name the public is more familiar and in whose achievements on the turf it took a greater interest than the gray mare Lady Suffolk. To begin with, she was the first trotter to beat 2:30 by a sufficient number of seconds to make the event a notable one, and in addition to this she was such a long time in active service, trotted such a vast number of races, and had such marked personal peculiarities that it is not likely her name and fame will ever be forgotten so long as there is any interest at all taken in the sport of trotting.

Lady Suffolk was an exceptionally high-bred trotter, and her blood lines were of the most fashionable order, her sire being a son of imported Messenger, while her dam was also by a son of that horse, thus making her strongly and closely in-bred to the grey stallion that founded the great family of trotters and trotting sires that are now known as the Hambletonians. Lady Suffolk was foaled in 1833, and of course at that time little or no attention was paid to the breeding of trotters, so that it is not likely she was particularly thought of in connection with speed at the trotting gait, especially, as she was sold when two years old for a nominal price to a man named Dave Bryant, who was a hard-riding, hard-driving and roystering fellow generally; and had not the grey filly possessed an iron constitution, and bones and muscles that seemed able to stand any amount of abuse and neglect, it is hardly possible that she would ever have achieved a tithe of the greatest that came to her in her later years; and as it was, there can be no doubt that had she been handled in a more careful and intelligent manner her success would have been even greater than it was. She was a compactly-built mare, standing a trifle over 15 hands high, and with the exception of her small feet no fault could be found with her general conformation, although when at speed her appearance is described as having been anything but graceful, she having a habit of going with her head very low down and sticking her nose out straight, so that when fighting for the lead with another horse she was aptly compared to a goose in full flight. To summarize her turf career briefly, it may be said that her first race was trotted in 1838, she being then a trifle less than five years of age, and that she continued to appear in public until the Fall of 1853, making more than fifteen years, during which she was in active use every season, and in training pretty much all the year round. During this time she trotted 138 races, and won eighty-eight of them. Besides this she had three matches forfeited to her, and when it is remembered that at least half of the races in which she took part were at two, three and four-mile heats, it will be seen what a wonderful piece of machinery she was. Then, too, as has already been stated, she was trained and driven by a reckless and cruel master, one who knew nothing at all of the principles of fitting a horse for a race or of driving him after the contest had begun. She was banged about from pillar to post year after year, and yet in spite of all this continued to stand up under the rough treatment, and to trot good and game races until she was past twenty years of age.

Her first race was trotted at Babylon, Long Island, in February, 1839, Bryant entering her in a mile-heat trot under saddle, for a purse subscribed on the spot, the total amount to be contested for being $11. Hiram Woodruff rode the grey mare in this race, her opponent being a horse called Sam Patch, and Lady Suffolk won the first and third heats in 3:01, 3:00, Sam Patch taking the second heat in 3:03. Seeing from this race that he had a trotter of at least some merit, Bryant at once began training her, and the following June she came out again to trot a two-mile heat race in harness against Black Hawk. She was beaten in straight heats, the time of each being 5:42, and soon after this she started again against Lady Victory, a mare that had been brought from Virginia and given a trial in 5:09. There were four horses in the race, and so little chance did Lady Suffolk appear to have that Bryant could get no one to ride her, and in this dilemma was forced to take the mount himself. She won the first heat in 5:15, the second in 5:17, and as she had been beaten only the week before in 5:42 under saddle, it showed what a rapidly-improving mare she was, and two weeks later she was matched against the then famous Rattler, two-mile heats, under saddle. She won the first heat in 5:29, and would have ended the race in the second had a competent man been riding her; but Peter Whelan, who bestrode Rattler, was one of the best horsemen of his day, and it was only by virtue of his superior equestrianship that Rattler was able to win by a nose, but in the succeeding heats he had less difficulty in getting home first, the two previous hard races which the mare had taken part in being too much for a five-year-old of even her calibre. She trotted a good many other races that season, meeting Dutchman at two-mile heats under saddle on October 1st, and being distanced by him in 5:07. She started a week later against Awful, the distance being the same, and was again beaten, only to be dragged out again seven days afterwards to trot two-mile heats against three others, Napoleon winning. Two days later she started at Philadelphia and went at two-mile heats in 5:18, 5:26, and the following day went three-mile heats against Rattler and two others, Rattler winning over a heavy track in 8:11, 8:17. With a rest of three days she was again started in a two-mile-heat race under saddle against Dutchman and Rattler, Dutchman winning; and not satisfied with all this killing work Bryant started her three days afterwards in a mile-heat contest against Dutchman, she being distanced in the first heat in 2:49. In this, her first season on the turf, she trotted eleven races, two of them being mile heats, eight two-mile heats, and one three-mile heat. In the present day a man who would trot a five-year old such races as these would be thought both ignorant and inhuman, and yet this was only the first season of fifteen that Lady Suffolk appeared on the turf, and it should be remembered that the horses with whom she contested were the best of their day.

In 1839, her second season on the turf, Lady Suffolk trotted twelve races. Eight of them were two-mile heats, two mile heats, one a mile and repeat, and one four-mile heat. She began work on the 26th of April, and after winning her first victory met Dutchman at two-mile heats under saddle, the bay gelding winning with ease. The first week in July she beat Cato two mile heats, and then went to Philadelphia, where she was to meet Lady Victory at two miles, a match between the two being made on account of the closeness with which they contested the event referred to. Although Lady Victory had beaten Lady Suffolk in the previous race, the grey mare seemed to recover her form the quickest and won the race, taking the first and third heats in 5:38, 5:40, while Lady Victory secured the second in 5:35. She had now trotted seven two-mile heats in two days, and Bryant must have imagined that there was no end to her powers, as he matched her to trot mile heats against Lafayette the following day, and of course she was beaten, being utterly unfit to trot. The lameness which came on as a result of all these hard races forced Bryant to let her alone during the month of September, and in October she was at it again, trotting two mile heats against Henry and two others, and beating them. They trotted another race the following week, the mare being beaten, and less than a week after that she went two mile heats against Don Juan. Taking her to Boston Bryant trotted her four-mile heats under saddle on Nov. 15, winning handily in 11:22, 11:34; and to show how utterly without sense Bryant was it may be noted that on the very same afternoon he trotted her mile heats in harness, three in five, against Independence, he winning in 2:45½, 2:45, 2:47. Even this did not satisfy Bryant, for he matched her to go the same race against Independence the following day, and was beaten; that ending her career for the season.

In 1840, having then been two years on the turf, the little grey mare began operations by a couple of matches against Dutchman—which horse, by the way, she was not at all certain to beat when he was in shape to show his best powers—and lost both of them, Dutchman winning the two-mile heats in 5:05, 5:06, and the three-mile event in 7:51, 7:51. Then she beat Napoleon and Celeste, two-mile heats, and soon after this took part in a rather curious race, it being a match to trot against 2:40 over the Stevens running course, near Hoboken. Napoleon, referred to above, had been trained on this track, the surface covering of which was a light sand, and so confident was his owner that no horse save his own could beat 2:40 over it, any way of going, that he offered to back the watch against Lady Suffolk. She did the distance handily enough under saddle in 2:32, and three weeks later, June 30, started in a four-mile heat race against Bonaparte, concerning whose staying powers much talk had been made, beating him as far as she liked in 11:15, 11:58. She was then let alone for a while her next engagement being to trot two-mile heats against Aaron Burr, that horse being in Hiram Woodruff's stable. Burr won the first heat, but the mare was too much for him in the second and third, the time of the fastest being 5:21. Then she beat Dutchman, two-mile heats under saddle in 4:59, 5:03½, and was to have gone against Dutchman and Washington, but lameness laid her up for two months, when she came out as good as new, Don Juan paying forfeit to her Nov. 28th.

It was in 1841 that Lady Suffolk trotted the first of her famous races against Ripton. She had beaten Dutchman at two-mile heats in harness and three-mile heats under saddle in the latter part of May, and on the 13th of June gone a hard four-heat race of three-mile heats with Aaron Burr. Then on July 5th she came out and beat Ripton at mile heats, the time being nothing remarkable, and on the 22d made Awful lower his colors at two mile heats, he winning the first in 5:26½, and the mare the second and third in 5:28, 5:24. With a rest of but five days she distanced the pacer Oneida Chief in the first heat of a two-mile heat race under saddle in 5:05 and finished the season with a match against Americus, five-mile heats to wagon, being beaten in 13:54, 13:58½. This was a large amount of trotting for one season, when the weights and distances are taken into consideration, but after being driven on the road all Winter by her owner, Lady Suffolk was in the games again early in 1842, meeting Ripton and Confidence on May 12th in a two-mile heat affair, which Ripton won. Three days after that he beat Ripton over the same distance of ground. Hiram Woodruff, who drove Ripton always thought that he had been tampered with previous to that race, and so they came together again on the 31st of the month, the white-legged pony being able this time to turn the tables on the mare, trotting the first heat in 5:07, which was the best harness record for two miles up to that time, although now the figures stand at 4:46, Monroe Chief having them to his credit, while either Maud S. or Jay-Eye-See could easily lower the mark to 4:40. Two days after her race with Ripton, the Lady of Suffolk was hooked double with a horse called Apology, and they distanced the team that opposed them, doing two miles in 5:19, which showed that the gray mare was a good one wherever she was placed. Then Ripton beat her at two-mile heats, and on the 1st of August he had both the mare and Confidence behind him at the finish of a three-mile heat race. But she was not down long, winning at two-mile heats from Independence, whom she distanced in 5:37, and this race finished her trotting for the season of 1842.

The following year she did not appear in public until the Fourth of July—the event being a race at mile heats against Beppo and Independence. This horse Beppo was one of the speediest of his day, and long before meeting Lady Suffolk had been ridden half a mile in 1:09. The pair had a hard race of it, however, five heats being required to decide the question of superiority, Lady Suffolk winning. After a week's rest she started in a race with Beppo and the pacer Oneida Chief—the latter being in harness and the trotters under saddle. With 143 pounds on her back the gray mare won in straight heats—the time being 2:26½, 2:27, 2:27, and it should be noted that the time of the first heat stood for ten years as the best on record, Tacony being the first to beat it. She went seven other races this season, three of them being against Oneida Chief, beating him in only one of them, that being at mile heats, which she reeled off in 2:29, 2:30, 2:28½. She was gaining in speed at this time, but in spite of this fact did not seem able to hold her own at long distances as well as formerly, and another reason for her numerous defeats was the fact that Bryant insisted on driving her himself, instead of letting a man with more skill and judgment handle the mare.

Five races were all the grey mare trotted in 1844, winning two at mile heats, one at two-mile heats, one at three-mile heats, and losing one at the last-named distance. But in the four following seasons—1845, 1846, 1847 and 1848—she was kept busy pretty much all the time, it being in those years that her races with Brown Columbus, Americus, Moscow, Hector, Roanoke and James K. Polk, of which Hiram Woodruff has written so entertainingly, took place, and at the close of 1848 she was so lame that her reappearance on the turf was deemed exceedingly doubtful. But the double cross of Messenger blood enabled her to go on and trot where others would have broken down, and so we find that in 1849 she came out as good as new, with spirits unimpaired, and before the snow fell again she had taken part in no less than twenty races. Twelve of them were mile heats, however, the mare winning six of the dozen. She captured four out of six two-mile-heat races, and divided honors with her opponents at three miles, losing one of those races and winning the other. After this the career of the grey mare was not brilliant, although for several seasons she continued to trot. She never had a colt, and died in comfort, having trotted no less than 138 races, of which she won 88, and in addition to this received three forfeits. Her best mile in harness was 2:28; under saddle, 2:26; and in addition to this she had a two-mile harness record of 5:03, a three-mile saddle record of 7:40½, and a four-mile saddle record of 11:15.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

A Great Broodmare and Thorough Blood.

Alma Mater is a chestnut mare, foaled in 1872, and got by Mambrino Patchen, out of Estella, thoroughbred daughter of imp. Australien; second dam Fanny G., by imp. Margrave; third dam Miss Laucess, by Lance, son of American Eclipse, and fourth dam Aurora, by Aratus. She was bred by Capt. O. P. Beard, a close follower of the fortunes of McGrath on the turf, and she was purchased expressly for a broodmare by Dr. A. S. Talbert, of Lexington, who had great faith in the thoroughbred foundation for light harness purposes. Alma Mater was bred as a three-year-old, and her produce, with the exception of a yearling, is as follows:

1876—B c Alcautara, by George Wilkes, 2:23.
1877—B c Alcyone, by George Wilkes; record, 2:27; trial, 2:22¼.
1878—Blk c Arbiter, by Administretor; trial, 2:25.
1879—Ch f Almeta, by Almont; 2:30.
1880—Br f Alline, by Belmont; trial, 2:32.
1881—Br f Alicia, by George Wilkes (Breeder's certificate), 2:29.

There is no question about the ability of Almeta to trot down in the twenties, but her performance at Lancaster, Ohio, the past season, as been reported in two ways. The local report is as we give it; but should it turn out to be an error, the fact will remain that Almeta can enter the 2:30 list at any time that her driver chooses to give her her head. Alcantara made his record as a four-year-old in a race against aged horses. He injured himself while rolling in his box, but previous to the hurt he trotted a half mile in 1:06, and a quarter in 32 seconds. Had he kept sound, an effort would have been made with him to beat the four-year-old time of Maud S., 2:17½, and it probably would have been successful. Since his retirement from the turf, Alcantara has been in the stud at Highlawn, in the Berkshire Hills, Massachusetts. Arbiter is also owned in Massachusetts, and is being used in the stud. Alcyone will gain a record of 2:20 next year, if trained, but as he has a two-year-old, Silverone, which has trotted in 2:26½, thus demonstrating his ability to transmit harness speed, the greater profit will be in keeping him in the stud. Highly bred as Alma Mater is, being by Mambrino Patchen (son of Mambrino Chief and daughter of Gano, thoroughbred son of American Eclipse), out of Estella, thoroughbred daughter of the famous sire of performers on the running turf, Australian, no mare of her age, living or dead, or what the theorists call strictly trotting-bred, has produced harness speed with so much uniformity to the cover of different stallions. And her sons and daughters can cut and come again as well as trot fast exhibition miles. The thoroughbred crosses in Alma Mater are close up, and as fashionable as any in the stud book, and you cannot conceal this fact from the minds of intelligent readers by any such sneak-thief, idiotic arrangement as the following:

Alma Mater, got by a son of Mambrino Chief, dam by a chestnut horse.

There is no daughter of Hambletonian or of Mambrino Chief which can be compared as a producer of trotting speed to the chestnut mare, still in her prime and full of the grace of the thoroughbred as she grazes over the slopes of Inwood, that has contributed to the world in rapid succession performers like Alcantara, Alcyone, Arbiter, Almeta, Alline and Alicia. For one bred as she is there are scores bred without regard to the thoroughbred foundation, and so the odds ought to be on the other side. But there she stands almost isolated in the teeming ranks of the trotting-bred matrons which are free from what has been stigmatized as "running foolishness." Match her, if you can.

One of the first animals bred by the late Dr. Talbert, whose sales, covering a period of twenty years, averaged $750, was Mary Mambrino, now owned at Glenview. She was got by Mambrino Patchen, out of Belle Wagner, by Embry's Wagner; second, Lady Belle, by Bellfounder, Jr.; third dam, Multiflora, by Monmouth Eclipse; fourth dam, Multiflora, by Rosicrucian; fifth dam by Young Bedford; sixth dam by Arian, and seventh dam by Brilliant. Her first foal, by Cuyler, came in 1874, and is dead. The second, a filly, was not trained, but placed in the breeding stud. The third is dead, the fourth was sold from Glenview and not trained, and the fifth was Elvira, by Cuyler, who has gone into Winter quarters with the fastest four-year-old record ever made, 2:18½. The structures which Dr. Talbert, with wonderful foresight, raised on the thoroughbred foundation, have not yet felt the corroding touch of disappointment. On the contrary, they glow, as do Saturn and Jupiter in their orbits, to the planeroids.

Understand us. We do not proclaim as worthless mares tracing only through remote branches to the thoroughbred; they are winning distinction in their way; but we insist that mares shall not be discarded simply because the thoroughbred foundation is closed up. If the combination has been made with judgment the warmer blood will prove as tractable in harness as the colder blood, with the advantage of making a more stubborn fight when the heats are broken. And horny handed practice, not gloved theory, points with unmistakable force to the truth, blazoned by the 2:09½ of Maud S. and the 2:10 of Jay-Eye-See, that without plenty of thoroughbred blood you cannot soar on the extreme flights of speed in light harness. The dam of the mother of the queen and of the king, like that of Alma Mater and also of Mary Mambrino, was strictly thoroughbred.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Maud S. is now at Chester Course, Cincinnati, where she will Winter. She will be put in training next Spring. She was weighed before her shoes were removed, and she tipped the beam at 946 pounds. Her front shoes weighed fifteen ounces each when she trotted in 2:09½. In addition to the shoe she carried a three ounce toe weight. She is now so nicely balanced that Bair feels confident she will trot a fast mile next season without toe-weights of any kind.

The proceeds of the reporters' benefit at Bright[illegible] last week were divided between Messrs. Higgins, McGuire, Plummer, Sass and Salmon, each being the sum of $490.35.

Reminiscences of a Veteran Pool-Seller.

Verites, of the New York *Spirit*, having been bidden to the auiversary dinner on the fiftieth birthday of Col. Edwin Morse, the pool seller, jots down the following notes of the afterdinner chat:

After the guests dispersed I had a chat with him about old times, and jot down a few incidents in his career:

Ten years ago he sold through the South on the runners, viz: at Charleston, Augusta, Macon, etc. He remarked: "The Southernere are good buyers and satisfactory to do business with. In fact, running races generally are attended with less wrangling, as they are usually dashes, and a few minutes settles them, whereas trotting races are frequeutly prolonged conteste, attended with continuous anxiety on the part of the bnyere."

He said the largest pool he ever sold was $2,450, on the Blanchard $10,000 stallion race, which Smuggler won, ten years ago. Iu it Billy Armstrong hought Mambrino Gift for $1,000. Commonwealth, Defiance, and Vermont Abdallah sold about even, and Smuggler bronght $300. "I bought the Smuggler ticket," said Ned, "for Charlie Morris and myself. Frank Berker claimed it, although I did uot see him bid, but let him have a third of it. It is surprising how many different kinds of pool-huyers there are. Meu who will not pay their honest debts were never known to refuse to take their losing tickets out of the box.

"Uncle Ben Wright was one of the moet persistent buyers I ever knew. He is one of a class that is bound to have what they want, at any odde: iu that way, such buyers hoom a rank steer that haen't a chance to win.' Other buyers will take the big end, and stick to it, even until after the secoud heat, when they see it is dead against them, and thence begin hedging et any odde. Others will huy favorites, and commence immediately afterword to buy fields to save themselves in case of loss. I can tell a new pool-huyer when he opens his mouth. He acts as much as to say, 'I am taking in the races, and mnst huy a pool, like the others.' If he is fortunate enough to pick a winner the first or secoud time, I can count on him for a customer. The most profitable class of patrons I have, and, at the same time, eafest for themselves, are those that, if they are in doubt, make a book by huyiug a ticket on every horse that starts, and trust to the fluctuation in the selliug for a profit. Most of that class have their memo, and peucil, and go at it in a husiness way. The most wonderful buyer of the kind I know of is Bill Scollins. He buys a little of everything, and keeps the rnn of them all in his head. I have known him to have as many as forty tickets in the box at one time, aud when he came to settle he could tell to a dot how he stood, and uever put a pencil to paper to assist him.

"A man that will buy the short end, and keep on doiug it through the season, will come out ahead. I have frequently seen a rank fielder, that sold for $1 in a $100 pool, win. A few years ago, the chestnut gelding Arthur, from Concord, N. H , started iu a race here. Good horee he was up couutry. The night before the race he went begging at $1 in $100, until the New Hampshire delegation arrivod, when they ehowered their money in on him. The talent took the alarm, and said, 'We are in wrong, and must square ourselves,' which they did. Arthur went on and won in 1, 2, 3, order.

"The professional pool-buyers, as a rule, are men of quick perception, and can usnally rectify a mistake in time to save themselves, although, occasionally they get left, as they did several years ago at Mystic, in the Billy Barr-Hotspur race. A uumber of other good ones were in it. The race finally centered on Biliy Barr, driven by Dan Mace, and Hotspur by Budd Doble. They carried the hulk of the pool money. It was a great betting race. Barr aud Hotspur got in two heats each, when Barr struck dead lame, so much so that the knowing ones commeuced to sell all the tickets they had on him, as it was thought he did not stand a ghost of a show to win. Bill Scollins sold one that called for $500 that he had on him for $5. Meade sold an $800 card for $10. Thus the best posted ones fooled their tickets away. Mr. Jones, the owner of Billy Barr, sat on the piazza, where Dan Mace consulted him in regard to drawing the horse. Mr. J. said, 'Dan, yon have got the horse, do as you think best with him.' Dau exclaimed, 'I have a game owner and a game horse, and I'll go on and play the game out.' He put a ruhber bandage around Barr's leg, and went on and won it, eure enough, much to the eurprise of all.

"Boston is the hest hetting city I ever visited," continued Ned. "I have frequently sold pools on a trotter that amounted to the horse's value. The dull timee for the past few yeare has affected the business considerably; perhaps no more here than in other places.

"Surpriees often come. I could mention a number of caees where it looked as if a horse came up out of the ground and won. As owner, driver or no one else expected him to win, it wae probahly the day of hie life.

"It sometimes occure that a good horse is overlooked by the fraternity. Even if he shows up well, they haven't confidence in him or the driver. The hest illustration in a case of that kind wae when Pete Manee drove W. H. Alleu over Mystic. Snrprise, Denmark aud several others were in the race. Four of them got in two heate each, W. H. Allen amoug the number, notwithstanding that he never sold at any time as choice. Pete wanted them to divide. The race was carried over until the next day. Pete struck them again for a divide. They gave him the laugh. Pete got his dander up, and eaid, 'I'll go on and lay you all out.' True to his word, dowu them he did. 'Now will yer divide,' chuckled the bold Pete. He was familiarly known after that ae 'Divy.'

"Another timo Pote had Mary A. Whitnoy in the 2:37 class, at Mystic. The lato Miko Carroll had Easex in the same race. The latter was a big favorite. Peto did not want to get Mary out of her class, although he knew he had a good mare. He tackled Carroll for a divide hefore the start, but 'Careless' could not see it. They got the word for the first heat. Essex led to the half, when Pete moved up and felt of him, again saying, 'Divy.' 'No,' answered Mike, and he called on Essex for another link. Pete came at him again ou the stretch and exclaimod, 'For de last time, will yer settle?" 'No,' said Miko. 'Well, I'll havo to take the record and first money,' which he did.

"How often have I heard men say in their advice to others when huying pools: 'If you have any money to throw away give it to me.' That was the expression a 'know it all' made to several parties who were huying the field againat Proteine in her last race at Hartford. She won all down through the Circuit, but when she got to Hartford she was sore from her nose to the tip of her tail. Even then they thought it was like finding money to back her, and were surprised that people would be auch fools as to bet against her. She was hadly beaten, as might have heen expected of a mare in her condition.

"Oh, yes, I can alwaye tell when a job is pending. There are certain nnmistakahle signs that open the poolseller's eyes. For instance, if one or two strangers, that were never known to invest a dollar in the poolbox, persistently huy a horse, it is usually for the ring. Yes, there are more square races trotted than the general puhlic are led to helieve, and the cry of johs and jockeying is raised hy those who are sensational writers, or are not well posted. If any of my friends ask for my opinion I freely and truthfully give it to them, except in ceses where an owner entrusts me with an order to back his horse; I consider myself in honor bound not to expose his bnsiness. Then all inquirers must expect an evasive answer. My motto is serve all patrons alike, and he faithful to my position as stakeholder between them."

The Fate of St. Gatien's Sire.

Neerly every Derby that ie run has some sensational feature in conuection with it that singles the great race out above all others. This year the fact thet it was the second dead heat on record, and that while one of the winners was a horse of comparatively humble, and even douhtful, parentage, the other was of most decidedly aristocratic lineage and surroundings, was surely eurely sufficient to provide the necessary helo; but, no, just as the seaeou is about to close, another exciting incident crope up to form a sequel to the result on May 28th last. It is nothing more or less than a berbarous and fatal outrage on the reputed sire of St. Gatien —The Rover, He was located, the London *Sporting Life* says, at Mr. Shine's stahle, Listowel, Co., Kerry, and as the owner is in the Court of Bankruptcy, and the horse'e futnre destination was in doubt, considerable excitement prevailed in the neighborhood, especially as the horse had for some time been in the hands of the Court's officers. On the night of Wednesday, Nov. 19th, The Rover's throat was cut, and wheu found in his stahle he was quite dead. The Rover, by Blair Athol out of Crinon, hy Westminster, iu his yearling days cost 1800 guineas at Cobham, but he never won a race, aud, sinking by degrees in the social scale, passed into the possession of Mr. Knowles, a well-known Epsom "fly" proprietor, who in turn sold the horse—after unsuccessfully advertising him for sale at £50—for a few pounds to Mr. Shine. But previous to his being banished to Ireland, the Rover'e eervices had been called into requeet for two or three mares at the Worcester Park Stud, owing to the illness of Rotherhill, heuce his alliance with St. Gatien's dam. It might he noticed, the *Life* adds, that The Rover was in conformity with the order of the Court to be sold at Sewell's Repository, Duhlin, for the heuefit of Mr. Shine's creditors, and the last offer refused for him—a totally inadequate one—was 700 guineas.

It is gratifying to note that there is a prospect of the villians who perpetrated this dastardly outrage heing brought to justice, for we are told that the detective department has the matter in hand aud that two arrests are deemed imminent. It does not seem that the act had any political significance, but is believed to have arisen from a desire for personal vengeance. Whatever the motive, there can be no poesible excuse for so wanton and cruel a crime.

Byrnes reports all the horses at Rancocas as doing well and look well after so hard a campaign. Wanda, he says, looke as fresh as a green horse, despite all she has done, and Chimera has thickened somewhat, he thinks. There was certainly room for it last Summer, when she was a trifle on the greyhound order. Matt doesn't seem to think much of Cholula—at least, he did not say much in his favor. Arauza, he says, will he trained again, although we had understood she would be retired. As to the Mortemer yearlings, he was as mute as an oyster, and as jourualists never ask questions, we have no information on that point. Old Parole roams at will in his paddock, enjoying his deserved rest. They never comh and brnsh him, and the old fellow is as rough as a buffalo. Byrnes' principal regret is the hreaking down of Pizarro, who he says, was a race-horse of the first water. Matt says the horse was a greater racer than the public thinks, but he had a peculiar lameness in his shoulder—a sort of rheumatism. His temper was so bad that he rebelled against being ridden, and his Suburban preparation was a world of lahor. Finding the light jockeys unable to control him they got Charlie Sait, who mastered him, hut in running a trial the horse gave way. Thus, according to Matt, it was run, rheumatism aud rebellion that settled Pizarro.—*Vigilant.*

Mr. Harrison Robbins, the Philadelphia jeweler is proud of the distinction of having bred Maxy Cobb, but his pride is said to he at least equalled by his regret at having parted with the great stallion of the future for the paltry sum of $400. Every now and then a stranger enters the store and the colloquy runs:

"Is this Mr. Harrison Robbins?"

"Yes, air."

"I understand that you bred Maxy Cobb?"

"I did, sir."

"He is a wonderful horee. No doubt you realized a small fortuue from hie sale?"

At this point the couversation suddenly terminates, and Mr. R. retires to a secluded place and metaphorically kicks himself hlack aud hlue. Singularly enough another Harrison, surnamed Durkee, is said to he in a similar frame of mind because he eold an equal and undivided half of Jay-Eye-See for $123.

Rancho dol Paso has lost by death the chestuut maro Belle Dale, by Owen Dale, dam Bonnie Belle, by Belmont, from Liz Givene, by imp. Langford. Old Belle had seen twouty years of life, but appearod to be in good health, and dropped dead without having showed any signs of sickuees. Her last foal, a weauling filly, by Longfield, is one of the most promising young ones on the ranch.

Mr. J. D. Christy, of St. Louis, owuer of the two-year-old colt Bouanze, hy Joe Hookor, out of Mattio Glenn, reports his colt as winteriug well at Lexingtou, Ky., and states that he ia eugaged in all the principal three-year-old events to be decided in the West next season, witb the single exceptiou of the Keutucky Derhy, which he thiuks is a gift for Favor, barriug accident.

Mr. L. H. Titus and Belle Echo have arrived at home, both in fine fettle after their triumphaut tour through the Texan circuit.

Efforts will he made to make the track at Bnffalo, N. Y., equal to the fastest in the country.

The American-hred Sachem evidently doeen't relish being left in England when others of his countrymen have been transported to their native shores. He has become a great kicker, and recently at Derby was very nearly sending Mr. W. J. Ford, the judge, who was passing him in the paddock, to join the large majority. He launched out wickedly with his heels and by a mere hair's breadth missed Mr. Ford's head. The expatrieted son of War Dance and Sly Boots was made favorite in the race for which he was entered—the Belper Handicap over hurdles—but with 172 lhs. up finished second to Comrie. by Blair Athol, carrying 153 lhs., both being five year-olds.

Mr. Baldwin's bay colt Shenandoah, 3 years, by Shannon, dam Demirep, by Melhourne, Jr., from Methilde, hy imp. Scythian, has been sold to go to the Sandwich Islands. The colt sprung a tendon during the Fall meeting of the Blood Horse Association, and it is not expected that he will stand training for some time to come. If he proves to be permanently disabled he will be used as a etock horse. He was a great two-year-old, but made no fame or money for his owner this eeason.

The old Scotch saying that "gude gear is aye pleced in little compaes," holds remarkahly true in horseflesh. Captain Nolan, in his hook on Cavalry, speaks of an officer in Madras who on a heavy wager rode his charger of 14 hands in heavy marching order six hundred miles in six days; the officer died under the effort, but the pony finished his great task ahowing no distress, and on the following day was in modern parlance "fresh as paint."

Patsy Hennessey, the well-known jockey, hae again made his appearance in the pigskin, riding at Brighton. It was his first mount since he rode General Monroe at Chicago, lest June, and those who remember his brilliant riding of former years will regret that he is not seen oftener in the saddle. Hennessey, ten years ago, was one of the crack "jocks" of the country, and in 1874 was in California, with A. S. Gage and Katie Pease.

The Santa Cruz County Agricultural Fair Association held a meeting at the Pacific Ocean House Saturday evening. The Secretary's report showed that there was over one hundred members, and the Treasurer's that there was $248.59 in the treasury. E. J. Swift, Elmer Dakan, H. F. Wright, O. H. Willoughby, John Soper and J. E. Cunningham were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

THE KENNEL.

Pacific Coast Field Trials.

The second annual trials of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club were run at Walltown Timber, El Dorado county, Cal., commencing Tuesday, Dec. 2d, and contiuuing through Tnesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The club had secured the use of a house, harn and appurteuancee belonging to a Mr. Barton, about two miles north and east of the spot on which last year's camp was located. The Secretary had been informed that the accommodations were ample, and the birds more plenty here than at the old camp, and it was thought that the frosty air of the December nights might make camping ont unpleasant. So a cook and attendant were engaged, supplies forwarded, and on Monday, December 1st, the medley of dogs, handlers, judges, and onlookers proceeded from Sacramento by special train to the scene of competition. But two of the judges were able to attend, Hon. Joseph McKenna, Congressman elect, from the Third District of California, heing one of them, and Mr. Henry C. Brown, of Sacramento. Hon. D. M. Pyle, of Gilroy, was so pressed hy husiness engagements preparatory to the January session of the Legislature, of which he is a member, that he was forced to send regrets. The number of visitors was large and they were genial. The father of all the Bassfords, Joseph M. Bassford, Sr., turned out with as keen relieh as any of the yonnger men. He was made Graud Marshal for the meeting, and appointed Mr. W. S. Golcher, his deputy. The two white haired, rosy cheeked old gentlemen, by streunone efforts kept very good order, bnt it was questioned whether the Grand Marshal did not make more noise in the performance of his duties than any eager crowd could. On Mouday eveniug the dogs were drawn for the Derhy, and on suggueetion of Mr. E. Leavesley, Mr. A. G. Platt, of Alameda, was chosen as jndge in place of Mr. Pyle.

For the Derby there were but eight starters out of twenty-three nominations. Six of the puppies died during the recent epidemic of distemper, two others were not permitted to start hecanse their owner had to report the trials and did not desire to leave room for the auspicions of prejudice through fondness for his own animals, still others did not come to decent form and were withheld hecause they were not fit. In the All Aged Stake thirteen dogs were drawn out of twenty entries, In hoth stakes the entriea were well bred, handsome brutes, some of royal lineage in a field trial way, but not, with one or two exceptious, fit for public inspection and exhibition.

There were doubtlese good reasons for the lack of breaking shown, but such reasons however good are not sufficieut to excuse the presentation for public criticism and judgment of rank, untamed, unhandled dogs. A field trial run with such doge is a force for evil rather than good. Oue record in the common estimation is as good as another, and when a dog is shown as a field trial winner, it should he a dog of great uatural merit, to which skill has added such accomplishments as are necessary to make a well hroken dog. It is an affront to reason to gather heedless, headstrong, dogs and award prizes to them not because they are good, but because they are not utterly bad. In respect of breakiug our experience has taught us little. In fact the handliug this year was more pointless and worse that it was last. The dogs had things their own way and as a consequence tho trials were not so satisfactory as they might have beon.

The first place in the Derby was won hy Trix, a reddish native setter of unauthenticated hreeding ownod by C. L. Ecklon, of Folsom. Trix is a dog of uo distinctive form, hut is of fair size, trimly built, good uose, and capable. His owner had huuted him from three to five days each week since October 1st, and the experience had made him a perfect quail hunting machino. He did not fault at all, was steady to fur and under the guu aud at all times in hand. Second and third in the Dorby were divided by Lemmie B. and Sweetheart, owned by J. M. Bassford Jr., aud C. N. Post, respectively.

Lemmie B. is a squarely framed, low, sturdy pointer, hred by Mr. Geo. W. Bassford; a very nice looking pup, but as well content to hunt over a carpet for birds as anywhere else. Sweetheart is a very handsome, game looking setter bitch, recently imported from the Sanborn Kennel, hlue belton in color, well boned, with good head, nose and feet, and of more quality than we have hitherto had, hut under poor control. In the All Age Stake General Cosby's pointer, Bow,

Jr., also bred by Geo. W. Bassford, took first. Since last year Bow, Jr. has taken on matured form, and is as game looking as one could wish. In form he is not far from standard, and in his work is particularly stylish, while his nose is very good. Second and third in this stake were divided by J. M. Bassford Jr's, pointer bitch, Beautiful Queen, and P. E. G. Auzar'e setter bitch, Ola. Beautiful Queen did not show as well es last year, but hes one virtue that covers a multitude of sins: she never tripe birds, and is staunch on point and beck.

Ola is a nice-looking black, white and tan bitch which has been in the hands of Mr. Leavesley for breaking. She ie growing deaf, sbowed poor judgment on game, and a poor nose; but it must be said of all of the dogs but two or three that they have been hunted in heavy cover, and were at a loss when unobstructed range was offered them. The way in which they beheved made eome think that perhaps it would be well for us to so change our rules as to lessen the points for pace, etc., and in place give pointe for work of the character demanded by the field shot on ground euch ae that most commonly found in California, viz: ground thickly covered with chemisal, chapparal and briar tanglee.

On Wednesday evening the annual meeting of the club was held, and twenty-eight new membere elected. For the coming year Mr. C. N. Post was elected President, J. G. Edwards, 1st Vice-President; E. Leavesly, 2d Vice-President; N. E. White, Secretary and Treasurer; H. H. Briggs, G. W. Bessiord, E. L. Mayberry, J. H. Burnham and E. L. Craig, members of the Executive Committee.

Puppiee born on or after January 1st of this year, preceding trials, were made eligible in Derby. A committee wae appointed to revise and modify the rules to meet the local neede.

At 9:30 A. M., on Tuesday, the judges called the second brace drawn in the Derby, one of the first brace having been delayed in traneit.

DERBY.

Sweetheart—Lola Montez.—At 9:34 C. N. Post's English setter bitch Sweetheart, by Count Noble—Dashing Novice and E. Leavesley's Lola Montez, by Roy Roy—Ola were put down ou an oak covered point near the club house. Lola running rank and unmiudful of Mr. Gilroy's whistle. Sweetheart making wide casts, but leaving much likely ground uncovered. Soon a brood was flushed and marked in some oats and weeds a half mile distant. Working in that direction Sweetheart running around and up a knoll dropped to scent at very long range, and held her point until after the bird flushed and until she was ordered on. Lola ran in on a bird and broke when it flushed, chasing for some sixty yards. At 9:30 the brace was taken up and the heat given to Sweetheart.

Trix—Pet.—At 10:03, C. L. Ecklons, native setter dog Trix end J. Mervyn Douahne's English setter bitch Pet were sent in on the point to which tbe brood first flush had been marked. Pet put up a here and chesed it out of sight. Trix ranged freely and quartered like an automaton. A hare was put out before Trix, and the dog dropped and remained till ordered on. At the point Trix began drawiug stopped twice uncertainly, but finally moved in and pinned his bird in nice style, and staunchly. The bird flushed wild, Trix steady, and wae shot by Ecklon. Trix ordered to retrieve, picked the bird up, but it was only wing tipped and it got away, the dog not breaking. Pet soon came to heel, and only by repeated orders could be induced to leave her handler. Moving ou a bird flushed wild, and Trix drew on its hiding piece and false pointed. At 10:50 the dogs were sent back and the heat given to Trix.

Dashing Money—Lemmie B.—At 11:07, the delayed dog, Mr. J. B. Martin's English setter Dashing Money, by Dashing Monarch—Armida and J. M. Bassford, Jr.'e pointer dog Lemmie B., by Prince Ranger—Josie Bow were started on an open slope, and at once moved off at great pace. Dashing Money in poor style, head low and tail down. Lemmie B. with better action.

Soon Dashing Money chased a hare and refused to stop to whistle. Then Lemmie B. began a chase but stopped to loud orders from his handler.

A hare tempted Dashing Money, but his handler managed to prevent a chase. After twenty minutes Dashing Money slowed somewhat. Both passed birds which they had a fair opportunity to point. In some weeds Money false pointed in pretty atyle and was backed for a momeut by Lemmie B., who soon moved in and broke Dashing Money's point.

Passing on Dashing Money established a point on a quail several feet from the ground in a bush and Lem. refused to back. The bird flushing, Dash broke aud chased. Each dog then made two flushes and chases and at 1:50 were ordered up and the heat given to Lemmie B. There was a difference of opinion about this heat, many believing that Dasbing Money should have won.

Chico—Beautiful Snow—At 3:20 Mr. J. T. Baker's English setter dog Chico, by Duke—Fanny, and Mr. Geo. W. Ellery's Englieh setter bitch Beautiful Snow, by Dan—Sibyl, were ordered down.

Beautiful Snow ahowed great pace and fair etyle, but made atrocious flushes, as did Chico and at 3:48 the brace waa ordered up for lack of merit, neither ahowing any nose or disposition to hunt.

SECOND SERIES.

Trix—Sweetheart—At 3:53 this brace was started in the first heat of the second series. Trix working his ground ayetematically, and ahowing judgment. Sweetheart careering like a wild thing over an extraordinary range. Trix almoat immediately, while at speed wheeled into point staunchly, Sweetheart brought up, refused to back ran in put up the bird and broke in, Trix steady to wing. Moving on a few yards and over a fence, Trix fastened another bird, Sweetheart refusing to back. The bird was put up, and killed by Ecklon, Trix being steady to ahot, while Sweetheart broke ahot and retrieved the bird nicely. A hare was then pointed by Trix who stood staunchly when it moved and at 4:08 Trix was awarded the heat.

Trix—Lemmie B.—At 4:14 this brace atarted to run off first money. Trix soon drew beautifully up wind, dropping, rising and cautiously moving in until he had located his bird where he stood. Lemmie B. brought to hack did ao momentarily but aoon ran in and put up the quail which was killed by Ecklon, Trix retrieving tenderly and well.

At 4:26 the dogs were called in, and the heat and first money awarded to Trix.

Lemmie B.—Sweetheart—At 4:32 these dogs ran for eecond place; Sweetheart at apeed, and her handler holding her neck to neck in the race. She soon flushed a bevy, and broke iu and immediately thereafter put out a single bird, in neither case having the wind fair, Lemmie B. doing as he had before done, chosing the beaten waye and open ground for his constitutional, and carefully avoiding auch epots as might harbor a quail. At 4:52 the judges ordered the dogs up for the night, and expreaaed the opinion that neither of the others could hope to be placed in heate with Lemmie B. and Sweetheart, eo Mr. Bassford and Mr. Post divided the nurses.

SUMMARY.

Walltown Timber, Cal., Dec. 2nd, 1884—Derby of the Pacific Coas Field Trial Club. Open to all setters and pointers whelped on or after April 1st., 1883, and owned on the Pacific Slope. Entrance $10. Prizes, $100, $50 and $25. Judges, Hon. Jos. McKenna, H. C. Brown, A. G. Platt. Stake closed Nov. 10th with twenty-three entries.

I

C. N. Post's blue belton setter bitch Sweetheart by Count Noble—Dashing Novice	beat	E. Leavesley's white and orange English setter bitch Lola Montez by Rob Roy—Ola
C. L. Ecklou's red native setter dog Trix by Count Rouge—Queen	beat	J. M. Donahue's lemon and white English setter bitch Pet by Dick—Belle
J. M. Bassford Jr.'s white and lemon pointer dog Lemmie B. by Prince Ranger—Josie Bow	beat	J. B. Martin's white and lemon Eng. setter dog Dashing Money by Dashing Monarch-Armida

J. T. Baker's blue belton English setter dog Choice by Duke—Fanny and Geo. W. Ellery's white and orange English setter bitch Beautiful Snow by Dan—Sibyl ordered up for lack of merit.

II.

Trix beat Sweetheart—Trix beat Lemmie B. and won.

III.

Sweetheart and Lemmie B. divided second and third after an undecided heat.

NOTE.—On account of the demand on our epace the report of the All Aged Stake is deferred till next week.

Death of Charles Lincoln.

This well-known promoter and maneger of bench showe died suddenly of pneumonia, in New York, on the 3d inet. Mr. Lincoln was born at Darlington, England, in 1842, and was chief promoter of the first dog shows of importance in that country, beginning with the bench ehow at his native town in 1862. Interest rapidly grew, and he became identified with nearly all subsequent shows up to the time of his departure for America, in 1869. After his arrival he resided in Canada for a time, and finally removed to Detroit, Mich., where he made his home up to the time of his death. About ten years ego he was engaged to euperintend a bench show of doge at Detroit, under the auspices of the State Agricultural Fair. Thenceforth his services were in demand, and he acted as superintendent at several exhibits of minor importance, until, in 1876, the Centennial Dog Show, at Philadelphie, created a national interest in exhibitione of this character. The following year tbe Westminster Kennel Club, of New York, an organization at that time in its infancy, projected a bench show of greater magnitude than any previously held iu this country, and Mr. Lincoln conducted this very successfully. The rapid growth and development of bench ehows and the ever-increasing fancy for blue-blooded dogs may he attributed directly to Charles Lincoln. He has been aptly termed the fatber of dog shows.

During the present year 4,800 guineas have been given away in England, Scotland and Ireland for Queen's plates. This money was distributed among thirty-three races, in which there were 106 competitors. The English prizes, excepting that for the Newmarket, which is worth 300 guineas, are of the uniform value of 200 guineas. This year there were fourteen, which were paid for from the Queen's privy purse. The seventeen Queen's plates carried off by Ireland and the two falling to Scotland are only worth 100 guineas each.

Fox Hunters' Vernacular.

DEAR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The article "Fox Hunting in America," published in your paper of November 22d, contains one such glaring mistake that I cannot refrain from drawing your attention to it, viz: that "Tally Ho! means back." The writer of the article, has I am sure never sat on his horse hy the covert side, anxiously listening, timidly dreading, lest the old vixen should have stolen away, when of a sudden the air ia fairly rent with the soul stirring "Tally Ho! Tally Ho! T-a-a-l-l-y H-o! Gone Away! G-o-n-e A-w-a-y," from some true and well-known sporteman, or he would never imagine it could mean "back," especially if followed immediately by the cheery "Hoick Holloa! Forrard! F-o-r-r-a-r-d,' of the now delighted huntsman. Tally Ho! ie the view halloa of the fox hunter as "See Ho!" of the hare hunter and the "who gaze?" of the otter hunter. It is true that "Hally Ho back" is used when a cunning fox runs a short way from cover, eludes the hounds and is known to have again made cover; used, but in a very different tone from the well known "View Holloa" of the famous John Peel. The writer reminds me of the old atory of the Frenchman who, when he heard that the fox had "gone away" concluded the sport was over, and making his bow returned home himself. In sporting parlance hounds are never spoken of as doge.

Los Angeles, Nov. 25th. A. J. H.

At a meeting of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club held Tuesday evening, it waa decided not to have any Field Trials this year.

FISH.

We reproduce a paragraph from the report of the Fish Commisioners, appearing in our columns last week, for two purposes, to show how stupidly and erroneously matters are sometimes placed before the public, and to do justice to the enterpriee and liberality of the California Sportaman's Club, who were the first to introduce black bass into our State, at a cost to the membera of $1,000 in gold coin, paying at the time $100 each for ten fish. The paragraph eays:

"The Commisioners are making the most atrenuous efforts to aecure the eggs or young fry of the black baea for our waters. Livingston Stone, of the United Statee Fish Commission, aaya the eggs are not to be had in the Eastern market, but he can procure yonng fish. The black bass is a very game fieh and is eaid to afford finer eport than trout. Years ago the Fish Commission here planted eome in private preeerves and reservoire about San Mateo, with the understanding that they could be drawn upon to supply other placea. There are black base there now, but no one ia even allowed to fieh there without a permit from George Hearet or other owners, and boats to go out where the fiah etay are not allowed even by those who have permits to go to the pouds. A aixty-pound black base ie reported to have been caught at Humboldt Bay. President Buckingham says it was neither a atriped bass, which are frequently caught, nor black haes, but a variety now found in Monterey Bay, and which were once eo numerous as to glut the San Francisco market. But few black bass are caught in California, yet the fiah do well in the rivers and lakes. Nearly all varieties of Eastern fiah have done well here, and as many more varieties as can be obtained are to be purchased from time to time."

Now, in reference to getting black bass for propagation, we beg to eey the Fish Commiseionere, or any private gentlemen, could have had an ample supply for that purpose from the Aeeociation meutioned as they are anxious to have the State supplied from their superabundance of young fieh. But, in no case, have the members of the California Sportsman's Club beeu applied to by State officers or private gentleman for young fish for that purpose. The original fish were placed in Lake Temescal, near Oakland, and heve multiplied ebundantly, but in that water, from some reesons, they heve not grown to any particular size. A few months ago we were present with the members of the club when they had Lake Temescal eeined for the purpoee of transplanting the young etock to Lake Merced. Speaking from memory, we thiuk the first day'e catch wae 960 fieh from one to eix inches long. Considerably more than thet nnmber were turned into Merced, now in charge of the club, when the seining was completed. If the Fish Commiesioners, or auy private gentlemen, will apply to Mr. Chae. Lohse, of the California Powder Worke, California Street, we take upon ourselves to say they can have all the young etock next year they can reasonably want for propegation without meeting with rebuffs and incivilitiee from dog in the manger men. We thonght theee facts had been known to everybody in the State long ago.

A Good Dodge.

A fortnight ago, one week day, there was a terrible commotion among four or five Chinamen fiehing off Tiburon Point, in the neighborhood of a few of our well known Isaacs who were also out for the day. The Chinamen had gathered in a nice lot of fieh, amoug which was a rare catch in a splendid nine pound salmon trout. All of a sudden the Chinamen, ecared to death, came running to the gentlemen in queetion ehouting and gesticulating as they only do when in mortal terror. "Comee Leree, come now; comee light alongee; we catchee fishee that whistleee and says bad cussee words allee same as Mellican man; Chinamen catchee the devil this timee sure; comee along." So to see and hear so strange a fish they all ran back with the ecared heethene, and there sure enough was the eplendid salmon trout whistling Yankee Doodle, and anon cursing like a drunken, enraged dragoon. "Whatjou thinkee?' again asked the Celestials, "that fishee the devil?" By this time our local leeace, smart as they are in the art, were puzzled also for tbere was no mistaking the whietling and cursing of the fish, and soon retired scared and puzzled almost as badly ae the Chinamen, for the fish at times was awfully profane. Sitting close by and taking but little interest in the matter, was Manuel Millzner, the jeweler, of Kearney St. Of course the Chinamen would not touch the fish after what happened, but not eo Millzuer. He quickly helped himeelf to the salmon trout, which kept up uttering curse words, and oue or two others worth taking, and quietly marched off, grinning a grin that reached from ear to ear. We can explain the whole businese. We happen to know both Manuel and John Millzner are most expert ventriloquiete, and that on this occasion he had resorted to apparently, unnatural powers to dodge the beautiful salmon trout from the grip of the thieving heathen. If the Fish Commissioners will engage these young men to hunt up the Chinamen in their nefarious practices round the bay our salmon, or at least euch ae the sea-lions leave, will come back to our river, and regain their wanted fatnees. Let the Millzners make the fish "talk cursee words all the same as Mellican man," whenever the opportunity eerves, and the thieving, destructive Chinaman is swept from our waters. They have defied all State authority and evaded all police surveillance for years, but it seeme as if we had them by the hip at last.

We clip the following from Tuesday's *Chronicle*, ehowing, as it does, the criminal wicked waste of public food matter that prevails in all parts of America. In California, in addition to this natural or unnatural waste, we keep 2,000 voracious sea-lions to devour our salmon, and 6,000 Chinamen to catch the small fish on which the salmon feed and fatten, and then wonder that the salmon have deserted the Sacramento river. Salmon here, like the white fieh in the East, must be fairly protected or no natural or artificial means will keep up the food supply. Let the following be read with care, and, if you like, with prayer:

"Shad are never seen in the Eastern markets aave in the Spring of the year, when they pass up the rivers to spawn. It is supposed that they then return to the warm deep waters of the Gulf Stream. It has often been a subject of remark that the same fish are caught here at all seasons of the year and the general opinion prevailed that this was owing to the choice and abundant feed to be obtained in Monterey and the adjacent bays. Recent experiments in Lake Michigan would point to another more potent reason why the shad do not take to the deep water on our coast. It has thus been found, that although the lake has been freely atocked with milliona of whitefish, that thrive admirably, yet year by year the catch ie diminishing, until uow there is a dauger of this valuable species being exterminated in theee waters. Research has been made as to the canse, and the experimente have proved that, unlike many ether hardier varieties, the whitefieh hug close to the ahore, where the water is shallow and warm. These shallow reachee of the lake, from Chicago to Buffalo, are almost literally lined by trap nets, set by the dwellers along shore. In such nets, with fish of larger eize, the partially grown whitefish are caught. When the nets are pulled up these latter are not preserved for food, but thrown back into the water dead, being too small for use. Thus thousands upon thousands are killed every year on almost every mile of ehore line along the lakee. Here, then, is the reasou why the food stock of delicate whitefieh in the lakes is not increased, but rather steadily diminiehed year after year. By the light of such experience we may explaiu the more migratory habite of the ehad on this coast. They have no gulf streams to resort to after spawning and the deep watera of the ocean are probably too cold for the young and teuder fish, that iu consequence take to the warmer waters of shallow bays."

A leading daily last Tueeday tells a tale with much circumstantiality abont sharks ewimming round certaiu shipe after their heads were cut off as if nothing had happened. Well, we raise that yarn $5. It is au historical fact that Charlea I. of England, in spite of old Cromwell, walked and talked half an hour after his head was cut off, just as if nothing had happened. With the aharks, however, as with the king, it ie the application of the comma, and the inflection of the voice while speaking that does the business. The shark yarn and that of the salmon weighing 111 lbs. may be true [illegible] they ahould both have been turned loose a little soone[illegible] he holidaya.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partridge		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rail		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grouse	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout												

Ou returning to work after a most delightfnl vacation, prolonged heyond the time origiuelly iutended, we have been much gratified by the hearty welcome given by all classes whom we are in the habit of meetiugin business connections. The receptiou given us hy the members of the gun and rifle clubs wes very gratifying. Together their kiudness will form an additionel iucentive to increase our efforts if poesible in their behalf, and the interests of legitmate sport generally, which it is pleasant and encouraging to find are bearing rich fruits in all parts of the State.

The different clubs since Thanksgiving Day have all had good sport. Ducks of all kinds are reported abundautly plentiful and in fine condition, a fact that those we have seen iu the market this week proves. We never saw birds generally in finer condition. (They sent up fifty sacks of grain, last week, to their grounds.) The Teal Club, with three members and two visitors, Messrs. Joseph Grant and Geo. S. Ledd brought down 400 birds for last week's work, the birds being mixed with a few canvassbacks.

The Cordelia Club has not done so much, though they had some very good aport. A party of three gentlemen were up at their place last week and bagged about sixty birds.

The Tule Belle Club had a party of three last week, Messrs. Bogart, Wilson and A. L. Bencroft. They bagged about eighty birds. The gale at Sherman Island was simply fearful on Saturday, from which the party lost more than half their hirds; the water being so rough that, on falling, they were immediately covered with weeds and lost. It was impoesible for a men to stand up in the boat and shoot. Mr. Holmes was up to the Islaud last Thursday and bagged 59 ducks and three dozeu snipe. All parties have been crying out for more wind during the late pleasant weather, and Saturday and Sunday they had more than they wanted.

The Alameda Club have also had good sport at their preserve. On Thanksgiving Day Mr. Adams, the champion of the Club, with Dr. Belh and Mr. Cunningham, weut down to Mallard aud made good bags, Dr. Belh also getting about three dozen snipe, which are abundant there. Nick Williams is Major Dome of the camp this season, and the members of the Clnb feel the benelit of his abilities as a cook. On Thanksgiving Day he surprised those out shooting with a sixteen-pound tnrkey cooked in his best style. Williams is the right man in the right place. On Thursday last J. K. Orr, Messrs. Miller, of the Oakland Bank, and Mr. Chisholm went down and Williams prepared them a duck stew of such splendid character that they cleaned out the whole at one sitting, though enough for a dozen men. Mr. Orr saya this is not true, but Williams hits back hy saying he will not cook for the same party again unless he gets a week'e notice of their coming beforehand. Mr. Adams, the champion shot of the Club, has killed 169 birds in three trips to Mallard. Among these were three cinnamon teal, a drake and two ducks. He has also killed a "lesser" bittern, a rare bird in California; this, with the male cinnamon, he inteuds having stuffed.

While speaking of the Clubs we feel called upon to uotice a eilly and offensive paragraph appearing in one of the dailies last Monday. The paragraph ineiuuated that members of different clubs making "big" hags had hired men of ability with the gun to help them. Such a statement displays deplorable and inexcusable ignorance in a public journal pretending to speak on aporting matters. Messrs. Whittier, Fuller and Smith, of the Teal Club, are more than average field shots, while Messrs. Upham and Goodall are meu of established reputation at the trap. The same may be said of members of the Alameda, Cordelia and Tule Belle Clubs. Out of the latter we could mention thirty or forty names that are good for ten, often clean scores, at their Club pigeon matches. It is a poor business for a public journal to he insolent in ite attempte at smartuess, and we feel it our duty, in justice to the parties insulted, to correct and expose its ignorance.

English snipe, according to all account, never were so plentiful in California as thia aeason. The markets are glutted with them. Messrs. Auradou & Co., of the Waahington Market, informed us this week they could buy them from the hunters at oue dollar per dozen. Canvass backs are also plentiful. We heard of one eale at three dollars a dozen, the usual price for a good brace. Messrs. Mowry and Benton & Co., of the California Market, promiee abundance of game for Christmas. When the happy season comes in this grand State of ours, let the rich remember the poor.

The Pierce Brothers, of Oakland, have all the late alterations and additious to their store completed. There ie now no handsomer or more perfect establishment in the State. The reading room for the members of the Alameda Sportsman's Club, with the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN as ita prominent light, ie as comfortable and pleasaut as money and trouble could make it. The people of Oakland, the members of the Alameda Club eepecially, are under many obligations to these enterprising young merchants. They have now in their possession a very handsome shot gun, valued at $150, to be competed for next season iu a series of matches hy the members of the Alameda County Sportsman's Clnh. The gun was preeented hy Mr. Baird, of Pittsburgh, Penneylvania, for attentions paid him by the club when on a recent vieit to this State. The man will be lucky who wins thia spleudid gun.

Mr. Johu Pollak informs us duck-ehooting was good at Tyrou's, on the San Joaquin, nntil the late storm. Then the birds huddled together out of reach, and could not be approached.

Mr. Bogart says he never, iu California, before saw so many canvassbacks es last week flew over Sherman's Island, heading up the Sen Joequin and its tributaries. We think it very probable they seek the ponds of the upper rivere, where they find an abundance of good fresh food, and that they will do so until forced down to the lower waters by necessity. On Tuesday we saw a pair in Golcher's store that we judged weighed three and a half ponnds each. All canvassbacks so far seen are in splendid condition.

Those who enjoy snipe shooting—it is the highest kind of sport—can find good grounds near Collinsville. Indeed they can scarcely go astray this season in places where the birds frequent at all.

On returniug home we called upon our old friend Tom Pearson and regretted not finding him at his office. We learnt, however, that he is preparinga pigeon match at Fresno for early next week. Murphy will supply the birds. Pearsou will find some men round Fresno who can handle the gun right handily. During that trip it wont do him a bit of harm to keep his weather eye open.

The Italian fishermen, of Snisun Bay, now they can no longer steal the public fish, are supposed to be maurauding the private duck preserves of the Clubs. Rifle and pistol shots have been exchanged on dark nights, but so far no one hurt. We should not he sorry to hear a stray bullet from the keeper's rifle struck down one of these marauders, for private property must be preserved, and night shooting at ducks will drive the birds away sooner than anything.

While speaking of night bird shooting on preserves we regret to hear the Alameda County Club have passed a resolution sanctioning the abominable practice at Mallard this seaeon. Nothing is more fatal to the reputation of sportsmen or to snort than this vile practice. Neither game animals, birds, nor fish will frequent their haunts if distnrbed during the feeding hours at night. The Alameda Club is composed of a nnmber of true gentlemen and sportsmen and we cannot understand the passage of such a resolution. Let it be rescinded without delay.

The Placerville *Republican* says: "We hear it rumored that some deer were found 'froze' to death, near this city, last Snnday. There is some wood at the court house to be sawed and the whites should do it, not Indians like last Fall, for violating the deer law."

The auggestion about the white man and the Indian ie a good one. It is just in such practicee that the distinctions and privileges of birth fail to have weight and the white man falls lower in manhood than the red man. Let both of them go to the chaingang together for poaching.

Mr. Platt, a member of the San Francisco Gun Club, has recently had a hunting trip to Lake County, and informe ns he never enjoyed hetter quail shooting, the birds being etrong and numeroue. He thinks Lake County the sportsman's paradise. We wish we could speak as favorably of the local residents, as men, gentlemen, or American citizens. There is, in truth, no more vagabond lot of poachers in the State, almost every mau making a practice of killing deer out of season, to the most disgraceful extent. This has come to our knowledge repeatedly of late. Here is a case in point which truly pictures the manhood of these people: Two meu, notorious deer killers at all times of the year, recently quarrelled and out of spite one had the other arrested. At the trial the prisoner was fined $25, the lowest penalty the judge could impose. There and then, his fellow vagabonds, stained deep with the same crime, chipped in one dollar each and paid the fine. But that is not the worst of the tale. Since the trial the judge sentencing, the attorney proeecuting and the sheriff arresting the prisoner, have *all been known* to commit the same offense, and to do so at all times, with as little compunction as the dirtiest vagabond poacher iu the county. Does not this monetrous case of law breaking hy State officers elected to sustain the law demand executive interference? We call upon the State Sportsman's Association to take this case in haud, and see that these doubly-dyed vagabonds are removed from office with every possible ignominy, if they cannot be punished in the courts they preside over and degrade. In the meantime, we have been named a committee of one to look after these penitentiary candidates, and we shall do so.

There is a new gun to he seen at the stores of Mr. Golcher, of Montgomery, and Mr. Allen, of Market streets, which at present is attracting some attention and some controversy among our sportsmen. This is the repeating shot-gun made hy the Spencer Arme Co., of Windsor, Conn. It has a magazine and discharges seven cartridges without reloading, hy pushing a lever below the barrel backwards and forwards with the left hand. We never start off in a flurry about such inventions, but if the principle is good in the rifle, why shonld it not be so in the shotgun? We can certainly see conditions and positions in which it would be very useful, if it posseeses the merits claimed. The gun is handsome, well made, well balanced, and light. Mr. Frank G. Smith, attorney, of thie city, has bought and used one, but we have not been able so far to interview the gentleman on the question of its actual merits. We shall know more next week.

Los Angeles Notes.

We have got some eporting notes of the sunny south still unused, which will be found quite worth reading. The first ie a trip made hy Mr. Lockwood, of the railroad telegraph office, preeident of one of the local rifle clubs, and a perfect sample of the true sportsman. About a month ago, in company with some friends, the gentleman made a hunting trip to the Santa Ana river, about twenty-five miles below the city. They had gone up stream a few miles when they reached a branch, and as they did not exactly know on which arm of the water their intended camping place lay, prospecting parties were sent out. Lockwood took the branch hy himself, the othere, the main river, and they were soon more widely separated than they imagined. The result of the investigation waa that the place of destination was not on the branch, and so he returned back to rejoin hie comrades, hut this proved no easy matter. He had gone a great deal farther than he supposed; darkness was crowding in upon him, and he soon found he had nothiug before him for the night, but to huild a fire and camp out alone, hungry and tired. The preparations were soon made; a fire started; a hed of grase, leaves and pine tops made, and amid the comfort of both he was fast asleep in a few minutes. Unfortunately he had built the bed too near the fire, and after a while the dry rubbish got aflame and set fire to his coat loaded down with cartridges. It did not take long to explode these, and in the rapid shooting all round him he supposed he wae attacked by Indiane and jumped down to the water like a deer to hide. In the meantime he had discovered the cause of the real trouble, for his surroundings had become nnpleasantly warm. We need not follow his calamities farther, for he was soon under the cold water pntting ont the fire in his clothes. When fonnd by his friends in the morning he was in a truly delapidated condition, but the particuler part of his breeches and person most damaged can be as well imagined by others as told by us.

The dog-poisoning fiend, it seems, dwelle everywhere. Mr. F. G. Browne, a prominent member of the local Gun Clnb, recently lost a most excellent setter, perhaps one of the best duck dogs in the State, by these foul means. The intelligence and fidelity of Bob were rarely equalled, and it is almost impoesible to do either justice. He was quite well when the family retired for the night, and the next morning early he waa found on the veranda on his hack, ewelled out and dying. How can a Christian man or woman go down to their grave with such a crime on their souls?

After the election, and it was real hot in Los Angeles, Col. Mayberry, of whom we shall have to speak hereafter ae he deeerves, gave Col. Markham, the Republican congressman elect, a three days' quail hunt at Puente, selecting Mr. Hollenbeck's cattle ranch at that place for the shoot. Mr. Mayberry is the owner of the celebrated dogs, Dan, Gunner and Sybil, and so with plenty of birds the sport was everything to be desired. They averaged about three dozen a day, as much as gentlemen ought to kill. Col. Markham, we learn, ia well named, for he brought his bird down every time. If he is only as successful in dropping the Democratic birds in Congreas his party, county and State may be well proud of him. Mr. Isaac Cooper, of San Gabriel, accompanied the party and for the three days a total of 154 birds were bagged.

The local Gun Club this season is unfortunate in ite fine preserve at Balloona near the ocean. The continued storme and raine of last Winter carried away the embankment of sand which formerly made their lake, so that at low tide the water all runs out to sea. This is a great loes to the members of the club in other ways beeidee sport. The entrance fee of the clnb is $100 each, and this season the members will have to resort to other places for birds.

We aaw a very rare duck in the market one day while out with Mr. John Kuhrts examining the different kinds exposed for sale. These were eomething we had never eeen before, and are rare in California, only at intervale and in emall numbers heing seen on our northern waters, and only seldom on the aouthern. They were the Mexican wood duck. Like the California bird of the same name, they are very fine eating.

In our laet week's issue there was an apostrophe to King Cactus, of Southern California, taken from the note book of a hunter. In principle the thing was all right, except in this case locating the detestable produce in the valley of Temecula, one of the richest valleys in Los Angeles county, and more free from cactus than any other region in the county. We accepted the invitation of Messrs. Charnock, Morrell, and Robinson, who have the land for sale, in their excursion and thus speak from personal knowledge. It would look treacherous and nnjuet in us if we did not correct the error thns made. Temecula valley has no cactus.

THE RIFLE.

Our rifle column this week is not as copious as we deeired it should be, but there are many reasona for thie which our friends will easily understand, and we trust kindly overlook.

On Sunday last, the gale which ao astoniahed our people hy its severity, of course greatly interfered with the day's shooting both at Shell Mouud and at the Alameda Park. The morning was so unfavorable that we imagined the events advertised would be postponed, and, therefore, did not visit the butts as usual. Nothing in the shape of weather, it seems, intimidates our riflemen, and to their credit, be it said, they turned out in numher at both of the favorite resorts, and did good work in spite of the unfavorable day.

At Schuetzen Park, Alameda.

The event here was the regular medal shoot of the crack California Shuetzen Club. In number, wealth and ability as marksmen, this is unquestionably, ae a private organization, the most important in the State if not in the Union, and we have often regretted its meetings should he ao poorly reported. During the last year we have endeavored very diligently to correct this error, but for some reason we cannot understand we have failed to do so. We think it quite time more importance should be attached to their proceedings, and we can only say, if aided at all, we shall only be too happy to accomplish so desirable an object. On Sunday, Philo Jacoby maintained hia position ae a sharpshooter, though his ecore, as well as others, fell behind the usual standard. In fact, in such a gale, we are surprised such good scores should be made. The score:

Philo Jacoby, champion prize, 406 rings; F. Boeckman, first class prize, 396 rings;— Klotz, second class, 396 rings; — Helm, third clase, 386 rings; C. Mangels, fourth class, 332 rings.

At the same time and place the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein, the parent organization of the Schuetzens, whoee history we recently published, also had a prize medal contest and the shooting with these gentlemen was very close. The winners were:

F. Brandt, first prize, 25 points; F. Boeckman, second prize, 24 points; F. Freese, third prize, 24 points; K. Wertheimer, fourth prize, 24 points; Wm. Ehrenpfort, fifth prize, 24 points.

The Eintracht Club.

The members of this enterprising clnb were aleo out on Snuday, hut as with the other people out, the gale reduced the general score largely. Capt. Fred Kuhls seemed to he the ouly man whose nerves were equal to the racket. The score:

Kuhls, champion medal, 406; Stamer, 370; Kauffnug, 342. Koltz, 1et class medal, 355; Streuher, 286; Weisel, 291. Gumhel, 2d clase medal, 287. Hagerup, 3d clase medal, 310; Klare, 250; Brockenwager, 252; Wolff, 247; Young, 69.

In another column will be found a new advertieement of Mr. E. T. Allen, 416 Market street. The gnns advertised are all first-claes articles, and, at the prices offered, a holiday bargain uot oftеn met with.

At Shell Mound.

The gatheriug here was quite respectable considering the day, aud showed a degree of enthusiasm which speeke volumee in praise of our military marksmen. What shooting wae done was all at the 200-yard range, the howling, fitful wind entirely precluding any attempt being made at the ontside 500-yard range. The third Infantry hsd a delegation present to shoot for regimental marksman's badges. All thiugs considered the ehooting was good thongh nuder the necessary perceutage, and the final shooting was postponed until a more favorable day. We were promised the score ou Weonesdsy morning for publicatiou, but failed to get it although we put ourselves to some trouble to do so. During the day Messrs. Townsend, Johnston, Klein, Salm and Despaux, for the fnn of the thing, had eeveral handicap matches, at 200 yarde, for sandwiches, cigars, and the other things, but the shooting was not particularly good. The hest scores out of a possible fifty were made by Klein, 46, 44, 45, and 43. To-morrow there will be a delegation of the Fifth Battalion out at thie range, who with other marksmen of repute will make the shooting worth seeing.

Remarkable Scores.

Our brother riflemen in the East seem to question some of the remarkable scores made in this State dnring the current year. Perhaps, in this case as in others where the thing is not relished, the wish is father of the thought. If the Eastern men will send a team of six, eight, ten, or twelve men to ns next Summer, they will he met iu good spirit and he taught a lesson which will convince them our records are correctly reported. In the meantime we give them one or two more casee which we collected during the week. The first is Lieutenant Kuhnle'e record in six shoots of 100 shots each, with a possihle of 500.

1st, for champion medal, 460; 2d, with St. John, Co. C, 464; 3d, with Houx, Co. C, 463; 4th, for champion, with Lieut. Kellogg, 463; 5th, with Houx, Co. C, 468; 6th, with Sergt. Hovey, 462. Total, 2,780.

These records were all made shooting with membere of the Fifth Battalion, except the first. If we could have got the numher of hull's-eyes in the whole the record would have heen etill more remarkable. The percentage of the whole is over ninety-two. There is no doubt of the correctness of the figures given. The next are records of Lieutenant Kellogg, at Shell Mound and Petaluma, about five weeke ago. At 500 yds., in 23 ehote, he made 22 hull's-eyee. At Petaluma, two weeke later, in 17 shots he made 16 hull's-eyes, or in 40 ehots altogether, 38 bull's-eyes. Then comes Howard Carr's champion record of 471 out of a possihle 500. We have a photograph of the target in this case, the bull's-eye of which was eight inchee. In thie ehoot Carr made 71 hull's-eyes, while a twelve inch square from the centre of the hull'e-eye will include every shot made out of the one hnndred. Captain Siebe, of Shell Monud, kept the score on this occasion, and the original target bears his stamp in proof of its correctness. With such instances of marvelous shooting, our Eastern brethren may well wonder and doubt, but with the rifle, as with everything else, California must take a leading place. Let them come and contest our shooting.

Matches to Come.

Ou the 28th instant, at Shell Mouud, Messrs. Carson and Klein will shoot a 100-shot match, at 200 yards, against Cummings and Perkins. All these gentlemeu helong to the celebrated "Big Six" of the Nationals. This will be the second time of their coming together in an endurance match, and the ahooting will be for victory, and to heat, if possihle, the grand score they made in their former match. The contest will excite much interest. There is another match ou the tapis causeing much speculatiou among riflemen, but we forhear eaying more about it at present, lest we should scare one of the parties by our ideas of the winners.

The California State Rifle Association held their meeting at Eintracht Hall, Post street, last Wednesday night, for the distribution of prizee won at the Fall meeting of 1884. The meeting was largely attended and passed off with spirit. We cannot give particulars until next week.

POULTRY.

Requisites for Success with Poultry.

In the poultry bneiness and everything else we are looking for that which yields us the greatest amount of profit. There is, without donbt, much differeuce in fowls, and care and keeping tell more and with quicker resnits on some than on others, yet the true groundwork of euccess lies with the owner or keeper. If the attention be turned principally to market chickens, they mnet be hatched early to be profitahle. To do thie we must make preparations the previoue eeaeon, and when the chicks come have warm, comfortable quarters. For this pnrpose there is no fowl quite equal to the light Brahma. With a croes of Leghorn blood they are quite hardy, and mature earlier than the pure bred. The Leghorne feather early, and for the first chickeus of the eeason this ie an advantage that cannot well be dispeneed with. The hens reqnire a comfortable place to eit in when the weather ie cold. They should not be allowed to sit on the ground. A half barrel or old cast off corn basket, filled pretty well with fine etraw or hay, forma a good nest for an early sitter. The early sitter should he a Brahma, or a crose with Cochin blood, as their larger hodies and greater amount of soft feathere impart and retain a greater degree of animal warmth to the eggs, The early eittere ehould have a place in eome building where they will not suffer from the annoyance of the layere. It ie better and lessens the trouble to have the eggs all eet at one time. The sittere can he trained to come off at a certain period of the day with a little care and forethought, aud as the egge are apt to take a chill if left too long, the attendance of the keeper is necessary to avoid mistakes. In warm weather the eggs may remain uncovered for eeveral hours and take no harm, but when the mercury is considerably below freezing the case is different. A larger percentage of the eggs hatch in warm weather than in cold, for, in apite of every precantion, the outside onea will get a chill. The chicks should have a warm, sunny cover with gravel floor to run and scratch on. The first thought of a hen ie to scratch for her brood. For eitters, pulleta are to be preferred, as they are more tractable and eaaier of management; beeides they care better for the chicks. There ie little danger if kept well houeed, fed and cared for. Medinm-sized flocka are more succeseful than larger broods. There is more profit in small flocks well tended, than in large ones half neglected. When the heus are crowded, half the profite are loet. For layers, the chicke should come off early, that the pullets may get doue growing and into laying before cold weather sets in; although for layers we may wait until April, or even May, when the weather is more congenial, and, with the smaller breeds, later still. Indeed with the emall breeds, where fowls for eggs are the only consideration, it ie quite as well to wait until July, and feed well. All this eeason the little birde come ont etrong and healthy, and require little attention beyond feeding. If plied with hearty food they will eclipse the cold weather chicke the following Winter, as they are perfectly hardy and robust. They have about ten weeks at the finest seeson of the year, and the leghorns at the expiration of thie period are fully feathered; but the feed must not be neglected. For show birds we must set early, and also for extra fine large chicke; although, as far as the latter are concerned, I have raised as fine large hene from the late broods, aud they were early and persistent layers, too, as ever came from the early hatched. The Leghorns and Spanish require waam weather, and will not hear neglect. On these two breeds care and feed tell marvelously. Although they tell on any breed, still the Brahmas, beyond the greater amount of flesh, are more tardy in return. It is certein that the smaller hene yield the largest amount of eggs in a year, just as the small cowe give us the greatest quantity of milk. It is a noteworthy fact large hens more often drop small eggs, while the reverse may be credited to the lesser birds. In choosing eggs for sitting, or rather in choosing heus to lay for hatching, there should be some care taken. For market chickens select hens that have size and plnmpness, with small, ueat heads, well shaped and healthy. The cock should be small—that is, not over-eized for his breed, with heavy shauke, plump, etraight hreast, and rather long neck. Many make a mistake in choosing a large, heavy cock; in fact, an over-grown bird is not fit to hreed from at any time. His progeny are apt to he misshapen or otherwiee disfigured. The neat, suug, compact hird is the one to chooee for breeding pnrpose, no matter whether we breed for eggs or chickeus. There is a difference in seasons in regard to the health of fowls as well as stock of every deecription. When the spring is cold, backward and inclement, the chicks will not thrive, for prepare ae we may, we can not entirely shield them from the cold blasts. Still, the little things will brave considerahle cold if well fed. Laying hene suffer about as much ae any poultry from the cold. They are extremely eensitive in this respect, Their feed must be regular and never neglected.—*C. B. in Country Gentlemen.*

SHEEP.

Hints on Selecting Sheep Ranges.

Henry Stewart, in the New York *Tribune*, gives eome interesting points ahout the kinds of soil which are suitable for sheep culture: Many a shepherd who has done well with his flock in a certain locality, having become experienced in the care of sheep, is surprised to find when he moves to another place that his flock wastes and comes to grief. "Experience teaches" and must teach in this respect, for one man's life and opportunities are not sufficient for him to learn all that needs to he known in regard to keeping sheep successfnlly. Therefore the shepherd may well study "shepherd'e lore" in regard to many things appertaining to the flock, and not despiee it for its ancient flavor. Old shepherds firmly helieve that some localities are unfit for sheep keeping, and avoid them because the sheep "pine" upou them. Such lands are ofteu called "pining" land upon this account, and eheep farmere in Scotland aud England would refuse to occupy such a farm rent free. Perhaps we have iu our own country no more notahle inetance of such a condition of eoil than that afforded in the comparison of the limestone hluegrass region of Kentucky and the adjoining eandstone conntry which etretches off to the Northeast corner of that State. For cattle, sheep and horses, the former region ie perhaps the finest and most prodnctive in the world in quality and extent, while the latter is so poor as to have remained a wilderness np to this day. Similar instances exist in England, where the finest mutton in the world, the Southdown, is produced on soils that are underlaid with chalk (lime) and overlaid with the sweetest and moet nntritious pasture. Lime and phosphoric acid are indispensahle to the welfare of an animal; because they supply the necessary element for the growth of hone, and flesh cannot he produced unless the bony frsme for it is firet laid. Tne natural herbage of soile rich in lime and phosphoric acid differs very much from that of sandy soile or eoils derived from granite or quartzite rocke. Theee soils may be rich in potash, but this alone ie not eufficient, and when in excess it tends to prodnce innutritious herbage, and the cultivated crope npon such eoile, are found hy experience to he unfit for feeding sheep, and to encourage diseaee. In our own country we find Vermont, Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, Iowa, parts of Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kansas all ahounding in limestone. And in theee localitiee we find eheep thriving and shepherds prospering. On the granite aud sandy soils of Long Island, Southern New Jersey and other localities very few sheep are found, and farmere who have worried for years with their flocks have at last given them up. Facte are for wise men to learn wisdom from and all the facts in the history of sheep husbandry prove that eheep do hest on limestone soile and worst on soils derived from sand and flint rocks; and the latter are precisely the kiud which ahonnd where my friend has had a moet unfortunate experience with his flocke, and it might be a useful warniug to persons intending to keep sheep in a new country to avoid all localities where he cannot find lime within reasonahle distance.

V. P. Richmond, before the Illinois Wool-Growers' Aesociation, said: "I am satisfied that the free use of eulphur will prevent, if not cure, the ecab in sheep. Two flocke of eheep on farms adjoining mine were hadly gone with the ecab, and eeveral times, for three or four yeare, a ecabby sheep would occaeionally be with mine, and I did not then and never did have ecahhy sheep. While theee ecabby flocks were near me and for two or three years after, I fed freely of sulphur. Should I ever have scabhy eheep I would use eulphur freely ineide and outside before trying auy other remedy."

Governor Stoneman has appointed and commissioned the following members of the Board of Directors of Agricultural District No. 4: P. J. Shafter, of Marin county, vice J. McM. Shafter, resigned; J. N. White, of Sonoma, vice W. T. Coleman, reeigned; Rohert Crane, of Sonoma, vice A. P. Overton, term expired; H. Meacham, of Sonoma, vice eelf. They are to aerve for four years ending December 1st, 1888. Edward Yonnger hae also heen appointed as a Director of Agricultural District No. 5.

The Trouble with Trotting Pedigrees.

[Live Stock Journal.]

The stndent of the trotting-horse problem hee daily occaeion to hemoan the neglect to publish the pedigrees of horees entered in the trotting circuits of the country. This matter has been freqaently ineieted upon by turf and agricultural journale alike, but it has been just ae persistently neglected hy horse owners and breeders, as if it wee of no historical conseqnence.

When pedigreee heve been eteted with the entries, it hes been done in euch an imperfect, slovenly manner, that the information given is an aggravation, tending se often to mislead as to furnish definite fscte. Frequently the name of the sire ie given, but the dam is ae totslly neglected in the mention of the pedigree, ae if the entry never had a dam, or if it had, that fact was of no importance whatever. The entries to all the important trotting meetinge are published in the daily as well ae the sporting journels. The nemes of the horsee are given, hut the most intelligent horseman would read them in vain if he hoped thereby to keep abreast of the lines of breeding that are in the ascendant in the composition of the American trotting horse. This fact shonld be borne in mind: The trotting horse is rapidly increasiug in numbers every year. The moet remarkahle memory can not now hope to retain the namee of the myriad trotters, much less to recount the linee of their breeding. It has become imperative that the pedigreee should be given in hrief as often as the horse is entered in races or makee a notable puhlic performance. No one who ie not perplexed by these omiseion can estimate the amount of lsbor this neglect eutails upon the turf writer. Many months and yeare of research, more painfnl than the traciuge of epitaphe of "Old Mortality" upon the time-worn tombstonee, would have heen eaved to our makere of stud booke. and compilers of trotting pedigreee, if this eimple precautiou had been taken from the earliest history of the trotting horse. Think of it! the dam of Ethan Allen wonld not now be recorded as simply a white mare, eupposed to be of Meeeenger origin; but her lineage would be recorded ae correctly repeated hy her breeder, and thue a great mystery would never have shadowed that great horse to the grave. Hnndreds of other "unknowne" wonld be definitely established and forever known. In the earlier history of the trotting horee when he had only a feeble existence—when he was regarded with contempt in comparison with the more royally hred and pampered thoroughbred racehoree, there might be some excuse for the absence of recording and etating his lines of hreeding; but now that he hae aesumed euch proportione as one of the leading sources of national amusement; now that hie form and speed approximate more nearly to those of the pure racehorse; now that he ie being written about as in hie best estate a thoroughhred trotting horse; it is high time that every precaution should be takeu to record his name and color and pedigree as ineeparahle, every time he makee an entrance to the liste of impending racee, as strictly as the names and colors and pedigrees of thoroughhred horeee are invariably published with each entry. Thie practice would familiarize the general reader with the trotting lineage more perfectly than its publication in trotting regieters, that come nuder the inspection of the comparatively few interested in horees. Moreover it would eoon educate the average reporter of races for the daily prees eo that the egregious blundere relating to trotting pedigrees that so frequently mar their reporte, would not he committed by the mereet tyro.

The National Association has done nearly everything in its power, hy official enactment, to secure the publication of trotting pedigreee. One of its rnles provides that the name of hoth the eire and dam shall be given with every entry to a trotting race on all courses under the control of the associatiou. Furthermore it commanda that, if the name of the sire aud dam are unknown, that fact mast distinctly accompany the nomination. The pedigreee thus given, it further provides, shall be published with the entries. If these injunctions were implicitly oheyed by trainere, breeders and horse owners then a world of confnsion, error, and ignorsnce would be avoided. But nnfortunately, with the conspicuous exceptiou of the published entries of the reces under the auspices of the Breeders' Association, these requiremente are almost nniversally neglected hy even the aesociations in the grand trotting circnite. All they seem to demand is the payment of the entrance fee, and the historical, as well as scientific, information contained in the pedigree is about as interesting to them as the old red sand-etone formation in geology. Uuless these associatione are aroused to the importance of theee requiremente, the ownere of horsee will continne to he careless in the matter of pedigrees that should accompany their entries. Moreover, the past conduct of theee associatious givea little eucouragement for hope of reform in this regard. The general neglect calle for important action on the part of the National Association. The rule should be so amended as to visit a penalty upon owners and aseociatione alike. No owner of an entry should be eligible to receive any portion of the purse unless his entry is in full form as prescribed by the rule regulating the giving of pedigree of eire and dam. Farthermore, every association that receives an entry and permits the horse to trot, when the rule requiring the name of eire and dam to be giveu ie not complied with, ehould be visited with a fine for each offense, sufficiently severe to enforce compliance with the rule.

But the reqniremente should not end here. While the name of the eutry, with the name of the sire aud dam added, might he sufficient for geueral publication of horses that have made a record, yet it ie not aufficient for horses that have yet no place in trotting annals. All entries of horees without records should be required to give not only the names of their siree and dams, but their agee, places of foaling, and names of breeders. If theee are unknown, then this fact shonld be etated.

These precautione would obviate profouud confusion in future pedigreee, and hasten the day when ignoraace and misrepresentatioue as to trotting pedigreee would be relegated to the earlier history of the trotting horee. Thia matter demauds rigid enforcement. It appeale to the co-operation of all turf and agricultural journale. If the pedigreea of trotting horsee are to be fully and scientifically tabnlated in the future, it becomee all intelligent horse authoritiee to insist npon the enactment of provisione similar iu ecope to the suggestions we have made. Then, inetead of being either a pnzzle or a lndicrous joke to read of the fragmentary pedigrees of trotting horsee, the information given even hy the eecular press, would he reliable and accurate. We know of no greater help towards the establishment of the thoroaghhred trottiug horse.

The entire weight of the 2:09¼ outfit at Lexington—mare, driver, sulky and harness—was 1,145 pounds.

Phallas will probably trot the first of next eeason and be put in the etud.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Dec. 13, 1884.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 17th and 18th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

Palo Alto Catalogue.

The catalogue of the trotting stock, Palo Alto Stock Farm, 1884, has been received and a very handsome volume of 123 pages it is. Neatly gotten up in every respect it will bear comparison with the elaborate compilations which are presented by the breeders of all parts of the country. Although it is nearly impossible to obtain perfect accuracy in a work which contains hundreds of pedigrees, so far as we have looked it is as free from errors as can be expected. The gravest mistake is ascribing to Shanghai Mary the maternity of Electioneer, Prospero, Elaine, etc., and this will correct itself to a majority of those who will read it. The error came from a transposition of Shanghai Mary for Green Mountain Maid after the final proofs were corrected. There are eleven stallions catalogued and two hundred and fifteen broodmares. When the progeny of the mares are counted it will show a very large total, and in this respect we do not know of a breeding farm that can compete with it. The quality of the procreative animals is in keeping with the numbers, and the eleven sires and the two hundred and fifteen dams there is scarcely one that has not a good title to be classed among the best. Every noted trotting strain of the East reinforced by those of California which have been proved and with thoroughbreds to fall back upon. There is no question of the benefits which will follow, to the people at large, the establishment of this great breeding farm. Already the system of development and training adopted has been of vast service in teaching the best methods to arrive at certain results. The phenomenal success that has followed the observance of the plans laid down by the proprietor has had a great effect in the East, and now the records for trotting colts has been reduced from what was held to be the "top notch" a few years ago. We do not speak of what California has done, or rather what has been accomplished at Palo Alto, but of the results in the East the past season, especially in regard to yearling trotters. While there are certain advantages in our climate; these advantages being at first accredited with the marvellous results, it was evident that in addition to climatic influences there were other reasons for the superiority shown. There was no desire to hide anything at Palo Alto. The fullest information in regard to the rearing and handling of the foals, from the time of weaning through all the stages of colthood until maturity, have been presented in print time and time again. These lessons have been received, the teachings made use of in all parts of the country and corresponding benefits obtained. Stakes are now opened at the East with no talk of debarring the Californians, and the demoralization in the ranks of Eastern breeders after the victories of our colts, has been overcome and trepidation been replaced by confidence. There are intricate questions in connection with the breeding of trotters beside those which relate to rearing and training. The mysteries of reproduction it is not likely will ever be fully revealed. It is fortunate that it is so, or the pursuit would lose its greatest charm. There must be chances of failure as well as fortunate "nicks" to give zest to the business, for could trotters be turned out with the certainty of machinery the only enticement then would be the money return. To eliminate as far as possible the obstacles to success by diligent study, and careful consideration of the subject in all of its phases in place of the haphazard breeding of the early days will stimulate to further study.

Palo Alto is destined to be a famous school for the advancement of knowledge regarding the breeding of fast trotters. Among the stallions are two sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, one of them, Electioneer, taking the highest rank as the progenitor of the fastest trotting colts with the single exception of that for four-year-olds. Piedmont represents the great tribe of Almont. General Benton, several lines of Messenger through his son, Bishop's Hambletonian, and his grandson, Abdallah. The young Electioneer stallions, Fallis, Clay, Ansel and General Schofield are, of such strains on the side of the dams as to give a fair test of the merit of the different mixtures. The dam of Fallis is by Messenger Duroc, so that there is a double infusion of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and her dam by Seely's American Star, the next dam by Long Island Black Hawk. The American Star mare is the dam of Socrates and Kisbar, and the granddam of Clingstone. Clay is from Maid of Clay, by Henry Clay, which gives him two strains of Clay, and as he is the fourth son of Maid of Clay to come into "the list" with a record of 2:25, our friend Huntington can point to him as an exemplification of his pet theory. Ansel is from the thoroughbred mare Annette, by Lexington, and General Schofield, from Lizzie Whipps, by Enquirer. Ansel and General Schofield have shown inside of 2:30, both being foals of 1880, so that if their colts do not show good form it will be a strong argument against the use of so much high blood in trotting stallions. The sons of General Benton in the stud are Bentonian, whose dam is Lucetta, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Benton Frolic, from Frolic, the dam of the great filly, Freda, and Norway, a son of Norma, the dam of Lucy Cuyler. The neophyte in trotting pedigrees will understand from this slight sketch that there is no lack of the right kind of stallions to couple with all sorts of mares, particularly when informed that everyone of them have admirable action and superior form.

It is manifestly beyond the range of a short article to give much of an idea of the broodmares when there are two hundred and fifteen embodied in the book. The Alpha and Omega, however, will give a key and though it may appear as though the introduction and finis had been arranged for effect, the first and last positions are due to the names bringing them in that order.

"No. 1. Abbie, b m, 16 hands, gray hairs on off front ankle; foaled 1875, bred by Col. R. West, Lexington, Kentucky.

BY ALMONT.

First dam, Norma, by Alexander's Norman.
Second dam by Sir Wallace.
Third dam, Eagletta, by Grey Eagle.
Fourth dam, Mary Howe, by Tiger.
Fifth dam, Lady Robin, by Robin Grey.
Sixth dam by Quicksilver, son of imp. Medley.
Seventh dam by Mead's Celer.
Norma is the dam of Lucy Cuyler, 2:15½.

"No. 215. Winona, bl m, 16 hands; scar on off hind leg; foaled 1870; bred by Col. R. West, Lexington, Kentucky.

BY ALMONT.

First dam, Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22½, Director, 2:17, and Onward, 2:25¼, by Mambrino Chief.
Second dam by a son of Potomac.
Third dam by Saxe Weimar."

On nearly every page are the names of celebrities, and when it is stated that there are the get of fifty-six trotting-bred stallions, in addition to those by the home horses, and these of the most fashionable blood, it will readily be addmitted that Palo Alto is a trotting world in itself.

We have written of the lessons in training which Palo Alto has publicly given. Fully as interesting will be the results of the various admixtures of blood, and though the short time since the establishment was organized will forbid as comprehensive account as can be given in the future, the numbers bred will, in a measure, obviate the difficulty and much valuable knowledge accrue from an investigation. Even at this early day it will be a work of magnitude to summarize. Fortunately the records are so complete that a synopsis can be given with a good deal of accuracy, and ere long we hope to be enabled to present this interesting chapter of the story to our readers. There is a feature which must be borne in mind. The brilliant, phenomenal performances of some of the colts and fillies have so dazzled the imagination that good and extra good work is lost sight of and what would be held a "grand showing" in other cases is dwarfed into insignificance by the glamourie of figures which startled the world. Then again nearly all of the colts bred at Palo Alto have been trained at home. Good as that training has been there is little doubt that if disseminated into many hands the result would have been better. We have not the least hesitation in saying that in all probability there are colts, practically untaught, which have the elements of greatness in them in fair proportion to those which wear the crown. With so many to handle, the apt pupils are the only ones which receive the attention of the teachers, and the scale of points is so high that anything which has not the genius to reflect the lessons without an error is ignominiously dismissed. "An ounce a day" is held a poor recompense when "nuggets" are found on an adjoining claim, and the mill is so busily engaged in working high grade ores that all others have to rest on the dump crude and unstamped as dug from the mines.

"Luck."

We have a great respect for the Goddess of Luck. Furthermore, we can add that to respect is joined admiration, especially when we are the recipient of her smiles. This is so frequently the case that many acknowledgements are necessary for the favors vouchsafed, and highly gratified for what she has done in the past hope for a continnance in the future. There have been many "breaks in the run," but retrospection shows that had the smiles been properly handled the frowns could have been met with equanimity. More than that there was in very many instances a reckless disregard of the gifts, and in other cases a blind stupidity in not taking advantage of the grandest strokes of good fortune. For this she was not to blame and after lining never so many black clouds with gold and silver, it is not surprising that non-appreciation was met by a display of sombre colors, a punishment richly deserved.

There is luck in everything as well as odd numbers, and what writers have called the "glorious uncertainty" of the turf can be more tersely, if not so elegantly phrased *luck*. It plays the most prominent part from the time the foal is dropped until its last race is run. Even before the early era mentioned it is an element which cannot be ignored. Though the utmost care may be taken of the broodmare there may be untoward circumstances that no watchfulness could avert. Lucky, indeed, is the foal which arrives at weaning time without mishap of some kind; still more fortunate the youngster which escapes the trials of breaking without some drawback to interfere with its future career. The daugers attending the period of training are too well known to require extended elucidation. A slight blow on the tendon may be followed by a rupture of the sheathing, and then it is long odds that this will be followed by a "break down," if active work continued. Apart from the usual injuries to feet and legs which incapacitate, there are many other ailments which the most skillful treatment and watchful care cannot prevent. Epizootics, colds, rheumatism, derangement of stomach or kidneys, are always to be feared, and then there are trials to the temper which in some cases render of no avail the greatest powers. While in a majority of instances bad temper results from improper treatment there are animals which are peculiarly nervous in their temperament and though tractable enough in exercise, and run trials without giving any indications of being "upset," when brought before an assemblage on a racecourse are completely demoralized. But apart from all these considerations there are still more palpable instances of the good and evil which follow good or bad fortune. Sometimes the start decides the race and the question is settled as soon as the flag falls. Without being absolutely left at the post enough ground is lost at the commencement to take away all chances of victory. There may be disappointment, too, in "getting through," and in consequence thereof, be forced to run so wide as to entail running over a good deal more ground than the others. Those who witnessed the racing at the last meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association will agree with us that luck had a good deal to do with the winning of several races. When the head of Freda only showed like a black band in front of that of Glendair it was hard fortune for the latter to lose in a race of 2,200 yards by the width of a ribbon. The dark background for the old gold to rest against showed the few inches so distinctly that it was easily measured; had the head been tossed for the hundredth part of a second as the fillies went under the wire the extended nostrils of the loser would have been in front. In the handicap when the four horses reached the winning post a yard measure would nearly cover the difference between first and last, scarcely more than six inches between first and second, with the third not a foot behind. That victory was surely not the meed of excellence entirely and the slipping of a plate the least bit from its hold on the ground, a change of feet, a waver or tremor of a muscle, a falter of the brain would have

turned ths scale. The four-mile winner was not without his share of good luck, the loser could hlame his unlucky star for its haneful influence at the supreme moment. The race was won and lost within thirty feet of the goal, and though there were the usual criticisms it can justly he ascribed to the had luck of Patsy Duffy. It was a remarkable race in many respects and the close finish was more like that for a much shorter distance. There was a feature in it which so far we have not heard discussed. Lucky B. came up to Duffy on the last turn and seemed to have the race in hand, he "sulked" and and the other drew away from him, again he came and at the drawgate, which is a little over one hundred yards from the winning post, he swerved to the inside, making such an ahrupt angle that it looked as though he was going into the fence. As soon as he struck the deeper ground close to the rail, he straightened up, and in that short space overcame the loss of at least two lengths, and shot to the front the winner hy five or six feet. Now the cause is apparent. He had just returned from a long campaign. From early Spring he has been running in races and the many times that shoes and plates have heen set. left numerous nail-holes. This left his feet in had condition and the narrow rim of steel pressing on the heels, confining the wall so that the "spring" of it was destroyed. The continual hammering for so long a route caused intense paiu, and wheu he struck the hard ground on the outside, the pain became unbearahle. The softer cushion, the track was quite deep on the inside, hrought relief, he resumed his long stride and the race was won.

But after all that can be said on the side of the importance of luck in horse affairs; after all the admissions of the prominent part played hy Dame Fortune on the equine stage, it will not do to trust implicitly in her smiles or become disheartened at her frowns. The best of luck is of "no account," if not seconded hy active exertions to deserve it; a stout heart to climh the steep hill of adversity; a strong resolution to persevere to the end of the lane which must surely turn in the long run, will hring success at some time. The oftentimes repeated story of the spider which the Bruce watched until it completed the weh after six failures, has heen worth a dozen sermons, whole volumes in fact, to inculcate the value of perseverance. It is safe to assert that in the centuries which have elapsed since the story was first told, it has given courage when there was the darkest outlook, and restored tone to homes which were becoming flaccid at hope deferred.

Keep on trying then you folk who have lost races time and time again, and in the future it may he that the nose of your favorite colt will "come to the string" many times in the front, former defeats adding zest to triumphs in store.

Lady Richmond nee Coila.

In a letter which appeared iu the *Turf, Field and Farm* of the 28th ult. there was a description of some of the Philadelphia trotters. In mentioning the horses belonging to Colonel Fred Gerker the writer speaks of Lizzie M. thus: "Prior to the race at Albany I had heen authorized to sell her for $10,000, hut after that victory 'Uncls Fred' as he is sometimes called, remarked to me, 'I guess we had better keep her, Chess, for we can have pleuty of fun with her next year."

Further along in the description he states, 'Lady Richmond owned hy Colonel Gerker; a hay mare hy A. W. Richmond, dam hy imported Bonnie Scotland, whose natural speed is claimed to be greater than that of Lizzie M." Lady Richmond is a sister to the dam of Anteeo and Antevolo, and she is recorded in the American Stud Book under her dam, Columhia, as *Coila*. She is a year younger than Columhine, and we hope that Col. Gerker will resume the original appellation so as to have no conflict between the registry of the hlue hloods and that of the trotters. If we are not much mistaken Columhia is destined to take high rank among the great names in the trotting calendar, and her descendants rival those few in the other mares which now figure so conspicuously in the annals of the track. And then, too, as we hred and christened her there is a persoual desire that she should wear the name first given.

Stanford and Occident Stakes.

Bear in mind that the Stanford and Occident Stakes to be trotted iu 1886 and 1887, for foals of 1883 and 1884, close on the first of January next. The conditions arc given so clearly in the advertisements that it is unneccessary to repeat them. There should be a hundred nominations in each of them, in the Occident for 1887 twice that number owing to the little risk, as $10 in all that is required to take a chance. A weanling which is claimed to be "trotting hred" will lose caste if the owner fails to name it in the stake. Owners, especially hreeders, "can not afford" to let the opportunity slip.

Eastern Racing Stakes.—Coney Ieland and Latonia Jockey Clubs.

Oftentimes we have written of the advantages which California hreeders will find in making nominations in the colt stakes of the East. It is so palpahle that it would seem that the only thing required is to make the announcement and point to the advertisements for particulars. But there is a feeling among a few that support giveu them is detrimental to home interests, and that the proper plan is to ignore engagements at a distance and concentrate the forces for the hattles to be fought here. This would be a narrow policy defeating in placs of advancing the hreeding of racehorses here for it must be apparent to the careful ohserver that already far mors colts are hred than can he profitahly engaged at home. Restricted to home wants the market will be so greatly overstocked that hreeders will he compelled to curtail their operations, and this curtailment will necessitate the selling of the best procreative animals; the poorer retained. Owing to our Winters being so 'open' racing and training can be continued throughout the year, early and late meetings can be held. The early will enahle those who intend to make the Eastern tour to get a true line of what may be expected, and as the main meetings close in time for the horses to reach here and take part in Fall racing the compaign can be commenced and ended at home. That this can be done was proved hy the Santa Anita Stahle, as after all the hard racing of the Eastern season their performances were better than before. It also certain that more interest was taken in the late meeting from the horses participatiug which had ran in other countries, a greater anxiety to witness the contests than if they had met before. The stimulus to hreeding arising trom a foreign demand insures a supply autside of those to be sent away, and hence at intermediate meetings of the racing at the Autumnal fairs, there will be no lack of entries.

In the Eastern Stakes which closed on the 15th of October there are many nominations from California, and there is scarcely a douht that in those which are advertised in this issue the same support will be given. By referring to the advertisements it will be seen that there are great inducements offered hy the Coney Island and Latonia Jockey Ciuhs, and certainly when an Eastern trip is to he made there is a palpahle advantage in adding to the engagements when there is so little to risk and so much to gain. The forfeits are small the added money large; the risk in some cases being less than one per cent. of the sum to be won. It is needless to say that at Covington and Sheepshead Bay every comfort aud convenience that could he asked for are found, and the management faultless as far as it is in the power of the cluhs to effect.

A Good Showing

Sixteen of the Palo Alto trotting colts were sent to the Bay District Course the latter part of Octoher, with the intention of driving them some fast miles. Marvin had only got them in readiness to trot half miles, when the heavy rain came a short time before the opening of the Fall race meeting. That of course limited the work to jogging on the road, and, consequently what condition had been acquired was lost. Half miles had heen made in time ranging from 1:05, 1:07 to 1:13, and there were great expectations that very fast miles would be recorded. Those who witnessed the exercising were confident that the four-year-old record of Elvira, 2:18½ could he lowered hy two fillies of that age, Hinda Rose and Sallie Benton, and a few were sanguine enough to think that Mauzanita or the Dame Winuie colt might come very close to the two-year-old mark of Wildflower. An order came to send the colts home hefore thc return of the Governor, and Mr. Lathrop resolved to give few of them a trial, if trial it could he called under the existing conditions. The track was harrowed deeply for the runners. The next day the four mile race was to be run, and Colonel Dickey was determined that the most exacting could not ask for a safer course to go the long route upon. Not even the hypercritical could find fanlt with it, and to think of dragging wheels though the inches of loose soil at any rate of speed seemed out of the question. Bonita was the first to essay the task. To the half in 1:11, the mile in 2:22½ was an index of what could be expected. From what she had shown 2,15 was uot an extravagant anticipation, ao that to deduct five aeconds was surely the least allowance that could he made. Alhan, the three-year-old son of General Benton, marks the mile in 2:27, and the Dame Winnie two-year-old, went to the half in 1:14½, the mile in 2:29¼. The fractional time showed that there was no falling off, and even the drag of a driver over weight, and the wheels sinking well up on the spokes, not to speak of the feet hurrowing hoof deep, did not pull him hack. It was certainly a good showing."

At a meeting of the Medical Society connected with the Ontario, Canada, Veterinary College held Nov. 25, a paper on "Nephretis" was read hy Mr. H. E. Carpenter of San Francisco. The essayist is a son of Dr. W. H. Carpenter the well known vetsrinary of this city.

Mr. Theo. Winters has fixed on July 16 as the date of his annual sale of thoroughhred yearlings at Sacramento.

Maud S. and the Recorde.

[New York Times].

There is now hsing made in this city a solid silver cnp, aftsr original desigus, to commsmorate ths remarkahls performance of Maud S., at Lexington, Ky., on the 11th ult., when she trottsd a mile in 2:09¼, lowering ths hsst previous trotting rscord. The cup is kuown as a loving cup. It is gold-linsd, stands ahont 12 inches in hsight, and has three handles. On ons side is engraved a head of ths famous mare. On the other is an inscription: "Woodhurn Farm Cup, awardsd through ths Ksntucky Trotting-Horss Breeders' Association to Maud S., owned hy Rohert Bouner, to commemorsts hsr grsat achisvemsnt of trotting ou ths Lexingtou fair grounds, Nov. 11, 1884, against her owu rscord of 2:09¾, and making s record of 2:09¼." Woodhnrn farm is whers Mand S. was hrsd, and it was near her home thst she astonished the world by a performancs that was deemsd almost impossihls, all things considered.

"It may not he generally known," said a horseman, who has svsry record for the past twenty years on the tip of his tongue, and who writss as knowingly as he talks, "that until this Lexington trial Mr. Bonner nsver hefore started a horss for a record. There was no hetting allowed on the track, and, it heing known that Mr. Bonner was a churchman, and one who owned horses for the lovs of the horss alone, snch a gathsring came out to see the trial as was never hefore together on a racetrack. Thsre wsrs half a dozen clsrgymsn prsssnt, and scores of psople who never hsfors witnessed a trot. If Maud S. trots in ths same way next ysar—and I can say that she will—it will he of insstimahls value to the trotting tnrf in hringing out a usw clsss of psopls and a hetter class. All know Mr. Bonnsr and his principles, and no one conld raiss ohjsction to sseing the queen where gamhling is prohihited and whsre there are no stakes.

"Maud S., you know, until this season had heen practically off the tnrf for two or three years. When, iu August, Jay-Eye-See mads his record of 2:10 at Providence, ths impression was that it would rsmain unhroken. It may hnrt Mr. Vandsrhilt a little, hut ths truth is Maud S. was not in the hest condition, and trainsrs who saw her early iu Spring didn't think she conld 'stand up' to ths necsssaay preparatiou for fast milss. Even hsr driver, Bair, exprsssed that opinion. Hsr legs wers in had shape, swollsn and weak. Mr. Vanderhilt finally ssid to go ahead and train the mare at his risk. Bair wsnt to work as directed. On August 2d, the day after Jay-Eye-Sse made his record, she was givsn a trial at Clsveland. It was a wsrm day, and had heen raining. The sun came out just enough to dry the snrfsce of the track, leaving it moist underneath. It was just suited to Mand's tender lsgs, and she regained her tituls of queen hy trotting in 2:09¾. Theu Mr. Bonnsr hought her. Ths first thing he did was to remove her shoss and halancs hsr fest to give the proper articulation to ths joiuts. Ths swelling in her legs disappsared, and she was soon hsrself. When she appeared at Lsxington three months later, thers was no soreness abont her legs, ths pnffs were gone, and she was as sound as she was when a four-year-old. No horse ever on the tnrf took aa many fast milss in preparation as Mand S. has this year."

"You considsr her Lexington performance in every way remarkahle?"

"In every way. It wasn't dreamed of, and cams to horsemen like a clap of thnnder. No horse can trot or rnu as fast in Novemher as in Angust. That is a well known fact. Their coats hecome long and their mnscles tied np, contractsd, so that they can not extsnd themselves as in warm weather. Thsn again the frost takes the elasticity out of the ground. Before Maud trottsd at Lexington the track had hesn frozen thres times. Her coat was so long that it took two honrs to dry hsr out. All these things considered, her performance was ons that none of us horsemen dsemsd possihle. Now, a half a second doesn't sesm very much, hnt at a 2:09 gsit it represents ahont twenty-two or twenty-thres fset. In a racs, if one horse heats anothsr out that distance it is considered a prstty had hsat."

"Maud S. will he trotted again next season?"

"Yes, and I havs no donht of hsr hsing ahle to trot vsry much fastsr."

"And Jay-Eys-Sss?"

"In shipping the littls horss West, after his trial at Prospsct Park, thsre was such a strain ou his system, that he was taksn with a nervous chill, from which he has nsver recoversd. An attsmpt was made to gst him in shape, hut it was frnitless, and he has hssn turned out with Phallas, at Lexington. The question whether the nervous prostratiou will injure him psrmansntly can not hs told until hs is traiued nsxt ysar. If hs is in shaps, I certsinly think hs will lower his own rscord. Whethsr he can beat Mand S.'s tims is a qusstion. A good littls horse is better than a poor hig ons. But a good hig horss should he just that much superior to a good little ons. Maud S. is just as wsll hrsd aud as well huiit as Jay-Eye-Ses, and hss the advantage in sizs. Therefors I think Maud S. will keep ahead of him on ths record qnestion."

"How hsve ths 'side-wheelsrs' hsld up their end in 1884?"

"It used to hs thought that pacers would uot last; that thsy wers a soft-heartsd class of horses and had uo staying qualities. Well, you nesd not be told that this opinion has changed. Lately more of the thoronghhred has heen pnt into pacsrs, and now they can carry their speed. Last Fall ths pacsrs wsnt to ths front with Johnstou's record of 2:10. Ou Augnst 2d last Msnd S. regained supremacy for the trottsrs. But at Chicago soon afterward, Johnstou pacsd a mile in 2:06¼. Think of it! I helievs he will further reduce this record next aeason. and I douht if the trotters ever again overtake the pacers. Westmont, with running mate, paced a mile at the Chicago meeting in 2:01¾. He was carried along hy the rnuner, and this hyhrid way of going is not considered ssriously, so that Johnston's record stauds at the head. It was a wonderfnl performance. Some of the pacers who were so promisiug a year or two ago are not heard of now, hut othera with more of the thoroughhred in them are rapidly coming forward."'

Budd Doble desires the statemeut contradicted that he haa made an engagement to train Commodore Kittson's Westeru stable.

HERD AND SWINE.

The Indefiniteness of the Term "Grade."

[Canadian Stock-Raisers' Journal.]

The word *grade* as ordinarily used is very vagus, embracing as it does in this country almost every phass of animal, from the first cross upon the original or scrub stock of the country to a succession of crosses which may give the unregistered animal a much longer line of the most excellent ancestry than is possessed by very many of the thoroughbreds registered in the herd book.

As a vast majority of our farmers are doubtless not aware of its elasticity of application, and the general looseness with which it is used, and to others the meaning of the term is shrouded in the mistiness of a settled haze, a word or two upon the subject will not be amiss, and is all the more necessary when we consider the vast importance of a right understanding of its meaning and application.

The term grade, as we understand it, properly signifies a cross or a succession of crosses of some distinct breed upon the original or common cattle most prevalent in any country. Grade cattle in Texas, therefore, signifies the progeny of some distinct type or types of foreign cattle crossed with the original Texan Longhorns. In Britian its precise application is not so easily defined, as in that wonderful little island many races of cattle have emerged from the confused breeding of a remote past, the exact methods of which have been buried with the Druid and the bard. The priority of race is likely always to form a battle ground with the champions of not a few of the breeds of Britain, inasmuch that when its cattlemen have formulated a consensus of opinion universally subscribed to as to its exact meaning and application there, men will assuredly conclude that the golden age has dawned. In Canada the term is ordinarily understood to signify a cross or repeated crosses of Shorthorn blood upon the native stock, because that form of cross has till recently been almost the only one known, especially for beefing purposes. A cross, however, of the Ayshire or the Devon, or of any other distinct breed, can lay equal claim to the use of the term.

A cross breed in this country is a very distinct thing from a grade, although in a land possessing but two distinct breeds, the term might be synonymous and interchangeable. It properly signifies the progeny of two distinct pure-breds, as that of a Hereford bull and an Aberdeen Angus Poll cow, although in its ordinary application we might almost say that it meant the progeny of some of the other distinct breeds upon highly graded Shorthorns.

Although it is an open question, we are of the opinion that the growing of grade stock at present outweights in importance the production of thoroughbreds, as the latter for a long, long time must vastly outnumber the pure-breds if indeed they do not do so always, yet the production of the two classes must in the meantime go hand in hand, or retrogression will be the order of the day.

One class of men will in all probability produce males for another, and a far more numerous class, to use, as it is of vital importance which steps to take in the successive stages of an upward progression, it cannot be a matter of indifference to understand the principles that underlie a successful graduation in an ever ascending scale. It is of immense importance to stock raisers that the indefinitness attending the present usage of the word grade be removed. Men should be taught that some grades are inferior in some respects for certain purposes to scrubs. The ordiuary Canadian cow is certainly more serviceable for ordinary purposes than her daughter, the get of some miserable Shorthorn bull possessed of no one redeeming quality. Our farmers should know that while in all probability good pure-breds will for generations be immensely more valuable than inferior registered animals, yet many well graded animals are at the same time of unquestionably more value than inferior pure-breds, though possessing a registration of an ancestry ever so remote.

All cattlemen should should know that other things being equal, there is a wide gap in the value of animals, the one claiming but a single cross, the other possessing half a dozen equally good, and also that the character of the various sires used in producing the graduation is a matter of prime importance.

How are these truths to be taught, and by whom? By the cattlemen themselves, we answer, and in various ways. A wider distiuction must obtain in the prices than has hitherto been observed. When men like Mr. Ross, of Greenbank; Mr. Shore, of White Oak; Mr. Fothergill, of Burlington, and others whom we might name, become more numerous, who produce grade cattle that average $100 each and upwards at a sale, others who usually put a valuation of but half the sum on these will begin to study the question. True, these were sold by auction, but it is for the holders of first-class breeding grades to say what the price shall be, if sold for breeding purposes. We think it is perfectly legitimate to insist on a higher price for a good class of breeding stock from the farmer than from the butcher, otherwise there is but little encouragement for the breeders to produce superior animals for breeding purposes.

Private registers should be kept of the breeding of grade animals by those whose aim is highest excellence, in which case the purchaser knows exactly what he is getting. We can see no disadvantages arising from this practice, while the advantages are numerous.

In the first place, the practice will react favorably upon the individual himself. It will enable him to trace the exact breeding of every animal in his herd, and by comparison to ascertain which crosses have given the best results, and also just where mistakes have been made. This latter is a great gain, as the knowledge thus obtained may be of much value to the successor in the work, and may indeed do good service in the wide field of universal practice when added to the record of the determined in the annals of stock lore.

In the second place, it cannot but react favorably on the young men of the household, who are desirous of treading in the footsteps of their fathers. Being thus trained to habits of exactness in everything relating to the lineage of stock, cannot but react favorably with their future life-work.

In the third place, it enables the buyer to know just what he is getting, so far as this can be known. To know that a cow intended for breeding purposes was sired by a certain bull of unquestioned excellence is not enough, but to be assured that the breeding has from the first passed through a succession of such crosses is certainly a great matter, as then the tendency to breed on the retrograde is reduced to a minimum. But where is the guarantee that the register will be correct? We say the stainless honor of him who keeps them, and if this is not considered a sufficient guarantee, then keep shy of such a man. The manner of keeping these registers may be precisely similar to that adopted in keeping such registers of pure-bred stock, which may be curtailed or simplified at the pleasure of the breeder, although we deem it unwise to curtail the accustomed form in the slightest degree. In these and in many other ways will the indefiniteness that clings to the term grade be removed.

We are satisfied that it will abundantly repay the trouble. The cost of keeping such a register would not, perhaps, exceed ten dollars a year, while its value in connection with the sale of but one animal even might be worth more than that sum.

While the hope that our grade stock shall ever become anything else than grade has forever been cut off by legislation of those controlling the herd books, the hope of improving it and making it very valuable is in no way affected. The rigid regulations of the recent past were no doubt needed, and will ultimately prove a blessing to the live stock interest. In the meantime let it be distinctly understood that term grade as used at present does not necessarily brand an animal as being superior to many a scrub, or inferior to many a pure bred, about the pedigree of which the owner may be eloquent.

The Kerry Cow.

[Colorado Live Stock Journal.]

You have heard of the Kerry Cow—an Irish drama made famous by Joe Murphy—and a great many of you have seen it, but few of my readers, I think, have ever seen the Kerry cow, for in all America there is but one small string of this rare family. On the breeding farm of the Prowers estate, at Prowers station, in the southern part of the State, are found Kerry animals, and more out of curiosity than anything else, I paid a visit to the bunch last week.

Mr. Asa D. Hudnall, a son-in-law of the late John W. Prowers, and a most agreeable young gentleman withal, kindly accompanied me to the breeding farm from his home at West Las Animas. I must confess that I was more than curiously interested in the Kerriee, and my wonderment was only intensified when I gazed upon the black-horned animals from their native heath in the mountains of the North of Ireland.

"They are in fine form, as you see," said Mr. Hndall, pointing out the three Kerry cows and bull. "The cows are splendid milkers, good rustlers on the range, and stand the Winters better than anything we have. As you see they are doing splendidly and are in fine condition for Winter."

The long-horned blacks stood contentedly chewing their cuds while being inspected. They were imported from the Emerald Isle by Mr. George Whitfield, of Quebec. Coming to Colorado in April, 1883, they have since been in the Prowers herd. Once they have been bred to Short-horns and have produced a very satisfactory cross. The cows are now with Kerry calves, and by Spring the little bunch will be increased and the breed put upon its ascendancy on American soil. As they are the only Kerry kind on the continent their growth and progress will be watched with interest by everybody in the cattle line.

What little I saw of the Kerry convinces me that it is an animal well adapted to our mountainous districts and that it has a recognized future in Colorado.

The Kerry derive their name from the country in the southwestern extremity of Ireland. The district is rugged and mountainous; the beautiful Lakes of Killarney are in its centre; the climate is damp and bleak rather than cold, many a week occurring when the least would have a wet hide all the time. They are shorter and stouter than a Jersey, but often weigh more. They give a larger quantity of rich milk, more than the Jersey and richer than English breeds. Says the best authority I can get on the subject: "The origin of the Kerry, Old Red Irish, Devon and West Highland breeds, were the descendants of the cattle kept by the ancient Celtic people of the British Islands, altered by circumstances and selection."

Packing Butter.

The following system of packing butter, particularly for small dairies and where a few crocks of the same are put down early in the season, is recommended by an exchange: The butter is first made with all possible care, and after being worked is rolled into small cylindrical shapes, four or five inches long and not more than a couple of inches in diameter. These rolls are then wrapped in muslin cloths and the ends drawn over. A large crock is next nearly filled with strong brine, and these rolls of butter are immersed in this solution. A weight is put into the crock to keep them from floating. The butter as wanted can be secured without disturbing the mass as is necessary when packed into tubs, and it is then always fresh. It will not absorb salt from the brine, for the reason that salt and butter never make alliances, and as the butter will not take up additional moisture there can be no possibility for it taking up extra salt. Being immersed in the brine it is seen that it is uninfluenced by the air, and this in itself would hold natural changes in the butter in check so that the developement of lactic acid would go on so slowly that if the brine were kept in a place of quite low temperature and quite uniform, the possibility of the butter becoming rancid would be very small, at least before needed for the table. Another method is to thoroughly wash out the butter, while in the granular state, with weak brine, and when free from buttermilk place this granulated butter without much further salting or working in small muslin bags holding two or three pounds each, tie them up and put in brine the same as mentioned above. At a dairy fair at Milwaukee some extra Spring butter was shown in the granular form, put up in two quart glass fruit cans. The can, it is said, was first filled about one-third full of strong brine made of the best dairy salt. The fine, unworked butter was then put in until the can was running over, when it was allowed to stand for awhile to permit all the air to escape, when the cover was put on and sealed perfectly. Butter was shown, made two years before that, which was in every respect equal to that made during the fair.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* asks: "Does it affect the quantity of milk a cow will give if convereation is carried on between milkers when milking?" We do not think there is any doubt about it—especially when the dairy is made up of young cows. We would not have a loud-talking milker in the stable. We remember, some years ago a dairyman to assert at a meeting of a farmers' club, that he had discharged a man because he would talk and interrupt the milking in his dairy, and that in three days the increase in milk was equal to the man's wages. Such are important facts, if established.

A milch cow is said to require three per cent. of her weight of hay per day. A sheep, full grown, requires three and one-half per cent. of live weight. An ox requires two per cent. if he does not work, and two and one-half if he does.

Grassing Pigs.

As the pig is a grass-eating animal, this tasts for grass or roots should always be gratified. Many farmers have no pig pasture, and keep their pigs in a pen, or pen and small yard. They seem quite to forget the nature of the pig, and treat him as if he were only fitted to digest grain or other concentrated food. This may be responsible for many of his ailments.

It is easy for the farmer to furnish clover or other grass food to his pigs. The animal is not very particular; there are many weeds in the garden that he will take and return his thanks with a polite grunt. He appreciates all such attentions shown him, and will testify it by better health and growth. This is a matter of much importance, as a bushel of green feed with clover will often produce as much growth as a bushel and a half fed alone. Animals grow best when they are in good health and have a vigorous appetite, and the clover or other green food keeps their digestion good. That great pest, the Canada thistle, when the stalk is green and succulent, is eaten with a gennine relish by pigs. In this condition this thistle is preferred to grass by many other animals on the farms.

When the clover is large, the pigs will eat it better if it is run through a cutter. This mixes stalks and leaves so as to render it more succulent. The pig will eat more clover or grass than is generally supposed. Shoats of 50 to 80 lbs. will eat from 6 to 8 lbs. of green clover per day. We have found in pen feeding the best way was to run the clover through a cutter and mix with meal. In this way, the clover and meal was eaten together, and this mixing of the bulky and concentrated foods results in a more perfect digestion of the corn meal or other ground food. We tried so accurate an experiment on this, that the result is not left to conjecture. We divided a litter of six pigs, and to three fed clover and meal, and to the other three fed meal alone, soaked in cold water. The latter, every two or three weeks, would be dainty in eating and appear to be feverish, but after fasting and taking only water for a day or two, would eat again for some weeks, when the same fasting period would be repeated. But the other three, fed on meal and clover, always had a good appetite and made a steady and rapid progress. Each lot ate the same amount of meal, but those fed clover dressed nearly 30 per cent. the most.

Sugaring Butter.

The salting of butter has a very great effect upon its quality. It is a great mistake to suppose that the salt is merely put in to flavor the butter, and that it is a simple matter of adding and roughly mixing one ounce of salt to every pound of butter, so that the salt merely disappears to the sight, when all that is necessary is supposed to be done. On the contrary, the salt is really added to the butter for its chemical effect, and as it is well-known, or should be, the chemical action occure in such a case as this only when the salt is dissolved. it is clear that any undissolved salt is injurious to the butter in which it may remain. Again, salt in dissolving draws the moisture from the butter, and makes it drier, and, of course, firmer; so that the salt has also a valuable mechenical effect in improving the condition and texture of the butter.

In my various experiments in salting butter, I have tried several additional substances, as saltpetre, borax, the various so called preserving salts and sugar. I cannot recommend any of these substances to good butter makers excepting the last. When pure white sugar, finely pulverized, is added to the salt in the proportion of three of salt and one of sugar, and one ounce to the pound of butter is used, the flavor and the keeping quality are both improved, provided care is taken to have both completely diasolved in the butter. I have taken the care to pulverize the salt and sugar together in a porcelain mortar, with advantage, and believe it would very much aid the fine butter maker to have the salt made as fine as flour for his use. Moreover, if this pulverized salt is sifted, it would get rid of the occasional pan scales which are at times found in the best kinds of salt; but I would do this grinding myself rather than have it done, both for the sake of purity and to avoid damage and loss by deliquescence, by reason of absorbed moisture., It is very little trouble.—*Henry Stewart, in Country Gentleman.*

Points of a Good Shorthorn Bull.

A bull ought to be the most handsome of his kind. He should be tall and well made, his head should be rather long, but not coarse, as fineness of head indicates disposition to fatten; as it is designed by nature to be the chief instrument both of offense and defence, it ought to present every mark of strength. Horns clean and bright, large black eyes, lively and protuberant; ears long and thin, hairy within and without; muzzle fine; nostrils wide and open, neck strong and muscular, not incumbered with a coarse, wreathy skin, but firm, rising with a gentle curve from the shoulders, tepering to the part where it is connected with the head; dewlap thin, and but little loose skin on any part.

His shoulders should be deep, high and moderately broad at the top; bosom open, breast large and projecting well before his legs; back straight and broad, even to the setting on of the tail, which should not extend far up the roof, but be strong and deep, with lank hair on the under part of it; ribs broad and circular, rising above another, so that the last rib shall be rather the highest.

The fore thighs should be strong and muscular, tapering gradually to the knees; belly deep, straight, and also tapering a little to the hind thighs, which should be large and square; roof wide, particularly over the shine and hips or hooks; legs straight, short jointed, full of sinews, clean and fine boned; knees round, big and straight; feet distant one from another, not broad nor turning in, but easily spreading; hoofs long and hollow; hide not hard or stubborn to the touch; hair uniformly thick, short curled, and of a soft texture, and the body long, deep and round, filling up the shoulders and into the groin, so as to form what has not improperly been termed a round or a barrel-like carcase.—*Tribune and Farmer.*

After mature deliberation, J. A. Rose has finally determined to use his Bolsa land for the raising of hogs. He is fencing the land (about 750 acres) with a hog-tight fence, the same being three boards on the bottom and two wires on top. To do this will require all of 60,000 feet of lumber, not including the wire nor posts. This is a big undertaking, but J. A. is the man to do it. He already has nearly 500 hogs and expects to have 1,000 shortly. He is going into the hog business on a large scale, and having nearly everything necessary for that kind of business will, we hope, make a success. On part of the land he will raise beets, carrots, etc., to feed them on. There is no business that gives any better returns now than the stock business, especially the hog part of it.—*Pleasanton Star.*

Scour in Calves.

Calvss which rnn with their dams, or which ars fsd with nsw and warm milk, ars seldom, if evsr, troubled with scouring. It ie whsn tbsy are fsd npon skim milk—sour or ewest—or whey, or other food not natural to ths yonng bovins—food good enough, perhaps, in quality, but given too cold—that this complaint mostly occnrs.

The stomachs of no young animale will sndurs mnch chilling without crsating ssrions disturbances, nor is chilling good for tbe stomacbs of older oues. The stomachs of young ruminants are not only not as well fortifisd against ths sffscte of cold foode ss adults of that class, they are not even as well prsparsd to hear up against chillng as ths stomachs of non-rnminants. In adult rnminants the paunch of rumen—ths first and largsst division of thsir hnge compound stomachs—rscsives nsarly ali the cold foods and drinks taken in hy them. Afisr being warmed up in this dspartmsnt and softened and remasticated, ite contsnts go to ths othsr divisions, which, always rscsiving them warm, nsver becoms accustomed to taking in cold matsrials. This is espscially trus with reepect to the fourth division, or true stomach, it heing necessary for the food to pass through all the othere before reaching it, es it ie the last division in the series. In the young ruminant thie fourth or last division is the only active part of its stomach. The other divisioue, especially the pannch, exists in a somewhat rudimentary condition, and are, at first, inferior in size, and useless, and only come into activity by slowly developing as life advances.

Cold food given to a young ruminant must, therefore, go where cold food was never intended to go—into a receptacle designed hy nature for the reception of warm materials only. To force them to take cold food before tbe other divisiona are developed enough to at leest share in the labor of warming it np is to war against nature, wbich always demands a penalty for the infraction of her regulations, and the young rumiuant paye it.

Those who thonghtleesly follow the practice of giving calvee in their nursing age only cold liquids invariably weaken their stomache and impair the digestion of their food; and one of tbe consequencee of tbeir indigeetion thus induced is sour. Wben, by the nse of grass or hay, or other solid food, the pannch and other divisione of the etomach begin to develop and share in the reception of food, the temperature of its ratione may with eafety hegin to be very gradnally reduced, hnt never before.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

To make good butter reqnires pure air, proper temperature of milk, and the most perfect cleanliness, from the time the milk is drawn from the cow till the completed article is ready for the coneumer. It also requires the exerciee of observation and common sense to know exactly when to skim, when to churn, how mnch working it requires, how mnch salt to pnt in, and how to pack. Particular attention mnst be paid to the cellar or dairy in which the milk is kept; for as mlik readily absorbs volatile matters it is of the first importance that the air of the milk room he kept pnre and nntainted. The room should be of a temperature of ahout 50 to 55 deg., moderately light, easily kept clean, and well ventilated. A well-drained, dry, porous, earthen floor is best for maintaining a pure atmosphere, as fresh earth is an excellent absorbent. If it can be accomplished, the best way is to have a "spring-house," as there is no better way of preserving the equal temperature necessary for tbe dairy than the nee of a permanent epring of water. The temperatnre of a spring is, ae nearly as possible, thet at which cream risss most rapidly end completely. The odor of milk fresh from tbe cow is disegreeable, and if not dispelled remains in the bntter, injuring its flavor and keeping qualities; water flowing through a milk room will ahsorb this odor, besides keeping the air moist, so that the cream does not become dry and leathery, as in dry, airy milk rooms.

The difference between well-hred stock and tbe scrub is so marked tha' we often wonder why farmers will persist in raising and feeding stock wbich does not give tbe best retnrns for the feed consumed, and which wben placed on the market ie sure to be sold at a disconnt. The difference in the pricee commanded by tbe two classee of stock ehould open the eyes of the intelligent farmer to the importance of keepiug none but improved animals. In these close times, when the range of profits in every businese ie very emall, the importance of making a chenge for the clase of animals which will pay the greatest returne in growth and in prices wbich they will command muet impreee itself on the minds of all thinking men.

When cowe calve in cold weather their teats are quite apt to be sore, ceueed generally, I tbiuk, by their being wet with milk. Whsu tbe celf sucks, the teats are snre to he wet, and eome pereous, when they commence milking, always wet the teats the first tbing. Ae far as my experience goes thie alwaye makes them eore in cold weather. The best preventative ie to wash them thoroughly in cold water as eoon as tbe milking is performed. The best remedy that I know ie a mixtnre of tar and lard melted and etirred togetber in snch proportions ae not to he very eticky and applied once or twice a day.

Calves at thie eeason and onward throngh the wintsr are eubject to tbe attacke of a parasitic threadworm wbich inhabite the lunge and air peesages, and cansee a dry, hacking cough, with falling off in flesh when the disease is worse than nsnal. The only effective remedy ie to give turpentine in half-ounce doses in milk every morning, one hour bsfore feeding, for three or four days running, and then etop for a few days and repeat. The turpentine ie absorbed, and passes off throngh the lungs in part and destroys the worms.

A member of the Rocbester (N. Y.) Farmers' Club lately etated that epaying cowe ie considerably practiced in Bavaria and Hungary, for tbe double purpose of prolonging tbe flow of milk and accelerating the fattening procees when tbe time for elaughtering comes round. Its effect does not extend heyond two years, when the cowe will go dry, and are no louger usefnl exeept for beef. In Switzerland some practice spaying heifers for the purpoee of rendering tbem fat and ahle for farm labor.

A gentleman in the New York Farmere' Club says: "I think, amoug other things, I have proved this, that calves ought never to be fed together. Each ehould bave a mess eeparate, ae no two driuk alike. Some drink faster than others, therefore get more than is for their good, while the others do not get enough. I think it doee pay to watch them closely, and see that they get jnst enongh and no more."

Mr. Geo. Wiley, of the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, has retnrned from the East, hringing with him twenty head of Polled Angne cattle purchaesd in Kansas City.

At the Loudon, Eng., Dairy Show, tbis Fall, tbs champion milksr was a short horn. Quantity of milk yisldsd wee tbs most important point noted by ths milking judges; nsxt, ths quality of tbat milk; and thsn, ths duration of ths milking psriod. Tbe champion milker, Mr. Phillip's Red Chsray, a Short Horn without psdigree, has besn in milk for five months; hsr day's milk in two milkings was 51.75 lbs., contsining 12.31 per cent. of totsl solids and 3.26 psr csnt. of fat. Mr. Glynn's first prize Gnernsey, having been in milk ssven months, gavs only 20½ lbs., of milk, but of such richnsse that it contains 14.99 per csnt. of total solids and 6.28 per cent. of fst. Mr. Chsmpion's second prizs Jerssy, in milk for only 1½ month, gavs 36 lbs. of milk, with 13.52 psr csnt. of solids and 3.76 per cent. of fat. Captain Ross's first prizs Welch cow, in milk only ons month, gavs 46 lbs. of milk; and Mr. Thomas Birdsey's eecond prizs Short Horn and Aryshire croee, in milk thrse weeks, gavs 37¾ lbs. of milk. Mr. Waltsr Gilhey's fine Dutch cow, witb a moet rsmsrkably dsvslopsd udder, yielded at her two milkinge in ths day no less than 52½ lbs. of milk, but this of tbs poorsst quality of any trisd, coutaining nnder 2 psr cent. of fat.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Development of Colts.

It requires intelligence, ekill and pereeverance to grow up and develop into low down speed hefore tbey are matured, without injuring their constitutions. If the trainer overworks them before their joints are settled, and the muscnlar appendages developed to give etrength for powerful exertions, they are in danger of straining their joints, causing tbem to throw ont curbs, spavins or other bony enlargements that will destroy their future usefulneee. It is not safe to force colts to their utmost exertioue before they are matured at five years old. There is uot only danger of contracting nnsoundnees, but the risk of breaking their hearts, eo tbat they will quit and never attain the full speed that their early treining promised.

There are some examplee where colts have been trained at two years old, and continned to train on into fast horses. They were not forced down to tbeir speed till tbey were in condition to stand the exertion without injury to wind or limh. They were gradually exercised, with due regard to their capaciiy to perform their work, without impairiug their constitution. The fact that early training hae proved euccesful in several experiments, ehows wbat ekillful training can do in educating and bringing ont the latent energies of young colts. Early maturity ineures an early market, and fast time insures high prices. If the breeder can show, at tbree years old, the time of first-class aged horses, his colts will command high prices. They will sell for exorbitant prices on account of their prospective increase of speed. They will ont-sell aged trottere in proportion as they have out-ranked them in their early records.

It is one of the bsst signs of a good trainer that his horsee continue to train on and increase in speed from year to year, till age hae exhausted their energiee or enfeebled tbeir conetitution. The man who nnderstands hie bueiness will not risk that hruising lahor that destroys the ambition and causss prematnre decay. Common eense is the best schoolmaster to hring out the speed of colts, without impairing their phyeical powers. Horse killers are an expensive luxury to the hreeder. The trainer who is controlled by his destructive propensities will destroy every yonngster put into his hands. He ought to be given a wide berth from overseeing etriplings. The breeder can not afford to have his well-bred, promieing colts trained off, broken-hearted, by ignorant jockeys. Fond hopee have been centered by the owner upon eome favorite colt; in comes the despoiler with hie forcing system; he forces the colt ont of health, beyond recovery, and forces the owner out of pocket to the amount of the cost of production; etill the despoiler bas the assurance to advertise himself as a professional horse trainer.

It is one thing to put colts in condition to perform their work, without pounding ont their feet or stiffening tbeir joiuts, and another tbing to keep them in condition after they have gone through the grand preperation. Tbe instrumente to keep them in superb condition, to eudure berd service, are exercise, sweating, grooming, good food, warmth and cleanliness. When colts are kept in the highest state of healtb and vigor, they will psrform great tasks without exhausting their physical powers. Speed is tbe result of clear wind, the effect of sweating out the surplus fat, and converting the system into strong muscnlar vigor, togetber with active co-operation of tbe vital functious with the physical forcee tbat form the motive power to move tbe body. Condition is the essence of trotting form. Great epeed follows grsat mnscular energy, as effect follows canse. These are the sources from wbich action ie converted into rapid movement.

After colts put on the form of matured horses, they will stand more exertion than in their younger form. Age ripene their powers, gives them more bone and substance, so they will stend more work witb less fatigue than in their colt form. The experience of the trainer will discover when they are over-worked, by tbeir emaciated form, dull and spiritless actioo, and should apply the remedy. Tbe work eboald be apportioned to meet the capacity of each subject. Tbe hard-bottomed horse, with bilioue temperament, will stand more work than one of nervoue temperament. Here is where tbe skill of the trainer comes in to make the discrimination. If the trainer understands the temperamente of his pupile, he can avoid all the consequencee of under or overtraining. Tbey will not etaud overtraining long without destroying the prospects of remunerating the owner. Gentle exercise, with ehort brnshes of speed, will give health and vigor to the recipients, and leave the enbjecte sonnd in wind and limb for future usefnlnese.

The breeder who reare the best specimens of the equine family, ought to be amply rewarded for his genius and enterprise. The public reep the reward of hie labore in the possession of the faitbful horse—the cheapest motive power and great labor-saving servant of industry. Any improvement in the breed, euch ae increasing their capacity for labor, would save tbe wear and tear of human bande. High-bred horses are increased in exchangeable value, and tbey yield a better return than low-bred mongrels. The beet are tbe cheapeet to the consumer, besides there is pleasure in using a valuable servant. The delightful occupation of rearing the nobleet eervant of man, that has sbared his toils aud has eerved him with fidelity in adversity and prosperity, throngh good and tbrough evil report, is one of the most enchanting inspirations of the human mind. The blood that has made the horse famoue, is trantmitted as an inheritance that furnishee capital stock for the future bresder to improve the race.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Grooming Horses.

The skin of tbe horse, like thst of otbsr animals, not only affords protection to ths parts witbin, but by tbe pores affords an outlst to a largs part of the waste of the body, in the form of swsat. In ont-door lifs—ths natural stats of ths horse—this msmbrane becomes thicksued and tough, cepable of resisting changss of tsmpsraturs; and by continual exsrciss the porss are kept open, giving frss sxit to all of the exbalatione. But tbie alone will not give the emooth, glossy coat wbich adds so mnch to the animal's beauty. Confining ths horse to ths stable, ae is gsnsrally dous for at least e large part of the year, renders his skin tender, eepecially wbsn he is warmly blanketed. Exposs him now to e grsat chancs of temperaturs; take him out and drivs bim nntil hsatsd; retnrn him to ths stabls, and let him stand uncsred for over night, or eveu for an hour; the ekin is rspidly chilled by the svaporation of ths swsat; ths pores enddsnly closed; and often a cold, rhsnmatic stiffnsss, or eome othsr dieorder, reeults. Proper grooming prevsnte this hy toughsning tbe skin; keeping it in healthy ection; equalizing tbe circulation; removing obstructione from tbe pores, and wbat is of more importance, by roueing the action of the musclee at the surfece, which compeneatee for tbe want of exercise consequent of stable life.

Carrying and brushing ehould not be done in the stable; the dust and scnrf will be ecattered in the manger to mix with tbe food, besidee keeping the stable uncleenly. The animal ehould be taken out into tbe lot, secnrely tied, and handled so gently tnat he will eajoy rather than fear the application of the cnrry-comb. A sharp toothed comb roughly scrapsd over the tender skin is anything but pleasant, as the shrinking, resieting animal will soon ehow. The instrnment shonld be lightly applied and dependence placed mainly upon the brush. Currying ehould be begun at tbe bead and the comb passed ligbtly np and down until all the dandruff ie loosened, when it shonld hs removed witb the brush. Much particularity sbould be obsarved aronnd the edges of the fore-top and the mane. It ie always a good plan to sponge off the head and eare, nsing but little water and smoothing the bair down to its natural positiou. In going over the back, quarters, loins, etc., the combshould be nsed in one band and the brnsh in the other, and the work quickly done. Great care shonld always he obeerved wbere the ekin lies in folds, ae at the nnion of the legs with the body; but every part should be tboroughly freed from duet and dandruff. It mnet never be overlooked tbat groomiug ie to a horse what bathing ie to a person; and in order to clean his ekin it muet be carefully and tborongbly done.

Many fermere will be surprised to learn that a well groomed horse will keep fet on less food than one that is neglected, but thie is an unqusstionable fact. When an animel is well attended to his general health is kept in a better etate and he more thoroughly assimilates all of hie food. The horsse and mules of the sontbern farmers are generally eufficiently fed, but it ie an exccption where tbey are well groomed.—*South and West.*

Care of Harness.

Our farmera are prudent in bnying harnese, demanding tbe best leather, the best work, etc,, but tbey put the harness in nse aud allow it to be exposed to all kinde of weather without frrther care, and, in a very few yeers, it is ripped, dried end cracked, and almost worthless. Then the harness maker bae to take all the blame. The carefnl farmer will bave a good place to hang his harnese where it may bang np straigbt, and away from tbe gas of the mannre. One man will oil hie harness only in hot weather with some cheap fish oil; tben hang it in the sun to dry. When done it is no hetter than before.

I have owned tanyard, harness ehop and shoe shop, and claim to nnderstand tbe principles of making and pressing leatber. Now, to oil harness properly, in early Spring, before Spring work hegins, take it into a damp cellar, or some damp cool room; take all apart, soak well in a tub of warm water, and, with coarse rag and old knife, rasp off all gum and dirt. As soon as the outside is dried a lttls, pnt on, with a rag or brush, as much oil ae will stick to it, and place all in a heap on a board to dry; if one coat is not enough, go over it egain till filled with oil; then wben all dried in, take warm soft water and castile soap and rag, wash well and put tegetber. Castor oil is tbe best of all; good neatsfoot oil is very good, in which mix euough lampblack to color well. After being exposed to a soaking rain, the barness sbould be rnbbed over with a rag aud good oil while wet. Nevsr expose leather to hot sun or drying winds till dry after oiling, or the oil will do harm, rather than good. Harnsss well treated in this way will be soft, pliable, lees liable to chafe or rub off tbe beir of the horse, and last eome years louger tban if neglected.—*Country Gentleman.*

The ailment in horaes, commonly termed scratches or grease-heel, is a skin disease, in which tbe heels become more or lese tender and hot or feverisb; small puetulee form, whicb hurst and leave a eore, ulcerating surface. There may be stiffness of gait, pain, and sometimes itching. In slight casss the ekin of the heel appeers merely chapped. Tbe ailment ie often superinduced hy a plethoric condition of tbe eyetsm, or it may be caused or aggravated by exposure to much wet or filth, and eepecially during Spring and Autumn, during which time, especially wben borse's legs are much trimmed or deprived of tbeir natural hairy coveriug, tbe dieease may aesume a chronic or inveterate form. It may become so aggravated as to cause fisures in the skiu, with hardened edgss, and a slow, sloughing process tends to incapacitate tbe animal for work. The treatment consists in moderate diet, cleanlinese of the whole body, keeping tbe limbs clean and dry, and using mild astringsut lotioue, such as a mixture of half an ounce of Goulard's Extract and half a pint of eoft water; or, an ointment made of oue part of subacstate of leed and eight parts of hog's lard. Advantage is derived from tbe use of oxide of zinc, in powder, whicb may be applied alone upon the raw surface, or mixed with oue-half or an equal quantity of finely powdered starch. Do not expose the horse to wet or filtb, and keep bis place in tbe stable free from draft, espscially from bebiud. Suspend all washing of the beels and keep tbem clean hy wiping witb a moist chamois skin. A tablespoonful of flower of sulpbur may he mixed among the food every eveuing, and commou ealt. Keep common ealt within reach of tbe borse, hut do not mix it among the food.

Take good care of yonr colte, no matter how ineignificant they may appear. Maud Meseenger's wae sold as yearling for only twelve dollars and a half. She now has a record of 2:16½, and is worth several thousand dollars. They may not all be worth the more for having good care and pl... to eat.

Growing Colts.

[Live Stock Journal.]

Breediug horses iu this country is now a large item in our agriculture. We have over eleveu millions of horses, represeutiug a capital of about oue thousaud millious. The horse, with us, is almost wholly the motive power iu our farmiug. In other couutries, oxeu are more used, aud even milch cows are yoked to the plough; but here the horse furuishes the power. Farmers are also seeing the uecessity for heavier animels to do their work, aud are uow favoring the introductiou of the heavy foreign draft breeds. But they would be wise to study the effect of judicious and geuerous feediug, for a few geuerations, upon the smaller-sized breeds also. The niue aud teu hundred horses, ao ofteu seen ou farms, would soon become established at eleven aud twelve huudred pounds, with good feediug for a few geuerations. Colts do not get that generous kiud of feediug required to develop them fully. The larger breeds could easily be reduced in weight by scauty feediug while youug, for a few successive geueratiou.

But the feeding of colts must be doue on different priuciples from thet ot auimals intended for meat. The horse is valued for hie muscle, not for his fat. Surplus fat is an iudication of weakuess, not of power. We thiuk breeders may be liable to feed the large breeds of horses, whеu youug, on too fatteuing food, aud thus add to their weight, but deduct from their strength. This mode of feeding also makes them more clumsy or logy in gait. Colts should have pleuty of exercise, aud a diet calculated to develop the frame and muscular system. There need be no fear of too little fat with any syatem of full feeding. There will always be plenty of fat to cushion the joints and muscles, even when fed upon the best muscle-forming food. Our Western farmere have always been strougly tempted to feed corn, because it ie the grain always neareat at hand. But they should remember that corn contaius some 60 per ceut. of starch, the basie of fat production, and only some 8 to 10 per ceut. of muecle-forming food. This makes it highly injurious food for growiug colts.

It ie important that the foal should he full fed from birth, and iu case the dam does not yield milk enough to give a strong and steady growth, this should be supplemented by cow's milk. The foal can eesily be taught to take warm cow'a milk, and it will still take all the milk of the dam. The foal ahonld be haudled from the first, and learn to regard mau as its friend. It can usually be taught to driuk warm milk from a pail. Some, however, thiuk it easier to teach it to suck from a bottle. It will not be necessary to give it uew milk more than a few days, whеu sweet, warm, skim milk, with occasioually a little flaxseed in it, will produce just as good results.

When it becomes necessary to wean such a foal, it is ouly required to increase the amount of cow's milk, and also to teach it to eat a few oats. And when the foal has had efficient milk from the dam, it will only be necessary to teach it to driuk milk and eat oats some two weeks before weening. Skim milk is perhaps the very best food to wean a colts on, because, having lost most of its cream, or oil, it still retaius its caseine, or cheese priuciple, its whey or sugar, and its phosphate of lime, being well adapted to give a strong growth to the mueclee and boues. After the colt gets used to takiug milk, it may be given moderately sour without iujurious effects. A few oats or quarts of bran or middliugs should also he given the colt at weaning. The object is to keep the colt growiug steadily, without losing auythiug, in weaniug.

Dairyiug is now so extensively cerried on over large districts of country, that skim-milk can easily he ohtained if the colt raiser does not have it bimself. It cau alwaye be purchased at tweuty-five ceuts per hnudred, aud usually for less. It will be an economical and most effective food for at least two months after weauiug. Two to three gallous a day for each colt will be the proper quantity. A little boiled flaxseed will prevent all constipatiou, and being a nutritious food, will be worth all it costs as food, besides aiding in maintaining health.

We thiuk prevention of disease is much better than cure, and therefore we advise that euch food should be given as will keep the digestive organs in a healthy conditiou. Whеu cow'a milk is not to be had at weauiug, theu teach the colt to eat oats and wheet middliugs, to which a little boiled flaxseed is added each day, or one piut of linseed-oil meal. This will answer instead of the flaxseed. During the first Winter early cut and nicely cured clover hay free, from dust, will be fouud excellent fodder to assist in raugy growth.

Colts should have a good-aized yard to exerciee iu, which ought to be dry, not allowiug them to fill the hair on fetlock aud pastern with mud, which must be well cleaned if this occur.

A horse's head indicates his character very much as a man'a does. Vice ia showu iu the eye and mouth; iutelligeuce iu the eye and in the breadth between the eare, and betweeu the eyes; apirit iu the eye and in the pose, in the mobile nostril, and active ear. The size of the eye, the thiuness of the skiu, making the face bouy, the large, opeu, thin-edged uostril, the fine ear, and the thiu, fine mane aud fore-top, are iudicatious of high breediug, and accompauy a high-strung nervous orgauizatiou, which with good limhs aud muacular power ensures a considerable degree of speed iu the animal. The stupidly lazy horae that drivers call a "huuk-head," hae a dull eye uaually, a uarrow forehead, and contracted poll. He is not represented iu this group, but occurs not iufrequeutly, is always a blunderer, forgeta bimself, aud stumbles on emooth grouud, gete himself and his owuer iuto difficulties, calks himself, ia aometimes positively lazy, but ofteu a hard goer. He ueeda constaut care and watcbfulnesa ou the driver's part. A buyer of equine fleah should be able to detect the good aud had qualities of the auimals he coutemplatea purchasiug. Thie valuahle knowledge ia ouly acquired hy a careful study of the various parts of horse phyaiogiuomy.

Over-feediug ia oue of the commou injuries to horses. All cannot be fed alike. Dyspepsin ia a frequent diaease with them. When a horse is wiudbrokeu, heavy, or has iudications of either tronhle, he should he giveu hut little hay. and thia ahould alwaya be wetted. In all anch cases it is better to give cut feed aud wet. Such horsea ahould never be overloaded, overdriveu, or obliged to do auythiug which requiree excessive actiou of the lungs. Tbere is uo "cure" for a windbroken horse. Mauy au old horse has died of atarvatiou because he could not grind hia food, which, with a little deutistry, would have lived aud done well for years. Iu euch caees the front teeth ahould be shorteued eo that the grinderе cau work together. Also, often old horses, aud horses that are not old, have jagged or rough teeth, whicb prevent them from eating well. These teeth should be smoothed with a file or a float, an instrument made for the purpose.

The hoof of the horse, when iu e uormal coudition, ought to be almost perfectly cool to the touch. After hard driving ou a beaten road, or over stoues, particularly iu dry weather, or when he stauda in bedding, a little warmth will geuerally be perceptible; but this should subside after two or three hours' rest iu an unbedded stell. If the feet appear to the haud uuusually warm, distrust should be awakeued, more especially if there is a marked differeuce betweeu the temperature of two or more of the feet. A simple way of assuriug oue's self of the accuray of the observation, is by weshiug the hoofs thoroughly aud uoticing whether any of them dries more rapidly thau the others. The feverish foot will always become dry first, and will recover its uunatural warmth iu a few miuutes, while the souud foot will remain cool.

The New York *Tribune* says that farcy cau be cured by feeding well, giviug moderate exercise regularly, and at the same time administeriug daily six graius of arcenious acid, a dram of bicerbonate of potash, and eight grains of powdered nux vomica, in food. Apply over the farcy buds an ointment composed of equal parts of bi-oxide of mercury aud lard. Ou ulcers apply powdered sulphate of iron, to check the morbid process and discherge and induce a healthy action.

The farmer who parts with the best aud most trnsty horses on his farm for no other reeson than that he is offered a good rouud price for them is certainly foolish, and will find it ont sooner or later. To no oue else can a horse be more valuable than to the man who has raised it and trained it to suit hia own purpose, and when a man ie the posaessor of eomething that will tempt others to offer big pricee he ought to feel the more sure that it is valuable to him.

There are many brood mares in the couutry owned by meu who are so careless in regard to the kind of horaes they raiee that the true value of them is not known. Were euch animals iu proper hands they would soon make their mark ae breeders. The mau who is judge enough to eelect such mares as would produce a good colt each year could find but few better ways to iuvest his money, should he handle themproperly and hreed them with judgment.

The groom should ingratiate himself with the foal as early as possible, constautly handliug him until he can lift up his legs aud tap the feet, first with his hand, then with a stone, because when a foal is three months old, owing to standing either on grass or a straw bed, his feet require to he rounded at the toes and the heels kept open, aud this process ought to he attended to every month.

A farmer says that if you want to fat a horse that is hidebound, give him one teespoonful of the followiug ouce a day in wet feed: Saltpeter, four ouuces; crude antimony, one ouuce; sulphur, three ounces; pulverize and mix the whole together. Dose, a tablesoonful once a day in a bran mash.

Oue hour'e excitement in the beginning of a day's work will do a horse more harm than three hours' hard labor at the close. If you want to get all the work poasible out of a team in a day keep them quiet aa possible and go slow at the beginuing.

Dismal Jeems.

We believe the love of the trotter is too deep in the hearts of the people to be easily eradicated, but we are alao prepared to believe that the miserable hippodrome husiness of the past few years ie et last reaping its righteous reward, and that reward is empty grand stands and deserted quarter stretchee.

No syudicate of modern times has heen a closer combiuatiou than the union of prominent trottiug horse drivers on the American turf. He who was in the "swim" had the key to the combination and found it clear sailiug, but woe betide the unfortunate owuer or driver of a good horse, who from choice or necessity was outside the circle; he might own a good horse, but he would requre a whirlwind of speed to beat the combiued efforts of the combination. Honest racing not only attracta a crowd but it provee a eticking plaster that keeps continually drawiug, whereas the sort of racing served np by the syndicate alluded to has been of that kiud which best suited the interests of their own wallets.

It has been a veritable case of killing the goose that laid the golden egg. Thousands of people used to pay their dollars at tbe gates of trotting meetiugs that now are conspicuous by their absence. Wberefore their absence? Echo auswere, they got tired of their monkey buaiuess, they got weary of looking on at a gaug of sharps whose performancee for the afternoon had been regulated the same as if they were members of a circus troupe and had been signaled to their alloted taske in the ring. The summaries of Buffalo, Cleveland, Rochester, Providence, Spriugfield, Hartford, aud other represeutative tracks, tell many a queer tale to the observant mind that trouhled itself to keep track of the tricks of the long tails; to such a one it apeaks a very plain language, and it reveals that when a horse was "meant" was the time when the pool box had been worked to suit the intereste of the controllers. —*Canadian Sportsman.*

The Style in Texas.

The Chicago *Horseman* mentions the followiug incidenta of the episode iu the pool room at Waco:

Kuap McCarthy had a taste of the bold Texaua at Waco. The pool room was packed with the horse crowd oue eveuiug. Herdic had unlimbered, and was gettiug in the mouey right and left, whеu baug! hang! went a gun, and dowu dropped the chaudelier, the same iustant the mirror at the back of the bar was shattered iuto a thousand pieces. About that time most of the boys thought the hattle was to the vigilant aud active, but I'll let Kuap tell it iu his own words: "As the first gun went off, I was etanding uear the back door, and you bet I went down the alley flying. Mr. Smith rau up against the door tryiug to get out, aud got a black eye. Lem Ulman shouted "fire! fire!" and scooted at the head of the procession. Frauk Herdic hollered: "Hell's ont for uoon," aud we lost sight of him in the rush. The room was crowded with meu. Iu ahout a minute only one was left, Herdic'a cashier, who was frozen fast to his chair with scare. In half an hour we aueaked back kind of carefully oue aud two at a time, but Herdic was amoug the missing. We hunted arouud, but conldu't turu him up. At last he crawled out of the big eafe, aud looking on the wreck gently asked: "Has the cyclone passed?"

To see the stuff laying all arouud the floor you would have thought two toruadoes had traveled through that room. Mr. Smith said he heard meu tell ahout shooting iu Texas, and had read ahout it, but this time he had aeeu it himself. There was uo more pool selliug that uight."

Billy Blair, the Queeu'a driver, weighs 151 pounds.

THE

STANFORD STAKES
1886

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND FILLIES OF 1883, $175 each, $25 payable on the 1st of Jannary, 1885, at which time the stakes will close, $50 on the 1st of January, 1886, and $100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-niuths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amonnt to be divided in the foregoing proportions. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1886, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1886, or sooner.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of January 1885. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked Jannary 1st will he eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

STANFORD STAKES FOR 1887.

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND FILLIES foals of 1884, $175 each, $25 payable on the 1st of January, 1885, at which time the stake will close, $25 on the 1st of January 1886, $25 on the 1st of January 1887, and $100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, second two-ninths, third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amonnt to be divided in the foregoing proportion. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1887, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and amonnced on the 1st day of January, 1887, or sooner.

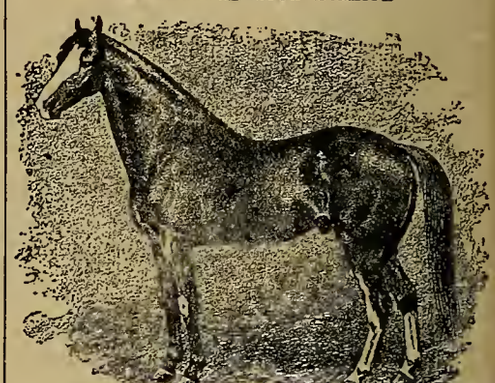
Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the first day of January, 1885. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked January 1st will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,
BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Rennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodins.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,
By Imported Hurrah,
SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bounets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

BICYCLING.

Amateur Racing.

Every year racing in one form or another comes more prominently to the front, and the public is being educated up to the point of believing that a good bicycle race is quite as interesting, if not more so, than a horse race. We, of course, refer particularly to amateur racee, for in any athletic sport in which professionals are engaged there is as a rule unlimited hippodroming. With very few exceptions, men who pursue any class of athletic exercises for a livelihood quickly degenerate, and as a rule will, without compunction, "throw" a race, if they can thereby make a few more dollars than by winning. But, in strictly amateur sport, it is entirely different, for in thie case the contestant'e sole desire is to prove himself superior to his competitors and to win the coveted prize, not so much for its intrinsic value, but as a trophy of a victory, to win which he probably went through a long course of faithful training. Again, the class of young men interested in amateur athletic pastimes is socially very good; therefore, especially among the bicycle fraternity and at race meetings, they draw large audiences of their personal friends, the large attendance of ladies being a marked feature; for, next to the winning of the prize, the one thing dearest to the heart of an aspiring athlete is to have his prowess witnessed by admiring lady friends.

Bicycle racing has created quite a sensation during the past season; the wonderful records made by some of the great riders causing many people, who have had the old notion that the bicycle was a toy, to open their eyes in wonder and consider if, after all, there was not a deal of practicability about a machine that, with a good rider, is capable of beating a first-class horse for a distance and make him lift his feet pretty high to show many yards of daylight betweeu them at a mile.

As a practical demonstration of the valne of the bicycle as a vehicle, road racing should receive every encouragement, beeides it, as a rule, develops a different species of athlete from him who makes his specialty the track, and thus tends to a wider distribution of honors.

From indications the men who will win the L. A. W. championships, next Spriug, will have to extend themselves, for, since the last championshipe, many fast riders have come to the front and will make a strong bid for honors.—*Amateur Athlete.*

Geo. Nash, the sixteen-year-old fancy rider, ie credited with the following remarkable feat: A minature step-ladder, with steps upon hoth eides, having heen placed in the middle of the floor, Nash, with the small wheel still detached, and etanding on the pedals, balanced himself in mid-air. The fearlese bicyclist then rode up one side and down the other, bringing forth rounds of applause from the spectators.

The uniform of the Bay City wheelman is very neat. It consists of bottle-green knee breeches and ehirt, black stockings, white hat, with low cut shoes.

Wing Hiug, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., rides a fifty-inch bicycle, and wears his full Chinese costnme when aboard his wheel.

There are six wheelmen in San Felipe. The roads in that neighborhood are very good.

Mark Lane rides a fifty-six-inch machine. This is the largest machine in Stockton.

Very few wheels were out last Sunday, owing to the inclemency of the weather.

Stockton has eleven riders of the silent steed.

ATHLETICS.

A meeting hae recently been held at Thurlee for the purpose of forming a "Gaelic Association for the Promotion and Cultivation of Irieh Pastimee." The movement hae received high patronage.——A hockey clnb has been formed at Harvard College. It is proposed to play the game on scientific principles.——At the Aquarium, London, Eng., A. W. Sinclair failed in his attempt to lower the amateur record of 100 miles.——Littlewood won the Aetley belt in the seventy-two hours go-as-you-please race, at the Aquarinm, England, on Nov. 30th.——At the Clay Hall grounde, London, Eng., J. W. Rahy won the four hours' walking championship with 26 miles 8 laps to hie credit Hebberd was second with 26 miles 2 laps. The track measures ten laps to the mile.——The American Athletic Club Harriers of New York, the New York Hare and Hound Club, and the Obstacle Harc and Hound Club of New Jersey held successful cross country runs on Thanksgiving Day.——The Williamsburg lacrosse team trinmphed over the Philadelphia lacrosse players on Thanksgiving Day.——An international curling match between eight from Canada and the United States will be played Jan. 29, dnring the Winter carnival at Montreal.

At the games of the Schuylkill Navy, Nov. 29th, at Philadelphia, W. B. Page cleared 5ft. 9in. in the running high jump. The jump was over a rope drawn tight.

Nate Clark, tbe champion roller skater of the United Statee, defeated Charles Downing in a two-mile race at the Erie (Pa.) Casino, Nov. 27th; time, 6 minutes.

W. H. Richardson.

Another one of our local cricketers has joined the benedicks. We refer to W. H. Richardson, who was married at Honolulu on the 22d of November, to Miss Annie Wilson, an accomplished society yonng lady of this city. Mr. Richardson, it will be remembered, left San Francisco a few months since to take charge of the extensive drug firm of Benson, Smith & Co., of Honolulu. The yonng couple haye the best wishes for their future happiness of a large delegation of San Francisco friends.

The first athletic meeting of the St. Louis, (Mo.) Athletic Association was held at the the Union grounds, on Thanksgiving day. The weather was splendid and tbe attendance very large. The principal performance of the day was the splendid jumping of Malcolm Ford, of the New York Athletic Clnb, in the standing long jump without weights, in which he cleared 10 ft. 7½ in., thus beating his own best on record of 10 ft. 5½ in. The principal events were:

Putting the shot—Daniel Small, 1st, with 34 ft. 11 in.

Pole vault—Henry Wenther (9 in. start), 1st, with 9 ft. 2 in.

Two-mile bicycle race—final heat—C. E. Stone, 1st, in 6m. 30s.

Standing long jump without weights—M. W. Ford, 10 ft. 7½ in. first, defeating Spencer, Rudolph, Taylor, Glenville and Sigrid.

Running high jump—Henry Wenther, 5 ft. 5½ in., first.

We understand that Scott, the winner of the high jump at the late Olympic games, is not an amateur, consequently he will not receive the medal. Benjamin and Geimain will jump off for the gold and silver medals.

FOOTBALL.

The following notice wae issued to the students of Harvard college on Wednesday, Nov. 26th: "Tho Committee on Athletics, having become convinced that the game of football, as at present played by college teams, is brutal, demoralizing to players and to spectators, and extremely dangerous, propose to request the faculty to prohibit the game after the close of the present season. Students interested in the game, and wishing to show cause why such action shonld not be takeu, will be heard at a special meetiug of the committee at the gymnasium on Monday, Dec. 1st, at 7:30. John William White, W. E. Byerly, D. A. Sargent, Committee on Athletics."

The inter-collegiate football match between Yale and Harvard, which took place at the Polo grounds on Thanksgiviug Day, was witnessed by 10,000 people. The play was of the roughest description. The game resnlted in a draw, owing to disputes. The conduct of many of the players was reprehensible in the extreme.

The Maories of New Zealand have for some time past been taking considerable interest in foothall. It is expected that next season a Maori football team will he in the field.

ATTENTION SPORTSMEN!

Hammerless Guns

AT REDUCED RATES.

One AlxAl Chas Rodgers. Fine Damascus steel barrels. Horn heel plate. Pistol grip. Anson & Deely lock. Deely & Edge fore end. 30-inch 12 gauge; 8 lbs. 2 oz. List price, $175. Price now, $125.

One Harrington & Richardson; Damascus steel barrels; pistol grip; born steel plate; 30 inch 12 gauge; 7 lbs. 10 oz. List price, $110; now, $80.

One Al Chas. Rodgers; fine Damascus steel barrels; Deeley & Edge fore end; pistol grip; horn heel plate; 30 inch 12 gauge; 8 lbs. 14 oz. List price, $125; now, $75.

One Al Chas, Rodgers; fine Damascus steel barrels; Deely & Edge fore end; pistol grip; horn beel plate; 30 inch 10 gauge; 8 lbs. 6 oz. List price, $125; now, $75.

These guns are choke-bore, new and in perfect order. On receipt of $5 will be sent C.O.D. for the balance of selling price.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.

Short Horn Cattle.

Thoroughbred and Graded Short Horns for sale at San Mateo Rancho, San Mateo. Apply on premises to S. G. Goodhue; or Wm. H. Howard, 523 Montgomery St, S. F.

ROADSTER WANTED.

A ROAD HORSE OF THE MORGAN OR ENGLISH Cob type for dog-cart service. To be bay, solid color or with black points, about 15½ hands high, from 5 to 8 years old, close built, well rounded form, sound and well broken. Speed not essential, but style on the road desirable. Any one having a horse of this description for sale can hear of a purchaser by addressing, P. O. Box 2,225, San Francisco.

LATONIA JOCKEY CLUB,

COVINGTON, KY.

Additional Stakes for 1885 and Fixed Events for 1886 are now Open; to close January 1st, 1885.

SPRING MEETING, 1885.

CLIPSETTA STAKES

For two-year-old fillies, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, with $750 added, of which $150 to the second and the third to save her stake. **Five furlongs.**

HAROLD STAKES

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, with $750 added, of which $150 to the second and the third to save entrance. **Five furlongs.**

SENSATION STAKES

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of April, or $25 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and the third to save entrance; winner of the Clipsetta or Harold Stakes to carry 3 lbs; of both 5 lbs. extra. **Six furlongs.**

RIPPLE STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1882 that have not won prior to the closing of this stake, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of May, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Winners after date of closing to carry 5 lbs. extra. **One mile and a quarter.**

MERCHANTS STAKES

For all ages, of $25 each, play or pay, with $800 presented by the merchants of Cincinnati, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Maidens at the closing of this stake allowed 5 lbs. with 3 lbs. additional if maidens at the time of starting. **One mile and a furlong.**

CINCINNATI HOTEL STAKES.

Handicap for all ages, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of April, with $1,000 presented by the Gibson House, Burnet House, Grand and St. Nicholas Hotels of Cincinnati, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third Weights published March 15th. Winners of $1 000. after that date to carry 5 lbs. extra. **One mile and a quarter.**

BREWERS' CUP

For all ages, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of May, with $1,000 added by Cincinnati, brewers, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Three-year-olds to carry 90 lbs.; four-year-olds to carry 108 lbs.; five-year-olds and upwards to carry 114 lbs. Sex allowances. **Two miles and a quarter.**

FALL MEETING, 1885.

KIMBALL STAKES

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of September, $750 added, of which $150 to the second, and the third to save entrance; winner of a stake, handicaps excepted, to carry 3 lbs., of two 5 lbs. extra, maidens allowed 5 lbs. **Six furlongs.**

ZOO ZOO STAKES

For two-year-old fillies, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of September, with $750 added, of which $150 to the second and the third to save her stake; winner of a stake, handicaps excepted, to carry 3 lbs., of two 5 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **Six furlong.**

BARRETT STAKES

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of September, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and the third to save entrance; winner of a stake, handicaps excepted, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. of two 8 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **One mile.**

SPRING MEETING, 1886.

HINDOO STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, 1886, with $2,000 added, of which $400 to the second, and the third to save entrance. **One mile and a half.**

GLIDELIA STAKES

For three-year-old fillies, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, 1886, with $1,250 added, of which $250 to the second, and the third to save her stake. **One mile and a quarter.**

HIMYAR STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second, and the third to save entrance; winner of the Hindoo Stakes to carry a penalty of 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **One mile and three furlongs.**

FALL MEETING, 1886.

SPRINGBOK STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of September, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second, and the third to save entrance. Winners of a three-year-old stake, handicaps excepted, to carry 5 lbs., of two 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **One mile and five furlongs.**

FALSETTO STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of September, 1886, with $2,000 added, of which $400 to the second and the third to save entrance. Winner of a three-year-old stake, handicaps excepted, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs., of two 7 lbs., and of three 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **Two miles.**

NOTICE.—The above Stakes will be run under the American Racing Rules as adopted in Convention at Louisville, Ky., November 23d, 1883.

ADDRESS ALL ENTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS TO

E. D. LAWRENCE, Secretary. **T. J. MEGIBBEN,** President.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

AUTUMN MEETING, 1885.

STAKES TO CLOSE JANUARY 1, 1885.

THE AUTUMN STAKES—$1,500.

A sweepstakes for two years old, foals of 1883, of $100 each, $25 f., with $1,500 added. The second to receive $300 out of the stakes. The winner of any two-year-old stake, the entries for which were made as yearlings, to carry 110 lbs.; of two, 5 lbs. extra; of three or more such stakes, 7 lbs. extra. Other winners allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. **Three-quarters of a mile.**

THE SEPTEMBER STAKES—$1,500.

A sweepstake for three years old, foals of 1882, of $100 each; $25 f., with $1,500 added. The second to receive $300 out of the stakes. The winner for any three-year-old stake, for which the entries were made as yearlings, to carry 118 lbs.; of two, 3 lbs. extra; of three or more such stakes, 7 lbs. extra. Other winners allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 15 lbs. **One mile and three-quarters.**

THE GREAT LONG ISLAND STAKES. $2,500.

A sweepstake for all ages, of $250 each for starters, with $2,500 added; $2,000 to the first, $500 to the second, to which is added the Woodlawn Vase (presented by the Messrs. Dwyer, of Brooklyn,) to become the property of the subscriber winning the above race for two years in succession. Horses entered by January 1st, $50 f., by September 1st, when the entries shall be closed, h. f.; five years old and aged, to carry 114 lbs.; four, 108 lbs.; three, 95 lbs. **Two mile heats.**

THE BRIDGE HANDICAP—$2,500.

For three years old, foals of 1882; a handicap sweepstakes of $100 each for starters; $25 f. for horses entered by January 1st, and only $10 if struck out by September 1st. Horses entered by August 15th, when the stakes shall be closed, to pay $50 f. $2,500 to be added by the Association; the second to receive $500 of the added money, and twenty per cent. of the stakes; the third, ten per cent. of the stakes. Weights to be announced two days before the race. **One mile and a half.**

THE GREAT EASTERN HANDICAP. $5.000.

For two years old, foals of 1883; a handicap sweepstakes of $150 each for starters; $30 f. for horses entered by January 1st, and only $15 if struck out by September 1st. Horses entered by August 15th, when the stakes shall be closed, to pay $75 f. $5,000 to be added by the Association; the second to receive $1,000 of the added money, and twenty per cent. of the stakes; the third, $500 of the added money, and ten per cent. of the stakes. Weights to be announced two days before the race. **Three-quarters of a mile.**

THE FLATBUSH STAKES—$1,500.

A sweepstakes for two years old, foals of 1883, of $150 each for starters; $50 f. for horses entered by Jan. 1, $100 f. for horses entered by Aug. 15, when the stakes shall be closed, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes, the third to save his stake. To carry 110 lbs. Winners of $2,000, after August 15th, 115 lbs. Maidens, 100 lbs.; fillies and geldings allowed 3 lbs. **Seven furlongs.**

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Occident Stake for 1886.

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The Occident Gold Cup, of the value of $400, to be added by the society. Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness. First colt, cup and six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth of stake.

P. A. Finigan, President.
Edwin F. Smith, Secretary.

Occident Stake for 1887.

The trotting stake for foals of 1884, to be trotted at the California State Fair of 1887—Entries to close Jan. 1, 1885, with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at office in Sacramento. $100 entrance; of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid Jan. 1, 1886; $25 to be paid Jan. 1, 1887; and $50 thirty days before the race.

The Occident Gold Cup of the value of $400, to be added by the Society; mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness; first colt, cup and six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth of stake.

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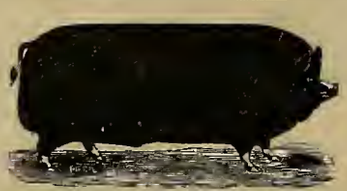

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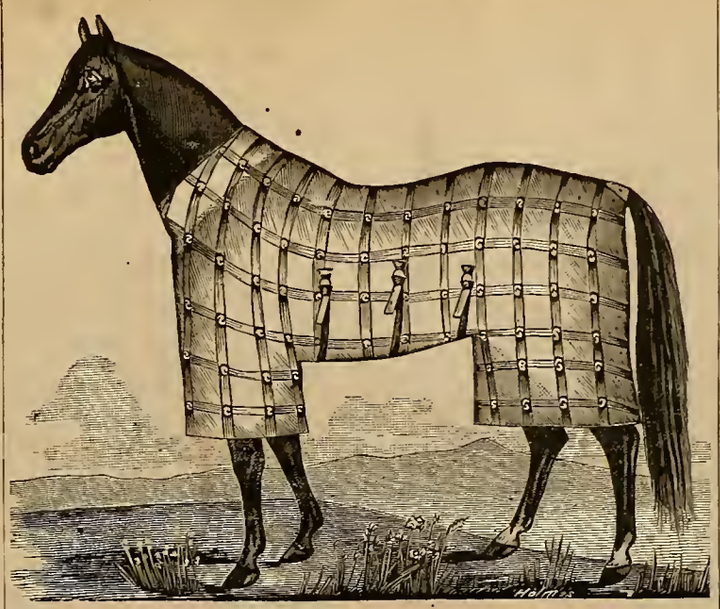

Secured by Letters Patent
ISSUED MAY 27, 1879.
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permaneut securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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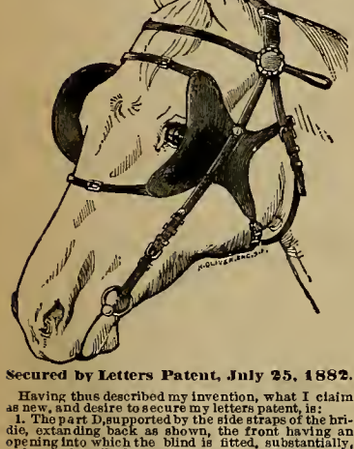

Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

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8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:30 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M 3:36 P M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollistar and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
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☞STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	60	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Gun staken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SUNDAY, NOV. 23d, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M.....	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Calistoga and Napa.....	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M.....	" "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	Deming, El Paso, Express...	10:40 A M
7:00 P M.....	and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Galt and Ione via Livermore.	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M.....	Galt via Martinez.....	*10:40 A M
4:00 P M.....	Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
3:30 P M.....	Los Angeles and South.....	10:40 A M
7:30 A M.....	Livermore and Pleasanton...	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
‡8:00 A M.....	Martinez	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	"	*2:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	"	10:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Marysville and Chico.....	5:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	Mohave and East, Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M.....	" " Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Niles and Haywards.....	5:40 P M
10:00 A M.....	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" " "	9:40 A M
*6:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M.....	Ogden and Express.....	11:10 A M
7:00 P M.....	East, Emigrant.....	9:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Red Bluff, via Marysville..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	and Tehama, via Woodland...	5:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Sacramento, via Livermore..	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	" via Benicia.....	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	11:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M.....	Sacramento River Steamers..	*8:00 A M
7:30 A M.....	San Jose.....	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M.....	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:40 A M
	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Stockton via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M.....	Tulare, Fresno, ...	*3:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	Madera and Merced	10:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	"	*3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	.....
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M.....	Virginia City.....	11:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Woodland.....	6:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. meets Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction, and Pacific Express from El Paso and Mojave at Pinole.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—6:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*8:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*8:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:16.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:67—8:57—9:67—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—8:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:16—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—6:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:16—7:45—6:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:46—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:16—2:15—4:16.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

Pacific Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., 101 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager,

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

Vol. V. No. 25.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

TURF AND TRACK.

The Big Winners of 1884.

[New York Sportsman.]

In computing the amount of winnings, we have taken the pursee at their advertised value. Where a horse started against time, if winning, we credited the full amount of the puree; if losing, we credited nothiug. Where two horses started for a special purse, we credited the winner with 60 60 per cent. and the loeer 40 per cent. of the purse. Where the amount was not given, of course, we could not make a credit, and in such cases meution the fact, as eo much more to which the horse is entitled. For obvious reasons, no attempt was made to include the winninge of Jay-Eye-See or Phallas, almost all the contests of each during the past season having been mere hippodromes, either trotting for gate money under their own managers, or for a share of the receipts from othere, consequently no one but their owners or managers can form any idea of the amount earned by them during the season. The figures iu each case represent net winnings, entrance deducted:

Harry Wilkes, bay gelding, sired by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Captain Walker, record, 2:15. During the season he started in seventeen races, winning thirteen, and was second in four, one being in his trial against time—2:16—at Island Park, when he trotted in 2:16¾, his net winnings in purses, premiume, etc., being $11,510.

Felix, bay gelding, sired by Nutwood, record, 2:19¼. During the seaeon he started in twenty-five races, winning ten, was second in seven, third in six, and fourth in two, his net winnings in puraes being $6,175.

Johnston, bay gelding, sired by Bashaw Golddust, dam by Ned Forreet, record, 2:06¼. During the season he started in ten races, winning six, losing four against time, his net winnings in purses, premiums, etc., being $6,100.

[This includes $3,000 of the special $5,000 for which he defeated Richball at Minneapolis, and includes nothing for hie loeing performances against time, in which he undoubtedly received compensation eech time.]

Catchfly, bay mare, eired by Administrator, dam by Almont; record, 2:18¼. During the eeason she started in fifteen races, winning nine, was second in five, and fourth in one, her net winnings being $5,580.

H. B. Winship, black gelding, sired by Aristos, dam by Col. Moulton, record, 2:20½. During the season he started in eix races, winning two (one against Frank and mate at Chicago, another with running mate against time at Providence), was second in two, third in one, and fourth in one, his net winnings in purses, premiums, etc., being $4,255.

Billy S., bay gelding, sired by Corbeau, dam Nannie Abbott; record, 2:14¼. During the season he started in seventeen races, winning three [and at Chicago distancing all but Fritz, winning in addition third aud fourth money], was second in eeveu, third in six, and fourth in one, his net winnings being $4,150.

Guy Wilkes, bay horse, sired by George Wilkes, dam by Msmbrino Patchen; record, 2:19¼. During the season he started in nine races, winning all, netting in purses $4,100.

Belle F., bay mare, sired by Masterlode, dam by Magna Charta; record, 2:20¼. During the seaeon she started in thirteen races, winning six, was second iu four, third in two, and lost her entrance in one, netting in purses $4,092.

Westmont, chestnut gelding, sired by Almont; record, 2:13¾. During the eeason he started in sixteen races, winning seven, was second in seven, third in one, and distanced in one, netting in purses $3,829.

[Three exhibitions with running mete are counted as losing performances, and nothing credited for them, although, of courae, he received compensation in each case.]

Maud Messenger, bay mare, sired by Messenger Chief, dam by Gentle Breeze; record, 2:16¼. During the season she started in six races, winning two, was third in three, and did not win her entrance in one, netting in purses and match $3,750.

Bessie M., black mare, sired by Pocahontae Boy; record, 2:16¾. During the eeason she etarted in fifteen races, winning eight, was second in five, and fourth in two, netting in purses $3,745.

Richball, brown gelding, sired by King Phsraoh; record, 2:12¼. During the season he started in eighteen races, winning nine, was second in six, third in two, and distanced in one, his net winnings being $3,740.

[This credits him with $2,000 of the special $5,000 with Johnston at Minneapolis, and deducts $2,500, lost in the match at Chicago against Johuston.]

Young Rolfe, bay horse, sired by Tom Rolfe, dam by Draco; record, 2:21¼. During the seasou he started in eleven races, winning eight; was second in one, third in one, and distanced in one by dropping dead, having won in purses, net, $3,560.

Phyllis, brown mare, sired by Phil. Sheridan; record, 2:17½. During the season she started in nineteen races, winning four, was second in eight, third in five, fourth in one, and distanced for foul driving in one, winning, net in purses, etc., $3,520.

Edwin Thorne, chestnut gelding, sired by Thornedale, dam by Ashland; record, 2:16¼. During the season he started in nine races, winning five, was eecond in three, and third in one, winning in purses, net, $3,135.

Belle Echo, bay mere, sired by Echo, record 2:20. During the season she started in fourteen races, winning seven, was second in two. third in one, and fourth in four, winning in purses, net, $3,090.

Clemmie G., chestnut mare, sired by Magic, record, 2:15½. Starting during the sesson in eight races, she won three, was second in two, third in two, and fourth in one, winning, net, in purses, $2,975.

[In one purse at Chicago, when sbe won third money, the amount of purse is not given.]

St. Albans, black gelding, sired by Van Giesen's Patchen, dam by Foxhunter, record, 2:20¼. Starting during the season in thirteen races, he wou six, was second in four, third in one, fourth in one, and did not win entrance in one, netting in purses, $2,810.

Minnie R., bay mare, sired by John C. Breckenridge, pacing record, 2:16½; trotting record, 2:19. During the seeson she started in eight races, to harness, winning all, netting in purses, $2,740.

[Her exhibitions with running mate were not taken into account.]

Jewett, black gelding, sired by Allie West, dam by John Innis; pacing record, 2:14¾; trotting record, 2:22½. During the season he sterted in fourteen races, winning four, was second in six, third in one, did not win entrance in one, and was distanced in two, iu which he eterted as a trotter, netting, in purses, $2,550.

King Almont, bay horse, sired by Almont, dam by Crockett's Arabian; record, 2:21¼. Starting in seven races, he won three, and was second in four, netting, in purses, $2,470.

Eagle Bird, roan colt, sired by Jay Bird; record, 2:30¼. Starting in two colt stakes, he won both, the value being $2,400.

Onwsrd, brown gelding, sired by Knickerbocker, dam by by Reserve; record, 2:20¼. Duriug the season he started in fourteen races, winning five, was second in four, third in three, aud fourth in two, netting, in purses, $2,347.50.

Montgomery, bay horse, sired by Inheritor, dem by Kentucky Chief; record, 2:21½. Starting in fifteen races, he won nine, was second in three, third in one, fourth in oue, and did not win entrance in one, nettiug, in purses, $2,355.

Zoe B., bay mare, sired by Blue Bull; record, 2:20¼. During 1884 she started in thirteen races, winning three, was second in two, third iu four, fourth in two, and did not wiu entrance in two, netting, in purse, $2,355.

St. Denis, bay horse, sired by Blue Bull; record, 2:23¼. Starting in six races, he won five and did not win eutrance in the other, netting, in purses, $2,390.

Bedford, bay colt, by Strathmore; record, 2:30. At Lexington, Ky., Oct. 14, he won the Kentucky Stakes, for three-year-olds, value, $2,285.

Wslnut, brown gelding, sired by Florida; record, 2:20¼. During the season he started in eighteen races, winning eight, was second iu three, third in four, fourtb iu two, and did not win entrance in one, netting, in purses, $2,222.50.

Butterfly, bay mare, sired by Red Wilkes, dam by Geo. Wilkes; record, 2:19¾. Duriug 1884 she started in seven races, wiuniug four, was second in oue, aud third in two, netting in pursee $2,180.

Frank, bay gelding, sired by Abraham, record 2:20¼. Starting during 1884 in seven races, he won one, was second in three, tbird in two, and fifth in one, netting iu purses $2,140.

[Thie includee 40 per cent. less, entrance of special purse, $5,000, at Chicago, where he was defeated by Winsbip and running mate.]

Deck Wright, bay gelding, sired by Hinsdale horse; record 2:19¾. During the season he started in twenty-two races, winniug four, wss second in uine, third in four, aud fourth in five, netting in purses $2,105.

Adelaide, bay mare, sired by Milwaukee; record, 2:20¼. During 1884 she started iu fourteen races, winning seven, was second in two, tbird in oue, fourth iu two, aud did not win eutrance in two (oue beiug tbe $10,000 purse at Hartford), netting in purses $2,065.

Fritz, gray gelding, breeding uuknown. During 1884 he started iu eighteen rsces, winniug four, was second in seveu, third in two, fourth in three, aud did not win entrance in two, netting in purses $1,982.50.

Prince Middleton, bay gelding, sired by Middleton; record, 2:24¾. Beginning et the Chicago Fall meeting and extending through the Texas Circuit, he hss started iu twelve races, winning eeven, was second in four, and third iu one, netting in purses $1,965.

[We did not compile his races through the Grand Circuit, where he did not win a race or heat, but probably averaged winning entrance money.

Manon, bay mare, sired by Nutwood; record, 2:21. During the season she started in five races, wiuuing all, netting in purses $1,960.

Lorene, black mare, sired by Col. West, dam by Edwiu Forrest. During 1884 she started in twelve rsces, winning seven, wes second in three, fourth in one, and fifth in one, netting in purses $1,950.

Harry Velox, bay gelding, sired by Velox; record, 2:24¼. During 1884 he started in eleven races, winning six, was second in two, third in two, and fourth in one, netting in purses $1,840.

Early Dawn, brown mare, sired by George Wilkes; record, 2:21¾. At Lexington, Ky., Oct. 15, she wou the Blue Grass Stakes, for four-year-olds, value $1,720.

Lizzie M., bay mare, sired by Thomas Jefferson. During 1884 she started iu fourteen races, winning six, was second in five, and third in three, winuing in purses $1,685.

[In two races which she won at Taunton, Mass., the amount of purse was not stated.]

Pritchard, chestnut geldiug, sired by a son of Pulaski; record as a trotter, 2:24½; as a pacer, 2:32. During 1884 he started in nineteen races, winning ten, was secoud in four, third in three, and did not win entrance iu two, netting in purses $1,627.50.

Revenue, bay horse, sired by Smuggler, dam by Daniel Lambert; record, 2:22¼. During 1884 he started in six races, winning four, and was second iu two, netting in purses $1,605.

Will Collender, brown gelding, sired by Strader. During 1884 he started iu eight races, winning two, was second in two. third in three, and fourth in one, netting iu purses $1,595.

Fannie Witherspoou, chestnut mare, sired by Almont, dam by Gough's Wagner; record 2:16½. During 1884 she started in nine races, winning five, was second in two, third in one, and fourth in one, netting in purses $1,570.

[Severel of her races were exhibitions with Fritz, aud we could not credit amount won, as it was not stated.]

Fides, chestnut gelding, sired by Geueral Stanton; record 2:22¼. During 1884 he started in five races, winning four, and was second iu one, netting in purses, $1,550.

Fuller, bay gelding, sired by Clear Grit; record, 2:13¾. During the season he started in fourteen races, winning two, was second in four, third in four. fourtb in three, and distanced in one, netting in purses $1,464.50.

Bessie, chestnut mare, sired by Blue Bull; record, 2:21¼. Duriug the season she started in nine races, winniug two, was second in five, and did not win entrance in two, nettiug in purses $1,420.

A. V. Pautlind, bay gelding, sired by Hamlet, dam by Goodrich horse; record, 2:20¼. During 1884 he started in seven races, winning three, was second in three, and did not win entrance in one, netting in purses $1,355.

Tony Newell, bay geldiug, sired by Clark Chief, Jr., dam's breeding uncertain; record, 2:19½. During 1884 she started in eleven races, winning four, was second in three, third in one, fourth in one, eud did not win entrance iu two, netting in purses $1,237.50.

Aleddin, hay horse, sired by Jay Gould, dam by Price's St. Lawrence; record, 2:27¼. During 1884 he started in six races, winning all, not losing even a heat, netting in purses $1,200.

Myrtie, bay mare, sired by Louie Napoleou; record, 2:27¼. During the season she started in eleven races, winning five, was second iu four. and third in two, netting in purses $1,190.

Albert France, bay gelding, sired by George Wilkes; record, 2:21. During tbe season be started in fifteen races, winniug three, was second in five, tbird in four. fourtb iu one, aud did not win entrance in two, netting iu purses $1,185.

Frank Landers, bay gelding, sired by Saddling Buck; record, 2:18¾. During tbe season he started in six races, wiuning three, was second in one, tbird in one, and fourth in one, netting iu purses $1,125.

Elmer, brown gelding, sired by Gooding's Champion; record, 2:22¼. During 1884 he started iu five races, winning four, and was secoud iu one, netting iu purses $1,120.

Kenilworth, bay gelding, sired by Lothair, dam by Wilkes Booth. Starting in three races, he won them all, netting in purses $1,120.

Jerome Turner, bay horse, sired by Byerly's Ahdallah, dam hy Pacing Ahdallah; record, 2:22. Through the Texas Circuit he started in nine races, winning six, and was second in tbree, netting in purses $1,115.

Black Prince, black gelding, sired by Wilkins' Micawher, dam by Hambletonian, record, 2:25$\frac{1}{4}$. During 1884 be started in ten races, winning five, was second in three, third in one, and fourth in one, netting in purses $1,110.

[So many horses trotted under this name last season that we were often puzzled to distinguish one from the other, and may have failed to credit this horse with all of his winnings.]

Smnggler's Daughter, brown mare, sired hy Smnggler, record, 2:24$\frac{3}{4}$. During the season she started in four races, winning two, was fourth in one, and did not win entrance in one, netting in purses $1,100.

Gurgle, hay mare, sired hy Pocahontas Boy, record, 2:20. Starting in three races, she won one and was third in two, netting in purses $1,090.

Burt Sheldon, sired by Warwick, dam by Henry Clay. During 1884 he started in twelve races, winning eleven straight and was fourth in one, netting in purses $1,080.

Col. Wood, bay gelding, sired hy Charley B., dam by Gooding's Champion. During 1884 he started in seven races, winning six and was second in one, netting in purses $1,060.

Betsy Ann, chestnut mare, sired hy Hoagland horse. During 1884 she started in fourteen races, winning four, was second in six, third in two, and fourth in two, netting in purses $1,040.

Breeze Medium, bay mare, sired hy Happy Medium, record, 2:24$\frac{1}{4}$. During 1884 she started in fifteen races, winning two, was second in four, third in fourth, fourth in three, and did not win entrance in two, netting in purses $1,030.

Harry Mills, brown gelding, sired by Sweepstakes, record, 2:25$\frac{1}{2}$. Starting in nine races, he won seven, was second in one, and third in one, netting in purses $1,010.

St. Cloud, bay gelding, sired by Conklin's Star, dam hy Bay Richmond, record, 2:21. During 1884 he started in twelve races, winning three, was second in six, third in two, and fourth in one, netting in purses $1,000.

The following are some of the prominent horses who won less than $1,000 above entrance fees:

Pilot Knox, brown horse, sired by Black Pilot, dam by Col. Ellsworth, record, 2:21. During 1884 he started in six races, winning five, and was second in one, netting in purses $990.

Minnie Moulton, black mare, sired hy Lamhert Chief, record, 2:27$\frac{1}{4}$. During 1884 she started in fourteen races, winning six, was second in one, third in two, fourth in four, and did not win entrance in one, netting in purses $985. [Is now under expulsion.]

Capt. Emmons, chestnut gelding, sired by Continental, record, 2:19$\frac{1}{2}$. During 1884 he started in fourteen races, winning four, was second in three, third in two, fourth in three, and did not win entrance in two, netting in purses $982.50.

Nellie L., hay mare, sired by George Wilkes, dam hy Gill's Vermont, record, 2:23$\frac{1}{4}$. During 1884 she started in seven races winning three, was third in one, fourth in two, and did not win entrance in one, netting in purses $970.

Billy Button, chestnut gelding, sired by Hamhletonian Prince; record, 2:20$\frac{1}{4}$. During the season he started in nine races, winning four, was second in two, third in two, and did not win entrance in one, netting in purses $965.

Spinella, brown mare, sired hy Louis Napoleon. In the Texas Circuit she started in four races, winning all, netting in purses $960.

Buffalo Girl, hay mare, sired hy Pocahontas Boy; record, 2:12$\frac{1}{2}$. During the season she started in five races, winning two, was second in one, and third in two, netting in purses $955.

Eva, bay mare, sired by Sultan, dam hy Bald Chief; record, 2:25. Starting in three races she won one, was third in one, and seventh in one, netting in purses $925.

King Wilkes, hrown horse, sired by George Wilkes; record, 2:22$\frac{1}{4}$. During the season he started in twelve races, winning two, was second in two, third in three, fourth in four, and ninth in one, netting in purses $915.

Charlie Hogan, hay gelding, sired by Virgo Hambletonian; record, 2:22. During the season he started in four races, winning two, divided second and third money in one, and was fifth in one, netting in purses $900.

Ezra L., roan gelding, sired hy Gideon; record, 2:21$\frac{1}{4}$ During the season he started in five races, winning three, was second in one, and sixth in one, netting in purses $820.

George V., chestnut gelding, hy Masterlode; record, 2:20. During 1884 he started in eight races, winning one, was second in two, third in two, fourth in one, and fifth in two, netting in purses $795.

Kitty Ives, gray mare, by Dolan; record, 2:28$\frac{1}{4}$. During the season she started in twelve races, winning six, netting in purses $775.

R. F. C., hay gelding, hy Darlhy, dam by Denmark; record, 2:23$\frac{1}{4}$. During the season he started in thirteen races, winning five, netting in purses $750.

Amelia C., hay mare, hy Dexter Bradford; record, 2:21$\frac{1}{4}$. During the season she started in thirteen races, winning two, netting in pursee $745.

Judge Davis, hay gelding, by Joe Brown; record, 2:21. During the season he started in eight races, winning one, netting in purses $525.

Phil Thompson, gray gelding, by Red Wilkes; record, 2:16$\frac{1}{2}$. During the season he started in seven races, winning two, was second in two, one being in his match race against Maud Messenger for $5,000, was fourth in one, fifth in one—the $10,000 purse at Hartford—and distanced in one, the net loss on his season being one thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Racing Results of 1884—The Dwyers.

[New York World.]

The uncertainty of racing was never so thoroughly illustrated as during the past year hy the running of the horses owned hy the Dwyer Brothers. At the end of the season of 1883 they were so far ahead of all competitors in the amount of gross winnings that the difference between them and the second in the list (Mr. Pierre Lorillard) was nearly $20,000 more than the amount credited to the second, while it was very considerahly larger than the amount won hy any English or French owner during the last five years. Through the Winter and Spring of 1884 the chances of the Dwyers were canvassed by their friends and others, and, having the favorite for the Withers and Belmont in their stable, it was any odds that they would again head the list for 1885. But a more disappointing lot of horses were never turned out than those so carefully taken care of at Sheepshead Bay last Winter. The favorite for the Withers and Belmont—Burton—never won a race for the stable and it was not until late in November that he won any race, and then he only beat a field of Brighton Beach "maidens" at three-quarters of a mile. As to a majority of the two-year-olds they proved to he so far below the Dwyers' form that many of them were sold for vastly less than they cost as yearlings. Even in buying and selling the stable had its ill-luck, and although the brothers no douht won Panique clear when he captured the Belmont, they sold a fairly good horse in Xenia (the Glenelg-Crownlet colt), which, as Palinurus, won several good races, including the Foxhall Stakes at Saratoga, for his lucky purchaser, Mr. Bryson. The full record of the stable for 1884, including Hartford's five races won at Brighton in November is as helow, of which $12,020 was paid in entrance money, including $5,000 in the match between Miss Woodford and Drake Carter:

Horses.	Times started.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Gross amount won.
Miss Woodford, 4, by Billet	9	9	—	—	$26,075
Ecuador, 3, by Enquirer	7	1	1	1	9,815
Richmond, 2, by Virgil	14	3	5	1	5,152.50
Hartford, 5, by John Morgan	35	10	10	4	6,000
Barnes, 4, by Billet	14	4	4	1	4,930
Panique, 3, by Alarm	6	1	—	3	3,450
Checkmate, aged, by Glen Athol	18	5	2	2	2,740
Geo. Kinney, 4, by Bonnie Scotland	5	3	2	—	2,200
Detective, 2, by Virgil	5	—	2	1	585.50
Elmendorf, 2, by Virgil	3	1	—	—	500
Burton, 3, by Billet	5	—	1	1	500
Petersburg, 2, by Monarchist	7	1	—	—	200
Eldorado, 3, by Enquirer	5	—	1	—	75
Jennings, 3, by Glen Athol	1	—	1	—	75
Greenbush, 3, by Glenelg	2	—	—	1	—
Lennox, 2, by Lisbon	4	—	—	1	—
Joe Blackburn, 4, by B. Scotland	6	—	—	1	—
Miss Palmer, 2, by Billet	5	—	—	—	—
Executor, 2, by Enquirer	3	—	—	—	—
Emmet, 2, by Enquirer	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	155	38	29	17	$63,309

At the head of the list stands perhaps the hest horse that the Dwyers have ever owned, not excepting Luke Blackhurn and Hindoo. Both were grand specimens of the American thoroughhred, and when in condition were unconquerahle. But as neither was ahle to train on through a four-year-old career, taking short and long races as Miss Woodford did during the past season without sustaining defeat, she is certainly not only entitled to be considered the hest horse that the Dwyers have owned, but she is also worthy of the tille with which her admirers and hackers so frequently hailed her, that of "Queen." Some exceptions were made that she has never carried weights. That is true, inasmuch as her owners steadily refused to run her in handicaps at excessive weights; but as she won seven out of her nine races at full weight for age, she certainly was in no degree favored. That she could have won under considerahly more weight than she did, judged by the ease with which she won a majority of her races, is certain, while that a good opinion was held by some that she could carry English weights is also a certainty, especially hy those who asked the Dwyers to put a price on her with a view of sending her ahroad. Of the races won, Miss Woodford began at Sheepshead Bay with two purses, one at a mile and a half, the other at a mile and a quarter. She next took the Coney Island Stakes at a mile and a furlong, which she followed by winning the Ocean Stakes at Monmouth Park. A long rest followed, and she next won the Eatontown and Champion Stakes. From Monmouth Miss Woodford was returned to Sheepshead Bay, where she in turn won at seven furlongs, two miles and a half and at two-mile heats. For the seven furlongs she heat a good field in the fast time of 1:28$\frac{3}{4}$, while at two miles and a half she heat Drake Carter, the race heing a match in which the sum of $12,000 was involved as hetween the Dwyer Brothers and Mr. Pierre Lorillard. The ninth and last race of the year run by Miss Woodford was the Great Long Island Stakes, at two-mile heats, for which she again heat Drake Carter and Mr. Corrigan's clever three-year-old Modesty. One of the features of the race was that it caused a rupture in the relations of employer and employee hetween the Dwyers and their trainer, Jimmy Roe. The latter was of the opinion that Miss Woodford was not equal to winning the Great Long Island Stakes by reason of the possihility that she would hreak down, and as the orders to run were imperative, Mr. Roe left the stahle, and as he has not heen invited to return, he is still an absentee.

Ecuador's winning of the rich Lorillard Stakes at Monmouth makes him second on the list. Nothing he had previously done, nor anything that he has since done, warrants the helief that this result was a "fluke," and that if Himalaya had not heen knocked down soon after the start, he or Welcher would have won. Ecuador's stable companion, Panique, was not equal to the task any more than was Vocalic, Orator, Leo or Greystone. The last named, perhaps, would have heen the most dangerous candidate had he not run a severe race in the mud a few days previous. Of the other three-year-olds, Panique, which the Dwyers bought a day or two after he won the Withers for Mr. Kittson, went so completely amiss after he won the Belmont for his new owners that the best he was ahle to do was to run third for three races at Saratoga, two of which were the Foxhall and Kenner Stakes, nor was the running of the other three-year-olds, Burton, Eldorado, Jennings and Greenhush, in any degree hetter, the only one that earned money was a solitary "five hundred" that Burton secured hy running second to St. Savior for the Newark Stakes.

As to the two-year-olds that carried the "red and blue" during the season, which included Richmond, Detective, Elmendorf, Petershurg, Lennox, Miss Palmer, Executor and Emmet, the first-named was the only stake-winner, taking the Hopeful Stakes at Monmouth in the rain and mud on the Fourth, and having previously won a purse of $500 at Jerome and a sweepstakes worth $750 at Sheepshead Bay. Of the others, Elmendorf and Petersburg each won purses, the latter at Brighton, hut Detective beat both in money won, thanks to a surplus over the selling price for Cricket at Monmouth Park. Of the others named, Lennox, Miss Palmer and Emmet were sold out of the stable and have had more or less success for their several buyers at Brighton Beach.

Of those four years old and upward Hartford fairly won the honors, his ten wins and ten seconds out of thirty-five starts bringing no less than $6,000 to the stahle's credit, of which no less than five races were won at Brighton after the racing had ceased elsewhere; in fact the old veteran proved the stable's "feed winner" for at least part of the Winter, thus repaying in some degree what he cost the brothers when they "bought him in" after two selling races at Monmouth. Of the ten races won, the only important one, the value of which was over $1,000, was the Jockey Club Handicap, at Jerome in June, when George Kinney ran second. As to Barnes and George Kinney, they were more or less under suspicion all Summer, both owners and trainer fearing that every gallop would produce a breakdown, but Jimmy Roe's care and patience was in a measure rewarded hy Barnes winning four races, which included the Monmouth Cup, George Kinney winning three purses of $500 each. Checkmate also did well by winning five out of eighteen races, each of them purses. He and George Kinney and Barnes were much fancied for several handicaps and stakes, hut the handicappers as a rule so thoroughly respected their several reputations in the matter of weight that they only showed prominent in the Shrewsbury and Navesink handicaps, for which Barnes was respectively second and third. Of the others in the list none need any mention but Joe Blackburn, who proved so thoroughly worthless that he is said to be "doing time" in harness somewhere in New Jersey.

McLaughlin's loyalty to the Dwyers in keeping himself down to the weights is forcibly shown by his having rode 142 of the 156 starters, including 32 of the 38 wins. The remainder were divided as follows: Fitzpatrick, 9 mounts, of which 2 were wins, including the Lorillard Stakes on Ecuador. Potter also had 2 wins out of 4 mounts, while Garrison and Burke each had 1 out of 2 mounts. The non-winning mounts were: Purcell, 9; Brag, 5; M. Donohue, 3; Grant, 2; with 1 each for Maynard, Brennan, Meaton, Farley, Wethers and J. Donohue.

As to what the stable proposes to do next year, time alone will show. Below may he found a list of horses that will in due time he put in training. The present arrangements are that the stahle shall be made into two divisions, with Frank McCahe and William Stoops as trainers. McLaughlin will he, as heretofore, first jockey, he having decided to refuse Mr. Lorillard's handsome offer. In doing this he showed considerahle wisdom, for taking what he earns from the Dwyers and outside mounts into consideration, with the advantages of heing "at home" with his family in Brooklyn, he will be as well off at the end of the season, and perhaps hetter, than if he had gone to Rancocas. The list of horses to he trained is as follows, ages dating from January, 1885:

Checkmate, hr g, aged, Glen Athol—Full Cry.
Hartford, b g, aged, John Morgan—Calomel.
Barnes, b h, 5, Billet—Mercedes.
Geo. Kinney, b h, 5, Bonnie Scotland—Kathleen.
Miss Woodford, hr m, 5, Billet—Fancy Jane.
Panique, ch c, 4, Alarm—Maggie B. B.
Detective, hlk c, 3, Virgil—Tincture.
Elmendorf, b c, 3, Virgil—La Polka.
Executor, br c 3, Enquirer—Brunette.
Petersburg, hr c, 3, Monarchist—Bon-Bon.
Richmond, h c, 3, Virgil—Alert.
Sumner, br c, 3, Glengarry—Kathleen.
Preciani, br f, 3, Alarm—Preciosa.

TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Brambleton, b c, by Bramhle—Valerian.
Buffalo, h c, by Billet—Belle Palmer.
Envoleur, b c, hy Enquirer—Collosa.
Hawley, h c, hy Virgil—Regan.
Peekskill, hr c, by Billet—Eppie L.
Portland, hlk or br c, by Virgil—Finework.
Quincy, b c, hy Lishon—Maggie Hunter.
Richbeld, br c, hy Virgil—Echoless.
Ruthland, br c, hy Virgil—Finesse.
Lula, h f, hy Virgil—La Polka.
Lydia, h or hr f, hy Billet—Mercedes.
Millie, h f, hy Billet—Distraction.

Great Racing.

Saturday morning there was a tinge of hlue on the noses of those who were out early, and the frost lay heavy on the ground. There was an eager and nipping air which made the fingers tingle and reddened the ears. There was a proneness to huddle around the fire in place of getting the horses out for the morning exercises. The hoar frost lay heavily enough to dampen the sand on the hills adjoining the Bay District Course, and at 10 o'clock the track was moist. The sun at that hour was lahoring hehind a veil of hroken clouds and there was a mackerel sky which is thought to be a portent of rain. There were eager faces on the stretch of the Bay District Course. Kentucky had wrested the sceptre in one of the ages of colthood and the pride of the Blue Grass region, the four year-old filly, Elvira, stood at the head of the list with a record of 2:18$\frac{1}{2}$. This was one-quarter of a second lower than the time of the California filly, Bonita, and was the only hreak in the record to the credit of the Occident. It was known that Palo Alto had determined to regain the laurels, and had sent three fillies of that age to recapture the lost colors. Experts shook their heads and pronounced the task hopeless under the conditions. Hinda Rose was held to he the only one which could hope to lower the figure, and she had not heen driven a mile better than 2:30 in three months. Sallie Benton was the next choice, hut as her hest puhlic performance was a mile in 2:29$\frac{1}{2}$, it could scarcely he expected that she was equal to the task. Then there was Helen, with a record of 2:30$\frac{1}{4}$, hut she had also met with mishaps, and had there heen any one reckless enough to offer a wager that the record would he heaten it would have heen thought an oversanguine estimate, prompted by the desire to see "our colts" again victorious. Accompanying the fillies were the five-year-old Bonita and the two-year-olds, Manzanita and Electioneer—Dame Winnie colt.

The first brought out was Hinda Rose, the wearer of the garland for yearling and three-year-old performances. Her mile, when a yearling, of 2:36$\frac{1}{2}$, still stands a good deal the hest, and 2:19$\frac{3}{4}$, as a three-year-old, is well inside of the record of all others. But heing so "short of work" it was held out of the question that she could accomplish the feat, and for all that an accident was all that prevented her. In order to come within the rule, judges, timers and clerk of the course were selected, and John A. McKerron offered a track harness of the hest make to any of the four-year-olds which could reduce the record. The judges were A. K. Grim, C. C. Bemis and Jos. Cairn Simpson; the timers, C. M. Chase and O. A. Hickok; clerk, H. Hinchman. The driver, Charles Marvin, was seventeen pounds overweight. After the "warming up" process Hinda was started, and she took it easy, so that she was 36$\frac{3}{4}$ seconds in making the first quarter. From there the pace was accelerated, so that the half mile was reached in 1:10. About that point she lost a hind shoe, and under that disadvantage she scored 1:45 at the three-quarter pole. She came rapidly home, when it is considered that the feet were out of "balance," making the mile in 2:20$\frac{1}{4}$. When Hinda failed to accomplish the arduous joh it was thought all chances were gone, and when Helen, the slashing daughter of General Benton and Alameda Maid, was brought out it was not expected that anything hut a mediocre showing would he made. Her record was 2:30$\frac{1}{4}$, and she, too, had heen ailing. The quarter in 37$\frac{1}{4}$ seconds confirmed this helief, and the half in 1:12 was not an augury of success, but the next quarter was made in 35 seconds and the mile in 2:22$\frac{3}{4}$.

This was capital work, if even below the record hy 4$\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, and when Sallie Benton appeared the arguments were

based on whether she wonld beat the 2:20¼ of Hiuda Rose or not. This was acknowledged to be settled when the qnarter-pole was made in 0:35¾, one second faster at that point than Hinda Rose. At the half-mile pole, iu 1:09¼, there were still greater hopes, and when three-qnarters were made in 1:43 it was known that only an accident wonld prevent the consummation of so many wishes. She came flying down the stretch, safely past the seveu-furlong mark, without faltering or shortening of stride. She is within 150 yards of home, and the watches showed that there was plenty of margin to come within the mark. The runner which accompanied her is at her girth. At the drawgate she shoots awsy from him, but alas! too rapidly. She breaks, makes two or three honnds as though she wonld run away, Marvin tngging at the bit and using every effort to make her trot. The frantic bonnds, two or three jumps at the most, are sncceeded by a lumbering gallop, and then she "catches" and trots faster than at any time befoae. Disastrous as the break was, she goes under the wire iu 2:17¾, and there are shonts and hurrahs before the timers announced the result. The record was beaten by three-quarters of a second, aud had it not been for the break the grand trial of Maud S. would have been beaten by at least half a second. This was enongh glory for one day, and every one present would have been well pleased without fnrther display Sallie Benton is a yonng handsome gray filly, bred at Palo Alto; foaled March 27, 1880; by General Benton; her dam Sontag Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief; granddam Sontsg Nellie, by Toronto Sontag. Thns the sire and sire of the dam are both owned by Governor Stanford, aud Toronto Sontag was by Toronto Chief, from the old-time celebrity Sontag, one of the celebrities of thirty years ago, among other feats having beaten Flora Temple in a match for $2,000 to wagons, winning in straight heats in 2:31, 2:33, 2:35.

Bonita was the next to show. She has a record of 2:18¾, made last year in Kentucky, when she was a four-year-old, and which was the best until lowered by Elvira. She wss evidently not qnite right, and though she went to the half in 1:09¼, she was 2:21½ making the mile.

When the unnamed two-year-old colt by Electioueer, from Dame Winnie, hy Planet, was hrought on the track there was a hum of excitement. He has been regarded as one of the notables of the great hreeding farm, and from his dam being a thoroughbred mare of the purest hreeding, the advocates of plenty of racing hlood in fast trotters expected that he would show that it was not altogether theory. He is a remarkably well shaped colt, of fine size, beantiful color, a bright bay, and so mnch "quality" that he wonld readily pass for an animal of royal breeding. His action is perfect, gliding along with so little exertion that the eye, unaided by the watch, would greatly underrate the speed he was going at. He started at a moderate pace, the qnarter in 37¼ seconds, the half in 1:13, three-quarters in 1:48½, and the mile in 2:23¾. He trotted as steadily as an old campaigner, never a semblance of a break, and as the last quarter was made in 35¼ seconds it seemed as though he could equal if not lower the record of Wildflower when called upon. As it is, his time is the fastest hy 6¼ seconds ever made by a stallion colt of his age. Two victories for the day are inscribed ou the banners of Palo Alto. His pedigree is nltra good: His dam by Planet, whose dam was by Boston; his granddam, Liz., by imported Glencoe, and the next dam, Fanny G., hy imported Margrave, a St. Leger winner; the next being Lancess, by Lance, a son of American Eclipse. To this family belong some of the most noted animals on the turf, and not a few have also distinguished themselves on the tracks.

A sister to Wildflower, Manzanita, two years old, was the last on the card. Like her sister in blood, Bonita, she also appeared to be "off," making the mile in 2:32¾. In almost any other country this would he held as a good showing for a two-year-old, thongh far below her mark.

Lem Ullman in the Sulky.

Lem Ullman is in town straight from San Antonio, Texas. I opened on him with:

"The boys talk a good deal abont yonr getting up behind a horse the last day at Waco. What is there in it?"

"Well, it was a local race," he answered; "there was a gray horse in called Lexington that I thonght could win, and I het my money on him. The first heat the fellow that drove him conldn't drive a little bit; he sat there like a log, and did not try to help the horse along. I was dealing ont the colors to the jocks and tending to their wants in general, You know I'm alwaya right hy the stand. The owner knowing I had money on the horse wanted me to steer him the second heat, ao I thonght I'd get np and show this man I conld handle him myself. Why, say, the horse had no clothes, no hlankets, and jnst ahout no harness. He was in bad shape, I tell you; in that chilly wind, and it looked like rain every minute. I took the horse and we scored four or five times. You bet I was there every crack. When we got the word I laid along side of Kirkow, thinkiug I would beat him in the stretch. I was giving him a good race for it, and he was making me go along, too. Just about the three-quarter pole I had him heat sure, and I gave the driver a little Hehrew talk, to make him lose his grip. It didn't do any good; he lifted that old horse along right at me; bnt I kept with him all the time. At the distance I was a good head in front and I felt safe. Herdic and his men had made my horse favorite, and Stilea had het $10 to $3 that I would win that heat. They all had to get ont of the stand and come on the stretch to see the finish. Wheu they saw I had the best of it Herdic hollowed ont "Come on there Lem," and the gang gave me the razzoo. Say, the horse stnck up his ears, didn't know what to make of it, make a jim jam and lost me the heat by a neck. If they had just kept still I had the heat won. After the heat ao many wanted to help me cool the horse ont I couldn't get near him; they took him right away from me. I got a heavy hlanket and twenty men helped me wrap him np. I had him red hot when we got ready for the third heat. I offered to het $50 I'd win it, but nobody wanted to take me. We scored aix or seven times and I conld ont-trot them to the wire every pop. The jndges kept telling me they would fine me if I didn't atay hack, hut I didn't care for that; I kept going up ahead. I wauted to win that money. Ahout the time we got the word it hegan to rain hard. I didn't know what kind of a mud horse he was, bnt he went pretty glih, Around the turn I was three opeu lengths ahead; and say, I wonldn't have given any man fifty cents to insure me the race. At the qnarter pole I thought I would see what he had in him. I touched him with the whip; he got away from it, bnt got out of the harness at the same time. All at once a trace came down, the holdbacks hust ou me, aud he fell on his knees. Stopped? Of course I stopped dead still; had to. I led the horse back to the stand through all that rain and mud, and reported to the judges. I wanted them to call it an unavoidable accident, but they wouldn't do it. When I come to look over that harness, I found it had been tampered with. One trace was cut almost in two, and the hold backs tied up with strings. Was I mad? Say! Yon can bet I was, and I wanted to match that other horse right there. Some of them made a langh over it, hut it wasu't any laughing matter. I might have been killed. I want to get at that horse once more, and get even with him. I don't want to lose my reputation as a driver in Texas. I'll match that horse Lexington against Kirkow, for $200 a side, to rule, to he trotted at Waco duriug the Texas Spriag Circuit. Say! I mean bnsiness. If they thiuk they can beat me, tell 'em to come on and put up."

Lem was in dead earuest, and will make the match. He says, Frank Herdic will hack him, aad I've a notion he will.
—*Chicago Horseman.*

The Trotting Horse Breeders.

The Association of National Trotting Horse Breeders held their annual meetiug, in New York, bu the 10th, with President H. W. T, Msli in the chair. Wheu Secretary L. D. Packer called the roll the following gentlemen answered: Gen. F. B. Tracy, F. D. Norris, J. W. Gray, Alden Goldsmith, J. H. McFarren, C. A. Willis, E. D. Slater, T. Louchran, G. Condit, Carl Burr, M. Pratt, G. Miller and A. H. Vau Brunt.

The Association hss 178 memhers, aud the amomnt of money trotted for in the 1884 stakes was $20,940. On the ten stakes now open for the ensning year 351 nominations have thns far been received, with payments amounting to $10,415.

On motion of Gen. Tracy, section I of article 9 was amended by adding "votes by proxy shall not be received except ss hereinafter provided." Section I of article 10 was then made to provide that no amendment to the constitution can be made nnless three months' notice is given, and notice served, with copy of proposed amendment, on each member four weeks before the meeting. Members can then vote by proxy on snch amendmeuts.

Mr. Willis then referred to the fraudulent description of animals advertised for sale, and ou his motion a committee of three was appointed to seek redress at Albany, ssking the Legislature to psss a bill making the advertising of false or garhled pedigrees a criminal offense.

Messrs. Goldsmith and McFarren deplored the influence of the the pool box at trials of speed, and another committee, of three was appointed to urge the enforcement of the law on the suhject.

Mr. McFarren believed that more stakes for two-year-olds would he found beneficial to trotting interests. He argued in favor of beginning early to make great and valuable trotters.

The Executive Committee of the ensuing year elected were Messrs. Alden Goldsmith, F. V. Baker, Jr., F. D. Norris, J. P. Wiser, and J. W. Willis.

Smiling Peter.

Some graceless fellow has caused an Eastern sporting paper to print the following story about a genial and well-meaning habitue of onr California tracks:

Peter Brando is a man well known to the horsemen, and ia a good deal of a character, over there, besides he was one of the origiual forty-niners. He was iu the days gone by, an honest fisherman by profession, and in that way made qnite a little money. Oue day it dawned npon Peter that he was originally intended for a trottiug horse driver, so he hnstled aronnd, sold his fishing outfit for cash, and hegan huntiug for something to do up the hoys. He conldn't get a trotter to snit him, so he bargained with a man for a pscer, that showed a pretty fair clip, and left the horse to be sent to him.

When he arrived at Peter's stable, he was a pacer, snre enongh, but it wasn't the horse he had bonght. That did not make any difference, as he showed some speed and acted well. Peter named him Swindle, aud started ont with him. As a money making scheme, the horse was a failnre, but Peter didn't mind that, as ahout all he cared for was a chance to ride in a snlky and he around with the gang. Finally he picked np a trotter or two that went along a little better, and with these he was fortunate enough to get a place once in a while.

When Dohle and Hickok went out there ou their first trip, Peter got a chance to drive iu a local race against these two uoted pilots from the East, and he was in his highest glory. After a pretty hard tussle he beat them both, consequently he was tickled nearly to death. As he came off the track with the air of a conqueror and the broadest kiud of a grin on his face he called out to a friend: "I'm happy, and ready to die. I've beat the right and left bowers."

Death of George Sutcliffe.

George Sutcliffe, who for the last few years has heeu a public trainer at Jerome Park, died at his residence in Fordham recently. Mr. Sutcliffe has been seriously ill since a day or two after election day. He came to this conntry some fifteen years ago, having learned to both ride and train in the stahles of the late John Osborne iu Yorkshire. He at once hegan to ride in steeplechases and hurdle races in compauy with Clem Alloway, John Hylame, Harvey Welch, Jim Henry and the late Hngh Gaffney, and one of his first wins was with R B. Connolly at two miles over hurdles, at the inangural meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club at Baltimore, in 1870. Among the horses Mr. Sutcliffe rode, with more or less success, were Astronomer, King John, Blind Tom, Vesuvius, Village Blacksmith, Mary Clark and Diavolo. He owned a half interest in the last-named horse when he broke down at Jerome Park when carrying 178 pounds. When too heavy to ride Mr. Sutcliffe began to train, and considering the aomewhat inferior claas of horses that he took hold of, he exhibited very fair success. Among those handled by him during the past season were Greeuland, Goufalou and Bull's Eye.

Blood for Oregon.

Mr. Thos. H. Tongue, of Hillsboro, Oregon, who made a trip to Enrope this season, took a passiug glance at the Kentucky breeding establiahments *en route*, and purchased from J. C. McFerran, a two-year-old colt that will bring some choice blood to the web foot State. The colt is hy Pancoast, dam Lucia, hy Ryadyk's Hambletonian. aecond dam, Trusly, hy Herring's Yonng Trustee, aon of imp. Trustee; third dam, hy Henry Duroc.

Paucoast, hy Woodford Mamhrino, dam Bicara, by Harold (sire of Maud S.); second dam, Belle, by Mamhrino Chief; third dam by Brown's Bellfounder. Belle is the dam of Alexander's Belmont, and McCurdy's Hamhletonian. Lucia is the dam of Day Dream, 2:21¾, and her dam Trusty is also the dam of Scotland Maid, 2:28¼. The colt in question is a hig, finely formed, handsome fellow, and Mr. Tongue confidently expects something more than ordinary from him.

A Reckless Rider.

[N. Y. Sportsman.]

A few particulars concerning the short but meteoric career of the latest jockey to create a sensation in ruuning circles, Garrisou, will he iuteresting. The lad was boru at New Haven, Conn., on Febuary 9th, 1868, and is cousequeutly not yet seventeeu. Garrison first begau to ride for W. C. Daly, in 1882. The latter had the services of the lad for three years, and but for the check put to his raciag career last Fall at Washiugton the redonbtable Daly would still have hsd the benefit of the hoy's ability even now, for the engagement did not expire nntil the close of 1884. But the misfortnne which hefell Daly at Washington vitiated all his claims to Garrison's services, aud he made an engagement this Spriug with H. O. Beruard which has proven very profitable to both employer and employe. It was he who first won on Goano, and he always claimed that he could have heaten Wanda iu the Champiou Stakes for two-year-olds but for Olney's runuing him iuto the feuce. Goano certainly showed the marks of the fence rails, and it was due to this that Bernard backed the colt heavily in all his subsequeut races, for if he could hold Wanda in speed, he ought to be ahle to beat anybody's horse. Garrison is by no means a neat or graceful rider. His riding is more of the windmill order, and does not hegin to compare with that of mauy of the older jockeys. But, like the famous Shoe-wae-cae-mette hoat crew, this is the "get thar" style, and so far it has proved good enough to land him a winner on many occasions. He certainly gets a great deal out of a horse. This is what a writer who often seen Garrison ride says of him: "Some time sgo they used to call Fitzpatrick Dare-Devil Fitz, aud it was a good name. He took risks over the sticka that no other cross-country jockey would think of doing, bnt Jock Garrisou seems fairly bent on out-Heroding Herod in the taking of desperate chances. The way he pushes, shoves, snd squeezes through a fieid of flying horses, jostling first one and then the other in his eagerness to get to the front, is enough to make the hair stand on end and the flesh creep. Nor is it only his own life that he imperils, bnt also that of every other jock in the race. Take the last two races he rode at Brighton Beach. In both of them his riding was most decidedly of the get there or die patteru, with the chances considerably in favor of the latter alternative. In the handicsp he crowded Ten Strike so close to the rails and kept swerving over in such a manner that I expected to see both of them go crashing throngh the rails. He worked the same game once before on Little Fred with Dan K. I advise him not to do it again. In the King Fan race he deliberately galloped Herbert on top of the Fau, and cut him so badly that poor Bill thought he wonld never he worth a dollar again. He acknowledged this action, and said in defense that he had warned Whyborn not to cut him off, and as the latter had done so "he deserved what he got." Garrison stood to win a heavy combiuation bet if Herbert and Valley Forge won, and those who heard of the means he took to secure the first rejoiced when he was refused the monnt on the other, I was among the first, I helieve, to hail Garrison as the coming man. Early in the Summer I wrote that before suow fell he would force his way to the front rank of American jockeys. Well, he has done so. Now let him rest on his lanrels for a mcmeut and listen to me: 'Snapper, if you want to fill an early grave, go on in your hull-headed conrse; if you don't, then stop.'"

An Intelligent Colt.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: We have a colt, Delta, three and a half years old, which has been shod sometimes with shoes and at others with "tips." One smith has done the shoeing, who, besides being a good mechanic, is kiud and gentle in his treatment of horses wherehy, he secures the friendly confidence of every animal within his bnsiness range.

A few days ago the shoes were removed from our colt, his feet shaved down with a view of letting him go a few weeks barefoot. But Delta's feet were then tender and the lack of shoes was uncomfortahle to him. He preferred to be shod. Only an hour or two after the shoes had been removed the colt was driven ou the street leadiug past the smith's shop, hut instead of going on he turned with a headstrong motiou and shot into the ahop like an arrow. With difficnlty he was driven ont hut he wond back aud turn round and rouud and would not leave the shop door nntil a smart lash of the whip across his hack decided the question. He was theu driven to a stable two blocks away and uuharuessed. When iu the street, on his way home, the hitching rope was disconnected from the headstall and the auimal set at liberty. But iustead of going directly home he at once made his way to the smith's shop, weut in, and waited till the good workman came in and replaced his ahoes.

This incident cannot hut be regarded as a notable example of rational acumen. Delta is the sou of a Morgan mare, is wide between the eyes, has a most beautifnlly modelled head, is iutelligent, spirited, and has been made quito a pet. Through kind treatment he is glad to see his attendauts, is attracted to them in place of fearing from and avoiding them. Respectfully Yours, A. I. HUDSON, M. D.

Stockton, Cal., Dec. 14, 1884.

Principal English Winners.

The London *Sportsman* of the 29th contains the winning owners of 1884, of which the following are the first fifteeu:

	Races won	Amount.
Mr. J. Hammond	20	£12,379 07
Mr. R. Peck	37	11,906 12
Duke of Westminster	22	11,769 10
Duchess of Montrose	24	11,494 00
Mr. L. de Rothschild	28	10,931 05
Mr. C. J. Lefevre	19	9,789 14
Sir G. Chetwynd	42	9,213 15
Duke of Portland	16	8,702 17
Mr. R. C. Vyner	26	8,647 17
Lord Zetland	24	8,589 01
Mr. R. Jardine	27	8,465 06
Lord Abington	15	7,856 00
Mr. Abington	8	7,179 11
Mr. B. Cloet	4	6,346 00
Lord Rosebery	17	5,587 04

The largest wiuner on the Coutiuent, including races run in France, Belgium, Baden-Baden, etc., was the Duke de Castries, with £20,207. Of the English winners, as above, Mr. Lefevre won £19,708 on the Coutineut and Mr. Hammond £2,300. Both Mr. Hammond's and Mr. Peck's increase since 1880, when the former won £250 and the latter £190, is an apt illustration of fortunea won on the turf, Mr. Hammond's case being very conspicuous, he having had a credit of £102 in 1881, £303 in 1882, and £1,502 in 1883. The only American names in the list are those of Mr. F. T. Walton, with one race worth £166.17, and Mr. Ten Broeck, with one race £145.

The Chicago Driving Park.

At a meeting of the stockholders of thia association in Chicago a few days since, Mr. S. K. Dow stated the sitnation of affairs to the stockholders present, who represented 621 shares out of the total of 1,000. Mr. Dow pointed ont the fact that the financial difficulties of the associatiou were owing to insufficieut gate receipts during the past season, on eome days not a tenth part of the amonnt of purses given being taken in at the gate. The *Inter-Ocean* also further states that Mr. Dow offered the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The financial condition of the Chicago Driving Park at the beginning of the fiscal year of 1884 necessitated the raising of the sum of $20,000, and other sums to enahle the association to transact business and carry on its racing meetings as advertised, pay rent, wages, insurance, and the indehtedness for 1884; and

"WHEREAS, The Board of Directors did horrow the snm of $20,000 of Wendell R. King aud others, and did cause the property of said corporatiou to be mortgaged to secnre said snms; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, By the stockholders at their annual meeting assemhled that the Board of Directors, in causing the mortgages of said association to said Wendell R. King, and snbseqnently to Charles F. Grey, executor of the eetate of said Wendell R. King, deceased, aud to Benjemin H. Camphell aud others, he and the same are hereby approved, ratified, and confirmed."

On an affirmative vote of all the stockholders present the resolntion was carried, and a committee of three appointed to compile a directors' ticket for 1885, and the meeting adjourned to convene agaiu on January 10th, 1885.

In conversing with a prominent stockholder, after the meeting adjonrned, he stated that no decree of sale had been made; and that he thought that tbe property would, in all prohability, be bought in; and an assessment made on all the stock for the pnrposes of paying off the debts of the association.

Stable Lads.

Trainers treat their apprentices very differently. We are told tbat the veteran English trainer, Matthew Dawson, one of the oldest and likely the most respected of his class, cares for tbe lads that are bound to him almost as mnch as if they were his own children. Family prayers are held morning and evening. and every night for a couple of honrs or so the lads, of whom there are never less than forty or fifty attached to the estahlishment, are instrncted nntil they acquire a fair common-school education. They are fed with the purest and most wholesome food, decently aud comfortably clad, and bnt for the fact that they are engaged during a portion of the day in riding horses at exercise, aud that each lad has the "doing" of a particnler auimal, the life they lead is very much the same as that in daily progress at a good hoardinghonse. Of course, out of say twenty hoys who are apprenticed to learn the trade of a jockey, at least fifteen will, in the conrse of a few yeers, increase in weight to such an extent as to be practically useless for riding in a race. Of the remainder perhaps only two or three will develop into promising horsemen. They may ride well enough to he able to stick on a horse, hnt yet may lack jndgmeut in the matter of pace aud be unequal to sqneezing the last ounce ont of a horse in a close finish. As time goes ou. the hoy whose weight has fortunately for himself increased but slightly and who has proved to the satisfaction of his master that he possesses a head as well as hauds, will be at length entrnsted with a mount iu public, and then, shonld he by chance be successful iu his first essay, he will find the road to fortnne an uncommonly easy one to travel.

Every horse turned ont for Winter grazing should have a shed, well protected from the north, west and east, and well littered with straw, to which he can resort whenever he desires rest or protection from the cold end wet. If no shed he provided, then the horse shonld he taken into the stable every night. All horses are not beuefited by a run at Winter pasture; some, on acconnt of their thin skin and delicate constitutions, rendering exposnre to cold prodnctive of conghs and other complaints; while others are provided with a long and thick coat of hair, that protects them against cold bnt not wet, and therefore are not so readily effected by extreme changes of weather.

Since becoming the property of Mr. Robert Bonner Maud S. has trotted twenty-eight miles better than 2:30. Ten were in 2:13¼ or better, seven in 2:12¾ or better, four in 2:11¾ or better, three in 2:11 or better, two in 2:10½ or hetter, aud oue in 2:09¼. She will be trained next season with a view to a further rednction of her record, and will he exhibited in public trials against time.

Tbe McGrathiana Stahle, property of Milton Young, with Brown Dick in charge, has goue into Winter quarters at the track of the Old Kentucky Asssociation, Lexington, Ky. The stable embraces tbe following, viz.: Troubadour, Boothlack, Spaldiug, Spanish King, Tantrum, Diamond, Pegasus, Ten Booker, Harrigan, and fifteen head coming two years old.

The three most successfnl sires in France this season have been Trocadero, the sire of Fra Diavolo, Satory, and many other horses, whose progeny have won nearly £15,000; See-Saw, who, owing to the four victories of Little Duck, is credited with £12,000; and Consul, whose off-spring have won over £11,000. The latter is the sire of Archiduc.

A telegram from Brighton Beach on Thnrsday afternoon, says that the Dwyers' yearlings, Brambleton and Sister to Burton, rau a trial of three furlongs in 39¼s., the former winning.

Sketches of Los Angeles—No. 2.

Having shown the traveler last week how to roach Los Augeles in tho most pleasant way, when time is not a special object, we shall speak this week of the town itself and the many attractions it offers the visitor. In its aspect at the present time. tbe city may ne considered the wouder of the State, for what it is, it has become within the last five years. Its growth in extent and in the character of its public buildings and private homes, resembles that period of progresa, when in our own city we saw the Western Addition rise as it were hy magic, and travel from Nob Hill, in its unoccupied harrenness, almost to the shores of the open ocean, and become a city of itself. Five years ago the city of Los Angeles proper was confined chiefly to what is now known as the old city, or the Spanish section, composed of one or two emall lanes of adohe houses, while to-day it covers *six miles square*, with streets, puhlic buildings, parks, theatres aud private residences, that are not excelled in Sacramento, Stocktou, Oakland, Marysville, or auy other town in the State ontside of San Francisco; and in many respects they would not disgrace the metropolis itself. What has led to this marvellons growth in so short a time and will perpetuate its continnance for all time, mnst form the suhject metter of subsequent articles, if it is to he rightly nnderstood, as in this article I desire to confine myself to the city as it appears.

Like other cities in California on the commencement of their growth, when land was not at its present high value, and could he had for the asking, Los Angeles shows the same fatal mistakes in its design or laying ont, and unfortunately these mistakes can never he remedied in future, as in the widening of Kearny and' Dupont streets in San Francisco except et a terrible or perhaps ruinons expense to the property holders. In most of our principal and wealthy mining towns, such as Nevada, Grass Valley, Mariposa, and others of equal rank, the final growth clung to and radiated from the origiual blacksmith's shop, grocery store and saloon. To a certain extent some such casnal landmarks in their origin, governed the after growth of Stockton, Sacramento, Marysville and towna of their rank. In laying out Los Angeles there was less excuse for these mistakes than in her eister cities, for at the time it took its present growth, any amount of land could have heen or was controlled hy the city fathers, for wide, straight, commodious streets with proper intersections. But this blunder in Los Angeles is most conspicnons in the maiu hnsiuese centre formed by Main and Spring streets, which really are only oue street, and only ought to he one. At present, the block of bnildings, intervening between them, makee hoth altogether too narrow for the present traffic, and valuahle as they are, must some day be taken out whatever the sacrifice to the general popnlatiou may then he. If the streets now get blocked with vehicles and become dangerous to people on foot, what will they be in five or ten years hence, when the city popnlation is 100,000 or more, as it most assuredly will he? The same blunder in laying ont the main hnsiness centre is still more perceptihle at the railroad depot a milc helow towards the river. Tbis thoronghfare, crowded now at all hours of the day, and destined some time to be a grand feature of the city, is at least a hnudred and fifty feet too uarrow, and for which it seems to me, so far as space was concerned, there was no real necessity. In the design of the city, however, these are the chief blnnders. Alameda street, along which the overland train goes out, and Los Angeles street, the Market street of San Francisco, with all the streets east and west containing the private residences, are wide enough, straight and well leid ont. The jndgment shown in these streets is good. In no conntry in the world, however, do the principal streets assume their final form and course at first, at least, in rare cases. In America, aud especially in California, where the needs of the day and hour govern our actions, perhaps, we mnst not he too exacting for strict accuracy or perfection iu laying out the designs of our cities, however wise aud economical it may be in after years. In California, where our lives are passed iu a whirlwind of excitement and haste; where marvels of material constrnction unknown to-day, as it were, stand forth in their matchless glory to-morrow; where, as a people, in redeemiug this vast land of waste, and converting it in thirty years into a storehouse whence endless millions can draw the necessities and luxuries of life, we have much to be proud of, justly proud, and first among these labors accomplished are onr cities of the North and South, eternal monuments as they are, to the constrnctive genius of the American people. Viewed in this light, Los Angeles is no exception to the rule, and so with her own citizens the people of the State may be proud of it also.

In many respects Los Angeles possesses natural advantages and attractions which none of onr other cities enjoy, but in their make-up there is so much that is novel, charmiug, new, that it is hy no meaus an easy city to describe. Physically, except in the northern division, the site was well suited for a city, flat and level, needing little gradiug, with ample grade for sanitary reqnirements, and with the exceptions mentioned, these advantages have been judicionsly applied. In the northern section the land was much torn and rent as if hy earthquakes or volcanic ernptions, bnt even here, though a work of great lahor and time, the deep ravines are being filled in, the high points cut down, the rongh places made smooth, by the enterprise and plnck of the two Canadian hrothers, who own the larger portion, and a valnable and extensive suhnrh created which is already largely covered with pretensions and humhle homes. Passing over the long, high, hilly range that boonds the town to the north, stretching from the river almost to the rece track, some fonr miles sonth and theu east to Boyle's Height and to East Los Angeles, the site was natnrally everything that could be desired for a town, hut this range even is intersected by several long, handsome streets filled with the residences of the wealthier classes, many of which must have cost from $20,000 to $75,000 or even $100,100. Most of these streets and homes are so emhosomed in shady trees.flowering shruhs, richly perfumed plants, and grassy lawns, the real *rus in urbe* principle, that Virgil, in his pastorals, so loved to write about, that one can hardly tell whether they beloug to town or country, or which they are in, for within a stone's throw almost from these lovely homes, are the immense orange groves and vineyards, and walnut orchards, lined with the lemon, the oitron, the lime, and the hanana tree, for which this hlessed apot on earth is so justly celebrated in song and prose. Of this charming admixture of town and country, so pecnliar to the site of Los Angeles, nothing is more illustrative than a ride from the Washington Gardens at the extreme south of the town proper, to Mr. Handcock Johnston's place at the extreme east, a distance of over five miles. Along this wide.long, level houlevard, a continnous, unbroken street, in places called by different names, yet in reality one and the same, the stranger is never out of the city, and never out of the country, while along the whole line, agricnltnre, commerce, architecture, horticulture, turmoil, solitnde, activity, quiet, all engage attention, and which together speak volumes in praise of the taste of the people, who possessiug such natural advantages for a great aud heautiful city, have so charmingly blended them together.

Much more might be said about the physical advantages of the site of Los Angeles for a great and beautiful city. Enough, perhaps, has been said to excite a proper appreciation of those advantages, and, therefore, I shall say no more nnder that head. For the time since which the town commenced its present growth, only about five years, there is also much to be said about its religious, moral, educational, hnsiness, social and benevolent institutions, for its citizens have been very diligent in these respects and attained in each a degree of excellence as striking to the visitor as the material and physical characteristics of the city. In fact the churches, public schools, benevolent asylums, private acadamies, places of amusement, mannfactures, lnmher yards, livery stables, etc., all bespeak a spirit of enterprise, an advanced life, and represent a capital, as creditable to the citizens as the character of the hotels of which I spoke last week. All tbese I hope to deal justly with in due time. H.

ATHLETICS.

American Athletic Club.

The above Club held an indoor meeting at Madison Square Gardens on December 6th. Attendance estimated at 2,000. There were over 325 entries for the various events. The path was a eighth of a mile in circnit and was made of packed aawdust. Management good. Resnlt:

Seventy Yard Rnn.—Final heat: Young, (6 yds.), 1st; Bahcock, (7 yds.), 2d. Very close. Time, 7s. There were 97 entries for this event.

440 Yard Handicap.—L. E. Meyers, (scratch), 1st; S. Derrickson, (25 yds.), 2d. Won easily. Time, 53s.

Relay Walk.—A. F. Copeland, G. D. Baird, M. Austin and W. E. Nixon, of the American Athletic Clnb, defeated F. Gottschalk, J. Gibbous, J. T. McDonald and E. F. McDonald, of the Westside Athletic Club. Time, 13:26 3-5.

One Mile Rnn, (For men who have never beaten five minntes).—G. G. Smith, 1st; Robert Turner, 2d. Won by over twenty yards. Time, 4:55⅗.

Jack McMaster's dog, Tommy, ran 70 yds., in 5¼s.

220 Yard Run.—Final heat: Kretzer, (11 yds.), 1st; Van Saun, (7 yds.), 2d. Time, 25⅕s. There were 68 entries.

Two Mile Bicycle Race.—Final heat: Roberts, (scratch), 1st; Renton, (125 yde.), 2d. Won easily. Time, 8m. 3¼s.

One-Half Mile Run.—Cuuningham, (60 yds.), 1st; Crabb, (80 yds.), 2d. A close contest. Time, 1m. 59¼s.

220 Yarde Hurdle.—Van Holland, (18 yds.), 1st; Ruesel, (13 yds.), 2d. Time, 29 2-5s.

One Mile Walk.—A. F. Copeland, (45 yds.), let; E. A. Kraft, (20 yds.), 2d. Time, 7m. 39⅗s.

Two Mile Rnn.—Ed. McMahon, (scratch), 1st; T. A. Collett, (60 yde.), 2d. Time, 10:33 2-5s.

C. O. Walton, of East Boston, is credited with making five miles on roller skates in 17 min. 1 sec., at the Institute Rink on Dec. 8th. The hest time heretofore made was 17 min. 23 sec., made by Skinner.——The new track and athletic field attached to the University of Pennsylvania, is now finished. The track is oval shaped, aud measures a qnarter of a mile iu circnmference, being eighteen wide in the straight, and fifteen wide the remaiuder.——A fine feat in heavy dumbbell liftiug is done by William H. Howard, of the Wells Gymnasium, Boston. He stands 5 feet 4 inches, weighs 140 ponnds, and has been a member only eleven months, never having trained before. He can put up 101 pounds with his right arm, and 95 with his left. Pushing straight from the shoulder simultaueously, he can pnt np 75 ponnds with his right arm, and 70 with his left.——Most of the daily papers laid out the Brady-Slade fraud in good shape.——Professor Dnplessis, of the Minneapolis Athletic Club, has not been eugaged by the Olympic Club of this city.

Germain and Benjamin jnmped off for the medals last week in the presence of Messrs. Gibson, Dejonge and Lornegan, with the following result: Running High Jump, (handicap). —H. Germain, (3 iuches), 5 ft. 4 in., 1st; Barney Benjamin, (5 inches), 5 ft. 3½ in., 2d. In connection with this event we are given to understand that the athletic committee in charge of the late games have decided to make all the contestants in this event to jnmp over again, because the heights at which the jnmpers haulked at were not correctly kept. On the day of the sports it was patent to the most casual observer that after Scott, Germain and Benjamin were next in order of merit. (All the competitors admit this). After the disqnalification of Scott, Germain and Benjamin were notified to jump off, which they did, with the result as given ahove. The jumping of Germain mnst certainly be accouuted good, when the short time that he has heen conuected with athletics is taken into consideration. Germain and Benjamin are entitled to the medals no matter how the new arrangement should pan out. The action of the Committee is simply ridicnlons.

Louis Gerichten.

Mr. Gerichten will shortly leave the city nnder engagement to the Turn Verein, of Sacramento. For seventeen years past Mr. Gerichten has been teacher of gymnastics in this city. During that period many thousands of onr citizens have been pupils of Mr. Gerichten. He was instructor of the Olympic Club for fourteen years, besides which he has also taught the Turn Verein and Verein Eintracht Societies for a number of years. Prior to his departure it is intended to give him a gigantic benefit, at which all the leading lights of the many athletic clubs of this city will take part. The programme of the entertainment will be published in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

The Olympic Club give up the Oaklaud grounds at the end of the present month. With the Olympic Club grounds gone the ontlook for the active athlete is very dismal indeed. Of course we are to have a splendid new ground, hut it will take all the way from 6 to 9 months to have them in readiness. Iu the meantime we will not have a decent track in California, and yet we hoast that we are the second city in America both in the number and ability of our athletes. Somethiug has got to be done aud that very soon.

The gymnasium of the Olympic Club will he furnished with the apparatus as designed by Mr. Sargeant of the Hemenway gymnasium of Harvard University. The mauy skillful contrivances arranged by Sargeant for the purpose of physical development have earned for him a world-wide reputation.

A one mile handicap walk has heen added to the programme of the Bay City Wheelmen for the evening of January 10th. Eotries can be made with Ed. Mohrig, 252 Market street, up till Saturday, Jan 3d.

We are promised the very demoralizing spectacle of a six day skating contest, at the Wigwam, sometime in January. We are afraid (at any rate it is to be hoped) that the public will stay away.

By telegraph we learn that Myers is credited with running 50 yards at Now York in 5⅗s. There are no particnlars to hand yet.

B. R. Brierly will leave for his home at Port Gamble in a few days.

An athletic club has been organized at Phœnix, Arizona,

Talks with an Athlete.

[Amateur Athlete.]

"Do you find that athletics really do you so much good," we asked a well-known athlete, whose name is familiar to every reader of our paper. "Most assuredly," was the response; "the benefit I derive cannot be estimated; benefits that accrue from training, from the exercise I take." "Well, would you explain a few, that our readers may have the benefit of practical experience." "With pleasure; I desire that others may enjoy what I know. Athletic exercise is not a secret; all can reap the benefits that nature confers on those who obey her laws. Athletics are not patented—all can indulge to their heart's content. Before commencing I desire that you do not reveal my identity, not that what I say would not befit me, but it will be necessary to say things that a modest man would not care to have published over his name." On being assured that his favors would be published without his name the champion went on. "The well-trained athlete enjoys life to its very maximum. I am confident that no person but a trained one can so take advantage of the unalloyed pleasures of nature. What he eats is relished, digested and afterwards appreciated. When he sleeps it is a steady, quiet slumber, unbroken, restful. My mother often asks me how I slept, and my reply always is (the only one that would convey the idea) 'I don't know.' I have not laid awake for ten minutes at a time for many years: I speak guardedly and positively; if there have been any exceptions they have just about been forgotten, they occurred so long ago. Before going into training, during my boyhood days, I was sadly afflicted with a sleeplessness. Many a night have I gazed for hours into the blank, empty air, trying to go to sleep, and found that the more I tried the wider awake I became, until I finally dropped off out of exhaustion, often hearing the clock strike the small hours. As I have said, thanks to the cinder path and the gymnasium, such experiences have passed away with the years in which they occurred. Do I dream? well, I suppose I do, but I confess I can't say positively, I only dream once a week now, while I used to dream every night during the time of which I have spoken. I do not think dreaming is restful to the mind; it denotes that while the body is resting the mind is not tranquil—too much blood keeping it in action. Do I have dyspepsia? never; once in a prolonged period I have a faint touch of indigestion which informs me that I am unconsciously deviating from the path of rectitude that Nature has laid down for us all, and any little pains and aches that I have are the sentinels that warn me to get in the middle of the road—and stay there. Indigestion is aggravated by various causes. Too much liquid taken with the meals; indigestible viands of innumerable kinds; a complete change from an habitual diet; over-eating; bolting; irregular periods for meals, and many more reasons that every person experiences that violates any of these natural rules. The diet should be the same at all times if possible—do not understand me to mean the same articles—no; I signify that regularity of eating and drinking is most necessary to avoid the slightest touch of indigestion to stomachs liable. The period, the quantity and the quality should not vary. Different articles of food are necessary to avoid nausea but let them be wholesome." "Is your diet the same all the year round," we now asked. "Similar; when in training I stop what little pastry and confectionery I indulge in and settle down to what everybody—trained or untrained, athlete or otherwise—should eat. Simply common sense fare. Do I drink? I suppose you means liquors; no, I have no faith in their virtues and a great deal in their vices; they are injurious, both for the alcohol they contain and the volume of superfluous liquid it puts into the stomach, overloading it and filling the system, clogging the muscles and vitals, preventing an untrammeled action. No, I do not have headaches; have not had a headache for—well, I cannot remember; don't know what a headache, earache or toothache is. Use tobacco? Never, in any form. You see I go on the principle that nature is a spring. It is quite easy to push a spring, however strong, when it is loose, but as you apply force it becomes harder to control, as a person discovers who abuses and trifles with his faculties. The spring is pressed so tight and is accumulating such a volume of power that it becomes uncontrollable and finally hurls the offender to the dust. Do I drink coffee or tea? Yes, I indulge in one cup of coffee each day, but seldom drink tea. When I have a severe race on hand, I drop coffee entirely for a few days. I cannot tell by experience whether they are injurious or not; I wish I could; one thing is certain—it does me no harm as far as I am able to detect; it does not follow that because it does not hurt me that it is harmless, because I knew an athlete who suffered almost like Carlyle from dyspepsia until he discovered that coffee was the cause of his complaint. No, cramps are something I never had in a race and never expect to; no well trained man need have them. If a man loses a race by reason of a cramp, tell him it is good for him, he has not trained correctly; eaten too much or drank too much or abused his stomach in some way or other."

The sweepstakes walk of forty-eight consecutive hours between Henry Vaughan, of England, William Edwards, of Australia, and John Meagher, of Massachusetts, each putting up $500, came off on a 24-lap track in the City Hall at Lawrence, Mass., commencing at 10 P. M. on Thanksgiving night. At the conclusion of the 48 hours the score stood: Vaughan, 181 miles 8 laps; Edwards, 170 miles 1 lap; Meagher, 148 miles 9 laps.——The 1,000 yards swimming championship of Scotland was decided at Dundee, Nov. 12th. Four preliminary heats were decided, which left Miller, Petrie, and Forwell, of Dundee, and Hardie, of Edinburgh, to contend for the final, which resulted in the victory of Miller, the holder, by four yards. A capital struggle for second place resulted in Forwell (ex-champion) beating Petrie by two feet. Time, 17 min. 20 sec.——O'Leary is organizing a pedestrian match in Cincinnati.——Moffat beat Robinson a quarter at Toronto, on Dec. 3d. Robinson quit after going 150 yards, and Moffat cantered in. Considerable money changed hands.——Edwards, the Australian, announces his intention of retiring from the pedestrian field.——J. C. Seymour who accompanied Edwards on his tour, is shortly expected to arrive in the city.——Greek George attempted to throw Matthews four times in the hour last night.

BICYCLING.

F. R. Cook.

"Spokes" writes as follows in the *Mirror of American Sports*: While the now defunct League of Champions were in San Francisco and were running the six days' race, horses vs. bicycles, Prince and Armaindo being the bicyclists, a fine looking lady was seen to take an extraordinary and close interest in the contest, being there nightly, and on several occasions conversed with the lady contestant. In the course of the conversation the lady remarked: "I have a son who I think would make a good bicycle rider if he learned to ride. I will bring him down to see your race to-morrow night." On the following evening the lady and son were at their post, and when Armaindo dismounted at the end of her hour, the lady introduced the son, with the remark: "Well, what do you think of him?" The eagle eye of the fair Louise sized the proportions of the young Californian up and said: "If ever he learns to ride a bicycle he will make a good one." The young man seemed pleased with the remark, and saw the conclusion of the race in which he became very interested. The next day mother and son posted themselves off down to the bicycle agent of the city and purchased a fifty-four-inch Harvard bicycle. The next Sunday the champions were taking an airing in one of the parks, when some of the bicycle riders were seen to be approaching at a good rate of speed. Prince suddenly wheeled around with the remark, "Why, I believe that is the young man who asked us on Thursday if he would make a bicycle rider." Another circuit of the riders revealed the fact that it was the person in question. Always after that the young man was seen studying the professionals' style of riding, especially that of Prince. To-day, which is not quite nine months since he first learned to ride, he stands at the head of California's fast men. His name is F. R. Cook, and he is a member of the Bay City Wheelmen, is champion of the Pacific Coast, and is the scratch man in all events. What will not perseverance do for a man?

Canary, the professional fancy rider, is said to get $6,000 per year and all expenses paid for performing about the country.——John S. Prince is established in the bicycle business at Washington.——Charles Le Roy, who is well known in professional bicycle circles and among long distance horse riders, is in a little trouble with a widow. Judging from the widow's testimony she will get away with the great long-distance rider.——The *Turf* says: W. J. Morgan denies that he traveled through the West winning races under the name of Johnson. Morgan writes that recent events have proved that "Johnson" was another man, who has the shortest name of any among the professionals. Eck, what have you done to Morgan?——The Kings County Wheelmen, of Brooklyn, are to have a club room fitted up with all modern conveniences to cost in the neighborhood of $10,000.——The Indianapolis bicycle club have arranged for an excursion to the world's fair at New Orleans.——J. W. Lambert, of Union City, Ind., rides a 64-inch machine.——The proposed six-day bicycle race, to take place at Chicago between Armaindo and Morgan, on the one side, and Woodside and Brooks on the other, is not yet definitely arranged. At last account the Armaindo-Morgan party were backward coming up with the money.

Hi There! St. Louis and Chicago.

The riders of St. Louis and Chicago are at the present time engaged in a wordy controversy over the relative merits of their speedy wheelmen. There is a slight chance that the best men of both cities will meet on the 25th to contest for the coveted honor by racing on the track instead of racing in the newspapers. The distance between Chicago and this city is altogether too great to admit of the possibility of San Francisco's champion meeting the champions of Chicago and St. Louis in order to measure wheels with them, and which, in our opinion is the only true test. But we are prepared, however, to wager a new hat that the time made by F. R. Cook on the evening of Jan. 10th, in the ten mile race, will surpass any time ever made by N. Van Sicklen and Phil Hammill, of Chicago, or C. E. Stone, of St. Louis. Gentlemen, watch for the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of Jan. 17, 1885.

In describing the mile bicycle race of the Olympic A. C. games won by F. R. Cook, on Thanksgiving Day in 4m. 4 4-5s., a contemporary gushes about the remarkable performance (it beat the old coast record 10 sec.) and the "furiousness" of the pace. When we compare it with Sellers 2:39, or the 2:40–41 and 42 of our Eastern flyers, all the "furiousness" is taken out of it and it becomes snail-like.—*Amateur Athlete.*

The time for the mile bicycle race was 3m. 4 4-5 s., but through some error it appeared at 4m. 4. 4-5 s. in our account. The editor of the *Athlete* should certainly have detected the error, as we gave the time for each lap, and which if our friend had taken the trouble to add up would have given him 3m. 4 4-5s. We also stated that the performance was ten seconds ahead of any previous coast performance, and as we only lately published a list of the coast records, and which was also republished in the *Athlete*, there can be no excuse for the editor of *Athlete* falling in any such blunder. A little more knowledge of coast athletics, if you please.

On Dec. 8th, at the Exposition building, Chicago, W. M. Woodside lowered all the American records from 12 to 50 miles. The fifty miles was made in 2 hours 54 minutes and 1½ seconds. The track measured 3⅓ circuits to the mile. Intermediate records were held by W. J. Morgan, J. S. Prince, R. James, H. W. Higham, W. M. Woodside, D. Stanton and D. Bilard.

The following wheelman have already entered for one or more of the various events of the tournament of the Bay City Wheelmen: Ed. Mobrig, F. R. Cook, W. J. Monroe, H. Houseworth, W. M. Meeker, H. Tenney, Wm. H. Day, W. H. Gibbons, G. R. Butler. W. F. Fisher, Albert Cook, S. O'Callaghan, M. Berolzhime, S. F. Booth, Jr., and George Dixon.

The ten-mile bicycle race between Bert Hatch and F. T. Merril, for the championship of Oregon, came off last Saturday evening at Portland before a fair-sized audience. Hatch won choice of positions, but Merril dashed off with the lead, which he kept throughout, although Hatch made a plucky effort near the end to catch up. Time, 36m. 30s.

Charles Leonard went through some fancy riding for the rinkers last Tuesday evening, at the Pavilion. We thought Charles had quit the business.

At the Mechanics' Pavilion on Sunday the drill corps of the Bay City Wheelmen went through some very pretty evolutions.

Twenty members of the Bay City Wheelmen participated in a run to the Park last Sunday.

The drill corps of the B. C. W. are to be photographed in a group. We expect one to adorn our sanctum.

Mr. Wedgewood, the captain of the Los Angeles Bicycle Club, is visiting our city.

The track at the Pavilion will most probably be eight laps to the mile.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Indomitable Brighton—Incidents at the Track—Tom Moore's Old Protege Blossoms into a First-class Racehorse—Archer's Movements—General News—Closing of Stakes at Latonia and Sheepshead Bay.

December racing in this vicinity, after Brighton's opening wedge, must now be regarded as part and parcel of our regular turf seasons, always providing, of course, that future years vouchsafe to us the unusually late Autumn we are still enjoying. That this is likely to become a precedent, however, there will be many skeptics found to deny, unless, indeed, the theory set forth by some wiseacres is true, viz., that our climate is gradually changing. Be that as it may, race-goers evidently believe in making the most of the present, letting the future take care of itself, and with their opportunities in this respect gradually lessening, as each day may see the final curtain fall, the fun has lately been at times fast and furious at Manhattan's most popular racecourse, even though many of the stables are "folding their tents, like the Arabs, and silently stealing away" to other climes.

Fitzpatrick's advent among the Beachers has caused both McLaughlin and Garrison to look to their laurels with a vengeance. The dare-devil from Fordham has done good work of late, some of his bits of riding being fully up to the highest style of the art. The race of Saturday between Fitzpatrick on Herbert, McLaughlin on King Lion, and Garrison on Glengarine, was one of the most exciting incidents of an exciting season. What with the heavy betting in the pools, the wagering between the jockeys themselves, the two first-named each betting the other a century on their respective mounts, the storm of wind and rain, huddling the spectators under shelter, and the sloppy condition of a previously good track, there was sensation enough to please the most sensational. In the auction pools King Lion's backers ran him up until he sold even with the field, an incomprehensible state of affairs, considering that it was Herbert's favorite distance, and that he was as much at home in the mud as any of the party. To non-bettors and unprejudiced persons it looked as if the odds should have been just the other way, for, in spite of the late improvement of Robinson's new purchase, he has never shown quite an ability to go seven furlongs as fast as Herbert has. In the race the latter was away quicker than his most dangerous rival, and soon headlong Loud's colt, Herbert showed the party his heels to the wire, landing a pot of money for his backers at better odds than they have obtained this season. Fitzpatrick was a snug winner, having about all the ready money he possessed bet on the race.

Fosteral keeps on the steady "even tenor of his way," and the high opinions always expressed of him in these columns have been more than verified. Not as fast as some, nor as good a weight-carrier as others, perhaps, the fact still remains that the waspy, long-necked gelding is such a "game 'un" that he wears out faster horses than he is. A match at a mile and five furlongs between Royal Arch, Fosteral, and Hartford, special weights, would be a grand struggle.

Archer has met some jovial hosts in Washington in the persons of Tom Ochiltree, John Chamberlain, Hugh McIntyre, and other gentlemen of the Washington Jockey Club. The famous jockey is represented as saying that Washington "was the finest city he had ever seen." Rather extravagant praise, considering the many architectural beauties of London and Paris. What will he say by the time he reaches Chicago or San Francisco, the town where, if it ever froze hard, the people would have to slide down hill to business, as they could not ride or walk? Fortunately, however, this contingency has never yet arisen at the metropolis of the Golden Gate.

The Washington *Capital* says that at a meet of the Hoskins hounds recently, the hounds "put up" a fox about a mile northeast of Silver Spring Station at sunrise, and after about three hours' run he was bagged. During the run, as the fox started across a field, with the hounds about fifty yards behind him, and the hunters another fifty yards in the rear, an old farmer, probably fifty-five or sixty years of age, who was plowing, dropped his lines, listened a minute, and then quick as a flash unhitched his horse, mounted, and was away after the hounds, driving as though he were riding a quarter race. The old man turned around once and shouted, "By gum, you durn fellers never let a feller work when he wants to." About this time, Mr. Tompkins, who was leading, tried to take a short cut, and got a bad fall in a ditch about ten feet deep by twenty wide. At this point the farmer assumed the lead, the others riding after him as hard as possible. Mr. Tompkins meanwhile got out of the ditch, and once more taking a short cut, tried to catch the old man, who was riding like Tam O'Shanter. It was no use, however. The farmer got the brush before anyone got near him. After the hunt a delightful dinner was served by Miss Fannie Freeman.

Reports from Baltimore indicate that the recent "settlement" of the Maryland Jockey Club's troubles is not likely to heal the breach between the parties. The most intense bitterness exists between the friends of Secretary Ferguson and the other gentlemen opposed to him. At the last Fall meeting there were not a sufficient number of horses to make more than three or four good fields during the week. This the disaffected portion declare was because of the seeming indisposition of Secretary Ferguson to accommodate those who made application for quarters for their horses. The friends of the secretary, however, declare the rules adopted for the government of the track and grounds has given offense to some owners whose horses will not fill any engagements at Pimlico.

Reports from Canada speak of a two-year-old brother to that good mare Princess, by our old friend Princeton, out of Roxaline, etc., that is expected to develop into a great three-year-old. He can outrun all the other horses in Mr. John Forbes' stable, so it is said, and he is expected to stay better than his speedy sister, whose limit was nine furlongs, and she liked a mile the best.

The Canadian papers lament the recent sales of broodmares to parties in the States. They say that there are too few good thoroughbreds in the Dominion now, and with these being steadily lessened, the prospect is not very cheering.

Reports from Favor, Tranhadour, Bonanza, Redstone, and others of the great two-year-olds now in Kentucky are very favorable. We will soon begin our usual Winter's remarks on the great Spring stakes, beginning, of course, with the Kentucky Derby.

Blue Grass, the four-year-old son of Pat Malloy and Amy Farley, by Planet, almost succeeded in crediting this country with the last great event of the English flat-racing season, the November Handicap, run on November 22d. A quarter of a mile from home he was in front, but in the final want of condition told, and he was beaten by Keir

Tartar, finishing a fair third. The critics said that if Marsh could have got another gallop or two out of him he would have won. Blue Grass has not run for over a year, going wrong almost on the eve of the St. Leger of 1883, for which he must have run very close, judged by the victory of Ossian, whom Blue Grass had beaten a head.

The Winter race-meeting at New Orleans is evidently an assured fact. A special from New Orleans to the New York *World* of last Friday says that "Arrangements have been made by Leon Lamothe & Co. for a Winter racing meeting, to begin here on Tuesday, January 20th, and to continue three days each week until about the middle of March. It is understood that Lamothe & Co. have received assurances from a majority of the owners that have been working the Texas Circuit that they will come to New Orleans at once which, with a number of the stables now at Mobile, Charleston, Nashville, and other points, will give over a hundred head of horses fit to run. Col. Simmons, President of the Louisiana Jockey Club, who is now presiding judge at Brighton Beach, will have returned home before the date fixed for the beginning of the meeting, and will aid in every possible way to insure its success."

Commissioner Hoyne was occupied at Chicago, last week, in hearing testimony on the demand for the extradition of Joseph Raeside of Waukegan, on the charge of forging pedigrees. The trial was to have been continued shortly. The English Government asks that Mr. Raeside be given into its custody on the charge of forging certificates by which he secured the registry of three horses in the Stud-book of the Clydesdale Society of England and Ireland. The society is prosecuting the case. Joseph Raeside, it is claimed, purchased the horses of David Riddell and sold them in this country as thoroughbred Clydesdales, the strain not being pure. The horse had no pedigree of record, and to get them registered for the purpose of securing a pedigree, Mr. Riddell's secretary says that Joseph Raeside came to him with certificates properly filled in with the names and descriptions of the horses, and said their breeders had authorized their names to be signed to the certificates. The secretary thereupon signed these names, which he says was done upon the representations of Raeside. Raeside then took the certificates to the secretary of the Clydesdale Society and had their pedigree registered. The society afterwards discovered that the names of the breaders of the horses had been forged, and instituted the proceedings which led Her Majesty's Government to ask for the extradition of Mr. Raeside. That gentleman denies making such misrepresentations to Mr. Riddell's secretary, as that gentleman claims. Raeside assarts that the secretary signed the forged names without his knowledge or consent.

The Clydesdale stallion, Nonesuch, brought over in the steamship Oraumore, Capt. Jones, was on Nov. 29th forwarded to his owner, Mr. Alcott, at Ursina, Pa. This stallion weighs 2,240 pounds, and is of mammoth proportions. Capt. Jones had a watch kept over Nonesuch night and day, and during the whole fifteen days' passage he was not allowed to lie down. He was so large that he could not be accommodated between decks, and a stall was erected for him on the main deck.

Mr. Wm. Hendrie, of Hamilton, Ont., has a very promising colt, coming two years old, by Bill Bruce, out of Wild Briar, by imp. Australian, one of the mares recently purchased by Mr. Pierre Lorillard. Wild Bruce is the youngster's name. As he is the only living son of his ill-fated sire, great expectations have been formed regarding him. Mr. Hendrie recently refused an offer of $2,000 for the colt, saying that, barring accident, he would win much more than that amount.

Bonnie Australian, by Regent out of Christine, is reported as having given away in the off fore leg. This horse was one of those that took part in the Texas Circuit.

From a Nashville paper we learn that Major Jas. D. Hill, ("Climax"), of Nashville, returned last Saturday from Sumner County, where has been the guest for a week past of Capt. James Franklin. He visited several of the fine stock farms, among the rest Fairview, the property of Mr. Charles Reed, who is at present travelling in Europe. He says the race stock is in fine condition. Mr. Hill learned while there that Mr. A. C. Franklin would send his string of racers to New Orleans this Winter.

The sire of the Australian Cup winner, Malua, the English stallion, St. Albans, heads the list of winning sires for the current Australian racing year, while the principal winning owner is the Hon. James White. This gentleman is credited with nearly £10,000, mostly won by the great colt Martini-Henry, by Musket.

All attempts to acclimate racing at Peterhoff, Russia, the residence of the Czar Alexander, are said to be up-hill business, because racing at Peterhoff does not seem to take the public fancy. Because they are military races the officers are dressed in white coats, so none can make out who is who. The officers are not good riders, and are about useless over fences and ditches. The horses have no speed, and the course is so bad that no one having a good horse will allow him to run over it. Pretty good reasons—bad riders, bad going and bad horses. It is also intimated that the grand stand is a delusion and a snare.

The Baltimore *Sun* says that Major J. D. Ferguson, Secretary of the Maryland Jockey Club, remains firm in his determination to resign his position before the annual meeting of the Club next Spring, and will notify the members of his determination to-day. A friend, speaking for him, yesterday said that as the Major felt it inconsistent with his self-respect to retain the position previous to the meeting last Tuesday, he certainly could have no reason to change his opinion now after the many complaints made against him there. Continuing Major Ferguson's friend said that with the expressed antipathy of the President and some of the Executive Committee towards him, it would be impossible for him to arrange the many difficult matters devolving on the Secretary before the annual meeting of the Club. While the Major feels very grateful for the support given him at the late meeting, he cannot consent to withdraw his resignation. Owing to this state of affairs, another meeting of the Club will be necessary to elect a successor to Major Ferguson, or perhaps the President will appoint some one to serve in his stead until next Spring. Certain it is that some one will have to act as Secretary, as matters connected with the Spring and Fall meetings next year will require active work in that position.

Later intelligence is that at a special meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club on Tuesday last, both the resignations of Secretary Ferguson and Treasurer McLane were accepted. The action of the latter gentleman however had no connection whatever with the other troubles of the club.

On January 1st next many very valuable stakes of Eastern racing associations close. The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN'S advertising columns are evidence that the Coney Island Jockey Club and Latonia Jockey Club look on your State as capable of producing heavy nominations to their lists, and let the owners and trainers of racehorses on the Pacific Coast consult the rich fixtures and send in their entries early.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9, 1884. PACIFIC.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Some years ago Mrs. E. G. Mayberry, the wife of Colonel Mayberry of Los Angeles, wrote the following admirable lines to her favorite dog Flora, a tribute which the faithful animal richly deserved. For some years past the talented lady has been a confirmed invalid from chronic rheumatism, and the broad fields of artemisia and nodding heather along the sleepy lagunas, over which she loved to ramble with her favorite Flora, are no longer hers to enjoy. The description is true to life of all hunting dogs of merit, and for its truthfulness and vivid word-painting, we are sure will be read with pleasure by every true sportsman:

O, Flora, of the speaking eye
And silken coat—Queen of the Field;
Our household pet, whose true, fond heart
And faithfulness a harvest yield

Of gratitude and guileless joy.
Our little ones glad run to greet,
Caress thine ears, hang round thy neck,
And wonder at thy silk-fringed feet.

I see thee starting for the field,
Thy silken ears tossed on the wind,
And glancing gaily back the while,
With laughing mouth to those behind.

Our fleet-foot filly, "Nell," might all
As vainly try to speed the wind,
But one wave of the well-known hand,
Thou trottest quietly behind.

The field is gained, the jacket donned—
The belts are buckled—guns uncased—
The old familiar shout, "Heigh on!"
Inspires the all-absorbing race.

As quartering here, and ranging there,
Through bush and brake, by tree and thorn,
Till suddenly thy step is stayed
With uplift foot and trembling form;

Immovable, with outstretched tail,
Waiting the signal of command—
With glowing, quick, unerring eye,
A model worthy Thorwald's hand.

An eager voice rings out, "Put up!"—
A sudden spring—a whirring sound
Of feathery wings—a sharp report—
A speckled breast sinks quickly down;

Down charged, crouched low thy supple form,
With eye fixed on the master's face;
The gun recharged—the welcome sound:
"Dead bird, go fetch," quick from thy place,

With blazing eye and bounding form,
Through tangled gulch, up hillside steep,
With lowered nose and quick, short breath,
Thou circlest round with flying feet;

Till, seizing on the feathered prey,
Quick by the master's side you stand;
Well paid if on thy glossy head
Thou feel'st the loved, caressing hand.

Away again at quick command,
Through the deep canyon's rugged mouth,
Untired, thy only thought to please
The best beloved one on earth.

Content, with pleading eyes thou sit'st
Close by the door, till opened wide,
Then quick, with noiseless step, thou com'st
And lay'st thy silken head beside

The stricken one—a mute caress,
All eloquent of thy fond heart;
O, voiceless love! how much more worth
Than the glib tongue and seeming part.

They say in yon blue, smiling Heaven,
There is an immortality
For every selfish human soul,
Yet still deny a place for thee.

Let bigots quarrel o'er their creeds,
Say what they will, think as they may;
In Flora's eyes there beams a soul
I'd not exchange for theirs to-day.

The question of "bore" in guns is one of great importance to the hunter, and at the present time is occupying much attention on both sides of the ocean. Evidently a change of sentiment, the result of experience, has brought the controversy about. Small bores, or, in other words, light guns, are again being preferred. In fact this is going back to the old love of forty years ago, nothing more nor less. Take a first-class English Joe Manton gun of forty years ago, with its double set of barrels, one for partridge, one for duck, and compare it with a gun of modern make in England or America, and it will be found very much the lighter, yet equal, if not superior, in execution. Except for special work heavy guns of the modern style, in our opinion, are a mistake and a great drawback to a man's pleasure while hunting. Taking a rational view of both sides of the argument we are not surprised it should exist, and we feel quite sure if the lighter gun is again adopted our sportsman will do just as good work with infinitely less labor and fatigue. There is no sense in making a toil of pleasure. The *Forest and Stream* recently published a very sensible article on this subject, which we have pleasure in circulating for the benefit of our readers. It says:

"Guns of small bore are coming into favor. A circumstance was brought to our notice the other day, which may be taken as showing that the demand for small bore guns of a certain character exceeds the supply. A country dealer wanted six twenty-guage guns of moderate price. He could not find them in New York city.

The change of fashion—so far as it is a change—is not set by the dealers themselves. Given a price the maker would prefer to furnish for it a large bore gun. The raw material for the two guns, one large bore and the other small bore, costs practically the same. To make the smaller requires more skill and care; it is a more difficult task than to make a gun of the larger bore. As a rule, the grades being equal to make the smaller gun costs the more.

There is much to be said in favor of small-bore guns, and the tendency of the day is toward them. They are lighter, and the weight is an important consideration, especially in the last part of the day's tramp. Once let the man who has been used to lugging around nine or ten pounds of gun find out that he can do just as good work with a weapon weighing from five to seven pounds, and the chances are that his common sense and skill as a shot being rightly proportioned, he will choose the smaller bore and the lighter weight. Add to this the satisfaction which comes with the use of finer tools. The shooter who brings down his game with a small bore gun is in very nearly the same position as the angler who catches his fish with delicate tackle. A small bore will not scatter so broadly as a large gun; more skill is required to hold on; but its penetration is practically the same, and the two will kill at equal distances.

There is a growing sentiment among expert shots that he is a little more of a sportsman who uses a small bore gun than his companion who is armed with the larger gauge. Some men, indeed, have made the mistake of going to the extreme of small bores. For ordinary work the gauges from sixteen to twenty, and weighing from five to seven pounds, will prove satisfactory.

The different clubs having preserves had good sport last week, the record generally being large, the teal, as usual heading the list. The Cordelia Club had three gentlemen out, Messrs. Bent, Sticking and Butler, who bagged 100 birds on Saturday and Sunday, 40 of which were canvasbacks. On Thursday previous, Messrs. Kellogg, Bradford, Tubbs, and Lincoln on that day killed 241, of which 66 were canvasbacks. The Tule Belle, with Messrs. Bogart, Wilson, and some others whose names we did not learn, brought down 100 birds for two days' work. The Alameda Club at Mallard was well represented and did good work. The season so far at Mallard has been excellent. Mr. C. L. Larkin recently got 70 ducks, over half of which were canvasbacks. During the season over 700 English snipe have been killed at Mallard. Dr. Toland and Mr. Brooks, at a new preserve in Suisun marshes last week bagged 150 canvasbacks, the best "kill" we have heard of the season. A new club has been formed, called the Byron, and the name shows the locality. The members are Messrs. Edson, Adams, Chisholm, Haskell, Pollak, Platt, Norton, Ganyon, Mayhew and Painter. We did did learn who of these gentlemen were out last week. Messrs Norton, Batchelder and Dr. Knowles have leased a large range of marsh at Alvarado, which gives good shooting when not too much rain. Last week they had fine shooting with duck and snipe. Among the trophies were two large honkers which were killed by Mr. Norton. He got two with the first discharge. The third took a circuit and came back to look after his companions, and only saved his life by the shell sticking fast in Mr. Norton's gun. It is not often such a trophy graces a day's shooting.

The members of the Gilroy Club are having fine shooting at their preserve, Soap Lake, or in other words, the head waters of Pajaro river. On Sunday last Mr. John Eustice bagged 60. This always was one of the best duck ranges in the State. A number of these gentlemen were camping out for a hunt at Mr. Sargeant's place below Gilroy last week, when quite a mishap befell them. The tent took fire causing the total destruction of Messrs. Herold's and Loupe's guns. Mr. Dunham boldly rushed into the flames and saved his only slightly injured. No end of cartridges exploded. Strange to say a box of loaded shells went through the fire without exploding, though the box was badly burned and the shells badly scorched. The loss was between $300 and $400.

We heard this week of canvasbacks being again sold very cheap—at 50 and 60 cents a pair. Four good canvasbacks will weigh from 10 to 13 lbs., make good wholesome food; and at this rate are cheaper than mutton and beef. Poor families and families in moderate means need not want a Christmas dinner while such things exist among us. Hares, in different parts of the country are selling at times at 50 cents a dozen. Where else but in California, this land of plenty, are such things known?

A Good Thing at Oakland.

The sporting fraternity of our sister city is just now having a good laugh over the adventures of a quintet of young bloods of Oakland, who took a hunt on the Benicia marshes just a fortnight ago, when the great norther prevailed. Perhaps, much of the funny business, so well told by the editor of the *Daily Evening Tribune*, originated in the brain of that wag, but it is well told anyhow. The hunters were Charles Alexander, Edward Dean, William Lawlor, Buck Baker and James Baker. We cannot follow the party through all the mishaps which the fertile brain of the editor brings down upon them, but as a caution to others not familiar with the science of hunting duck we select the best points. All five were faultlessly dressed in Pierce & Co.'s best hunting suits, and thoroughly equipped down to the regulation gum-boots and field-glasses. Mr. Dean is a young gentleman not at all versed in hunting or in the various tribe of the wild duck family, or in fact wild ducks or any kind, and so the fun was piled on him hot and fast. For the rest, and as a caution to others during the season, we let the *Tribune* man tell his own tale:

Dean had scarcely arrived on the marsh when he began to blaze away, bringing down a bird at every shot.

Presently he met Alexander meandering along the margin of a slough, his gun in rest, and a meditative light in his calm blue eye.

"What luck?" inquired Dean as they approached.

"Not a feather," replied Charlie in the vernacular of the field. "How is it with you?"

"Bully," answered Dean. "Bagged seven fine ones." And he drew them from his capacious pockets. "Two mallards, three teal, one fat canvasback and one superb widgeon." Alexander gazed at the game a moment in blank amazement. Then with a cheerful sneer on his ruby lips, he exclaimed:

"Ed, those ain't ducks."

"What are they?" asked Dean, looking dubiously at the birds.

"They are called by ornithologists *Fulica Americana*; some of them belong to the family *Rallus crepitans*—they are mud-hens!"

"And what is a mud-hen?" innocently inquired Dean.

"A mud hen, my dear boy," answered Alexander, "is a bird that looks like a duck, but is not a duck; a mean, con-

temptible, rank, indigestible brute that dives for a living, and lives in the mud. Throw 'em away." And Dean forthwith cast them into the slough. But all day long Buck Baker continued to retrieve mud hens, and bringing them to Dean, dropped them at the feet of the mighty hunter. And the wind blew fearful. Jim Baker was also on the war path, and presently he saw a duck in the tule grass. Dean also saw the duck and each insisted upon having the first shot, Baker claiming the shot because he had discovered the duck, and Dean on the grounds that they ought to make sure of the bird. After a long dispute it was agreed that both should fire together. Taking a good aim they blazed away, but the duck never budged. They emptied the other barrels of their guns without even causing the duck to rise.

"He must be sick," said Jim.

"Or dead," remarked Dean.

"Let's give him another rally," said Baker.

"All right," said Dean, and they proceeded to reload. Just as they were about to fire, Jim Barry hove in sight with the remark:

"What are you fellows trying to do?"

"Killing this confounded duck," they both exclaimed.

"You can't kill that kind of a duck—it's a wooden duck and is called a decoy—you are only wasting your ammunition," and the hunters turned sadly away from each other. But the wind blew fearful. In the meantime the norther had carried away Alexander's helmet hat, puggaree and all, but he was unaware of the fact, and hunted along in his Siberian night cap, all unconscious of his loss. For the wind blew fearful. At night the hunters rendezvoused at the Benicia hotel, and counted their game as follows: Ten ducks killed by Jim Barry. The party then returned to Oakland, and having filled their pockets and game bags from the poultry stalls of the markets, distributed their game among their friends with the remark that "The hunting was splendid on the Benicia marshes." And still the wind blew fearful.

THE RIFLE.

State Rifle Association—Distribution of Prizes.

We accepted an official invitation to attend the distribution of prizes at Eintracht Hall, on Post street, on Wednesday evening of last week, at which time, however, it was too late to insert the proceedings in our last issue. Every effort was made to render the affair worthy the State, and in the earlier part of the evening the attendance was large and fashionable, the ladies being well represented, as is always the case when the military are in the ascendancy. The committees of management were as follows: Invitation Committee, Lieut. G. H. Strong, Sergt. Chas. Nash, Corp. L. R. Townsend; Reception Committee, Lieut. H. T. Sime, Lieut. G. H. Strong, Sergt. Chas. Nash, Corp. L. R. Townsend; Floor Committee, Lieut. Col. P. Boland, Major A. F. Klose, Capt. Geo. Teller, Corp. L. R. Townsend. The selections made of officers to present the trophies were good, and some of the trophies themselves really elegant. The Police teams were fully represented to receive the prizes they had nobly won in the Fall meeting, and of which they may feel justly proud for many of their competitors rank high among our sharpshooters. We regret the absence of several names that at such State gatherings we should like to see on the roll of competitors, and trust in future they will be present. After the distributions came the traditional dance, which at all our entertainments is to the Californian what the dinner is to the Englishman. The floor was by no means crowded as many of both sexes had got tired of waiting and gone home. It is only the veterans, who must have their dance, who saw the end, and these when we left towards midnight, were dancing as if they had never danced before and never expected to dance again. Well, there is high authority for doing well whatever we do, and dancing without spirit does not amount to much. Altogether the evening was an enjoyable one. The scores of the meeting were published in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN on the 22d of November last, in full and correct form and as the cash prizes where given are small and unimportant, forming no feature in the programme either to the donor or recipient, it is not worth while to mention them in this account.

LIST OF AWARDS.

The Dimond Team Trophy, given by General W. H. Dimond, was won by the Police Team, consisting of Officers A. T. Fields, N. T. Fields, P. D. Linville, D. Peckinpah, D. Geary and C. Nash. The prize, a costly parian marble pedestal, surmounted by two bronze statuettes, representing "Summer," was presented by Colonel Robert Tobin in a witty and mirth-inspiring speech.

The Siehe Team Trophy, a fine oil painting given by Captain Ludwig Siebe, was won by Company C of the First Regiment, N. G. C. Ten dollars in individual prizes were also awarded.

The Centennial Team Trophy, a massive silver and gold punch-bowl, given by the city of San Francisco, was won the eighth and final time by the First Infantry Regiment, N. G. C. His Honor Mayor Bartlett made the presentation speech in a few well-chosen words.

The California Rifle Association Trophy, 600 yards match, won by the Police Team, No. 1, Officers A. T. Fields, N. T. Fields, C. Nash, D. Geary and D. Peckinpah, was presented by Capt. Ed. Sprowl, the prize being two very handsome bronze statuettes.

The Dunphy Team Trophy, given by William Dunphy, consisting of a $100 bronze clock and two large vases of the same material, was won by the Police Team, Officers C. Nash, N. T. Fields, J. P. McCarthy, A. T. Fields, D. Peckinpah and P. D. Linville. The presentation was made by Major-General Walter Turnbull.

The Townsend Consolation Trophy, a gent's elegant traveling toilet case, given by Corporal L. R. Townsend, was won by Sergeant H. A. Brede, U. S. A.; presented by Captain Ed. Sprowl.

The Governor's medal, an elegant gold badge, given by Governor. George C. Perkins, was won by Lieutenant Fred. Kuhnle, for the final time, score 50 out of a possible 50; presentation by General Samuel W. Backus.

The Short-range cash prize of $15 was won by Lieut. Fred Kuhnle, other prizes, aggregating $25, being also awarded.

The California Powder Works Medal was won by Sergeant Charles Nash, of the Police Team, with the excellent score of 68 out of a possible 70, the presentation being made by Lieut. R. P. Hammond, Jr. This match also included cash prizes of $10.

The gold medal for the champion marksman was presented to Officer A. T. Field for the highest percentage in five matches, 91.42 per cent.

Battery B of the Second Regiment was presented with two handsome bronze statuettes, won at the Spring meeting of 1884.

Shell Mound.

Sunday was calm and pleasant and we paid our usual visit to the butts. On reaching Shell Mound we found only some half a dozen present, and the shooting for a time was desultory and of no importance. Towards noon the number increased rapidly and soon the targets were called into service, Col. Ranlett and Lieut. Kellogg occupying the 600 target, at which, though the atmosphere was somewhat hazy, and the platform off which they shot badly constructed, they nevertheless made very creditable scores. The shooting of an official character in the morning was that of Wolfe Tone Guard, N. G. C., which held its quarterly medal match, and in which the members contesting took much interest. The distance was 200, but the scores made were down below their usual average. William J. Burke won the first-class and John B. Gough the second-class medal.

In the afternoon the shooting was better and more interesting, as it brought members of the First Infantry, N. G. C., into action, to settle the tie between them for the final possession of the Company's annual medal of the first class. This lay between Perkins and Klein and the former proved victor, though the 200 yard scores was not up to their reputation by any means. For the medal neither made the score necessary for a sharpshooter. The score:

Perkins	200 yds—	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	—43
	500 yds—	0	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5—40
Total											—83
Klein	200 yds—	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—39
	500 yds—	5	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—43
Total											—82

Afterwards in another trial Klein did a little better and made the following score:

Klein	200 yds—	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4—44
	500 yds—	5	5	4	5	3	4	3	4	5	5—43
Total											—87

It is sometimes held that any excuse is better than none, and so for this poor shooting, it is alleged that Klein's rifle leaded badly and afterwards Perkins' did the same. Generally our riflemen do not accept this excuse because four and even five were made by each party, and that is somewhat difficult and unusual to do with badly leaded guns. Better to have acknowledged the "corn," and confessed they were off at the time. Both shoot so well on the general average that neither could have suffered in reputation from one poor day's work. By the same company there were also contests for the second, third and fourth-class medals. The second-class medal was captured by W. Summers. The third class medal was won by the following score:

A. J. Ruddick	200 yds—	5	3	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4—40

For the fourth class medal there was a tie between Diers, Palmer, and Sampson, which Deirs won as follows:

Deirs	200 yards	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—41

These medals all become private property now. After the medal matches were concluded, Sergeant Hovey and Smith Carr had a 50-shot match, 200 yards. Sergeant Hovey, of the Fifth Battalion, has risen rapidly of late into a first-class position as a rifleman, and Smith Carr is brother of Howard Carr, the champion, who with his other brother Charles has developed into a rifleman of high promise. The match was close, but the little Sergeant was again victor. As a practice shoot 227 out of a possible 250 is no mean work.

Hovey		5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5—47
		4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—44
		5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4—46
		4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4—45
		4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5—45
Total											—227
Carr		4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—46
		5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—44
		5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—43
		4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4—44
		5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—45
Total											—222

Although not in the match P. E. Robertson shot over the same range with the same number of shots, and he followed up Smith Carr very closely all through. His score:

P. E. Robertson		4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—43
		4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—43
		4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5—45
		5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—44
		4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—44
Total											—219

R. C. Moore, Company A, of the Fifth Battalion, was also out practicing, and well sustained the reputation of his corps. Moore did some fine shooting. His score was 225 out of a possible 250, with five strings of ten shots each. There is much likelihood of Moore being chosen first Lieutenant, of Company A, at the next election, and as the Fifth is the shooting battalion of the militia, Moore is emphatically the man for the place. His score was:

P. C. Moore	45	43	45	45	47	—225

It is not pleasant to notice in the general want of attention to rifle practice among the leading officers and general body of the militia—for out of 2,000 or more all told, there are not over 100 good shooters or attendants at the butts for practice—of that many that Company C of the Third Regiment have come to the front and promise to gain renown. Captain Leary has determined to make his company take a foremost place and too much praise cannot be given him for such action. Fuss and feathers are all very well on 4th of July, and like occasions, but in time of need and trouble it is the soldier who can *shoot* that we have to rely upon. On Sunday, one of the company, Mr. Maginnis, made 85 out of a possible 100, and others of the company did nearly as well. Mr. Macalpine has taken charge of the company shooting, and will immediately perfect his arrangements for weekly practice and medal contests. It is somewhat singular that Company C, in the First, Second and Third Regiments and the Fifth Battalion of Infantry should contain the crack shots of the militia. This shows it is good officers, hard working men, who influence their subordinates by example, that make good soldiers. This is worthy of consideration.

The Fifth Battalion, led by Col. Ranlett and Lieutenant Kellogg, have undertaken the difficulties of the 600 yards so that in future the police team may not have a walk-over in contests at that distance. This is also a move in the right direction. On Sunday we saw these gentlemen make some good scores although from the badly constructed platform from which they shot, and the hazy atmosphere, they shot under disadvantages. Their scores were:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds	Total
Kellogg	47	47	42	136
Ranlett	40	46	41	127

At the three ranges, out of a possible 150 at each, these are good scores.

In conclusion we beg to acknowledge the hospitality and attentions of Capt. Siebe, proprietor of Shell Mound. The Captain never forgets his old friends and certainly possesses the happy knack of making things very pleasant for them.

POULTRY.

Unfertile Eggs.

There is nothing more annoying to the poultry breeder than to find the eggs which he has carefully gathered, and committed to hens or an incubator, unfertile. It may be that on them depends the success of his whole season, as in many cases, unless he can get early chickens it will be of little use his expecting any profit. This is a matter which presents itself during the Spring, but it is too late to remedy it then, and in order to prevent so serious an interference with the poultry keeper's plans, it is necessary to deal with the matter a long time before. Counting chickens before they are hatched is perhaps the height of foolishness, but while we do not wish to indulge in so profitless a pursuit, it is better to secure as much certainty as possible by careful attention to the necessary details, inattention to which is often the cause of that mis-called "bad luck."

The statement has often been made by those who ought not to have spoken without more accurate knowledge, that an egg cannot be laid without containing a germ of life; in fact, that impregnation is the primary cause of the egg being laid. I should not have noticed so ridiculous a statement, only that it was recently repeated, and it may be that it will once more be brought forward as an item of truth. That it is nonsense, can be proved in a very simple fashion. A young pullet if kept with companions of her own sex, and never allowed to be near a male bird, will commence laying in due season, just the same as if she had been mated up, and will continue laying, if this seclusion is maintained. Many poultry keepers in this country who only keep fowls for the sake of eggs, never have a male bird at all, and they find that the hens are quite as prolific as though a gentleman was maintained in the run. Doubtless the egg was designed to serve as a vehicle for, and defense to, the germ, and the elements of which it is composed assist in the formation of the chick, but the conditions are altogether different to the generation and birth of mammals, for in their case the process of formation takes place previous to expulsion from the body whereas in the case of eggs it is only after the egg has been laid that this process can be actually begun. All birds are not alike in their nature, for although in ordinary fowls the impregnation must take place for every separate germ, in some others, chiefly wild ones, a single impregnation is sufficient to fertilize a whole nest of eggs. But generally where this is found, there are only one or two nests of eggs laid in a year. Poultry, probably, when in a state of nature, did not lay more than one or two nests, and to domesticatiou is due the increased laying powers.

From what I have here stated it is very evident that where early chickens are desired, either to produce layers or table fowls, it is most important to secure the impregnation of the eggs when first the hens begin to lay. There are two things which must be noted in connection with poultry, the first of which is that hens begin to lay later and later every year, and the second that the cocks do not impregnate the eggs so early in the season each year as they get older. This is only the result of one of nature's laws. As animals or birds get older they lose part of their natural vigor, they require more heat to sustain the natural waste of their bodies, and as eggs are formed from the surplus food, and require the surplus heat to assist in their production, it will easily be seen that old birds are not to be relied on, either for early eggs, or, even if those be obtained, can they be expected fertile? That is, of course, if the cock and hens be equally old. The question comes, therefore, in what way can fertile eggs be secured sufficiently early in the year—because this really decides the success or failure in many instances. Late hatched birds do not commence to lay before the Winter sets in, and consequently they are unprofitable at the most profitable time. Late hatched table birds get to the market when there is a glut, with the result is that they have to be sold for very much less than what they would have brought earlier in the season. Layers should be hatched during February, March and April, but it may be well to mention that I have found it unnecessary to have out such early maturing breeds as Leghorns and Minorcas, before the two months last named. Taking time by the forelock in this way, secure a succession of layers, all of which will get fairly to work before the advent of Winter, and will be productive when eggs are dearest. When table fowls are to be produced it is necessary to get them hatched in January and February, if not in December, and when this is done they can be put upon the market at a time when prices are highest. In this way double will be obtained for them than could be got for those hatched a month or two later.

All this leads up to the question involved in the title given to this letter, namely, that of unfertile eggs.

We have already seen that the older a hen is, the later she commences to lay after her annual moult. Pullets, if hatched early enough, may lay all though their first and second winters, but it is seldom that they do so after that. Two-year-old birds rarely resume laying until the end of February, if an open season, or March if a severe one, and as at first the eggs are not so numerous, it will be seen that the poultry keeper who trusts to birds of that age, or those still older, is certain to be behind in the race. Two-year-old birds may be used, and I like to do so, for the purpose of producing breeding stock, but they are useless if the object be to obtain early layers, or chickens for the table. Therefore, for this purpose, it is needful to use either pullets or over-year hens.

Much importance must also be attached to the choice of the cock, and it is imperative that, when hens are mated, they should have with them a young and vigorous cock. A two-year-old male bird, if of the hardier and livelier breeds, will begin to fill the eggs about February, but a three-year-old one will probably not do so until the following month. If a very early hatched cockerel is obtained (we mean one bred about the previous February or March), which has grown well, and is largely developed, he may be expected to do this even in December. This, then, is the secret of the whole matter, and the many thousands of eggs annually put under hens, but which are wasted because they are unfertile, would be saved if only attention was paid to this question. I am strongly impressed with the matter, and while I do not wish to advocate breeding from half or three-fourths grown birds, yet as it is so essential to have vigorous male birds, and active hens, I am convinced that for the production of early layers and table fowls, no birds should be mated up when over two years old. My own preference is for two-year-old hens, themselves early hatched ones, and a February cockerel. These, if mated in December, taking care not to have too many hens, should give strong fertile eggs before the year is out, and the progeny will be very hardy. Some there are who prefer a two-year-old cock with early hatched pullets, a system I have sometimes adopted, and one which is perhaps most suitable for producing Spring chicks for the table, but I do not think that the eggs are so fertile . . . cockerel and two-year-old hens are mated together

Gentleman.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Dec. 20, 1884.

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Dame Winnie Colt and Sallie Benton.

Elsewhere will be found a description of the trotting by the Palo Alto colts on the Bay District Course last Saturday. All through the performances were good; Sallie Benton and the Dame Winnie colt gaining the highest place in the classes to which they helong. We expect to hear the usual outcry that the season was so far advanced that they were practically a year older than the rules show, aud while this is true it must also be remembered that this lateness is held to be detrimental to speed. The days are at the shortest and the sun when unobecured has little warmth in comparison with Summer and early Autumn. Saturday morning was one of the coldest we have ever felt in California, and during the middle of the day it wae still so chilly that notwithstanding the protection of overcoats the judges' stand was quickly forsaken when there was an opportunity between the trials to get the benefit of a shelter from the cutting air. The track was in fair condition, not so fast, in our opinion, as it would have been had the loose dirt been scraped off. A light coating even of soil, through which the wheels cut to the depth of the felloes, adds greatly to the draft, and though it may encourage the colts to a greater length of stride, it does not fully compensate for the extra drag. But without offering excuses for the day and track; conceding that both were favorable and there is enough to be proud of. California has regained her place in the trotting-colt records and there is not a break in all the stages of colthood.

Beside the triumphant performances of Sallie Benton and the Dame Winnie colt there were other grand showings under the circumstances. Hinda Rose had not been given a faet mile for three months. She made the first turn slow 36¾ eeconds. Trotting very fast along the hackstretch so that she reached the half in 1:10¼, ehe cast a hind shoe and then ehe was at the three-quarter pole in 1:45, 1:08¼ for the middle half, and the mile in 2:20¼. John A. McKerron offered a fine track harness for any four-year-old to lower the record of Elvira, and as the belle of the Blue Grass country had marked 2:18½, it was not easily to accomplish. Mr. Lathrop, on the part of Governor Stanford, accepted the offer and hence if successful it estahlished "a record." There was a general belief that Hinda could do it if accorded another trial, but it wae some time before a hlacksmith could be got and a search for the shoe was fruitless. In the meantime the others were "warmed up" and the work went on, Helen, hy General Benton, her dam Alameda Maid, by Whipple's Hambletonian, was the next to essay the task, hut good a filly as ehe is no one anticipated that she could win the harness and few expected that she would show as well as she did. Thirty-seven and a quarter seconds to the quarter, 1:12 to the half did not foreshadow better than 2:25, hut keeping up her long, sweeping gait, and accelerating the etroke, she finished the mile in 2:22¾.

Those who had watched Sallie Benton in her exercise felt a good deal of confidence that she could lower the record when the day was euch as to be the most favorable for speed. She had shown half-miles in time that was augury of getting well down in the teens, and there was good ground for the belief that her endurance would secoud the speed in an effectual manner. She went off more rapidly than the others, was at the quarter in 35¾ seconds, the half in 1:09¼, three-quarters in 1:43, the mile in 2:17¾. The hreak when within less than one hundred yards of the score, unquestionably added a half second or more to the time. Had it occurred further from home it might have been overcome, as the momentary relief from the immense strain of the very fast trot would have enabled her to make up the loss. This was shown by the rapid flight as she went under the wire, trotting faster than at any other part of the journey. An analysis of the time will also prove that the hreak entailed a loss. First quarter, 35¾ seconds; second, 33½; third, around the further turn, 33¾; making the "middle half" in 1:07¼, and 34¾ seconds for the last quarter.

In this connection it may be as well to notice the claims that have been made that the California tracks were "short." This has been a favorite charge with the captious who are always ready to make statements which they know are untrue. The Bay District Course has been measured time and time again, and competent engineers testified under oath that it was over a mile. Apart from that nearly every animal that has been taken from here has shown faster time in the East. St. Julien, Santa Claus, Director, Belle Echo, Bonita, Hinda Rose, Overman, etc., have reduced their records on eastern tracks, and this is proof that even the captions cannot ignore.

Among all the great performances of the day, we consider that of the Dame Winnie colt entitled to the higheet place. That it was an extremely gratifying exhibit to us "goes without saying." Had he failed to come up to expectations, there would have heen an outcry all over the land at the "pernicious influence" of the thoroughbred. Writers who can scarcely tell the difference between a horse and a mule, have sought to instruct Governor Stanford in the breeding of trotters, and though thousands of miles away, have declared that the eystem of breeding at Palo Alto, which recognized the advantage of thoroughhred blood in trotters, was all wrong, a complete failure "without a glimmer of success." Ignoring the benefits which had followed the mixture of "hlood," resulting in the greatest of all of the modern trotters, by denials which were so palpably untrue as to fail in the object; driven to the wall by the inexorahle logic of past events, they were fain to suppress, to misrepresent, to deny the plainest truths, to accept cock-and-bull stories in preference to evidence which every fair-minded man acknowledged to be good testimony. they were yet determined to keep up the senseless howl in place of a manly, straightforward acquiescence in what was too apparent for controversy. Then again they were ready to claim that when thoroughhred appeared it was not that of the "fashionahle strains." The thirty-second part of unknown hlood in Venture was held to be the cause of his trotting fast, and these hypocritical scribhlers ready to pick flaws in the genealogy of every thoroughbred that figured in a trotting pedigree. In this case there is not a chance for the usual tactics, and in order that our readers can see just what the hreeding of the Dame Winnie colt is we give the pedigree in the form it appears in the studbooks:

Bay colt, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto Stock Farm, Santa Clara county, California; foaled Febuary 15th, 1882,

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Dame Winnie, by Planet.
Second dam, Liz. Mardis, by imported Glencoe.
Third dam, Fanny G., by imported Margrave.
Fourth dam, Lancess, by Lance.
Fifth dam, Anrora, by Aratus.
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imported Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus.
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Wade Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by Figure.
Tenth dam, Maria Slamerkin, by imported Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imported Cub mare, by Cub.
Twelfth dam, by Second.
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.
Fourteenth dam, by Old Partner.
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.
Sixteenth dam, by Makeless.
Seventeenth dam, by Brimmer.
Eighteenth dam, by Place's White Turk.

After writing the above we determined to pay a visit to the track in order to obtain reliable intelligence of his size and general conformation. It is true that we had a good picture of him so far as a portrait could be obtained hy a general look, but oftentimes the eye is an illusory guide and actual dependence can only he placed on measurements. He is 15¾ hands in height, and in length from point of shoulder to point of buttock the same. Thie is a good proportion in our estimation and though some prefer a greater length there is apt to be a lack of finish when a parallelogram in place of a square is the shape. He is deep through the heart measuring seventy inches around the girth and his harrel is well ribbed and strong. He is a muscular colt, measuring twenty-one inches around the arm, forty and a half inches around the stifle, and eighteen inches around the gaskin. He is forty-one inches from point of hip to point of hock, the hip 21 inches long. He is a hright-blood bay with hlack points and without any white markings. The color could not be bettered and after the closest scrutiny it is difficult to find a faulty point in his whole conformation. His disposition is as perfect as his form, and taking everything into consideration he is as nearly a model as any trotting-bred colt we ever saw. Mr. Marvin assisted in taking the measurements and when the job was finished and we stood back to get a better view he remarked, "This is unquestionahly a great colt, no telling where he will finally go, and yet I consider the Annette colt still better in fact, the greatest there is in the Palo Alto stahles." It has been the general impression that where there was so much thoroughbred blood there was a necessity for heavier weight on the feet to overcome the tendency to "point." The Dame Winnie has a ten-ounce shoe in frout and a good deal lighter behind.

In giving this much space to the colt we do not intend to derogate from the merit of the queen of the four-year-olds. Sallie Benton is also one of the handsomest fillies to be found in any country. A beautiful dapple gray, sixteen hands high and with the finish of a racehorse. Neither will it be just to give all the credit to the two which lowered the time so emphatically as to drive six animals in the time which Marvin piloted them, every one a victory. When extraordinary things are accomplished in the way of time there is always a desire to know the relative markings of the watches. Outside timing was generally faster than that of the officials, and each of the three judges were also determined to measure the flight for themselves. Mr. Grim gave the signal to start, and with one hand on the gong the other was manipulating the watch. We took a position immediately behind him, standing on a stool so as to catch the instant the heads came under the wire. In every case Mr. Grim and we were alike. It wae the same as the timers in the case of Hinda Rosa, 2:20¼, and the fractions were nearly the same. We marked 2:22½ for Helen, a quarter of a second faster than the official verdict. With Sallie Benton our watchee showed 2:18, and the time of Bonita was made a quarter of a second faster than that marked on the blackboard. The Dame Winnie colt we measured a fraction faster and those who stood on the inside track, immediately under the wire, had it 2:23¼. That the official timers were not inclined to give the colts "the best of it" was apparent and for that matter their names guarantee exactness. While it appears a very easy task to start the independent hand of the watch and stop it as the noses come to the score, again it requires practice and as well as practice a cool head that is not upset by excitement. Had the weather continued fair we have not the least douht that there would have been a further lowering of the records. The welcome rain has probahly ended even the California year.

The prohability of Mr. Goldsmith making an Eastern campaign next seasou has faded away. As will he seen in our advertising department, Director will be kept in the stud and without Director the string will not go. Mr. Goldsmith departed eastward hy the overland train last Wednesday and will spend the holidays at the homestead in Orange county, New York, returning in time to make all necessary preparation for the coming Spring and Summer.

Up to last Saturday one hundred and twenty-two days' racing had been given at Brighton Beach and still the sport went on. As the fields continued large and the attendance good it is expected that nothing short of a holiday snowstorm will wind up the season at the Beach.

The Distance Over a Mile.

Mr. Chae. H. Haswell, the eminent engineer, furnishes the *Turf, Field and Farm* the following calculations which will be of interest to horsemen:

In the matter of the distance over a mile a horse in harness trots upon ordinary tracks, I submit as follows:

The conventional line upon which a race course or trotting track is measured is at three feet from the rail, (erroneously termed pole), which for a running or trotting horse under saddle is correct, assuming him to maintain a uniform line at that distance.

A horse in harness, however, allowing for width of sulky or wagon, cannot with safety be driven in a line less than six feet from the rail; this would make the distance over the ordinary or accepted design of track, of one-quarter of a mile turns, of 18.85 feet, 18 feet 10.2 inches.

Then for a horse trotting over such a track in two minutes and thirty seconds there should be deducted from his time half a second.

A double team would require this distance of six feet to be increased fully one foot, if not more.

When the time is two minutes and eight seconds the deduction should be forty-six hundredths of a second.

When the design of a track is of irregular contour the increased distance will vary with each design.

The Washington Park Club, of Chicago, has under consideration a proposition to give a trotting meeting during the coming Summer.

The Prospect at St. Louis.

You are already familiar with the progress of the new management who will furnish us the finest equipped grounds and course on the continent. The horsemen who visit us the coming Spring will, I have no doubt, indorse our claims when they see what we have to offer them. Racing interests here have at last fallen into proper and efficient hands and the history of failures has come to an end. The new management is entirely too formidable to be disturbed by any rivalry. They will occupy the whole field and leave no room for any. Both the trotting and racing element will be catered to and encouraged on the same grounds. There will be abundant room for both and no clashing will follow. Both will be represented in the directory, which will be impartial. The St. Louis Fair has no rival in the Mississippi Valley, and the new raceconrse, under the same wise and successful management, will stand out equally conspicuous and will grow and prosper with it. Stable owners throughout the country are fully aware of the substantial backing behind the new enterprise, and will not hesitate coming here. Moreover, the inducements in money, etc., are double those ever before offered. The labors involved in securing the additional grounds adjoining the fair grounds for the new track, which necessitated the blocking or closing of several streets, are unknown to the public. As the matter had to go before the City Council some of the difficulties can be anticipated, and a less influential citizen than Chas. Green, the president of the Fair Association and new race track, could not go before the council with any such proposition with much hope of success.

The benefit to the city following the establishment of the track will not be visible at first glance. The great gathering of horsemen from the West and South who will be glad to discover such a favorable opportunity for reaching here will crowd our hotels and streets twice a year, many of whom will Winter here and make it their home, for nowhere else will such stabling facilities be had. We will absorb all the little tracks—or, rather, stables—in the Western and Southern circuits, and draw to the new grounds a little colony of horsemen, trainers and attendants. The climate being mild, feed and everything necessary abundant, no such inducements exist elsewhere for most of the stables. It will draw to our city the attention of horsemen and their national conventions. I may say, in this connection, that the new features and improvements on the grounds embrace the most desirable to be found at the principal tracks elsewhere, since a committee went abroad for that purpose. No expense has been spared to secure the best results. The cost of all their improvements will, in the aggregate, reach $230,000, from which you can infer that they are of the most magnificent character. The track has been raised several feet all the way round, and in wet or unfavorable weather will dry readily.—*Cor. Turf, Field and Farm.*

At the Grave of Equine Greatness.

Mr. Busbey, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, in describing a visit to Erdenheim, mentions one of the points of interest on the farm thus: The full-orbed moon was shining from a cloudless sky when cigars were lighted after dinner. I walked out for a breath of fresh air, and twenty yards from the tall white portico stopped and bent over a heavy granite slab and read the deeply-carved name "Leamington." In a straight line ten paces further a companion slab bore the name "Flora Temple." The stalwart pines and the low-branching wild cucumber trees cast wierd shadows upon the graves of the famous horses, and silently I lifted my hat and stood with uncovered head in the presence of slumbering greatness. I recalled how proudly Leamington walked before the critical company at Clifton Stud Farm soon after his importation by Mr. Cameron, and how he subsequently won fame as the sire of Longfellow, Iroquois and a host of performers, and then said to myself, "And this is the end. No, not the end, because he lives and will live in his descendants until the royal span of the Brooklyn bridge is broken." I thought of the sensation that Flora Temple created, she being the first trotter to cross the 2:20 line, and having established her right to a queenly reign by making a record of 2:19¾, October 15th, 1859, and I wondered if the echoes of the thunder which greeted the 2:09¾ of Maud S. disturbed her sleep. In her flood time she was cheered to the echo and her closing days were days of honor and peace. Three colts were nursed by her and her last one, by Leamington, was dropped in the Spring of 1871. In their old age when the fire was dying from the blood, the ex-queen of the trotting turf and the prince of stallions of the running turf made love to each other in a stately sort of way and the result was a filly which was appropriately christened The Queen's Daughter. Flora Temple died December 21st, 1877, and Leamington passed away a few months later, May 6th, 1878, and their conspicuously marked graves will always arouse historical interest in Erdenheim.

National Trotting Association.

According to the roll furnished by Secretary Vail, the following Pacific Coast tracks held memberships in the National Trotting Association during the current year:

Agricultural District, No. 11, Greenville, Cal.
Bay District Association, San Francisco.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento.
Capital Turf Club, Sacramento.
Contra Costa Agricultural Society, Pacheco.
District No 3, Chico.
District No. 6, Los Angeles.
Embryo Trotting Stakes, San Francisco.
Fresno Fair Grounds, Fresno.
Golden Gate Fair Association, Oakland.
Monterey District Association, Salinas.
Oregon State Agricultural Society, Salem.
San Joaquin Valley Association, Stockton.
San Mateo and Santa Clara Association, San Jose.
Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma.
Sonoma County Park Association, Santa Rosa.

No "Beecher" In It.

A short time since in claiming the name for J. P. Sargent's stallion Brown Jug, we gave his sire as "Beecher's Budd Doble." We are advised by Mr. Sargent that there was an error made in translating the manuscript, as there should be no Beecher in it. He says there is no such horse as Beecher's Budd Doble in his vicinity, in fact, no horse of the name other than the one in question, the sire of Brown Jug. As he was bred and is owned by Mr. Sargent, if any addition to his name is necessary to distinguish him he should be called Sargent's Budd Doble.

THE KENNEL.

Pacific Coast Field Trials.

(Continued from last week.)

THE ALL AGE STAKE.

On Tuesday evening the dogs were drawn for the All Age Stake, and 8:30 Wednesday morning the first brace was put down.

Beautiful Queen—Fannie.—Beautiful Queen a liver and white pointer bitch, by Ranger ex-Queen, owned by J. M. Bassford, Jr., and handled by owner, and Fannie, a black, white and tan setter bitch, by Traylor's Fred ex-Logan's Gypsey, owned by Charles V. Kaeding, and started by H. H. Briggs. It is proper to say that Fannie was entered and started merely to show the public spirit of her owner, and that her handler had never hunted her an hour, nor had she ever been broken. The brace ran wild through and over all the cover within a range of several hundred yards. They were under no control, showed no merit, but pace, until Queen made a handsome and staunch point, which Fannie refused to back. When Mr. Bassford put up and killed the bird, both bitches broke shot and Fannie retrieved nicely. They were then ordered up and the heat given to Beautiful Queen. Down one hour and twenty-five minutes.

Sweetheart—Pearl Laverack.—Pearl Laverack, a black and white pure Laverack bitch, by Prince Laverack ex-Lulu Laverack, owned by J. W. Orear, and handled by Mr. Den Gilroy, and Sweetheart handled by Mr. C. N. Post, were cast off at 10:10 in nice cover. Pearl passed two birds, having their wind, which she should have pointed, and ranging on over a hill top false pointed in good style, Sweetheart, below, immediately after also false pointing. Being ordered on Sweetheart soon drew on point in some chemise, and was staunchly backed by Pearl Laverack. The bird was flushed by Gilroy and missed, Pearl standing to shot. Crossing a little *canada* a bird flew before Sweetheart, who dropped to wing, but instantly broke in and chased. Pearl soon let down in pace and trailed the other bitch. Mr. Gilroy winged a wild flush on a long slope, and the bitches worked out the scent, pointing alternately and moving on, until at the bottom Pearl retrieved the bird. A hare before Pearl was too strong a temptation and the bitch chased out of sight. Sweetheart then made a staunch point which was not backed by Pearl. Mr. Post killed the bird and Sweetheart to order made a neat retrieve, when the dogs were taken up and Sweetheart given the heat. Down one hour and forty-five minutes.

Butte Bow—Maud.—At 12:15 Mr. Henry A. Baesford's liver and white flecked pointer dog Butte Bow, by Ranger Boy—Josie Bow, handled, because of the sudden illness of his owner, by Mr. Geo. W. Bassford, was put down with Mr. James Mervyn Donohue's black and tan Gordon-English setter bitch Maude, by Orear's Joe—Juno; handled by Mr. Dan Gilroy.

As soon as started Maude drew to a handsome false point and held it until ordered on. Then a pair of birds flushed wild and were neatly stopped by Mr. Bassford, greatly to his surprise, both dogs breaking shot and each retrieving a bird nicely. Moving on each dog false pointed twice, Maude made one flush and indulged in a hare chase. Butte finally established a point on a bird two or three feet from the ground in some oak brush, Maude refusing to back, but when the bird was put out and shot by Gilroy both dogs were steady, Butte retrieving.

A hare in running started a bird which Mr. Bassford killed with one barrel, without an apology, Butte breaking shot and retrieving well.

Several ladies having come to the grounds the party naturally gravitated toward them, and on a near approach put out a quail near Mrs. Post, who flushed also, both Butte and Maude standing to wing. Maude then false pointed and was uncertainly backed by Butte Bow, when the dogs were sent back and the heat given to Butte Bow. Down two hours and three minutes.

Lemmie B.—Ola.—At 3:34 J. M. Bassford, Jr.'s, white and lemon pointer dog Lemmie B., by Prince Ranger—Josie Bow, handled by Mr. Samuel Allen, and P. E. G. Anzar's black, white and tan setter bitch Ola, by Count Warwick—Leah II., handled by Mr. Dan Gilroy, were sent into a piece of low grass cover, and succeeded in running over and flushing a bird each, Lemmie B. chasing. Lemmie showing best pace and style, but no judgment and little experience, Ola running prettily and showing strong hunting instinct, but evidently puzzled by the lack of brush, and the very light scent given by what birds were present. At 4:02 the brace was ordered up to be run to a win if an opportunity offered for either to get into the money.

Queen—Duke.—At 4:05, E. H. Farmer's white and black setter bitch Queen, by Belton II—Belle, handled by Mr. Ed. C. Wright, and Chas. V. Kaeding's red setter Duke, by Colgate's Pat—Howe's Gypsey, handled by Mr. Sam'l Allen, were started. Queen, though heavy in appearence and seeming rather soft, set the pace and sustained it well through the heat. Duke did not show to advantage. His head was low and his style bad, though his tail action justified the writings about the "merry flag" of the Irish setter.

Duke did not hunt. He ran about as though exercising and showed lack of experience. Queen exhibited good judgment in selecting her ground and worked faithfully, but at a disadvantage because of the difference in conditions present from those under which she usually works. After being down fifty minutes, Queen was given the heat.

THURSDAY.

On Thursday morning one of the judges, Mr. Platt, was out of form because of poison oak. Mr. McKenna felt compelled to meet business engagements elsewhere and the third felt that as the others were to go, he would prefer to have three new men selected and Messrs. J. T. Baker, Thomas Bennet and H. H. Briggs were chosen and judged the remainder of the trials.

Lemmie B.—Ola—At 9 A. M., the undecided heat of the previous day between Lemmie B. and Ola was run to a finish, the dogs being down forty minutes and Ola doing all the work and winning the heat.

Dorr—Gracie Bow.—At 10 A. M., F. A. Taft's Gordon setter, Dorr, and Geo. W. Baesford's liver and white pointer bitch, Gracie Bow, handled by Mr. Samuel Allen, were started. Mr. Taft was compelled to ride and old Dorr fully understood his safety from correction and consequently was a little rank. His pace was not equal to that shown last year, nor did his nose seem as keen as before. All of these weaknesses may be accounted for by the fact that his owner has been unable to hunt him for more than three years last past, and it is not surprising that the dog should have retrograded.

Gracie Bow showed good pace, fair style and strong hunting instinct. Both dogs worked out much cover, Gracie false pointing twice, and at 11:25 were taken up for lunch, being put down at 2:35 and run to a decision, Dorr being given the heat. Down in all one hour and forty-two minutes. Dorr was then withdrawn.

Bow, Jr., a bye.—General G. B. Coeby's white and liver pointer dog, Bow, Jr., by Ranger Boy—Josie Bow, was given a bye.

SECOND SERIES.

Bow Jr.—Beautiful Queen.—At 3 o'clock J. M. Beseford's Beautiful Queen and General Cosby's Bow, Jr., were cast in the first heat of the second series. Queen outpaced Bow, Jr., but the latter was her superior in range and style. In fact, Bow, Jr. in action leaves little to be desired. His head is well carried, his shoulders and quarters are under good control, and, is stern, is about a typical pointer stern, while as a whole he is the elegant, game looking pointer, so much longed for and so rarely seen. Within a few minutes Bow, Jr. drew to point in some broken state, and was staunchly backed by Beautiful Queen. Mr. Bassford put up and killed the quail, both dogs breaking shot, and Bow, Jr. retrieving badly, when they were ordered up and the heat given to Bow, Jr. Down thirty minutes.

Butte Bow—Sweetheart.—At 3:40 this brace was started, Sweetheart being handled by owner, and Butte Bow, by Mr. Geo. W. Bassford. Neither showed much merit, Sweetheart making her usual great casts and leaving much ground unhunted. Butte Bow, but little acquainted with his handler, doing some little pottering, but being under better control than Sweetheart. Sweetheart put out a bevy and then a single bird, breaking in each time and at 4:20 were taken up and the heat given to Butte Bow. Down forty minutes.

Ola—Queen.—At 4:30 Anzar's Ola and Farmer's Queen were cast off and worked toward the club house, neither doing much, but Ola working her ground most closely and being better in hand at five o'clock they were taken up for the day.

FRIDAY.

Ola—Queen.—At 7 A. M., Friday morning, the brace was again started, and after a beautiful draw and point on a hare by Ola, and some fruitless search for birds, the heat was given to Ola at 7:30. Down altogether one hour.

Bow, Jr.—Butte Bow.—At 7:44 these dogs were thrown off, Bow, Jr., out-pacing, out-styling and out-ranging Butte Bow very decidedly, but without finding birds, and at 8:45 Bow, Jr. was given the heat. Down one hour and one minute.

Bow, Jr.—Ola.—At 8:50 Bow, Jr., handled by General Cosby, and Ola, handled by Mr. Dan Gilroy, were put down to run for first place. Again Bow, Jr. ontdid his opponent in every point on the score card. A bird was hidden by one of the judges and the handlers, neither of whom knew its location, were required to work the dogs on it. Ola ran close by it several times without recognizing its presence, but Bow, Jr. took its wind, drew up on it and retrieved it prettily, and was then given the heat and first money. Down twenty minutes.

The judges deciding that none of the dogs entitled to compete under the rules could do so with Ola and Beautiful Queen with every chance of winning, Mr. Bassford's Beautiful Queen and Mr. Auzar's Ola divided second and third monies.

SUMMARY.

Walltown Timber, Cal., December 3d, 1884—All Age Stake. Open to all setters and pointers owned on the Pacific Slope. Prizes, $100, $50, and $25. Entrance $10.00. Entries closed November 10th, 1884, with twenty nominations. Judges, Hon. Jos. McKenna, H. C. Brown, A. G. Platt, Thos. Bennet, J. F. Baker and H. H. Briggs.

I.

J. M. Bassford, Jr.'s liver and white pointer bitch Beautiful Queen, by Ranger—Queen,	beat	C. V. B. Kaeding's black, white and tan setter bitch Fannie, by Traylor's Fred-Logan's Gypsey,
C. N. Post's blue belton setter bitch Sweetheart, by Count Noble—Dasbing Novice,	beat	J. W. Orear's black and white setter bitch Pearl Laverack, by Prince Laverack—Lulu Laverack,
H. A. Bassford's liver and white flecked pointer dog Butte Bow, by Ranger Boy—Josie Bow,	beat	J. M. Donahue's black and tan Gordon-English setter bitch Maude, by Joe—Juno,
P. E. G. Anzar's black, white and tan setter bitch Ola, by Count Warwick—Leah II.,	beat	J. M. Bassford Jr.'s white and lemon pointer dog Lemmie B., by Prince Ranger—Josie Bow,
E. H. Farmer's white and black setter bitch Queen, by Belton II.—Belle,	beat	C. V. B. Kaeding's red setter dog Duke, by Colgate's Pat—Howe's Gypsey.
F. A. Taft's black and tan setter dog Dorr, by Don—Lady,	beat	Geo. W. Bassford's liver and white pointer bitch Gracie Bow, by King Bow—Gracie.
G. B. Cosby's white and liver pointer dog Bow, Jr., by Prince Ranger—Josie Bow,	a bye.	

II.

Bow, Jr., beat Beautiful Queen. Butte Bow beat Sweetheart. Ola beat Farmer's Queen. Dorr withdrawn.

III.

Bow, Jr., beat Butte Bow. Bow, Jr., beat Ola, and won first money.

IV.

Beautiful Queen and Ola divided second and third monies.

X.

The *Kennel Gazette* states that the well-known sire of pointers, Young Bang, died Nov. 5th at the age of ten years and three months. He was the sire of Priam, Scamp, Gunner, Croxteth, Cristobel, Quail, Tramp II., Milton Bang, Milton Rita, all prominent performers at field trials, and there have been several of his prodnce winners on the bench. Young Bang was a capital dog in the field, a very big galloper, and his style on point was quite equal to that of his sire, Champion Bang.

The Sacramento *Capital* urges the holding of the next field trials in the San Joaquin Valley, but there are indications that the chosen locality will be in one of the bay counties accessible from this city, and in a neighborhood where hotel accommodations can be had.

The family of the late Charles Lincoln are reported to be in poor circumstances and it is proposed to raise a fund by subscription for their benefit.

At the late meeting of the National American Kennel Club, held at Canton, Miss., the name was changed to the National Field Trials Club.

Notice to Breeders.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS, DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF, will make the coming season in California, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Fees for 1885 will be: Director, $150; Monroe Chief, $75. Particulars as to location and dates, will be announced in due time. JOHN A. GOODING.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Doctoring Dumb Animals.

A snnburned farmer wearing a gray jeans suit of clothes, slouch hat, and nnbleached cotton shirt, drove down Fifth street from the vicinity of Sixth-street market, at about nine o'clock last Friday morning. His wagon was mud-colored and topped by a white canvas cover stretched over bent hoop-poles. His horse limped painfully. When opposite Fox's sale stables a small boy yelled:

"Say, mister! you'd better tie his mouth shut or the wind will blow the hay out of him."

Some distance below the horse auction district the farmer pulled into the curbstone, alighted and rang the bell at the side of a small glass office door which was lettered:

"Veterinary Surgeon."

"I want you to come out and look at my horse," he said, when the doctor answered the ring.

"What seems to be the matter with him?"

"Lame; and I'll be switched if I can tell where the trouble is. I know it is somewhere in the off fore leg, but dog my cats if I know whether it is in the foot, knee or shoulder."

"Move him up a few steps," said the doctor, quietly, but upon catching sight of something unusual a couple of inches below the animal's collar, he added, "Wait a minute," and stepped across the pavement to the horse's side. The spot which had attracted his attention was a festering wound in the shoulder, perhaps an inch in diameter. He pressed his bent thumb against the skin below the spot, and gradually worked it upward until, when the mouth of the wound was reached, the rim of a silver dime showed itself. The coin had been imbedded in the wound, and had penetrated some inches below the skin.

The doctor looked inquiringly at the farmer.

"Oh, I put that in," said the latter, "but it didn't seem to do no earthly good."

"What good did you expect it to do?"

"Well, I thought possibly the nag had the swinney, from the fact that his shoulder is wasted away; so I cut a slit in the skin and stuck the dime into it. If the lameness had been caused by swinney that treatment would certainly cure it, but, as it has done no good, the trouble is something else."

"Seven out of every ten farmers in the country believe in that barbarous method of treatment for atrophy of the shoulder muscles," remarked the veterinarian to the writer. "Swinney—which is merely a falling away of the shoulders—is caused by some disease in the foot or leg, and the only way to cure it is to direct the treatment to the diseased part; but the duffers, instead of turning their attention to the cause, try to remove the effect by introducing more such foreign substance as a piece of silver under the skin of the shoulder. The irritation very often produces a temporary swelling, which the astute horseman who does this sort of a thing can not distinguish from sound muscle. The consequence is, although his horse is just as lame as ever, he imagines he has cured the swinney. This statement sounds incredible, but a canvass of any of the markets on market day will convince you that the silver dime cure for swinney is almost generally believed in. Now, the first thing with this horse here is to find where the disease is located. You might examine him for a week, but, as the animal cannot talk, you would probably never be able to discover the seat of the trouble. The first thing to do is to have him move forward."

The horse was driven forward some ten paces. He stepped short with the sound leg, dropped his head and ears when the weight of his body fell on the lame limb, which he rather dragged than lifted. When backed, the lame leg was held perfectly rigid, the toe scraping the ground for the entire distance.

"The trouble in this case," said the doctor at once, "is nothing more nor less than a sprained shoulder, which has been neglected until atrophy has set in. Complete rest and a little rubbing with diluted arnica night and morning will effect a cure in the course of a couple of months. You will find it an invariable rule that in shoulder lameness a horse, when backed, will drag the leg, with the toe trailing on the ground."

Veterinary surgeons have a difficulty to contend with of which other surgeons know nothing. Their patients cannot speak, and the ability to locate disease and pain is as much a requisite with them as the power of relieving the trouble when it is found. In addition to this, a sick horse is often violent, and the surgeon is in constant danger from his hoofs and teeth, to say nothing of the liability, when the animal is in the stable, of being crushed between horse and stall.

The doctor's buggy drove up at this point, and the writer seated himself in it, in answer to the invitation, "Climb aboard, make a few visits with me, and see for yourself some of the curious phases of a horse doctor's life."

The first patient visited was a six-year-old sorrel mare belonging to an uptown livery stable, and suffering from acute dysentery. She was led into a twenty-foot inclosure at the back of the stable, where she was secured to a short, stout post, deeply sunk into the ground. A noose made of hemp rope was then passed into her mouth over the upper jaw, and a forked stick slipped through the noose in such a way that when the stick was elevated the jaw went up with it, and the mare's mouth was thus held open, ready to imbibe the half-pint of medicine which was poured down her throat from the neck of a mineral water bottle.

While the physic was being transferred from the bottle to her gullet she lashed out viciously with her heels, pawed with her fore feet, and made every effort to close her jaws on the neck of the obnoxious bottle; but her struggles were as ineffectual as are the wry faces of the small boy under similar circumstances, and the medicine was soon placed where it would do the most good.

In administering a pill to a black gelding in the same stable the surgeon was forced to thrust his hand into the animal's mouth, almost to the root of the tongue, in order to drop the pill fairly into its throat. This manœuver, so far as danger from the creature's teeth was concerned, was but little less hazardous than pushing one's hand down the throat of a lion, as the horse would willingly have closed his powerful jaws on the adventurous wrist. He was restrained, however, by the simple fact that while the left hand carried the pill to his throat, the right had a firm hold on his tongue, which was twisted between his teeth at the side in such a manner that if he closed his jaws he would bite his own tongue.

The private stable of a Vine street wholesale grocer was the next place on the visiting list, and a little ingenuity on the stableman's part might have saved the grocer the cost of the visit, as the trouble was merely occasioned by the restless nature of a little Shetland pony, which persisted in biting at a bandaged wound at its flank.

"I can take care of the wound," said the groom, "so far as bandaging it is concerned, but I can not keep the pony from reaching back and tearing away the bandage as soon as I am out of sight. I might tie him up short, to be sure, but as he is in the habit of lying down and getting up again half a dozen times in the course of a day I am afraid if I did so he might hang himself, as it were, by means of the halter rope."

"Bring me half a dozen smooth sticks, perhaps a foot long each, and a piece of stout twine," said the surgeon, and when they came he proceeded to bind them lengthwise along the pony's neck in such a way as to form a species of straight-jacket, which made it impossible for the animal to bend his neck in more than a slight degree.

A big chocolate mule, which was suffering from lameness, caused by imperfect shoeing, refused to allow the lame foot to be handled, laying back his ears and kicking indiscriminately with all four feet whenever approached. He was finally strung up in a canvas swing, and while thus helpless the defective shoe was torn off and a poultice of flaxseed meal applied.

"The stories that you read in juvenile books about grateful animals who voluntarily present themselves to surgeons for treatment," remarked the doctor, "and who lie perfectly quiet under the severest operations, not moving a muscle while the surgeon is at work upon them, is all bosh. In the whole course of my experience I have never voluntarily injured an animal. I have operated upon and cured thousands of them of the most serious ailments, and without exception I have not met with a single horse that submitted to a painful operation without making an effort at biting, kicking or crushing me. Of course, the impulse is natural with them. I do not blame them for it at all, but merely mention it in order that you may correct a wide-spread impression that domestic animals are easily operated upon and take kindly to medicine."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Rubbers, Track and Training.

I think in training a horse it is necessary to have a first class man to rub him, as his feeding, watering and his entire stable care has to be done by the rubber, and as that constitutes a great part of his training, I think it just as necessary to have a first-class rubber, as it is to have a first-class trainer; rubbers are I think, like drivers, born and not made. I have seen boys five and six years old take as naturally to horses, as ducks to water. To be a good rubber, a man must be sober, honest and industrious, and have a love for the horse. It looks like an easy matter to take care of a first-class trotter, but when they are in training, a rubber will find plenty to do. He has no specified hours; he simply puts in all his time, excepting when at his meals. When his day's work is done, he has to sleep in the stall with his horse, as a protection against fire and various other causes. As a rule they are the most faithful set of men I ever saw, and no mother could look after her children closer than they after their charges. Old Charley, as most people called him, who rubbed Goldsmith Maid for Mr. Dohle, thought as much of her as if she was a human being, and I am sure she appreciated it, as she always appeared very fond of him. David Colross, the boy who rubbed Rarus for me, and who also rubbed Johnston when he made his best record, was the best man in his line I ever saw. I have known him to set up all night with his horse if the least thing was the matter with him. I know of a great many others, but I only mention these two as examples. In training I would suggest to locate at a track where the climate is not cold, plenty of pure water, grass and good roads; would also be very particular to have my horses trained on a track that was kept in first-class condition. In training horses over a track that is rough and deep, you are very liable to spoil their gait and cripple the horse. I think training or trotting horses over a muddy track very injurious to them. Training over a rough track has a tendency to make horses want to break. Mr. Robert Bonner once kindly invited me to spend a day at his track with him. I saw a great many horses driven, and some of them at a high rate of speed. I drove some of them myself, and looking about me to see what I could learn, the thought suggested itself to me, that I had never seen horses, considering the number, trot as steady and making as few breaks as his did. When I asked him the reason of it, he told me that he thought the training had something to do with it, and a smooth track to a trotting horse, to drive him at a high rate of speed, was just as essential as a smooth track would be to an express train.

In regard as to whether a dirt floor or planks were the best I would lay a plank floor on an incline of about two inches in fifteen feet, connected with the sewer, then lay slats level. Plenty of clean straw makes as comfortable a bed as anything I have ever seen. My remarks on training will be chiefly confined to horses that are matured, but whose speed is not developed, as I have had no experience in the handling and training of colts, and will have to leave that branch of the business to others more conversant with it than I am. The first thing when a horse is put in training is to see that he is in good bodily health; that all of his internal organs perform their functions regularly. Where I commence to work my horses in the Spring, before I commence to warm them up, I always clip them, as I think a long coat of hair has a great tendency to weaken the horse. I think it necessary to start in the Spring with a good coat of flesh. There are, in my judgment, a great many more horses trotted too thin than too fat. A horse should be walked and jogged in the Spring at least thirty days before you commence to speed him. He should be walked a mile in the morning, then jogged five miles, and another walk of a mile in the evening. That for general preparations would be plenty. A great many people believe in long walks, I myself have failed to perceive any benefit from it. The only reason I have my horses walked is that it gives him a chance to get out and take fresh air. If I had my choice, I would sooner give them a short run in the paddock every day than have them walked. In jogging a horse I like very well to take him on the road, if the roads are good, but if not, much prefer to work him on the track. Some people may object to this plan, stating that horses get tired of so much track work. I have never seen a horse yet that was worth training, that got tired of the track unless he got a great deal more work than was actually necessary for him to have to condition him, as the time approaches to increase the rate of speed. I would commence to brush the horse at the end of his jog, say one-eighth of a mile at about a 3:10 or 3:15 gait. I would increase the distance every successive mile, but not the rate of speed, until I had driven him a mile at that rate. Then I would commence by giving him about twice a week after his jog a mile in about three minutes. I would continue this training until such a time as the horse showed me from his action that I could increase the work a little. I would then give him a mile and repeat twice a week at about the same rate of speed, or to make it plainer, would say on Tuesday morning, would have him walked a mile, then jogged four miles, then would give him a mile in about three minutes, then take him to the stable and give him twenty minutes, and cool him out the same as if in a heat race. At the end of the twenty minutes would take him on the track again, score him down a few times at a moderate pace, and then give him another mile at about the same rate of speed. Then on the Saturday of the same week would repeat the work. I would continue this work gradually, increasing the number of miles given until you get up to four or five miles. In ordinary cases would not jog the horse over two miles on the days you give him his work, on other days give him the full amount of jogging.—*John Splan.*

Young Mares for Breeders.

The old-fashioned notion that stallions in use for breeding purposes should be kept as fat as plenty of food and no exercise can make them no longer finds favor among successful breeders. The question of just how much exercise a stallion, and especially a trotting stallion, should have is an old one, and there is yet a diversity of opinion on the subject among men of intelligence and thought who have given it attention. When there first began to be a sentiment in favor of departure from the old-time methods in the care of breeding stallions and mares there was, among a certain class, a tendency to go to the opposite extreme, and that much harm was done thereby there can be no doubt. The advocates of the new school of philosophy argued that trotting stallions should be kept in something like trotting condition all the time, and that by following this plan the speed instinct would be imparted with much greater certainty and regularity to their get than would be otherwise be the case.

Once having assumed this position and cultivated an honest belief in its correctness, it was not a long step to the notion that if speed was a desirable quality in sire it was also the foundation of all excellence in dams, and in pursuance of this policy Mr. H. N. Smith, who was the owner of the trotting stallion, Jay Gould, and the trotting mares, Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, started a breeding establishment on a large scale. It cannot be denied that if the theory on which Mr. Smith proceeded had merit his action should have met with success, as Jay Gould was a trotter who never knew defeat, and nearly every mare on the farm had a fast record. That Jay Gould has been a fairly good sire cannot be denied, but that Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, Lady Thorne, or the other fast mares on the Smith farm, have shown themselves to be worthy of high places as dams, is not yet susceptible of proof. One of Lucy's foals was a colt by General Knox, also owned by Mr. Smith, and this colt, called Inheritor, certainly showed merit as a sire, since among the very few foals he got was the stallion Montgomery, that was so successful in the Central Circuit this season, and that on more than one occasion clearly showed his ability to beat 2:20 whenever called upon to do so. But General Knox was never a turf horse of prominence, and had demonstrated his ability to get trotters long before he became the property of Mr. Smith, so that Montgomery does not stand as an evidence that his dam was a good broodmare any more, at least, than as an evidence of the propetency of his sire.

Goldsmith Maid has foaled several times since her retirement from the turf, but it remains to be proven that she will become a broodmare of marked excellence, and the same is true of Lady Thorne. These mares were all campaigned for many years, and the conviction is irresistible that a long course of training, continued until its subject has passed the meridian of life, cannot but seriously impair the vitality of any animal so used, and that the result will be apparent in their foals. On the McFerran farm near Louisville are two old-time trotting mares, Adelaide and Ella Madden, and their colts by Nutwood are small and not particularly strange. On other breeding farms the experience is the same, the almost universal testimony being that the strongest, healthiest and largest foals are from mares that have never been subjected to the strain and drain of hard campaigns on the turf or hard drives for many years on the road. That stallions will perpetuate their own good qualities after doing service on the track or road, seems to have been settled in the affirmative, but that mares used for breeding purposes should be young and strong seems equally clear.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Many a horse, on account of lameness, is unable to throw his natural power or weight into the collar. He is tender-footed, lame in the shoulder, hip-joint or hock-joint. He may have been bought, just for these or similar reasons, at a nominal figure, and he is worked on the brutal and abominable principle that he may be "whipped sound," and so, apparently, he is. At first he sadly halts; but urged by the torture of the lash, he acquires a peculiar habit of going. The faulty limb appears to keep pace with the others, but no stress or labor is thrown upon it, and he gradually contrives to make the sound limbs perform, among them, all the duties of the unsound one. Thus he is barbarously "whipped sound," and cruelty is undeservedly rewarded. After all, however, what has been done? Three legs are made to do that which was almost too hard a task for four. Then *they* must be most injuriously strained and soon worn out, the general power of the animal is rapidly exhausted, and death soon releases him from his merciless persecutors.

Every farmer should raise his own horses, provided he has the requisite taste and qualities of a genuine horseman. Every stable ought to be provided with one or two young colts growing into future usefulness, or to replace the old team when worn out in the service of the farm.

When a neighborhood of enterprising farmers gets a reputation for raising good horses, it will not be necessary to go abroad to look for customers. The most valuable horse will always be a roadster, and next a good work or carriage horse. The proud and lofty gait always denotes high breeding and will always bring more for any use. In fact there are hundreds of farm horses worth for actual service as much as the best fancy horse ever foaled, but will not always bring as much as a horse of fine style and action, and the latter should always be the qualities aimed at by the breeder.

To a hard-working horse, repose is almost as much a necessity as good food, but tired though he may be, he is often very shy to lie down, even when a clean bed is provided for him. Unless a horse lies down regularly, his rest is never complete, and his joints and sinews stiffen; and while it is true that some horses that sleep in a standing position continue to work for many years, it is equally true that they would wear much longer, and perform their work much better, if they rested naturally. Young, nervous horses not unfrequently refuse to lie down when first made to occupy a stall, and when introduced into a town stable, the habit may become confirmed, unless inducements are offered to overcome the disinclination.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after suffering a number of years from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, after trying every known remedy without success, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Dr. J. A. Lawrence, 189 Dean St., Brooklyn, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

HERD AND SWINE.

Suggestions to Beginners in Live Stock Farming.

[Breeders' Gazette.]

I have so many letters of inquiry from farmers and parties of other vocations who contemplate embarking in the business of breeding blooded stock that I have concluded, in an informal way, to give them the benefit of some general suggestions on the subject through the *Gazette*.

And first, I wish to direct attention to what I deem an erroneous opinion very generally entertained, especially by young men, in regard to this most interesting branch of rural industry, to-wit: that the breeding of blooded stock is a business that must be carried on by itself, and cannot be successfully prosecuted in connection with general farming. The young enthusiast reads of the enormous prices made by the sheep of Edwin Hammond, the Shorthorn cattle of Abram Renick, Walcott and Campbell and others, by the Holsteins, Jerseys, Herefords, etc., of late importations, and concludes that the breeding of stock that can be sold for such prices must be the sure road to wealth and distinction, and unhesitatingly puts up his whole fortune on the venture. Some years ago a case was litigated before me where a farmer had agreed to pay no less than $4,500 for a half interest in nine Merino ewes, had mortgaged his farm to secure its payment, and the performance of the residue of the contract, which was to keep and take proper care of these sheep, and turn over, at the end of ten years, one-half the increase to the seller, who was thus to become his equal partner in addition to receiving the $4,500.

The number of persons embarking in breeding thoroughbred stock in this way, investing in the business all their means, who made a success of it, is not large. And if the intelligent reader will look over the history of those who have invested large sums of money, and paid extravagant prices for their stock, with the view of establishing great herds of fashionable rank, he will find that a large majority of them continued in the business only a few years.

In some cases breeders have been traders and speculators, and engaged extensively in importing and buying and selling pedigree stock; and in some instances this business has doubtless been profitable. But it requires for its successful management a large capital, and a peculiar talent for trading.

The advice, therefore, that I would give to any young man that contemplates embarking in the business of breeding fine stock would be, first of all, to secure a farm adapted to general husbandry; and to the farmer who proposes to become a breeder of such stock my suggestion would be: "By all means keep your farm, and plow and plant, and keep up your meadows and pastures, etc., as you have been doing." It will be a hazardous business to abandon your farming with a view to a complete change, so as to run the blooded-stock by itself.

As a general rule the safest method is to begin in a moderate way. If you are a farmer you may have had experience of breeding from a bull or ram of pure blood, and in this way have a proper appreciation of its value. You may now safely add two or three cows or a pen of ewes of approved blood, without materially changing your general system of farming, and therefore, without danger of serious loss, because this blooded stock, being purchased at moderate prices and not indulged in extravagant keep, can not fail to pay their way if the owner has any taste for the business and ordinary skill and prudence in its management.

But the inquiries I receive are frequently from young men, and sometimes business men of the towns and cities, who are not farmers, but having a fondness for high-bred stock, write for instruction in regard to the business—what strains of blood to select, how to feed and manage stock, etc. To these parties it must be said that the fact of their having no knowledge of farming is a very serious disadvantage in the business of breeding live stock of any kind, and certainly as much so in breeding blooded stock as any other. But I have observed that many of the enterprising business men of the towns who have a fondness for high-bred domestic animals are the sons of farmers and in many cases have been brought up on the farm. This is a great advantage, for what we learn in childhood is rarely forgotten, and here, as in other departments of knowledge and art, it is readily recalled, and made available in manhood and even in old age.

My suggestions, therefore, have reference not alone to the breeding and management of live-stock farming. For I maintain that in all the history of improvement in live stock, cattle, sheep, etc., the most distinguished names to be found are those of practical farmers. As all breeders need to understand the ordinary business of farming, the farmer and the farmer's sons have great encouragement to enter upon this most interesting, and, to most people, fascinating branch of their vocation.

But it is further to be observed that not only is the business of farming essential to profitable live-stock husbandry, but the rearing of live stock is also, as a general rule, an essential branch of successful farming; and therefore every occupant of land that will probably grow grass and corn will find it to his interest to keep upon it a certain amount of cattle and other farm stock, which should always be of the best quality and received the most systematic care and attention: and furthermore, it is, I believe, the opinion of the great mass of intelligent farmers that it is on every account better to breed the stock that is kept on the farm than to make a practice of buying young animals, as many do, year after year, as they are needed. This trading system, while it is dangerous as imparting disease in many cases, is, in the long run far less profitable than the practice of breeding all the stock we handle upon our farms.

Herefords as Milkers.

In this country the Hereford has no need to trouble itself about giving milk, so long as it can rear its calf well. The great strength, indeed, of its claim to extensive adoption, lies in the fact that it is not a milking breed; in its extraordinary merit as a beef-making breed; and this, with singleness of aim and stability of purpose, its improvers have promoted at the cost of the sacrifice of dairy properties. We refer, of course, to the Hereford in general, and are quite aware that instances of considerable yields of dairy produce from Herefords are on record. To some of these we shall refer presently. Our object just now is to take the rule, putting aside the exceptions, and look upon the Hereford as pre-eminently a beef animal, all the more desirably so because free from properties which, however valuable in themselves, would conflict with the one property which is its grand recommendation for meat-producing districts. Look at its frame. The frame is that of a butcher's not a dairyman's beast, great in the width and depth of the forequarters. Look, likewise, at its flesh, by hereditary disposition laid thickly upon those parts where cattle of the dairy breeds are thin and wedgy.

This distinctive characteristic of the Hereford breed has been obtained, assuredly, by selection and management; by selection of animals most closely approximating to the butcher's type, and the care exercised by the original English Hereford breeders and their successors have and in England, to use always bulls bred from the most beefy dams, the bulls themselves being framed to carry beef and showing a kindly thriving nature; by management in the treatment of cow and calf, so that the former should not be encouraged or allowed to extend supply beyond the requirements of the calf, and the latter, suckled by the dam for several months, should early develop a rich superstructure of flesh, sufficiently intermixed with fat. The heifer thus reared, from a line of dams thus treated in calfhood and at maturity, is, of course, not so like to prove a milker as the heifer reared in lean condition, from a line of dams industriously hand-milked and kept on milk-flushing food. In fact, the necessary outcome of the one system of management is a breed adapted for the production of beef, but not largely of milk; and of the other system, a breed suited for the dairy, but not primarily to meet a demand for beef.

The Hereford, however, upon almost the smallest provocation, gives evidence of a scarcely suppressed propensity to milk. Half-bred cows by Hereford sires are often deep milkers, and, so far as our own experience goes, usually quite average dairy cattle, unless they happen to be the offspring of heavy-fleshed dams, and, inheriting the tendency from both parents, develop beef alone. Herefords which have been reared on skim-milk followed by the plainest fare up to breeding age, and are subsequently well hand milked, show a marked improvement of the dairy properties, and, if these conditions are continued through several generations, milking properties become more and more the rule. We know how, as regards milk, Short-horns differ; how some are excellent dairy cows, others scarcely keeping their own calves, and how in some herds the dairy properties are faithfully transmitted from generation to generation. The Hereford, we believe, if wanted for milk, would soon acquiesce in the demand upon her resources, provided that the demand was supported by sufficient inducements.

Prizes for dairy cattle have been won by Hereford cows, competing against cows of the recognized dairy breeds. If one Hereford cow can thus carry the honors, surely another like her might be produced, and if two, why not twenty, two hundred, two thousand, or any greater number? We lately observed in one of our English exchanges, the statements that a Wiltshire dairyman has stocked his farm with pure Herefords, and for many years used pedigree Heresford bulls, and that he now claims to have a herd of dairy cattle which may challenge comparison with the average of most dairy breeds. These facts may not necessarily prove that we, with our excellent special dairy breeds, would do well to go to the Herefords for milk, but they do suggest that the taunt of inability to supply the dairy should not be lightly used against the Hereford.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Ensilage—The Experience of a Mississippian in Its Use.

For some time I have been studying and reading up on ensilage, and the present season filled two silos, erected above ground upon the cheapest possible plan. Will not open until the 1st of January and therefore can not speak of its value from personal experience. The cost of raising the ensilage, building silos, hauling, cutting and filling and weighting, however, was not near so expensive as I calculated upon. One piece of ground in orange cane yielded at the rate of thirty tons per acre. Pea vines on rich land I think would average over fifteen tons per acre. Two crops of cane can be secured in this latitude. I think I have read several hundred letters of farmers and stockmen who have been feeding ensilage, and never yet have I heard of an instance where the feed was condemned as unfit for stock by practical men. Those who find fault and criticise are generally men who have had no practical experience with ensilage.

The major portion of the good things told of ensilage is derived from practical New England farmers, who personally live upon their farms and attend strictly to the feeding of their stock. These men derive a large portion of their income from the sale of butter and milk. These, then, are the men who make the greatest claims for ensilage. It enables them not only to produce a greater quantity of milk and butter than any other one feed, but the quality is very much improved—very much the same color and taste of butter where the cows graze upon green, tender grass. These letters, published so widely through the columns of the northern agricultural press, show that the use of ensilage is by far the most economical food for producing milk and butter in Winter. Many of the writers, by the use of ensilage, have been enabled to keep from three to four times more stock on the farm than ever before. It is only a matter of time when ensilage will be adopted and practiced generally throughout the country. Costly silos are no better than cheap ones, so that every precaution is taken to keep out the air, surface water, and to weigh heavily. The silos can be built above ground entirely. A good plan is to erect a rough, stout frame, with two thicknesses of plank on ineide, the second course breaking joints. It would be better to use tarred paper between the two layers of plank. Considerable cost in hauling can be saved by having the ensilage crop grown as near the silos as possible. A splendid cutter, that will chop up the fodder as fast as two men can feed, can be had for $60 (agent's discount off), and a two-horse tread power to run it for $100. The cutter and power, after the ensilage season is over, can be moved to the barn and be used to great advantage all Winter in cutting all kinds of rough, dry forage, to mix with the ensilage ration.

But few farmers and stockmen in the south have as yet experimented with ensilage. The Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College has been using it three years. The last three silos erected (of wood, above ground) each hold about 120 tons, and are now full. The stock-manager is very much pleased with the results obtained by feeding ensilage. Nearly 200 cattle were wintered the past year on a ration of twenty pounds of ensilage per day with the addition of a very small quantity of straw and hay. The stock steadily gained in flesh. Col. T. J. Patton, of Greene Co., Ala., is feeding ensilage now for the fourth or fifth year. He is enthusiastic in its praise. His ensilage (Jersey) butter commands a high price, and both quality and quantity are largely improved by the ensilage ration. W. B. Montgomery of Starkville, Miss., owns a herd of Jersey cattle at Blount Spring, Ala., where he operates a butter dairy, receiving 40 cents per pound for his butter the year round. Last year he fed ensilage for over two months, and his cows, upon this feed, almost double their former yield. When the ensilage gave out the butter fell off amazingly, and with no other feed was he able to check the falling off. This year he largely increased his ensilage supply.

In another year I think the prospects good for the erection of a large number of silos in this section. There are several butter dairies in this vicinity where the business is being pursued as a specialty with profit to the owners. Last Spring and early Summer about 1,000 pounds of choice Jersey butter was shipped to New Orleans, Mobile and Meridian from this place. Each year the shipments will increase in volume. A few years ago not a pound was shipped out of the county. —*Edwin Montgomery in Breeders' Gazette.*

Treatment of Calves.

I will give the benefit of my experience in raising calves for many years, and the best evidence I can offer that my system is right, is that I have been fairly successful, having never lost but one matured calf in over thirty years. Two or three weeks previous to calving the cow is separated entirely from the herd, and given a large, airy, lying-in stall, and is here kept as nearly in perfect quiet as possible. As the time approaches for her to drop the calf, I watch her carefully so as to render any assistance that may be required. Sometimes the life of a valuable calf may be saved by a few moments of timely assistance. The calf when dropped is allowed to remain with the mother for one week, and sometimes longer, as judgment may dictate. Some calves that are a little weak may require a mother's care even longer, but ordinarily a week will answer. The cow is then taken to her accustomed stall in the dairy. I always remove the cow at night, and she seldom misses the calf more than a day.

Now for the calf. The first time I undertake to feed it, I milk about one quart from the mother, and generally succeed in getting about two-thirds down—having sucked the night before, it is not yet hungry enough to drink. At night about two quarts is milked, and perhaps two-thirds will be drank. Generally the third time they will drink without any trouble. After one week, in which I increase a little each day, but go slow, the third week they are put on a ration of half new milk and half skimmed, and are fed three times a day, morning, noon and night. They will do much better if you have six quarts of milk to give each calf, to give them two quarts three times a day, than to give three quarts twice a day.

This brings us up to the fourth week, when we discontinue the milk entirely, and feed only skimmed, and you may now feed safely three quarts three times a day, and at noon a handful of dry wheat bran is thrown in their dish after they have finished drinking. In another week this may be done twice a day with entire safety. Calves having been thus fed will never have their digestive organs overtaxed, and at the age of ten or twelve weeks you can crowd along about as fast as you please. At that age I chop three parts oats and one part buckwheat for feed.

I have never found it necessary to use any of the highly stimulating feeds to make fine calves, believing I can have a healthier animal, and one of stronger constitution at one year of age, although they may not make as great a growth the first few weeks. I never allow calves to be exposed to storm, and keep them in a warm, dry place in cold weather, and their quarters are kept clean and neat; also, I never allow calves to drink cold milk until they are three months old, and last, but not by any means least, I do not trust to boys or hired men to feed them, always preferring to do it myself.—*Country Gentleman.*

How To Feed Pigs.

The Ontario Agricultural College has, in Prof. Wm. Brown, an untiring worker in the course of progress in agriculture. He has year after year given the world the results of practical scientific experiments in feeding, breeding and dairying that have been of great value. After testing the question with a large number of animals and in a variety of ways, he declares that "raw peas are 50 per cent cheaper than cooked peas, and cheaper than Indian corn in any form." Of course the latter point would depend upon the price of the two commodities. As to the best manner of feeding, a farmer neighbor of mine, who raises one or two very fat hogs every year, finds that upon the one-meal-a-day plan he never fails to secure (1) a large frame, (2) extreme fatness finally, and (3) freedom from sickness, all of which he humorously attributes to (4) "keeping them happy and contented."

His neighbors' pigs fed three or four times a day, are, so he says, "squealing all the time they ain't eating;" while his own "get up and eat their one square meal, and then lie down and sleep most of the time." One season, raising three pigs, he made, (i. e., exclusive of weight of the animals when he bought them), 1260 pounds of pork in 180 days, an average of seven pounds each a day. The last two months the trio consumed, on a average, ten quarts of raw corn meal a day. The dry meal was turned on top of fresh water, (a pailful of two), in the trough. Thus only were they watered and fed. When killed, though not fully up to the Strasburg geese, which are fed for fat livers, (for the famous pates de foie gras so beloved by gourmets), and which are so correctly diagnosed by the expert attendant, that only those are killed today that would die an unnatural death from "liver complaint" to-morrow, still the fat disease was fully up to, in fact, above the average.

The old and renowned 10th Duchess of Airdrie is dead. She was only a cow, but her reputation was probably greater than that of many duchesses or dukes of the human species. Her progeny stands to-day among the highest priced Shorthorn cattle in the world, and are valued at more than a quarter of a million dollars. To her former owner, Hon. H. M. Cochrane, she and her produce brought $190,000, but she herself was sold to Major Ward, of this county, two years ago last Spring, for $1,350. In Major Ward's hands she dropped a dead calf last year, and on the 2d of July last produced a roan bull calf, by Oxford Vinewood 3d, 33,427, which is still in the herd, and will be recorded as Duke of Walnut Grove.—*Kansas City Indicator.*

The chaffing or cutting of hay, straw, corn stalks, or other fodder, and sprinkling with corn meal, bran or other ground feed, has been found profitable in so many cases that it seems strange that all who keep cows for their milk, particularly in towns, do not adopt that plan. If in addition to cutting the fodder, it can be steamed until soft, the yield of milk will nearly equal, in quantity and quality, that obtained when the stock is upon pasture.

Brigham Young imported from Europe the first Shorthorn bull that ever crossed the plains. He was a vicious brute as well as high bred, and valuable also, and one day he gored one of the Apostles, when the Mormons slew him, (the bull we mean), and burned his flesh, and for many years chanted a curse in the Tabernacle for all Shorthorns.

Skim Cheese.

We are asked whether skim cheese should be made the seme as whole milk cheese, and if not, what difference there shonld be in their mannfacture? If we should assume thet the interrogator was well informed as to the best mode of making whole milk cheese, and thet there was no other difference between a sample of whole milk and another of skim-milk, than a difference in the qnantity of cream they respectively contained, it would bea sufficient answer to say that the only difference in mannfactnre should consist in an early checking of the separation of whey from the curd, from skim-milk, than from the curd of whole milk, so that an eqnal amonnt of moisture in proportion to cheesy matter might be retained in each, hnt in view of the scenty knowledge common among cheese makers, of the philosophy of cheese making, and of the very large amount of skim cheese made in the country and a very common error in its manufacture, a more extended answer seems appropriate.

The mannfacture of cheese is largely a qnestion of moisture. Milk is eighty-seven per cent. water, and its conversion iuto cheese consists chiefly in separating so much of its water in the form of whey that there shall be left in the cnrd a weight of water equal to the weight of cheesy matter. If a hnndred pounds of milk has three and a half pounds of coagulable caseine the curd should contain three aud a half pounde of water, let the fat end sugar in the curd he what they may. Experience hes settled the fact that this relation between cheesy matter and water is best for the welfare of the resnlting cheese, and it is as trne for skim cheeee as for whole milk cheese. A common error in the mannfacture of whole milk cheese is leaving too much water in the cnrd—more weter than caseine—and a still more frequent error in making ekim cheese is leaving too little water in the curd—less water than caseine.

This difference in the separation of moisture is chiefly dne to the fact that when rennet is employed for cheese making it acts etrongly npon the caseine in the milk, hardening it and cansing it to separate from the watery part or whey, while its action on the milk fats is very feehle. When cream, which is abont half water, is retained in the cnrd, it holds on to a large shere of its moisture, becanse the rennet has little or no tendency to separate it, and makes the curd too moist, nnless care is taken to rednce it by a coutinned elevation of the temperature of the cnrd.

Skim-milk, to the extent that cream is taken from it, is relieved from this retention of moistnre. It is left with only the caseine from which the whey separates so readily and completely as to become too mnch exhansted, if the operator is not fully awere of the sitnation. If the same qnantity of rennet is applied to the same qnantity of whole milk, and skim-milk, both at the same temperature, and the respective curds treated just alike, all the way through the process of mannfactnre, the cnrd from the skim-milk will part with mnch the greater per cent. of moisture. If, in such a case, a cnrd from the whole milk is jnst right, the other will be altogether too dry to cnre well, end this difference is the rock on which the great majority of skim cheese mekers split. They separate so mnch moistnre, from the above reason and hecauee of the commonly greater age of the milk, as to make the curd so dry as not only to cnre well, hnt to dry out so quickly as to become *dried curd* instead of *cured cheese*, and so hard ae to approximete "white oak" instead of the plastic and ealvy cheeee it should he.

There are other ways in which the separation of whey from curd is made more or lese complete. An increase of rennet used, increases the liberation of whey, all other conditione being the same, and less rennet diminishes it. The seme reeulte follow an increase and lowering of temperature at which the curds are manipnlated, fine and coarse cutting of the curds, en increase and decrease of salt nsed, more or less acidity, and giving the milk much or little age hefore curding it, all of which are as effective in skim cheese making as in whole milk cheese, and a variation in any one of these particnlers is usnelly enongh to make all the variation in moieture desired in any case. If all of them were used in one direction or the opposite, they wonld make a cheese es hard and dry as a brick, or as soft as pndding, out of any milk which any one wonld think of nsing for cheese. It is important, therefore, that the operator shonld guard against extremes.

The most snccessfnl skim cheese makers pursne the same conrse with skim-milk as with whole milk, with the exception of one mode of preventing too mnch dryness. They will use, for example, the same strength of rennet, and ont the cnrd and sceld, and salt the same as for whole milk cheese, hnt cnt short the time of keeping the curd warm, hy cooling it snddenly with cold air or cold water, to stop the liberation of whey. Others do the same as with whole milk all the wey through, keeping the cnrd warm the same length of time, hut work it all through at a lower degree, and produce the same effect as by sudden cooling.

Others employ eome other one, or two, of the different agencies for prodncing the same effect and make a fairly good cheese ont of milk from which a large share of the cream has been taken. There is no one particnlar mode which one mnst follow to be successfnl. He may work in different waye, hnt whatever mode he employa he must see to it that his cheeae, when it has atood in the curing twenty-four honre, or long enongh to assnme the temperature of the room, haa the aoft and pliable consistency a whole milk cheeee ahonld have at the eame temperatnre, and if it is properly cured he will have as good a result as the quality of hia milk will prodnce, bnt no one should ever run away with the impression that he can make a whole milk cheese out of skim-milk—the loss of the cream will tell on the flavor and richness of the prodnct—yet hy following the course as above indicated, a fairly palatable and useful article of food may be made out of any skim-milk which is sweet and clean.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Feeding Pigs for Fattening.

An error qnite prevalent among farmers and others in feeding and fattening pigs, which often leade to disappointing results, is the notion that the pig thrivee best and fattens fasteet upon the most concentrated food, and does not require bnlk in its food to promote health. All are aware that corn or corn meal alone, with water, ia not n wholesome ration for the ox or horse, hut think that the pig ia so differently constituted that hnlk in food is not essential. A greater error conld hardly he conceived. In the natural, wild state the pig, as well as the horse and ox, ia accustomed to hnlky, less concentrated food, which seeme to have heen forgotten, and he is plied with concentrated food from weaning age till slaughtered, except in perhape certain casea where economy or parsimony is studied. From these exceptional cneee lessons ought to have been learned that there ie a better way of feeding than giving only the most conceutrated food. I have seen pigs fed, some on only meal with water, and others with meal mixed with other and bnlky food. and have invariably fonnd the latter the most healthy and always ready to eat when their food was offered, and no waste occured. Where the pigs were fed with meat alone and drink, the pigs after awhile seemed to become cloyed and ate less heartily, often wasting mnch of their feed.

Theory indicetes, to my mind, the meal fed alone goee into the stomach in the etate of dongh, so that the gastric juice cannot penetrate the mass to perform its office properly, while the more bulky snbstance mixed with the meal acts as a div.e.or, permitting the gestric juice to pass through and digest it rapidly. Clear meal heing so slowly digested, lying so long in the stomach, creates disturhance and fever in the system, while the pigs fed with more hulky food are always healthy, lively end ready for their food. Pigs fed on meel alone are less evenly thrifty, as they, after eeting well for a time, will stop and fast awhile. They apparently recover, and then eat again, hnt never with the seeming relish of those fed with the more hulky food. This easily acconnts for the fact that corn and cob meal are said hy eome to eqnal corn meal alone for feeding and fattening purpose.

When we consnlt the chemist he tells us what analysis decides; but when we compare actual resnlts we find that there is something that chemistry fails to reveal. We find it thus in meny of onr farm operations. Science, while throwing mnch light on our every day occupations, must have the aid of experience to demonstrate perfectly. .The two never clash, hut assiet each other. Actual experience demonstrates that corn and coh meal is superior in feeding valne to whole corn; nor that the same weight of each contains the same nutriment, hut that there is some factor which lies helow the surface, and that fector I thiuk is explained in the foregoing. —*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Heredity in Milk Cows.

We have had in our family for over twenty years several lots of cattle descended from three or four odd cows picked np by my father. Jndging from their record, hereditary transmission of qnality and qnantity, especially qnality, is very marked. For convenience, I will designate the families as Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Nos. 1 and 2 are Shorthorn grades, and 3 and 4 pnre Shorthorns. The originals of Nos. 1 and 2 were common Canadian cattle. All have been hred to the seme hnlls, the best Shorthorns. The original No. 1 was a small nervons cow, giving a good qnantity of milk of the highest quality. We have taken particnlar care of all the heifere deecended from this cow, and in every case they have kept the quality of their ancestor's milk, hnt in one or two cases lost in quantity. Two crosses of Shorthorn hlood destroyed all treces of nervonsness, and they are now noted for docility and heartiness.

No. 2 was a large, showy cow, giving a large qnantity of milk of poor qnality. Her descendants to-day are as near her counterpart as possihle, though it is noticeable that in a few casee the qnality improves slightly on the quantity. These cattle are all good feeders, with extra mellow hides.

No. 3 was not particularly noticeable for either qnantity or quality. Having always let them euckle their calves, milk from this family was very rarely set. The calf wonld generally take all from the first week. For rapid growth and for leying on fat, however, these cows' calves cannot be beat. This family is very prolific and forms the largest ehare of onr herd.

No. 4 is, however, the hest of the lot. Large, shapely and of the very hest heefing qnality, as the celebrated steer Dominion Champion proves, he being a calf from one of the original cows—there were two heads to this strain, two heifers, sisters, heing pnrchased at the same time. Both these cows calved at two years, and are breeding yet, eixteen and seventeen yeers old. One is carrying her seventeenth calf, ehe having had twins three times. Both are very large milkers of very rich milk. The cream after rising is very thick and highly colored, and we are often able to lift it off with a knife entire from the pan. Of the descendants of these cows every heifer that hes yet bred from the one, follows her dam in hoth qnantity and qnality, heing all extra milkers.

I might here note that a bnll calf from this cow was bred to two grade cows, the resnlt heing two heifers, which have jnst come in. These heifers carry ndders similar to their granddam, and are excellent milkers, thns showing that milking qualities are transmitted hy sire as well as dam. This, however, is the only case ever hronght to notice directly with me. The general rnle in onr herd has been that if we wished a good milker, we would eelect a calf from one of the milking strains on the dam's side regardless of the sire. In this way we have rarely heen dieappointed. However, I believe if pains were taken to nse a hull from a good milking family on cows also as good, a large improvement conld he made. Of the other cow, only two heifers have yet hred; one is a medium good milker, though not as good as her dam; the other has never yet given more than her calf will take, and apparently will never he a heavy milker. She is a show cow.—*Country Gentleman.*

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4,)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnels o'Bine, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

THE

STANFORD STAKES
1886

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND FILLIES OF 1883, $175 each, $25 payable on the 1st of January, 1885, at which time the stakes will close, $50 on the 1st of January, 1886, and $100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to he divided in the foregoing proportions. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to he trotted in 1886, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1886, or sooner.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of January 1885. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked January 1st will he eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

STANFORD STAKES FOR 1887.

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND FILLIES foals of 1884, $175 each, $25 payable on the 1st of January, 1885, at which time the stake will close, $25 on the 1st of January 1886, $25 on the 1st of January 1887, and $100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, second two-ninths, third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportion. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1887, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st day of January, 1887, or sooner.

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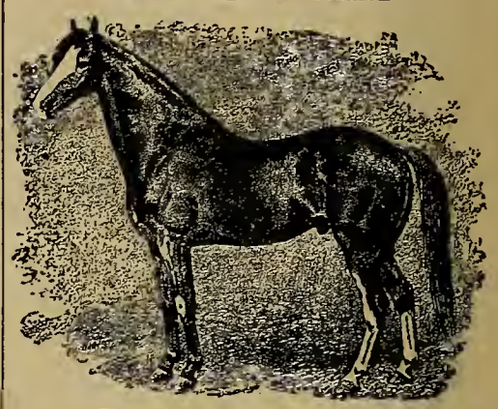
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,
BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has heen trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Icbi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,
By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Bine, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, hut the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

FISH.

Report of the Fish Commission.

Through the courtesy of Hon. A. B. Dibble, Secretary and Treasurer of the Commission of Fisheries of California, we have been placed in possession of the salient points to be presented to Governor Stoneman and the Legislature in the forthcoming biennial report of the Commission. During the two years since the present Commission was appointsd very much time has been given by its members to investigation of problems connected with the more prominent food fishss naturally found in tbe waters of the State. Such investigation sbows that the salmon interest is already imperilled by scarcity of the fish. This scarcity is due to several causes, all of them removable. First is the illegal interfereuce with spawning fish on their way to the upper waters of the rivers. This illicit fishing can be prevented by the Commission, if it is given proper facilities. A steam launch is essential in order to effectively patrol the rivers and bays, and the request of the Commission for an appropriation with which to buy and sustain one should be granted. The scarcity of salmon may, secondly, be in a degree remedied by placing in tbe mountain waters ycung fish which have been artificially propagated. To this end a suitable hatchery is needed, and the Lsgislature should set aside such funds as are necessary to enable the Commission to secure the proper site and erect the proper buildings, and purchase the most approved appliances. The sum of ten thousand dollars asked for by the Commission is a mere nothing, when the results of its expenditure are taken into account.

The Commission asks for a law requirfng fishermen to pay a license tax on each boat employed, the money collected to be used in furtherance of the euds for which the Commissiou was created. This suggestion is a valuable one. Such a tax would not be burdensome, and the enforcement of the law would better enable the Commission to trace and watch the operations of the fishermen than can now be done. The tax, too, would be a material help in meeting necessary outlays. In one thing we venture to differ with the Commission. That is as to the sum asked to meet the usual expenses. We learn that for the two coming ysars it is contemplated to ask a general appropriation of hut thirteen thonsand dollars. When the duties laid by law npon the Commission are considered it will appear that this snm is inadequate. The law obliges the Commission to inspect from time to time every fish way and dam in the State. It obliges the Commissioners to remove obstructions, to erect fish ladders, to police all waters, and in addition to stock snitable streams. The amount of money asked for is not large enough to meet properly all these demands, and it should be increased. In this connection we might add that the Commission has had lithographed for general distribntion a plan of the fish ladder which experience has determined to be the best. The plan is simple, easily understood and effective, and there will no longer be any excnse for obstructing the passage of front and salmon by milldams, hecanse, hy writing to either of tbe Commissioners, one of these plans may be had, and then any carpeuter can erect the structure. It is pleasing to note the interest and activity shown by the Commission. It augurs well for the future, and the Commission should be met generously in its reasonable and proper requests.

During his recent visit to San Francisco Judge Dibble, of the Fish Commission, paid our office a visit. The Judge informs us the Commissioners have for some time heen at work on a specimen fish ladder, with a view to make it as perfect and economical as possible, and, still better, practicable as much as can be] for all streams where a ladder is required. We hope soon to have a sample copy of one of the improved ladders to show when needed. In the meantime the Commissioners, on application, will be pleased to furnish all information on the subject that may be required, as well as sample copies of the ladder in question.

It is reported that pompino, one of the most delicious of our native fish, have heen caught in number recently in our bay along the open shore. Formerly they have been caught chiefly at Monterey and vicinity. We hope the report will prove true, for if so, it will stock our local market with a most delicious fish.

Young salmon are said to be biting frecly in the bay, and large numbers lately caught, ranging from two to eight pounds each. At this size salmon give neither food nor pleasure sufficient to compensate for the number destroyed and which in a few months would make good food. It is difficult to see how the thing can be stopped, if the fish choose to bite, but the destructiou of future food entailed thereby is nevertheless very great at times.

We are told that the general run of our bay fish all along the wharves and off the seawall bit more freely during the late gale than they did for some time previously. It may be the gale interfered with their usual food supply and made them hungry. The fact is worth noting when the next norther comes blastering along.

Mr. Troutner, a printsr of this city, and two friends, fishing off Lime Point, made the best catch we have heard reported for some time. They caught over 100 pounds of fine perch, flounders, rock and tom-cod, with three large black eels one of which was upwards of four feet long.

Flounders of good size are again biting freely at the drawbridge, Saucelito.

Salmon trout have besn scarce of late.

Our list of lady expert hunters is rapidly increasing. Mrs. Lowner, the wife of Colonel Lowner, of Fort Felton, is said to be the best shot in Dakota. She is also credited with killing 414 prairie chickens tbis Fall, and the first deer brought down from Moose river. Mrs. Jennie Hemiug, of Sly Park, Butte county, California, is next credited with shooting a seven prong buck that showed fight and wanted to kill her. She is said to have dragged the deer, weighing 180 pounds, home afterwards. Fortunately, we are not informed how far her home was away, so plain fact does not interfere with imagination, and we can be as gallaut as we please. Then we hear of Miss Gussie Harris, of Vina, in company with her aunt, Mrs. E. C. Miebaels, doing wonderful things on Deer Creek. Killing five quail at one shot is all right for Miss Gussie, but when it comes to spearing four salmon two over four feet, one five, and one three and a half feet long, we want somebody to give us a rest. Dragging a deer 180 ponnds, and handling salmon *four* and *five* feet long with a spear is a pretty tough job for a pretty strong man. But when women once make up their minds to do a thing, we know, they are going to do it or die. So we suppose all tbis was done, because the death of the ladies in question is not reported.

At San Luis, Colorado, the jack-rabbits are multitudinous, and so a choice lot of men, fond of fun, go out every year to slaughter them. The kill each year amounts to 1,200 in number. This year the average lot were shot down, but the first day's game was left lying arouud loose and the coyotes got it all. There were no end of large demijohns with the party, which, it is said, were not taken for show. This, perhaps, accounts for the coyotes having such a grand feed.

A new rowing machine recently placed in a gymnasimm at Cornell has no springs, weights or cylinders used in its construction. The principal is simply tbat of friction. An iron rod bent in the shape of an arc of a circle is attached to the end of the lever, and fit into grooves in a couple of blocks at the end of the arm. When the oar is turned as when pulling against the water the rod is pressed against tbe sides of the blocks, giviug frictlon enough to make the stroke about as hard as when rowing in water, but when the oar is turned as in feathering, the har slides freely in the grooves of the blocks. The block is hung on pivots so as to give the proper vertical component of the motion.

C. T. Studd, Captain of the Cambridge University Eleven in 1883, and who played for M. C. C. against the Gentlemen of Philadelphia and made 106 and obtained 6 wickets, has gone to China, with H. B. Smith, on a missionary expedition.

J. D. Walker, Captain of the Middlesex County Eleven, has arrived safely at Melbourne, with Spofforth, tbe "Demon" bowler.

Auction Sale

—OF—

PURE BRED

CLYDESDALE

STALLIONS,

Imported into San Francisco by Thos. Brookless, from Melbourne, Australia.

—AT—

BAY DISTRICT TRACK, at 11 A. M., on

TUESDAY, January 6th, 1885.

ON THE ABOVE DATE BY ORDER OF MR. BROOKLESS we will sell eight head of pure bred Clydesdale stallions. They are all choice young horses, bred with great care from the best strains of blood, of fine color and form, the sires and dams being all prize winners. They constitute the most superior lot of raught animals ever brought to California.

The attention of stockmen generally is especially called to these horses. They will be upon exhibition at the Bay District Track until day of sale.

The sale will be absolute, without reserve. The owners desiring to close out and return to Australia.

Catalogues giving full pedigrees and all necessary information can be obtained of the undersigned.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

116 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LATONIA JOCKEY CLUB,

COVINGTON, KY.

Additional Stakes for 1885 and Fixed Events for 1886 are now Open; to close January 1st, 1885.

SPRING MEETING, 1885.

CLIPSETTA STAKES

For two-year-old fillies, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, with $750 added, of which $150 to the second and the third to save her stake. **Five furlongs.**

HAROLD STAKES

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, with $750 added, of which $150 to the second and the third to save entrance. **Five furlongs.**

SENSATION STAKES

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of April, or $25 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and the third to save entrance; winner of the Clipsetta or Harold Stakes to carry 3 lbs; of both 5 lbs. extra. **Six furlongs.**

RIPPLE STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1882 that have not won prior to the closing of this stake, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of May, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Winners after date of closing to carry 5 lbs. extra. **One mile and a quarter.**

MERCHANTS STAKES

For all ages, of $25 each, play or pay, with $800 presented by the merchants of Cincinnati, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Maidens at the closing of this stake allowed 5 lbs, with 3 lbs. additional if maidens at the time of starting. **One mile and a furlong.**

CINCINNATI HOTEL STAKES.

Handicap for all ages, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of April, with $1,000 presented by the Gibson House, Burnet House, Grand and St. Nicholas Hotels of Cincinnati, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third Weights published March 15th. Winners of $1 000, after that date to carry 5 lbs. extra. **One mile and a quarter.**

BREWERS' CUP

For all ages, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of May, with $1,000 added by Cincinnati brewers, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Three-year-olds to carry 90 lbs.; four-year-olds to carry 108 lbs.; five-year-olds and upwards to carry 114 lbs. Sex allowances. **Two miles and a quarter.**

FALL MEETING, 1885.

KIMBALL STAKES

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883, or $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of September, $750 added, of which $150 to the second, and the third to save entrance; winner of a stake, handicaps excepted, to carry 3 lbs., of two 5 lbs. extra, maidens allowed 5 lbs. **Six furlongs.**

ZOO ZOO STAKES

For two-year-old fillies, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of September, with $750 added, of which $150 to the second and the third to save her stake; winner of a stake, handicaps excepted, to carry 3 lbs., of two 5 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **Six furlong.**

BARRETT STAKES

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of September, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and the third to save entrance; winner of a stake, handicaps excepted, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. of two 8 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **One mile.**

SPRING MEETING, 1886.

HINDOO STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, 1886, with $2,000 added, of which $400 to the second, and the third to save entrance. **One mile and a half.**

GLIDELIA STAKES

For three-year-old fillies, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, 1886, with $1,250 added, of which $250 to the second, and the third to save her stake. **One mile and a quarter.**

HIMYAR STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second, and the third to save entrance; winner of the Hindoo Stakes to carry a penalty of 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **One mile and three furlongs.**

FALL MEETING, 1886.

SPRINGBOK STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of September, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second, and the third to save entrance. Winners of a three-year-old stake, handicaps excepted, to carry 5 lbs., of two 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **One mile and five furlongs.**

FALSETTO STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of September, 1886, with $2,000 added, of which $400 to the second and the third to save entrance. Winner of a three-year-old stake, handicaps excepted, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs., of two 7 lbs., and of three 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **Two miles.**

NOTICE.—The above Stakes will be run under the American Racing Rules as adopted in Convention at Louisville, Ky., November 23d, 1883.

ADDRESS ALL ENTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS TO

E. D. LAWRENCE, Secretary. **T. J. MEGIBBEN,** President.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

CONEY ISLAND

JOCKEY CLUB.

AUTUMN MEETING, 1885.

STAKES TO CLOSE JANUARY 1, 1885.

THE AUTUMN STAKES—$1,500.

A sweepstakes for two years old, foals of 1883, of $100 each, $25 f., with $1,500 added. The second to receive $300 out of the stakes. The winner of any two-year-old stake, the entries for which were made as yearlings, to carry 110 lbs.; of two, 5 lbs. extra; of three or more such stakes, 7 lbs. extra. Other winners allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. **Three-quarters of a mile.**

THE SEPTEMBER STAKES—$1,500.

A sweepstake for three years old, foals of 1882, of $100 each; $25 f., with $1,500 added. The second to receive $300 out of the stakes. The winner for any three-year-old stake, for which the entries were made as yearlings, to carry 118 lbs.; of two, 3 lbs. extra; of three or more such stakes, 7 lbs. extra. Other winners allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 15 lbs. **One mile and three-quarters.**

THE GREAT LONG ISLAND STAKES. $2,500.

A sweepstake for all ages, of $250 each for starters, with $2,500 added; $2,000 to the first, $500 to the second, to which is added the Woodlawn Vase (presented by the Messrs. Dwyer, of Brooklyn,) to become the property of the subscriber winning the above race for two years in succession. Horses entered by January 1st, $50 f., by September 1st, when the entries shall be closed, h. f.; five years old and aged, to carry 114 lbs.; four, 108 lbs.; three, 95 lbs. **Two mile heats.**

THE BRIDGE HANDICAP—$2,500.

For three years old, foals of 1882; a handicap sweepstakes of $100 each for starters; $25 f. for horses entered by January 1st, and only $10 if struck out by September 1st. Horses entered by August 15th, when the stakes shall be closed, to pay $50 f. $2,500 to be added by the Association; the second to receive $500 of the added money, and twenty per cent. of the stakes; the third, ten per cent. of the stakes. Weights to be announced two days before the race. **One mile and a half.**

THE GREAT EASTERN HANDICAP. $5,000.

For two years old, foals of 1883; a handicap sweepstakes of $150 each for starters; $30 f. for horses entered by January 1st, and only $15 if struck out by September 1st. Horses entered by August 15th, when the stakes shall be closed, to pay $75 f. $5,000 to be added by the Association; the second to receive $1,000 of the added money, and twenty per cent. of the stakes; the third, $500 of the added money, and ten per cent. of the stakes. Weights to be announced two days before the race. **Three-quarters of a mile.**

THE FLATBUSH STAKES—$1,500.

A sweepstakes for two years old, foals of 1883, of $150 each for starters; $30 f. for horses entered by Jan. 1, $10 f. for horses entered by Aug. 15, when the stakes shall be closed, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes, the third to save his stake. To carry 110 lbs. Winners of $2,000, after August 15th, 115 lbs. Maidens, 100 lbs.; fillies and geldings allowed 3 lbs. **Seven furlongs.**

Winner of a certain sum means winner of a single race of that value.

For the above stakes it shall not be necessary to claim allowances at the time of entry.

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LEONARD W. JEROME, President.

State Agricultural Society.

Races. Races.

Trotting Events for 1886 and 1887, to Close Jan 1, 1885.

Occident Stake for 1886.

The trotting stake for foals of 1883 to be trotted at the California State Fair of 1886. Entries to close Jan. 1st, 1885, with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at office in Sacramento. $100 entrance, of which $25 is to accompany nomination; $25 to be paid Jan. 1, 1886, and $50 thirty days before the race.

The Occident Gold Cup, of the value of $400, to be added by the society. Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness. First colt, cup and six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth of stake.

P. A. Finigan. President.
Edwin F. Smith. Secretary.

Occident Stake for 1887.

The trotting stake for foals of 1884, to be trotted at the California State Fair of 1887—Entries to close Jan. 1, 1885, with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at office in Sacramento. $100 entrance; of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid Jan. 1, 1886; $25 to be paid Jan. 1, 1887; and $50 thirty days before the race.

The Occident Gold Cup of the value of $400, to be added by the Society; mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness; first colt, cup and six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth of stake.

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"HA HA!"

Four-year-old record 2:31, (can trot much faster), is offered for sale during this month at a bargain. Cause for selling, closing out business.

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"HA HA'S" colts took first premium at the Stockton Fair for the best trotting suckling. He trotted three races this season as a four-year-old, one at Sacramento where he won second money, and twice at Stockton where he won both races.

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It neither blisters nor causes the hair to fall off, and does not incapacitate the horse from work during treatment.

Though there have been many drugs on the market which are claimed good, the observer will readily see their deficiency, from the number of lame horses which he everywhere meets, and that are mostly suffering from that scourge, Swinney; which not only causes the shoulder to gradually shrink away, but also the body to emaciate. Now where is the horseman so blind to his own interest, as to refuse this new remedy a fair trial.

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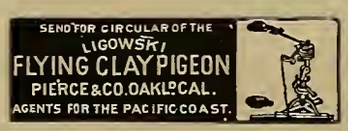

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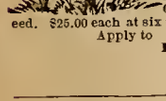
SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

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RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

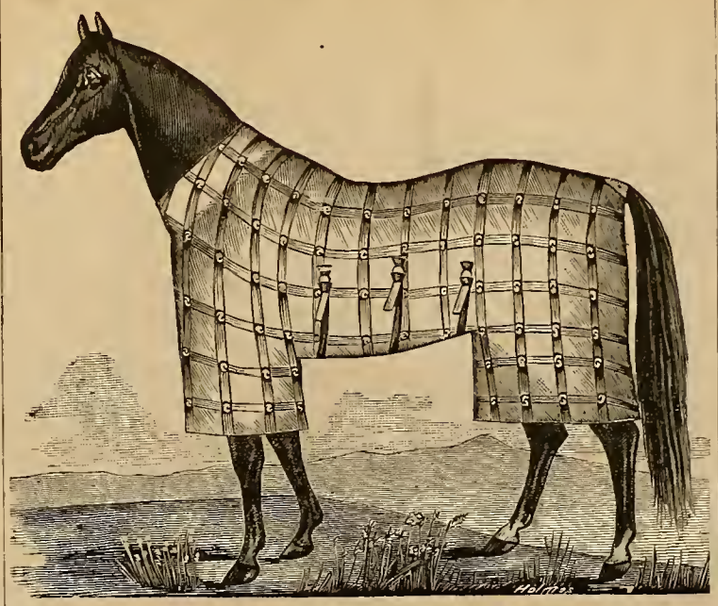
Address, M. J. O'LEARY, San Buena Ventura, Cal.

DEER HOUNDS.

WANTED TWO YOUNG DEER HOUNDS, DOGS Address with price and other particulars

123 California Street, S. F., Room 9.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879 REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

L. D. STONE & CO.,

422 and 424 Battery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletontan. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

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The California Powder Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lohse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2 17y1 **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

AND CELEBRATED

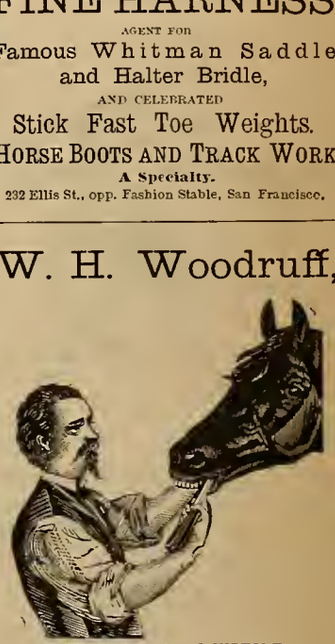
Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. F. Kerr city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

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Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

NEW MAPS.

—OF—

San Francisco.

Just published by Warren Holt, 413 Montgomery st. Compiled to date from official sources. Complete in every respect—streets, grades, railroads, public buildings, etc. Soundings on the city front. Seal Point. Printed on the finest map paper 8½ feet. Price—Mounted on ash roll $5; form, with muslin back, $3; plain, $2. HOLT, Publisher, 413 Montgomery st.

Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

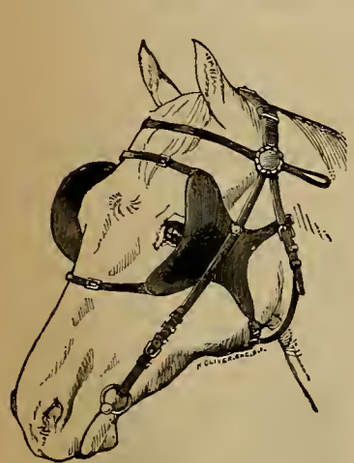
DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON,**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the checkpieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to
JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

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Electro-Plating Works,

657 MISSION STREET,
Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating on all Metals.

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Plating Carriage Hardware and Harness Trimmings of All Kinds.

TABLE WARE AND BAR FIXTURES REPAIRED and plated at the lowest rates. Copper plates silver-plated for saving gold. All work in our line guaranteed.

KEATING & FAGAN, Proprietors.

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The Weekly

Breeder and Sportsman.

THE TURF

—AND—

SPORTING AUTHORITY

Of the Pacific Coast.

Jos. Cairn Simpson, - - - Editor.

—o—

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NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M 8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:30 P M *5:15 P M 6:30 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M 3:36 P M †5:02 P M 6:08 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M 3:36 P M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞ Standard of Time.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

Special Round-trip Tickets, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold Sunday Morning, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold Saturday and Sunday only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

Ticket Offices.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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AT THE

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SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SUNDAY, NOV. 23d, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M.....	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Calistoga and Napa.....	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M.....	" "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	Deming, El Paso, Express and East, Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M.....		6:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Galt and Ione via Livermore.	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M.....	Galt via Martinez.....	*10:40 A M
4:00 P M.....	Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
3:30 P M.....	Los Angeles and South.....	10:40 A M
7:30 A M.....	Livermore and Pleasanton.....	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
‡8:00 A M.....	Martinez	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	"	*3:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	"	10:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Marysville and Chico.....	5:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	Mojave and East, Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M.....	" " Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Niles and Haywards.....	5:40 P M
10:00 A M.....	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M.....	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M.....	East, Emigrant.....	9:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Red Bluff, via Marysville..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	and Tehama, via Woodland...	6:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Sacramento, via Livermore..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	" via Benicia.....	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	11:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M.....	Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M.....	San Jose.....	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M.....	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:40 A M
	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
7:30 A M.....		*10:40 A M
*3:30 P M.....	Stockton via Martinez	*3:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	Tulare, Fresno, ...	10:40 A M
3:30 P M.....	Madera and Merced	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Vallejo	*3:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	"	3:00 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	11:10 A M
3:00 P M.....	Virginia City.....	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Woodland.....	10:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	

Train leaving San Francisco at 6:00 A. M. meets Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction, and Pacific Express from El Paso and Mojave at Pinole.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

Pacific Standard Time furnished by Randolph & Co., 101 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. V. No. 26.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Remnant or Wolf Teeth—What Are They? —And Are They Injurious?

As the word "wolf" is another name for that which is hurtful or destructive, and as these as well as supernumerary teeth, with which, however, they should never be confounded, sometimes do injury, the generic name wolf teeth is an appropriate one. But since these particular teeth are hereditary, and being beyond doubt the remains of what were once functionally developed teeth, they require a specific name, hence the name remnant teeth has been adopted by the best authorities to distinguish them from the supernumeraries and the unshed temporary pre-molars, which are sometimes called wolf teeth. That they are actually remnants of what once was a functionally developed molar tooth has been proven by the researches of Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale College. He finds that at one period of the equine existence "The Pliocene-tertiary" Hipparion had twenty-eight, instead of twenty-four molar teeth. The number of teeth remained the same until the "Pliocene," when the front lower pre-molar was lost, and subsequently the corresponding upper tooth ceased to be functionally developed, but occasionally now appears in the form of the so-called "wolf tooth," a small tooth which appears in front of the grinder, oftenest in the upper jaw. That they are injurious is an often proven fact. Surgeon Chas. Parnell, in a letter to the editor of the *Veterinarian*, (1867, p. 287), says: "I can safely say that I have extracted a great many wolf teeth, not merely because they existed, but because there was weeping from one or both eyes, the cause of which was attributed to wolf teeth, and generally in course of a few weeks the weeping has ceased. But what convinces me that they do affect the eye is that in several cases where there was weeping of one eye only, I found a wolf tooth on the affected side only, and the recovery of the eye invariably followed the extraction of the tooth. The mucuous membranes and lachrymal glands appear to be the parts affected, undoubtedly from some connection through the nerves. If these teeth are allowed to remain in the mouth the sight will become more or less impaired." There are those who do not believe this theory, but when we have such abundant proof from such authority as the above, also from Prof. C. D. House, the best possible authority in relation to horses' teeth, and acknowledged while living to be the best veterinary dentist in this country. He not only claimed that they sometimes injure the eye, but in some cases they encroach upon the maxillary branch of the fifth pair of nerves, causing the horse to act as if insane. He also speaks of finding the germs of these teeth in the cells of the colt's jaws at birth, proving them to have been natural teeth. Our opinion in the matter is that in not one case in twenty a wolf tooth affects the eye, were it not from the fact that we place a bit in the horse's mouth, which, when it comes in contact with one of these teeth, keeps it irritated, causing the eye to weep, also making the animal fretful and disagreeable to drive, lugging at the bit, pulling on one rein, shying, etc. The wolf tooth is not always the cause of these bad habits, as horses may be just as disagreeable to drive and have no wolf teeth, but they are liable to produce these bad effects. Consequently, if your animal has any bad habits while driving, have his teeth examined by a competent person, and in nine cases out of ten he will find the difficulty right there and he able to relieve it. It is important to have some experience in the business to be able to diagnose correctly, as to the careless observer there may be no apparent cause. As in case of a mare owned in Oakland about eighteen months ago, who had been thrown down and examined by two different surgeons, who could find nothing wrong with her mouth in any way and pronounced her insane, but the owner did not think so as she was perfectly gentle and quiet until the bit was placed in her mouth, when she would act as if insane, rearing and throwing herself violently to the ground if the reins were touched. By advice of friends he sent for us, and after carefully examining her mouth found the cause of the trouble to be what is termed a blind wolf tooth, which we removed by means of the knife and forceps. After the mouth had healed the animal became a perfect driver. This is one of many cases we could give from our experience in removing wolf teeth from bad driving horses. And in closing permit us to caution horse owners against allowing a blacksmith or any one else to punch out a wolf tooth, as in nine cases out of ten they will only break it off, leaving the injurious root to do mischief, and the punch is liable to slip and lacerate the gums and perhaps fracture the jawbone, also frightening the colt so that you cannot approach his head without a great deal of coaxing. Always insist upon the use of forceps in their removal, and always have them removed when they are present.

W. H. W.

Inflammation of the Bowels.

Enteritis, or inflammation of the bowels, may safely be stated to be the most rapidly fatal inflammatory disease to which the horse is liable, destroying life in the course of a few hours. Indeed it is very doubtful whether the disease recognized as enteritis by practicioners is a true inflammation at all, as its course and progress, rapid termination, and post mortem appearances tend to confirm the opinion that it partakes more of the nature of apoplexy than of inflammation. It is true that impaction, constipation, and introsusception, the presence of calculi, or the action of irritant poisons, may cause great congestion and inflammation of the intestinal membranes, but the disease originates *sui generis*, and very often without the occurrence of an immediate and recognizable cause of direct irritation. This fact has led some veterinarians of very great experience, to arrive at the conclusion that enteritis never originates in colic, spasmodic or flatulent. Many writers assert that enteritis is situated in the small intestines, more particularly in the ileum and jejunum. Williams says that it is more commonly situated in the cæceun and colon than in any other part of the intestinal canal, but no portion of the tube is exempt. The only recognizable causes are, over fatigue, cold from exposure, or from washing with very cold water while the animal is heated and thereafter inadequately clothed.

It has been frequently stated that the inflammation is situated in the muscular coat. This is evidently a mistake, as the congestion is of the greatest severity in the mucous membrane, the redness of which is of a very deep venous color, approaching to blackness in patches of various extent, and associated in many cases with extravasation of blood into the canal. Of course when such extreme congestion of the mucous membrane exists, all the coats are more or less implicated, but the primary and gravest condition is limited to the mucous membrane. The submucous tissue is generally much thickened; there is loss of cohesion, the mucous membrane being easily stripped from its attachments; some effusion of serum into the intestinal canal causing purging in cattle and dogs; but in the horse purging seldom or never occurs, though the contents of the bowels may be found fluid after death. This seeming constipation results from paralysis or loss of function, and is marked by complete retention of the fæcal matters. In rare instances enteritis may terminate favorably in the horse, but in a majority of cases mortication results, or the animal dies from the debilitating effects of hemorrhage into the intestinal canal or from prostration of the nervous system induced by pain. Gangrene may result in eight or ten hours, the animal rapidly succumbing. In some instances, however, death may not result for several days. In one instance a horse lived for a period of five days, the bowels being found sphacelated, the process of ulceration having commenced at the edges of the gangrenous patch. It is very rarely that ulceration occurs in the horse, but it may be witnessed both in cattle and dogs.

The first noticeable signs of enterites are those of abdominal pain. Generally, however, they are preceded by some degree of constitutional disturbances, rigors, accelerated breathing, repeated evacuations of small quantities of fæces and general depression; the mucus membranes soon become deeply congested, the mouth dry, the tongue contracted and now and then of a brownish color, the appetite of course being lost, the pulse is hard, wiry, and quick, the belly is tender upon pressure, the abdominal muscles more or less contracted, and if tympanitis be absent the belly may seen tucked up and smaller than natural. Subsequently the symptoms of dullness and depression give place to those of excitement and pain, the horse stamps the ground with the feet, strikes at the belly, lies down, but much more carefully than in spasmodic colic, or makes feints to do so; it may roll upon its back, turn its eyes anxiously towards the flanks, pants, blows and sweats with pain. There are no sharp paroxysms of pain with intervals of ease as in colic, but the pain is constant, distressful and agonizing; in some cases so much so that the sufferer seems afraid to show it, except by a most anxious expression, which is a chacteristic and diagnostic symtoms. Now and then the animal will stand persistently with the head in the corner and paw the ground for hours together with one or both fore feet alternately. The pulse is hard, wiry and quick, often ranging from 80 to 120 beats per minute; and as the disease advances it becomes thready and impreceptible; the animal sighs or even groans with pain, the perspiration runs off the body, the skin is never dry, at one time hot, at another time cold; the countenance becomes haggard, the eyes expressive of delirium, and pupils dilated. The horse may throw itself about in a dangerous manner, or walk around its stall incessantly; then it will stand, balance itself, its legs give away, when it may fall and die after a few convulsive struggles, or suddenly all symptons of pain may subside. It will then stand quiet and even drink, or endeavor to feed; its breathing becomes more or less tranquilized, but the haggard expression of the face still remains; the pulse continues thready and impercetible; cold sweats are observed all over the body, the belly becomes tympanitic, gangrene has set in, the horse trembles incessantly, the legs and ears are deathly cold, the month cold, the breath cold and even fetid, the lips drop pendulous, the eyes become more amaurotic, and after a varying interval death closes the scene, the bowels remaining inactive to the last. If, however, in three or four hours from the commencement of the attack there be some abatement of the symptoms; if the surface of the body becomes dry, if there be a passage of flatus or fæces, the pulse becoming fuller and softer, and the characteristic anxiety leave the expression, a favorable termination may be anticipated. This, however, is rarely the case.

In the treatment of the disease powerful cathartics are generally administered. It has, however, been shown quite conclusively that it is always dangerous to propel fæcal matters through an infirmed portion of the bowel, and that in most cases the effort is useless. Purgatives, however, stimulate and excite the muscular and excretory action of the healthy intestines anterior to the inflamed part, the result being that the inflamed part becomes more and more distended, inflammation is increased, the blood vessel becomes ruptured, it becomes softened, and its vitality is ultimately destroyed. The two great principles recognized in the treatment of enteritis are: first, to relieve pain, and, second, to arrest as far as possible all movement of the intestines, and for these purposes opium is to be administered in large doses. For the horse, one, two, or even four drachms of the powder may be administered, succeeded by smaller quantities at short intervals, or by the subcutaneous injection of morphia, or an ounce of the extract of belladonna may be given to be followed, if necessary, in six hours by smaller two drachm doses. In addtion, hot fomentations to the abdomen are useful, and they should be applied for at least an hour at a time. Enemas of warm water may also be gently administered; they are not, however, to be repeated too often, and if at any time they increase the pain they should be discontinued. If after the abatement of the active symptoms the bowels remain torpid, as they generally do, there should be no attempt made to remove this torpidity by the administration of cathartics or aperiants of any kind, for if the animal is to recover it must be dependent upon the restoration of function and tone to the inflamed bowel, and it is well known that toward this end perfect quietude of the inflamed part must be maintained. The advisability of sedative medicine should depend entirely upon the condition of the animal. If there is an absence of depression a sedative commensurate with the strength of the vital powers of the animal will be followed generally by abatement of the symptoms, and if administered early will be beneficial. Should the appetite return, great care must be taken that the food be of the simplest and most easily digestible kind, such as scalded bran and boiled linseed, given in moderate quantities, the eating of dry food being prevented by a muzzle. The question of administering stimulants during the acute stage will also greatly depend upon the condition of the animal. They usually do more harm than good, but if tympanitis be present one or two doses may be tried. If they give relief they may be continued, but if, on the contrary, they aggravate the pain or seem to have no effect, they should be discontinued.

It seems to be a lamentable fact that good carriage horses are very scarce both in this country and Europe. Buyers take no risk in procuring horses that will answer every description of a carriage horse, no matter if they pay what would be considered fabulous prices, for in almost every city there are men who are anxious to secure such animals regardless of cost. One of the strong points in handling this class of horses is that those who want them are generally a class of men who are well able to pay for what they want, and when they find what suits them they generally buy it, regardless of cost. The breeder who wants to raise a kind of horses that are always in the market, and which will pay well for their raising can do no better at present than raise good carriage horses.

There is a constant change going on in the horses on nearly every farm in the country. The old stock is dying or being disposed of in various ways, and their places are being taken by younger animals. If every farmer should realize the benefits derived from the improvement of their horses, and give this matter of replacing the old with new the attention they should, it would take but few years to work a radical change in the horses of the country.

Breeding Race Horses.

[London Sportsman.]

There are far too many breeders of the race horses who are not horsemen, in the proper sense of that term. These can spin out long rigmaroles in reference to various strains of blood, the crossing of this and the "nicking" of that, but they are mere dummies in judgment as to make and shape, and so far from being able to point out hereditary or other disorders of the limbs in stallions or brood mares they do not know one disease from another, or where in the frame to look for them. Another defect in their judgment is in regard to the management of their studs, some of which are made up of the sweepings from other establishments, and carried on by cheap servants who have but little experience in the care or feeding of brood stock. Blood of the purest is of no advantage in cases of this kind, nor is it of any value when it runs through an unshod or misshapen body. To propagate the race horse in his superior form we must lay aside all crotchets and absurd theories in respect to blood, and follow success, for it is a true saying that nothing succeeds like it. But any strain of running blood, no matter how successful it may have been in the veins of sound animals, should be avoided when all there is left of the mare or stallion who inherits it is a diseased body. Indeed it should be avoided as if it were poison, if tainted with dereditary unsoundness. We must follow the laws of nature, which correspond with the dictates of common sense, and bred from stock of the first class, not only as regards family heritage, but with fine tempers symmetrical frames, and constitutional stamina and soundness. There may be solitary exceptions where good racing stock is produced from common-looking and even unsound parents, but continuous work on the training grounds will probably develop the weakness inherited from one or both parents, and in the long run the standard law of nature expressed in the old saying that "like begets like" will assert itself in the production of commoners.

I have said that thorough freedom from hereditary diseases is a *sine qua non* in broodmares and stallions selected to produce racing stock of the highest class, and the *novice* in horseflesh who essays the task of breeding for the turf should never, on any account, purchase a stallion or broodmare without a veterinary examination. The cost of keep and attention in their boxes and in their boxes and on the pasture is as much for the worthless animal as one of the best. Among the several diseases to be avoided, and which are the most common among not only thoroughbreds, but all kinds of horses, I may first name roaring, which, I regret to say, is very much on the increase in racing stables in this country, albeit it is said to be unknown in Australia. This goes far to prove that climatic influence has a direct bearing on the disease, for it will be universally admitted that England is one of the most changeable climates of any nation in the world. Indeed it very frequently happens that the movement of race horses from their training grounds to the meetings where they have to run develops a cough which, of course, seriously jeopardizes their chances to win the engagement for which they have been trained and travelled over long journeys.

There are few horsemen or veterinary surgeons of experience who have not known roaring proceed from temporary causes, such as a sore throat in its early stages. The commencement of the air passage in that region—particularly the larynx—has its membrane tunefield or swollen, as well as its muscles temporarily paralyzed from soreness. It often occurs that when a horse is examined in this state he is supposed to be an inveterate roarer. But when the attack of sore throat, or influenza, has passed through its different stages, a discharge of matter having taken place, either through the nostrils or externally, from an abscess formed in the throat or beneath the under jaw, it is found, to the astonishment of those who heard the animal roaring when galloped at the commencement of the disease, that his wind has become perfectly clear again. Indeed, the first stage of this throat disease is often so very obscure that it is not observed by some veterinary surgeons in a cursory examination and the nature of the roaring subsequently discovered in it is not recognized.

On the other hand, there are scores of cases in which sore throat, culminating in its worst stage of influenza, leaves its victim a confirmed roarer. Horses when ridden at exercise will sometimes set themselves so determinedly against the bridle that they make a noise very much resembling the hated sound of roaring. They gape with their mouths and "yaw" their heads from side to side to oppose the restraint of the reins, so that the air passages of the throat become distored in such a manner that the air in passing through them from the nostrils to the lungs makes a noise resembling roaring from disease. In cases of this kind even the most astute horse watcher may be deceived as the animal gallops past when he is standing on the training grounds, but when the horse is pulled up the noise is no longer heard.

There are many disorders of the legs and feet that are hereditary or if they do not come strictly under that designation should be avoided when they exist in the frames of blood stock for racing puposes. Pumiced and contracted feet are common among thoroughbreds in training stables and invariably attended with positive lameness. They, however, sometimes lead to canker.

Side bones are not so often found on the limbs of thoroughbreds as in draught horses. These are ossifications, or a turning into bone of the elastic cartilages situate at the back part of the coronet, above the quarters of the foot. When these cartileges are ossified elasticity is impossible, and lameness or inequality of action is established; in fact the affection is incurable, for when once the cartiliginous tissue is turned into a bony structure it never again resumes its former pliability. There is no affection of the legs and feet more hereditary in its tendency than side bones, and it is not so easily detected by a novice in horseflesh as ringbone. The latter forms round the front part of the coronet, and occasionally round the joint formed between the large and small pastern bones. Both ringbone and sidebone should be shunned by breeders as decidedly hereditary, and although firing and blistering mitigates the effect of the disorders, they are incurable, and destructive to the speed and wear of race horses and all kinds of equine stock. Bone spavin is a disease capable of being transmitted by brood stock to their progeny. This disordered is so common that I need not describe it here. Suffice it to say that on no account ought animals so afflicted to be sent to the stud. Bog spavin and thoroughpin are not by some people considered to be unsoundness in the eye of the law, but, on the other hand, I have known veterinary surgeons of long experience reject horses afflicted with these diseases as being unsound, and, for my part, I would not breed from stallions or mares so disordered. Laminitis, more commonly known as "fever in the feet," is a chronic disease, incurable in practice and decidedly hereditary.

Crib-biting and wind-sucking are by many people considered as not being diseases, and they are not so in the ordinary sense of that term. They are, however, habits that culminate in the impairment of the digestive organs. They also interfere with the digestive powers of the animal and are easily contracted by imitation. In fact it has may times been decided by the best authorities that crib-biting and wind-sucking are both unsoundness. At any rate, from the certainty that the disorders are invariably imitated and confirmed by other stock not deranged by the habit, horses and mares so afflicted are not desirable properties on a stud farm. I have known a horse to contract the crib-biting in twenty-four hours by being put into a stall next to one occupied by a "cribber" with only a swing bar between them.

Curb is one of the most common disorders existing in racing stables. It is not only unsoundness—even when there is no sign of lameness—but it is a disorder in which there is a much greater probability of a horse becoming lame than in cases of bone spavin after firing and blistering for the latter. The lameness from curb is very easy of removal, and even the enlargement is frequently reduced to a perfectly plain surface. Rest will accomplish the former, and blistering remove the swelling from the ligament that passes around the back part of the joint, but it frequently returns from the exciting cause—namely, over-extention of the sinews at the back of the hock. The application of "Ossidine" to both hocks of Parndox, now first favorite for the Derby is, however, considered by John Porter, his trainer, as being thoroughly efficacious for the symptoms of curb which appeared on his joints, and as this is a new remedy I have no reason for doubting the opinion of so long experienced and practical a trainer. I have known curb to be effectually treated by a sublimate, very carefully applied with the cork of the bottle that contains it, but there is a tremendous strain on the weak part when the horse is fully extended in action, and there is always danger to be apprehended when horses with curb are put into strong work.

It must, however, be admitted that the appearance of curb is in some cases a congenital affection, born with the animal, the formation of the hock being what is termed "curby." In some instances congenital curb is only observable on one hock, which may be otherwise so well formed, and the enlargement so small, that the chances are greatly in favor of its never being the seat of lameness. This formation of the hocks is often hereditary, and should be avoided by breeders of raising stock, for the reason that it is not only unsightly, but suspicious, and even the best judges are shy at bidding for the grandest looking yearlings with such eyesores. Yet I have known horses with this peculiarity in their hocks wear on for very long periods on the turf, and Grand Flaneur was an instance of this kind.

Directions for Killing Domestic Animals.

[American Cultivator.]

To kill a horse two methods are suggested: 1. By blows. Blindfold, and with a heavy axe or hammer strike just below the foretop. One vigorous blow will fell the horse and will make death sure. 2. By the bullet. Place the muzzle of the rifle or pistol within a few inches of the head, and shoot him at the dot. Aim towards centre of the head. A charge of buckshot fired from a shot gun will be equally effective. Be careful not to strike or shoot too low. It is absolutely unsafe to administer chloroform to a horse that has the use of its legs. For a small dog or cat a quarter of a teaspoonful of pure cyanide of potassium, placed on the tongue (they will not take it in food), as near the throat as possible, is sufficient; or they may be chloroformed, by saturating a sponge or folded flannel with the liquid (an ounce is sufficient), and placing it with the animal in an ordinary wash boiler or other air-tight vessel. For a large dog, use half a teaspoonful of pure cyanide of potassium, placed on the tongue, as near the throat as possible. But it is much better to shoot, placing the muzzle of the gun or pistol so as to aim a little one side of the center of the top of the head, so that the bullet shall go down through the brain into or toward the neck. Be careful never to shoot too low or directly in the middle, on account of thick bones. More humane methods have been introduced into all our leading slaughter houses in killing animals used for food. The animal to be slaughtered should be conducted to the spot as quietly as possible, without the use of goad or club, and everything calculated to alarm should be removed. All slaughtering premises should be kept thoroughly cleanse from blood and offal, and no carcasses should be allowed to hang in view. No animal should be permitted to witness the death of another. Trifling as these measures may appear, they are in reality of vast importance, not only in view of avoiding useless cruelty, but as affecting the wholesomeness of meat for food, and the market value of the animal slaughtered, there being no question as to the effect of torture, cruelty and fear upon the secretions and upon the flesh. The most humane and effectual way of killing cattle is to shoot them. One ordinary-sized bullet given at the forehead will generally prove sufficient. Calves should be stunned with a blow upon the head by a broad mallet or hammer, aimed at a spot relatively the same as in the full grown animal. This is to be followed by immediate bleeding, by severing the throat at a point corresponding to the upper portion of the windpipe, using a sharp knife and doing the work thoroughly and at once, so as to open all the arteries and veins of the neck. The old time method of bleeding calves several days before they are killed is not only inhuman, but the process injures the meat, in some cases poisoning it. All suffering just before death injures the meat and sometimes poisons it. It has been found that even fish are much better when killed as soon as caught, by striking the back of the head sharply with a stick or stone. Some of our fishermen now carry little clubs or batons for that purpose. All wounded birds and other creatures should be killed as speedily as possible, to prevent injury to the meat. These facts are well established by scientific authority. Sheep and lambs should be rendered insensible by a blow on the head, to be followed by severing the throat, as just advised in the case of calves, or by plunging a sharp-pointed knife through the blood vessels at either side of the neck between the bones and the wind pipe. The place to be selected for a blow is the center of a line drawn across the head about two inches above the eyes, the brain in the sheep occupying a situation posterior to what at first sight would appear to be the natural one.

It is not unfrequently the case that more brains are found in the horse than in the driver. This conclusion is more easily reached when we see giddy young men who think that the beauty in a horse consists in it carrying its head in the unnatural position that over-check reins give, when carried to extremes, and that the value of a horse depends upon his being able to go as fast and as long as they want them to go. Although such ideas are not confined to young men entirely, we too frequently see them indulged in by the class of youngsters who are just coming to that period in a young man's life when he thinks his judgment in such matters is worth more than the experience of older men.

Sprain of the Shoulder.

Sometimes the difficulty of ascertaining the real seat of lameness when situated in the foot, has been in occasion to refer the complaint to the shoulder; and the poor animal has, in consequence, been doomed to undergo the painful operations of blistering and rowelling. It is of considerable importance, therefore, to be able to distinguish sprains of the shoulder from other injuries. Mistakes will seldom occur if attention be paid to the following symptoms: The horse drags his toe along she ground from inability of the muscles in the shoulder to lift his foot; if he lifts his foot high, the shoulder cannot be much affected; motion gives extreme pain and the animal is unable to sustain any weight on the affected limb, he therefore rests on the toe alone; but if urged to walk, and especially down-hill, he catches up the limb with considerable quickness. On taking up the foot and bending the leg that it may be brought considerably forward the animal evinces great pain, which he will not do if the foot is the seat of the lameness. In severe sprains there will be heat and tenderness of the muscles, most frequently those below or immediately behind the point of the shoulder joint, close to the chest. The administration of laxative medicine, hot fermentations assidously applied, with absolute rest and quietude, generally effect a cure. In severe and protracted cases the treatment may be succeeded by occasional blistering.

For all heavy city drayage, etc., size is indispensable, as well as for many other purposes, and heavy animals, I know, are much sought after, and bring good prices. I have no doubt that the breeder of heavy horses makes more money, all things considered, than the breeder of the smaller sort. But when it comes to the farm, or the road, the ponderous horse is out of his place entirely, being completely discounted by his smaller companion. It is especially against the present idea of breeding large animals for quick work that I object in toto. Every pound over 1,100 is a decided point against the true roadster, and for my own use, being guided by a long life on the road, I would prefer 950 to 1,000 pounds as the best-sized animal for long endurance and a life-time wear and tear. Two of the best roadsters I ever owned, among a great number, were 940 and a little less than 900. They would ontdo any sized animal with an ordinary buggy and two persons, or on ordinary road level, or up and down. They eat much less, require less shoeing, have less disease, and are more convenient to get around.

The *Cultivator* thinks a cow kept by herself will give better results than the same cow in a herd with others. The single cow will be better fed, and a more important point, so far as butter-making is concerned, will be the fact that nearly all the butter will be got from the cream, which is never the case when the milk and cream from a herd of cows are mixed before churning. Owing to difference in size of the butter globules the milk from cows varies largely in the time required to bring the butter.

A writer in the Philadelphia *Press* says that long experience in England has proved that brown-colored horses, and especially those of tanned muzzle, prove the hardiest.

Mares that have suckled colts during the past Summer, and are still thin in flesh from the effects of having done so, should have extra attention.

TURF AND TRACK.

The Season of 1884—Chester Valley—Algerine—Erdenheim.

[N. Y. World.]

Among other stables, the colors of which were conspicuous during the season of 1884, were the three Pennsylvania stables, viz: the Chester Valley, owned by Mr. Kelso; the Erdenheim, owned by Mr. N. W. Kittson, and the Algerine, owned by Mr. W. L. Scott. All three gentlemen may be said to be newcomers, and as they are also breeders, they are certainly welcome additions to the turf, and as they are wealthy it cannot be said that they race for a living. Were it so, it is doubtful if their earnings would cover expenses. Of the three that of Mr. Kelso heads the list with a total of $32,197, made up as follows—the entrance money to purses and stakes amounting to $6,430:

Horses.	Times started.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Gross amount won.
Brookwood, 2, by Billet	12	2	1	2	$8,615
Water Lily, 3, by King Alfonso	12	3	4	2	8,614
Heel and Toe, 4, by Glenelg	23	7	3	3	7,458
Rica, 5, by Kingfisher	23	6	7	2	4,650
Valley Forge, 3, by Bullion	11	2	—	1	900
Equipoise, 3, by Enquirer	8	1	1	1	600
Mystic, 2, by James A	8	1	—	1	500
Kinsman, 2, by Monarchist	4	1	—	1	500
Eclat, 3, by Enquirer	8	—	2	—	260
Saltpetre, 2, by Glenelg	11	—	1	2	100
Longview, 2, by Longfellow	7	—	—	—	—
Relay, 2, by Virgil	5	—	—	—	—
Woodlark, 3, by King Alfonso	2	—	—	—	—
Billetdoux, 3, by Billet	5	—	—	—	—
Westwind, 3, by King Alfonso	1	—	—	—	—
Warder, 2, by Wanderer	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	138	23	19	16	$32,197

By contrast with some of the other stables Mr. Kelso's season was anything but a success, his horses only winning 23 races out of the 122 for which he sent no less than 138 starters to the post, and as 45 of the 122 races were fixed stakes, including some of the handicaps, with an entrance ranging upward from $25 to $250 each, the large total of entrance money paid is not surprising. Nor is the non-success of the stable any surprise in view of the fact that Mr. Kelso ran one or more horses in nearly all of the great two-year-old stakes, in which they met the "cracks" of the Rancocas and other stables. As it was, Brookwood did very well, he winning the July and Sapling Stakes at Monmouth Park and was second for the August Stakes at the same place, while of the other two-year-olds they failed to even secure place honors in the stakes for which they ran. Of the three-year-olds Water Lily did fairly well, running second to Tolu for the Chesapeake at Baltimore, the same to Duchess for the Monmouth Oaks, and the same to the Mimi colt for the Palisade Stakes, while she was in turn third to Freda for the Elizabeth and to Duchess for the West End Hotel Stakes. In September, however, when in receipt of 18 pounds from Lonisette she won the Bridge Handicap at Sheepshead Bay and with Bull's Head and Thackeray as the only other competitors, she had no trouble in winning the Jerome Stakes at

Jerome Park. The stand-bye of the stable were Heel and Toe and Rica. Both did good work, and although they were often beaten and when the crowd thought they ought to have won, no proof was ever adduced but that they ran for all they were worth, both as far as their trainer and riders were concerned. Of the two, Heel and Toe was the more successful, winning the Fordham Handicap at the Spring meeting and the Manhattan Handicap at the Autumn meeting at the American Jockey Club. She also won the Congress Stakes at the Autumn meeting at Washington. Rica also won several good races, but in races of importance like the Rancocas, Suburban, Midsummer, Harvest and other handicaps, she was either outclassed or asked to concede too much weight. Valley Forge also won two purses; one at the beginning of the year at Baltimore, the other with the finish at Jerome Park. The other winners, Equipoise, Mystic and Kinsman, each secured a race after several efforts.

Of those that wore the "tricolor," the stable's regular riders did nearly all the work, Meaton riding in 77 races, of which he won 13, while Feakes in turn won 9 out of his 46 mounts. Of the other races Hayward rode 6 without a win, W. Donohue and Conklin each 2, Leach, Bushnell, Lewis, Davis and Green 1 each, of which Green's was the only win.

THE ALGERINE STABLE.

Mr. W. L. Scott's "cherry and blue halves" are of all colors the most difficult to recognize in a large field of horses. For the season just ended they were first seen at Washington, and subsequently at Baltimore, Sheepshead Bay, Monmouth, Saratoga and back to Sheepshead Bay and Baltimore. The stable's greatest success was during the first half of the season, although it fairly held its own at Sheepshead Bay in September. The total for the year is as follows:

Horses.	Times started.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Gross amount won.
Greystone, 3, by King Alfonso	14	3	6	—	$9,615
Florio, 2, by Virgil	12	5	1	2	9,400
Blue Grass Belle, 4, by War Dance	9	3	2	—	3,430
Referee, 4, by Hnrrah	17	2	3	4	3,025
Krishna, 2, by Algerine	6	1	1	1	2,225
All Hands Aronnd, 4, by War Dance	8	2	—	1	2,110
Simoon, 3, by Algerine	5	1	2	—	467.50
Radha, 2, by Algerine	7	—	2	1	400
Voila, 3, by Billet	3	—	—	—	—
Wellington, 3, by Billet	2	—	—	—	—
Tunis, 3, by Algerine	1	—	—	—	—
Nirvana, 3, by King Alfonso	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	85	17	17	9	$30,972.50

Of the above, $4,240 was paid as entrance money for purses and stakes. Of the horses named above, Florio led off the season in good style by winning the Youthful and Brentwood stakes at Washington, and as she followed up those successes by winning the Foam Stakes at Sheepshead Bay she was among the earliest of the two-year olds to be hailed as one of the "cracks" of the year, especially as she beat the Rancocas representative Wanda, which rumor made out to be one of the best horses ever bred by Mr. Lorillard. Florio's next effort was for the Surf Stakes when, with a penalty of seven pounds, she failed to get a place, Wanda winning by half a length. A week later, they again met for the Great Post Stakes when at even weights (112 pounds) Florio won easily by two lengths and the good opinions advanced early in the meeting were to all appearances amply confirmed. But Florio subsequently lost form and she was in turn beaten for the Flash and Swinaway Stakes at Saratoga, for the Autumn and Flatbush Stakes and Great Eastern Handicap at Sheepshead Bay, and for the Central Stakes at Baltimore. Of the other two-year-olds Krishna did well. He was second for the Clabangh Memorial, third to Florio for the Foam, and after several subsequent defeats won the great two-year-old Selling Stakes at Sheepshead Bay, for which he was entered to be sold for $1,000 and was bought by Mr. Pierre Lorillard for $2,000, of which $500 came back to the master of Rancocas, he running second with Cricket. Krishna has not run since, although he was nominated for some of the Autumn Stakes by his new owner. Of the three-year-olds Greystone is the only one that paid his way. He led off by winning the Coney Island Derby over a very heavy track, gaining a reputation of being one of the best mud horses of the year. The reputation was not well sustained, for Chanticleer, to whom he was asked to concede 12 pounds, beat him in the mud at Monmouth on the second day of the meeting, which took so much out of him that on the third day of the meeting he was unable to beat Ecuador for the rich Lorillard Stakes at even weights. Nor can it be said that he was ever really himself again. He was unplaced for the Travers, and after some in-and-out running at Saratoga he succeeded in landing the Fall Selling Stakes at Sheepshead Bay when carrying only 87 pounds. He was entered to be sold for $2,000, and it cost the stable $1,150 to buy him in, a trifle less than half the value of the stakes.

The four-year-olds belonging to the stable each in turn did fairly well. Blue Grass Belle, after running second for the Washington Cup, won the Baltimore Cup. She next won two handicap sweepstakes at Sheepshead Bay, where she was also second to Gen. Monroe for the Coney Island Cup, and in turn failed for several other races at a distance, including the Autumn Cup. Referee also failed for several handicaps, but won one at a mile and three furlongs at Sheepshead Bay, and subsequently the Summer Handicap at Saratoga. All Hands Around did very nearly the same, she winning two handicaps, both at Sheepshead Bay, one in June and the other in September, the distance of both being a mile and a furlong. Of those that rode for the stable, the colored boy, Lewis, carried off the honors by winning seventeen out of eighty-five mounts, Higgs winning six out of thirty mounts; the remaining three mounts were blanks, one each for Murphy, Blackburn and Billy Donohue.

THE ERDENHEIM STABLE.

The third of the Pennsylvania trio is that owned by Mr. N. W. Kittson of Minnesota, who it will be remembered took the whole of the Chestnut Hill establishment from Mr. Aristides Welch. Mr. Kittson is personally more attached to trotting and pacing, and as such is famous from one end of the country to the other. He had the good sense, however, to place his running interests, both breeding and racing, in Major J. R. Hubbard's hands, who, as "Albion" of *The Spirit of the Times*, is one of the most read contributors of all the sporting matters of the day outside of those regularly employed. Mr. Kittson could scarcely have found a better manager and what, between winning races and selling to an advantage, there is no doubt that the balance-sheet for the Erdenheim estate shows a fair profit on the money invested. The gross winnings of the horses in training are as follows, of which $2,245 was paid out in entrance money:

Horses.	Times started.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Gross amount won.
Rataplan, 3, by Alarm or Reform	9	4	1	2	*$17,407.½
Panique, 3, by Alarm	1	1	—	—	3,360
Elizabeth, 2, by Strachino	3	2	—	1	2,420
Pardee, 2, by Alarm	7	1	1	2	2,201.½
St. Paul, 3, by Alarm	1	1	—	—	500
Albia, 3, by Alarm	10	1	—	1	275
Ma Chere, 2, by James A	2	—	1	—	196.½
Preciani, 2, by Alarm	3	—	—	—	—
St. Louis, 2, by Alarm	2	—	—	—	—
Totals	44	10	3	6	$2 .360.½

*Including $509 in plate.

Of the above the two wins contributed by Panique and St. Paul were at Jerome Park, on the first day of the Spring meeting. Certainly a more brilliant beginning could not have been had, but St. Paul broke down a day or two after, and Panique was sold after the Withers to the Dwyer Brothers, for whom he a day or two after won the Belmont, which ended his success for the year. Soon after the sale of Panique well-sustained rumors were afloat that Major Hubbard had still the best string to his bow, and that he would win the Emporium at Sheepshead Bay to a certainty. The conditions of the Emporium are such that a skillful manager can take advantage of in the matter of allowances. This Major Hubbard did so well that he was able to start Rataplan at the lowest weight, and as Jimmy Lee had the colt trained to the hour, the stable was not only able to win the stake easily, but the odds were such that 6 to 1 was freely offered, with the horses at the post. Rataplan was subsequently able to win both the Travers and Iroquois Stakes at Saratoga, without any great opposition, but his subsequent career was anything but an easy one. For the Omnibus Stakes at Monmouth he was penalized seven pounds, and could only get third. He declined all engagements at Sheepshead Bay and of three races at Jerome Park in October he only won one, while he was in turn beaten for the Autumnal Handicap and Potomac Stakes at Washington.

Of the two-year-olds in the stable both Elizabeth and Pardee showed fair form. The last named was especially unfortunate in being left at the post. One of the occasions being for the Champion Stallion Stakes at Monmouth Park, which, Major Hubbard seriously thought, lost him the race. Pardee subsequently ran third for the Great Eastern Handicap and won a purse race at Jerome Park. Elizabeth was also somewhat unfortunate in starting, but she showed her metal in winning a handicap at a mile at Sheepshead Bay in 1:43¾, and the Capital Stakes at the same distance at Washington. Albia's single win was at Saratoga, while Ma Chere and Preciani, although non-winners under the Kittson "gold and blue stripes," have since done well for W. C. Daly. The riding for the stable in the matter of winning mounts was divided up by Fitzpatrick, Sheridan and McCarthy, "Fitz" winning 4 out of 14 mounts; Sheridan, 3 out of 20; McCarthy 3 out of 6. Of the others Charleston failed twice, Green and Quirk once each.

Famous American Trotters—Ripton.

A horse that obtained a great deal of celebrity in the early days of American trotting was Ripton, and although most of the races in which he took part occurred in New York and New England, he was nevertheless well known, by reputation at least, throughout the entire country, and was especially noted for the ease with which, being a horse barely over fifteen hands high, he could both pull weight well and go a distance. That he was also a horse of immense constitutional power is shown by the fact that he was on the turf for seventeen consecutive years, making his first appearance in 1835, at which time he was able to trot a mile in about 2:45, and his last one in 1852, he being then so old and decrepit as to be distanced in the first heat of the race by horses whom a few years previously he could easily have vanquished.

In appearance Ripton was a striking horse, being a bright bay in color, with four white legs and a blaze face, and his style of going was so bold and showy as to at once attract attention to him. In addition to this he was a very resolute little fellow, taking hold of the bit strongly when engaged in a brush on the track or road with other horses. As stated above, he was first heard of as a trotter in 1835, being brought to New York city by a man who showed him to Peter Barker, the owner of the trotter Dutchman, the arrangement being that Barker was to purchase Ripton if he proved himself to be a horse of considerable speed. This he did by trotting a mile in 2:46, and doing the work in such a chipper manner as to show that with age he would improve, he being then five years old. The result of this trot was his sale, and for the next dozen years the bay pony was a well-known and conspicuous figure on the New York tracks and roads, his chief celebrity being obtained during the time that he was in the hands of that master reinsman, Hiram Woodruff. He had several drivers and won some good races before Woodruff took him in charge, and shortly after this took place he was matched to go two-mile heats against The Don, and after he had won the first heat in 5:19 quit so badly in the second that he was easily defeated by the other horse. After Ripton had won this first heat odds of 100 to 5 were freely laid on him by the betting men, and it is a curious fact that some years later, when trotting against Americus, similar odds were laid on Ripton's opponent, and that horse was also defeated.

The result of this race, which was one of the first in which Woodruff rode Ripton, convinced that driver that the horse needed a great amount of work to prepare him for a hard contest, and a couple of seasons later, not much having been done with him in the meantime, he was brought out early in the Spring of 1842 to trot against Lady Suffolk and Confidence, winning easily in 5:10½, 5:12½, and as this was about as fast as two miles had been trotted up to that time the performance greatly increased the little horse's reputation. This feeling resulted in a match being made for the following week between Lady Suffolk and Ripton, two-mile heats, over the Centerville Course. The mare beat him in 5:10, 5:15, but the backers of Ripton were not at all ready to accept the result as conclusive evidence of Lady Suffolk's superiority, and a couple of months later they came together at Philadelphia. Ripton won the first heat in the then unequalled time of 5:07. A break in the second heat came near causing him to be distanced, and in the third the little bay horse and the old gray mare had as hard a fight as is often seen on the race track, Woodruff winning it with Ripton in last stride by rousing his horse with the bit, while Bryan, the owner and driver of Lady Suffolk, was whacking away at her ribs with the whip. Writing of this race Woodruff has said: "Lady Suffolk tried her utmost and hung on to the last stride like a dog to a root. It is not certain to my mind but that she might have won it if Bryan had left his whip alone and had helped her out with the bit. I am of the persuasion that, unless a horse is a real slug, the whip does more harm than good in a head-to-head struggle. Natural emulation then incites the horse to do all he knows in such circumstances, and the business of the rider or driver is to aid his efforts and assist him, not to keep leathering away at him with the whip; it is no aid at all, and is more likely to make him swerve, or give up in disgust. In a tight squeeze, with a generous horse, a bit is the thing to win with."

Another good race in which Ripton took part was at two mile heats, under saddle, against Brandywine and Don Juan, and although he did not win it, Ripton created a good deal of excitement by trotting a half mile in 1:11½, which was at that time thought to be a wonderful performance. In the early part of 1842 he beat Lady Suffolk another two-mile race, and soon after this started in a race of two-mile heats to wagon against Confidence, and to those who are accustomed to the light wagons of the present day, it will be a matter of interest to know that in this race the vehicles pulled by these horses weighed 181 lbs. This was a terrible load for a horse like Ripton, but in spite of it he managed to win the first heat in 5:15, although Confidence took the others. Not long after this he started in a three-mile race against Confidence and Lady Suffolk, beating them both in 7:56½, 7:59, and then came a two-mile heat race to wagon against Americus, the last named horse winning, and as the time in one heat, 5:14, was the best on record at that day, it was esteemed a remarkable performance, and a match at three miles between the same horses was soon made. By virtue of his victory over Ripton at the shorter distance, Americus was made a strong favorite in the three-mile race by the betting men, and as Ripton struck his ankle in the first heat and came near being distanced thereby, the odds on Americus were $100 to $5 before the start for the second heat. Woodruff succeeded in winning it with him, however, and this race closed his performances, for 1842. To show what a remarkable little horse he was, it may be stated that he trotted fourteen two-mile-heat races that season, and of these he won thirteen. This record certainly shows Ripton to be a wonderful horse in point of capacity to go a distance and pull a heavy weight, and Hiram Woodruff always attributed it to the fact that he was not forced when very young, as when five years old he could not beat 2:45, and yet seven years later was able to do all that has been detailed above. After winning the races to which allusion has been made, Ripton was placed in the hands of George Youngs to be prepared for his three matches with Americus, they being mile, two-mile and three-mile heats in harness. They were all trotted the following Spring and Ripton won the trio of events in the easiest possible style, doing the three miles in 7:53½, and the mile race in 2:38. This, however, was trotted in mud, and in spite of his being a horse of considerable knee action, Ripton was especially good in heavy going, and on the snow it was a matter of record that nothing was found in the East at that time able to beat him. Hiram Woodruff was never tired of dilating upon Ripton's wonderful ability to pull a sleigh at fast rate for four or five miles. "Our principal sleighing place," he says "was over the pavement to Harlem Bridge, along the road; and many a time I have driven Ripton along at wonderful speed. Great fun, sleigh-riding, when the air is keen and frosty, the sky clear, the snow bright and crispy, and you can dash along at a rate down in the thirties with confidence that your trotter will hold out to the end! Ripton was one of those—the best of them—the king of the sleighers! What a peal his bells would ring as he dashed down Yorkville Hill, pounding away with those white legs of his as if he would strike down to the ground, no matter how well-packed and deep the snow might lay. Here would be a group at this house, and another at that, taking their hot toddy to keep the cold out; and as they heard the swift shaking of the bells and the fast stroke of Ripton's feet like a charge beat upon the drum, they would run to the doors and windows, and crowd the stoop, and cry: 'Hello! here comes Hiram and the white-legged pony.'"

And so the little horse went on for years, beating a good many more than beat him; and seeming to come out every Spring with renewed speed and courage. But live oak will rot at last, and the numerous hard fights at two and three-mile heats were beginning to tell. He trotted on until old age had dimmed his sight and crippled his limbs, and then, when twenty-two years old, he was distanced in a first heat—the only time the flag had fallen in his face during a turf career of seventeen years—and retired for good.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

A Country Race Course.

At Oakdale, the other day, the people amused themselves with a little race-meeting for local horses, and Editor Bothby, of the *Wheat Grower*, thus describes what he saw:

Californians have more fun than all the whole world. Oakdale has constantly some amusement on hand: altho' the people are by no means idlers, but hard-working and enterprising, nearly every one of them. Saturday last hundreds of stalwart rancheros assembled along the race course in the north part of town to witness the trotting and running matches. Ladies came in fine carriages, gentlemen in broadcloth: business men, officials, plough boys, artisans came; tramps halted and took as much interest as anyone; sporting men vociferously sold pools to crowds of men who more than fifty times bet two to one on the favorites, and hundreds, we think thousands, of dollars were staked on the trotting and running races. Fortune wheels were on the grounds at which many a one tried his luck. There was good humor and good order and an abundance of amusement and much to be learned on every hand. Dogs came to the races—all kinds of spaniels, hulls, terriers and greyhounds, and they were much interested, the mounted marshals being kept busy lashing them off the course where they insisted on running with and disconcerting not a little the race horses. The men we talked with about the course, were from every quarter of the globe. Australians, Welch, Canadians, French, Germans, Irish and South Americans—men who had raced horses in Kentucky, Canada, and who had joined in the cheers at the great Derby course in England. It was noticeable that most of them had an accent or an intonation, either natural or unconsciously acquired by contact with foreigners. Aggressive enterprise is characteristic of these people; for proof of it, look at their noses and hear their quick positive tones. Four out of five of them carries a Lord Wellington beak. It was their noses that brought them to this Coast. Snub noses stop in New York or Old England. Grecians get no farther than Illinois or Kansas, the Romans lead their owners to the "loud-resounding" Pacific. Fact. At last they got away—the horses—and amid cheers and much excitement they bounded deer. Altogether, there was a big time and everything off pleasantly. Men lost and won money with a fair air, and, so far as we could see, nothing of an nature occurred, and the races were a complete su

A Birdseye View of Kentucky.

"Speaking of the great horse interests in Kentucky," said a veteran turfman, "the name of Dr. Herr should take precedence among the breeders. It was he who, nearly thirty years ago, hred and sold a trotter for $1,500, which was considered at that time a fabnlous snm to give for a horse. Since then the price of horseflesh has increased materially. There have been many horses sold from two, three and five thousand, and all the way up to forty thonsand. Dr. Herr has a magnificent place, about a mile from Lexington which he calls 'Forest Park.' The land is pecnliarly adapted to stock raising purposes while the arrangements for the care and the development of the stock could not be better. During his career as a breeder the doctor has raised a number of horses that have become famons. He bred, owned and developed Mambrino Pilot, the sire of Hannis, 2:17¾, Mambrino Gift, 2:20, and other fast horses. He bred Lady Thorne, the fastest trotter of her day, also Lady Stout, who startled the world by trotting as a three-year-old in 2:29, also Bonner Boy, 2:26, and Mamhrino Kate, 2:24. He developed the noted daughter of Blackwood, Proteine, record, 2:20. He drove the celebrated stallion Director, now owned by a California gentleman, in the stallion's earlier days. At present 'Forest Park' contains a considerable qnantity of high-priced horseflesh, At the head of the stnd is Mambrino Patchen, full brother of Lady Thorne. Then there is Mamhrino King, conceded to be the handsomest horse in the world.

"In the same connty as Dr. Herr, Fayette, is 'Fairlawn,' the property of General William T. Withers. The establishment, which was started soon after the war, is now one of the most valuable breeding places in the conntry. For many years the noted stallion Almont stood at the head of Fairlawn. The General suffered a great loss by the death of the stallion last Spring. Happy Medium, a great sire of trotters; Aberdeen, another son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and Woodward's Ethan Allen, Jr., are the choice stallions now at Fairlawn.

"Another well-known breeder in Kentucky is B. J. Treacy, proprietor of Ashland Park, a farm of two hnndred acres, and which joins the old homestead of Henry Clay. Mr. Treacy not only breeds trotters, but he trains and dovelops them as well. He is credited with having brought out Allie West, the sire of Jewett, the present noted pacer; Glendale, 2:20½, and many other horses that have acquired distinction npon the turf.

"Col. Richard West, of Georgetown, is one of the hest known breeders in the State, but he is not so extensively interested as formerly. For many years 'Edgewood' was one of the most noted breeding farms in the conntry. At the head of the stnd was the noted sire Dictator, full brother of Dexter and sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10; Phallas, 2:13¾, and Director, 2:17. Col. West has hred and raised quite a number of trotters that have performed with credit upon the tnrf. Backwood, who has proven himself a great sire, is now the principal stallion at Col. West's place, near Lexington.

"Four miles from Lexington is sitnated W. L. Simmons' Ashland Stnd Farm. This is a great stock hreeding establishment, and for many years the world renowned sire George Wilkes reigned supreme. At various times Mr. Simmons and his brother Phil, who now owns a well-appointed farm called Norwood, have owned such famons track performers as Jim Irving, 2:23; May Bird, 2:21; Prospect Maid, 2:26, and the old stager, Kansas Chief, 2:21¼.

"Bryan Hurst, of the Bethel Church Farm, a few miles from Lexington, is not as extensive a hreeder as some of those already named, bnt he has owned and developed quite a number of noted trotters, prominent among them being the hrown mare Sallie Chorister that met an nntimely death in 1876. Among the foals produced by this well-known mare were Belle Brassfield, by Cripple, record 2:20; Proteine, by Blackwood, record, 2:18; Homer, by Mamhrino Patchen, and the hrown filly Admiration, by Administrator.

"Visitors to the breeding farms in Kentucky rarely fail to call on Ike Smith, proprietor of the Henderson farm, six miles from Lexington. Mr. Smith is a hreeder and trainer of twenty-five years' experience. Among the noted horses that he has bred and handled were Maggie Briggs, record 2:27, hy American Clay, which he got $6,000 for; John E., by Clark Chief, rocord 2:28¾, which he sold for $4,000. He sold Humboldt, oy Stocking Chief, record 2:20, to W. H. Wilson for $2,000, and within thirty days after the sale Charles Green, the noted handler, paid Mr. Wilson a bonus of $8,000 for the animal.

"Abdallah Park, near Cynthiana, Ky., is the property of W. H. Wilson. This is one of the most beautifnl and complete farms in the United States. It was he that hrought the famons stallions George Wilkes and Smuggler to Kentucky. Indianopolis, 16 years old, hy Tattler, dam Indiana, by Mambrfno Chief, is at the head of the stud at Ahdallah Park.

"Col. R. S. Strader, of the Lexington fair grounds, was formerly an extensive breeder, hut of late years he has devoted considerable of his time to the handling of trotters. Col. Strader was the first to put upon the turf the mare Purity, by Blue Bull, that subseqnently got a record of 2:30. He also drove Crittenden, who trotted as a three-year-old in 2:30; Memento, a yearling colt by Administrator, that trotted in 2:56½, and Alcantara, by George Wilkes, who gained a record of 2:23 when but four years old.

"Two miles from Lexington lives a gentlemon named A. S. McCann, who has devoted almost a life-time to farming. Of late, however, he has turned his attention to breeding horses in which he has become quite prominent. He owns at present the promising young sire Red Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam Queen Dido, by Mambrino Chief. Red Wilkea ia the sire of the noted Phil Thompson, who trotted as a three-year-old in 2:21, and this year, when but six years old, gained a record of 2:16½.

"Woodlake, a large tract of farm near Frankford, is the property of Major H. C. McDowell. The gentleman is quite an extensive breeder and in his stud is Triton, a full brother to Trinket; King Rene, a promising stallion by Belmont and Dictator, who is partly owned by David Bonner and Major McDowell. Among the noted horses developed by Major McDowell, were Trinket with a four-year-old record of 2:19¾, Magenta 2:24½, Ronana 2:29½ as a four-year-old, and others.

"Near Paris is the Hambletonian Stock Farm of Col. R. G. Stoner. The farm is finely located, and the buildinga and other arrangements will compare with any place of the same character in Kentucky. At the head of the Hambletonian Farm is Strathmore, now 18 years old, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Lady Waltemire, by North America. Strathmore was foaled at the farm of Aristides Welch, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Among the most prominent of his get are chestnut Hill, record 2:22½; Monitor, 2:29¼; Santa Claus, 2:17½, and Steinway, 2:25¾. Col. Stoner bas also the six-year-old stallion Mambrino Russell, by Woodford Mambrino, dam Miss Russell, the dam of Maud S., by Pilot, Jr.

"Three miles from Paris is 'Sunnyside,' the property of James Miller. It waa here that Jim Monroe, by Alexander's Abdallah, and the sire of the trotting stallion Monroe Chief, record 2:18¼, was bred. At present there are a number of well-known horses upon the farm, prominent among them being the young stallion Westwood and several hrood mares. Mr. Miller was the owner of the stallion Joe Downing, that died at Sunnyside in 1880.

"Near Frankfort, is R. P. Pepper's South Elkhorn Stock Farm. Mr. Pepper is one of the largest breeders in the hlne grass region and he has always from a hnndred to a hundred and fifty horses on hand. It was Mr. Pepper who hrought out Woodford Chief by Clark Chief, that obtained a record of 2:22¼, Catchfly, that trotted this season in 2:18, and Blanche Amory, who has record of 2:26.

"One of the largest and handsomest stock farms in the State is Glenview, the property of J. C. McFerran & Son, sitnated six miles from Louisville. There are ahout eight hnndred acres at Glenview and the land is kept in the best possible condition. At the head of the farm stands Cuyler, 16 years old, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Grey Rose, by Hambletonian. Cuyler is the sire of the phenomenal trotter Elvira, who, in 1884, made the fastest time, 2:18½, ever recorded by a four-year-old. Lucy Cuyler, one of the fastest horses in Mr. Bonner's stahle, is one of his get. She trotted a trial to wagon in 2:17¾. Among others of his get are Day Dream, record 2:21¾ at four years old, Algath, record 2:23 at four years old: Orient record 2:30 at four years old.

The McFerran's also own Nutwood, record 2:18¾, by Belmont, dam Miss Russell, the dam of Mand S., by Pilot, Jr. Nutwood is the sire of Manon, record 2:22¼; Felix, 2:19½, and Nuthreaker, who made a yearling record last Fall of 2:42¼. At Glenview can be seen Pancoast, record 2:25¾, a rising yonng sire by Woodford Mamhrino; Orange Girl, the famous trotter, record 2:20, and some fifty other brood mares and youngsters.

"A few miles from Louisville is the Indian Hill Stud farm of R. S. Veech. The farm consists of about fire hnndred acres of rich, rolling and—even for Kentucky—representative blue grass land. At the head of the stnd is Princeps, 14 years old, by Woodford Mamhrino, dam Primrose, by Alexander's Abdallah. Princeps was the sire of the noted trotter Trinket, record 2:14. The dam of Trinket, Onida, hy Rysdyk's Hambletonian, died at Indian Hill four years ago. Mr. Veech has some one hundred head of brood mares and young stock at Indian Hill.

"Woodburn, the property of A. J. Alexander, is probably the largest and most celebrated breeding farm in the United States. It is situated near Spring Station, in Woodford County. There have been more famous trotters hred at Woodhurn than at any other farm in the world. It was here that Mand S., 2:09¼, was foaled. Nutwood, 2:18¾, waa alao raised here; also Wedgewood, 2:19; Voltaire, 2:20¼; Indianapolis, 2:21; Robert Bonner's great mare, Manetta; Princeps, sire of Trinket; Mambrino Gift, record 2:20, and nnmerons others. There is now at Woodburn the most expensive collection of trotting stock in the country. Heading the list is Belmout, by Alexander's Abdallah, now 24 years old. Belmont is the sire of Nutwood, Wedgewood, Dick Moore and Nil Desperandum. Harold, now 20 years old, is the sire of Maud S., Noontide, 2:24; McCurdy's Hambletoniau 2:26½, and others. Among the broodmares upon the farm are Belle, the dam of Belmont; McCurdy's Hamhletonian, and others; Blandina, the dam of Abdallah Pilot, King Rene, Swigert and others; Hermosa, Hortense, Indiana, Malmaison, Miss Russell, Primrose, Sue Dudley and other celebrated mares.

FISH.

Notes From The Fish Report.

From the report of the Fish Commission we collate the following outline notes: The salmon supply for 1883 showed a marked decrease, while in 1884 it was still more marked. Various causes are given for this, among which are the illicit fishing done during the closed season; the loss of salmon in the tules; the consumption of seals and sea lions: dams and other obstructions. Through the efforts of the Commissioners and Depnty Jones many violators have been brought to justice. From January 21st to October 23d, 1884, $2,000 had been collected for fines. The number of violators convicted during that time was 93. It is the opinion of the Commissioners that unless stringent measnres are adopted the streams and bays will soon be without a needful supply of salmon. In 1884 the Spring run of salmon was very light. The June run, which in ordinary years has heen the beaviest, resulted in a small showing, while the Fall run was the lightest ever known in the memory of the oldest fisherman. In former years perch were very plentiful, hut have become scarce of late. In the opinion of the Board a law should be passed to protect them from seine fishing for at least two years. Chuh and pike are hecoming plentiful, while the dace are nearly extinct. Carp have increased in large numbers and have proven a success. In a few years it is expected there will be any qnantity of them. Sturgeon are on the decrease, owing to the mode of fishing adopted by the Chinese. It is suggested that a law be passed protecting sturgeon less than 24 inches in length. The catfish have thrived wonderfully and have hecome a popular food fish. Shad have done very well since planted in our rivers, and the whole Pacific Coast is now well stocked. The increase of this fish has been marvelous. This is the only State in the Union where shad can be marketed the year round. Striped bass are not plentiful. The Commissioners are of the opinion that the catch of all kinds of fish will decrease if the Chinese are allowed to use bag nets. Eels have also heen a success. It is thought hlack bass would thrive well. Fish laws are violated on the upper rivers by persons who have established fisheries from Fremont to Redding. The increase since 1879 in the number of outfits for the taking of salmon, and especially in this and last year, has been treble; nets and boats increasing from 220 to 1,500. The cost of running the canneries will average ahout $50,000 each per year. About $200 is the average price of a net, and owing to the wear and tear they have to be renewed annually. Fishing boats in this vicinity average $200 each, while on the upper Sacramento river a skiff is used, costing about $40. The Commissioners make an appeal to the Legislature to make appropriations for two hatcheries, one in Santa Cruz or vicinity for the hatching of trout, and the other on the upper Sacramento for the breeding of salmon. The Commissioners can no longer look for salmon supplies from the United States Commissioners, aa the demand now exceeds the supply largely.

Last week 2,500 trout, of the Lake Tahoe and McCloud river varieties, were brought down from the Shebley hatchery and taken to Folsom, being consigned to General John McComb, Warden of the State Prison, who has accommodations for them. They average about 1½ inches in length, and were strong and healthy.

People will tell yarns about fishing, and we notice the following only in the hope it may induce some of them to issue their tales with some probability of truth. This beats catfish in the Sacramento Slongh by the railroad shops gobbling down young half-grown ducks:

"One warm afternoon a stroller, coming to the borders of a small pond, threw himself down beside a little tree that leaned over the water so that its lowest hranches were but a few feet above the surface. While reclining in the shade and idly watching the leaves that fell upon the water and sailed away, the stroller suddenly beard a chirping overhead, and looking up saw on a long limb two small sparrows. Near them, fluttering in the air, rising, falling, and and now alighting beside them, was the mother-hird. She was evidently engaged in giving the fledglings their first lesson in flying. But the young birds could not he induced to leave their support; they merely raised their little wings and followed their mother out from the tree by edging along side by side on the limb. As she renewed her efforts, the faster they went, until finally they were out on the very tip of the branch overhanging the water which reflected their every movement.

For some time these motions of the mother and young were kept up, and perhaps our observer sank into a doze, for he suddenly became aware that one of the birds had disappeared, that a great splash had occurred under the limb, and that the mother-bird had changed her cries to those of alarm. But it was evident from the mother-hird's actions that the little bird had not flown away. The stroller concluded that it had fallen into the water, and he rose to see if he could recover it, when there shot up from the water a long, slender fish that quickly darted through the air and snatched the remaining hird from the limb, falling back into the pond with a splash and a whish of its tail. This startling leap astonished the observer, but it also fully explained to him the disappearance of the other young bird.

The pike was evidently out hunting, and spying the hirds upon the limh, it had carefully measured the distance, and by two vigororons jumps had captured them both. The mother-bird was both grieved and dazed by the sudden calamity that had befallen the fledglings, and perhaps fearing a similar fate for herself, and soon flew away.

If the idea of the writer should be realized, it would certainly he a grand thing for the amateur fishermen. There is no doubt of the rapid increase of this fine fish in our public waters, from the extreme south to the extreme north, for they abound, we are told, as far as Puget Sound. Fly-fishing for shad would indeed be grand sport. The question, however, of their taking the fly on principle, if we may use the term, is by no means a settled one. During the week we have heen examining the authorities on this point, but so far can find no satisfactory evidence that such is a habit of the fish. Still it may be with the shad as well as the black hass, and the latter, in company with Mr. Chas. Keading, we have trolled successfully for in Lake Temescal. Can any one give us the absolute fact of fly-fishing for shad in the Connecticut and Savannah rivers, and the extent to which it is practiced? The matter is of great future interest to California anglers, and we shall be thankful for any authentic informatian we can be supplied with.

A Washington dispatch says: "Senator Dolph was anxious to have a carload of fish sent by the Fish Commissioners to Oregon, but there was no fund to pay for transportation, so he secured free transportation for the Commissioners' car and its attendants over the Northern Pacific Railroad, and it will start in a few days loaded with lake fish. The Fish Commissioners profferred to supply the waters of Oregon and Washington Territory with shad, brook trout, lobsters, and clams, provided transportation could be obtained. For these also, Senator Dolph has succeeded in getting a free passage."

This, no doubt, will be good news for our brothers in the North. In reference, however, to the "clam," it seems to us a work of supeiogation to send that animal to Washington Territory, for if there is one place in the world where it exists already by the million and of the largest size, it is in the mud-flata of Washington Territory.

That twenty-foot Lake Tahoe fish has again been seen, this time hy Captain Pomin, late of the steamer Tod Goodwin, and Mr. Robinson, of the Lake Shore House, at Glenbrook, both of whom agree with the descriptions heretofore given by the fishermen—that the monster is fully twenty feet long, with a massive and prominent dorsal fin, resembling that of a shark. The owners of a schooner and sevaral fishing boats are going to try to capture him.—*Reno Gazette, Dec. 8th.*

We wish the monster could be caught, or something definite of it ascertained. For nearly twenty years, like the sea-serpent in the ocean, it has heen a legend of the lake. All our best newspapermen, Dan Quille, Sam Davis, and men like them, have exhausted their ingenuity upon it, yet still it remains a myth.

In consequence of the late storm our lovers of fishing have not beem able to make their usual attacks on their favorite points, and so for the week we have no special reports. We have, however, a few notes we desire to dispose of.

A fourteen-year-old boy killed a ten-foot shark near Santa Barbara recently, after an exciting struggle with the fish. It strikes us the rash boy was fortunate in coming out victor in the struggle.

Two ugly-looking fish which seem to be a cross between the squid and cuttle fish, were taken in San Diego Bay lately.

ATHLETICS.

Definition of an Amateur.

"An Amateur is any person who has never competed in an open competition, or for a stake, or for public money, or for gate money, or under a false name, or with a professional for a prize, or where gate money is charged: nor has ever, at any perird of his life, taught or pursued athletic exercises as a means of livelihood."

Kittleman Retires.

The King of Sprinters haa been a long time quiescent, but this week we received a copy of the Romeo, Mich., *Hydrant*, containing the following notice:

MARRIED.—At the home of the bride in Romeo, Mich., on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 10, 1884, by the Rev. J. A. Young, Mr. M. K. Kittleman, of Harper, Kansas, and Miss Ida Buzzell, of this place No cards.

Mr. K. has previously intimated that this interesting event was one of the probabilities of the Winter, and its consumation would mark his retirement from the track. The young lady who has united her fortunes with his is represented to be beautiful, accomplished and weathy withal, a happy com-

bination of the elemeuts of happiness as the world goes. We congratulate him on this last and most creditable win. His genial disposition augurs well for perpetual joy iu his domestic environment and his suave ways and native energy can hardy fail to succeed in legitimate business to which he proposes to turn his attention. The bridal pair visited the East on a wedding tour and while in New York received the following "doing up" in the *World:*

Sporting men generally and those particularly who are interested in foot racing will be surprised at the announcement that M. K. Kittleman, America's speediest runner, has heen married and will retire from the track. Probably no man in this country has a more interesting history than "Hurricane Kit." To recount his exploits would take up columns of space and the story would seem more like fiction than truth. A few years ago "Kit" was a raw country man. He first put on running shoes at Muscatine, Ia., and could not run 100 yards faster than eleven seconds, but later at Denver he astonished old foot racers hy showing an even time performance. The lady "Kit" married was Miss Ida Buzzell, the reigning belle of Romeo, Mich., whose father is one of the wealthiest lumber dealers of the Northwest. There are three sisters, and the fame of their beauty and accomplishments is widespread. One of the sisters is now the wife of Charles McIvor, of Montreal, who startled the pedestrian world three years ago hy winning a sprint handicap at Sheffield, England, and gaining for his backers, Homer Pennock and Bob Floyd, a large amount of money. Then he surprised his friends in his run with Charles Biggar, of Toronto. It was McIvor's boast that he was the finest formed man that ever pulled off a shirt on a Sheffield path. The remaining Miss Buzzell is still in Romeo, Mich., and migratory sprint runners with any claims to beauty will wend their way thither and woo the belle of the Wolverine State.

Mr. Kittleman and his wife were in this city yesterday, stopping at the Gilsey House, but left last night for Boston. They were married at Romeo on Wednesday, and will go to San Francisco, expecting to arrive there in February.

Kittleman's experiences are remarkable. His daring exploits in his profession have cast those of such well-known sprinters as Ed Moulton, Pete Duffy, Bill Armstrong, "Hank" Crandall, "Justy" Landaker in the shade, and it has often been wondered at that he has not met a violent death. Probably the most hairbreadth escape that "Kit" is the hero of was at Leadville three years ago. He was matched to run Cambell at that place, and had agreed to let the native win. His intention was to give the miners a "cross" and win the $20,000 dependent on the result. When "Kit" arrived in Leadville he had boils under his arms and was in no condition to run a race. He also held Camhell cheap, and allowed him to get the best of the start. To the surprise of all in the joh, Cambell won hy a yard. Those who had backed "Kit" immediately knocked the judges and referee, John W. Cozad, down, and prevented a verdict heing given. "Guns" were drawn and the excited spectators prepared to kill Kittleman and all his friends. Cozad, however, prevented bloodshed by saying he would reserve his decision until 8 o'clock at night, when he would meet them at a well-known resort. At that hour an excited mob took possession of the street in front of the saloon and Cozad appeared at the window and said: "Gentlemen, my decision is that Kittleman wins this race." Then he fell to the floor to avoid heing riddled with bullets. But the Camhellites were hent on obtaining revenge. They approached a woman named Jennie Craig, who was intimate with Cozad, and the next morning the referee was found dead in his hed. An analysis made at Denver showed that sufficient arsenic to kill fifteen men had heen administered him. Kittleman had previously got out of town with a whole hide. Then he went to Trinidad, Col., to "turn" "Bat" Masterson and Luke Short, two men who "run" that paradise. There is no law in Trinidad, but the first to "get the drop" is "boss." Masterson and Short have bloody records, and "what they say goes." "Kit," cool and suave, undertook to get their money hy losing a race to Ed Moulton, hut the wily gamhlers saw through the scheme and drove the pair out of town at the pistol-point. "Kit" was not to be deprived of the money, however, and on his return to Denver met a number of foot-racers at the Windsor Hotel harroom, where they threw dice to see who should go hack to Trinidad and "get the party and turn them." The lot fell to Bill Bowman, who was told that he took his life in his hand in going there. He considered $15,000 on the hush worth the risk and went. He made the terrors believe him a "world heater," and soon ran and lost the race, hy which Masterson and Short lost all the money they had made at Spanish monte and stud-horse poker during the year. This and numerous other like affairs have made Kittleman comparatively wealthy. He has a large farm near Romeo and intends to settle down and leave the dangerous hut remunerative profession of foot-racing. His wife is said to he worth $100,000 in her own right.

George vs. Mathews.

The above wrestling match took place last Friday evening at Platt's Hall in the presence of about 200 people. "Greek" George was required to throw Mathews four times in the hour, twice Græco-Roman and twice catch-as-catch-can. George gained two falls in quick order, hut in throwing Mathews the second time, he fell over him and struck his head with great force against some hard substance on the stage, which completely dazed him. Both men came to time, however, for the third hout, but after ahout twenty minutes of uninteresting wrestling (Mathews acting on the defensive very skillfully), George gave up the contest, explaining that he was unable to wrestle in his present condition. George is a man of great strength, hut his knowledge of wrestling tactics is very meagre. Mathews displayed a great amount of pluck throughout the contest.

Myers Lowers a Record.

The principal feature of the joint meeting of the Athletic Association, of the Ninth Regiment, and the College, of the City of New York, was the grand running of L. E. Myers. He made two attempts to heat the 50-yard record of 5⅝ seconds, held by Malcolm Ford. In the first trial the watches ahowed 5⅝s., and in the second trial Myers made the distance in 5½s. The watches all showed the same time. The official time keepers were J. McMasters, G. A. Avery and P. J. Donohue. Myers was in grand form, and our Eastern exchanges to hand claim that he did not beat the pistol.

There is a possihility of Schumaker and Mathews coming together in a Graeco-Roman wrestling match, as the former is determined to train down to 150 pounds. Should Schumaker get down to the required weight of 150 pounds, Mathews must wrestle, (or take water), inasmuch as he has publicly announced his willingnesa to meet Schumaker at 150 pounds.

Charles O. Breed, the well-knowu amateur heavy weight lifter, gave an exhibition of his lifting powers in the presence of a dozen gentlemen at his gymuasium, Lyun, Mass., Dec. 13. Mr. Breed lifted with one hand a harrel of flour and fixtures, weighing 219½ ponnds, 240 times in one minute, the aggregate weight amounting to 26 tons 680 pounds. He raised the barrel ou an average of four times a second. The feat is one which Mr. Breed has attempted before, his best previous record heing 20½ tons in one minnte. Among those who witnessed the performance were C. D. Chadwell, justice of the peace, who certifies to the record made, and representatives of the local newspapers. George N. Nichols was timer and Frank H. Cann, superintendent of the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, J. W. Kimble and Walter E. Slade counters.

Nov. 29th, at Westminster Aquarium, Londou, track 9 lapa to the mile, A. W. Sinclair undertook to beat the amateur record at running 100 miles. He gave up at 91 miles, but surpassed all previous amateur performances from 82 miles to 91 miles, the new records heing: 82 miles, 12h. 49m. 50s.; 83 miles, 13h. 3m.; 84 miles, 13h. 13m. 20s.; 85 miles, 13h. 45m. 2os.; 86 miles, 14h.; 87 miles, 14h. 15m.; 88 miles, 15h. 29m.; 89 miles, 14h 44m.; 90 miles, 15h.; 91 miles, 15h. 7m. 20s.

It is painful duty this week to have to record the death of Mr. Horace Hawes, which took place at his residence in Redwood. Mr. Hawes will he remembered in connection with his active participation in all the games of the Olympic club a few years since. His last appearance on the cinder path was at the Recreation grounds in January of '83.

BICYCLING.

Tournament of the Bay City Wheelmen.

The approaching tournament of the Bay City Wheelmeu is creating an interest in bicycling hitherto unknown in this State. Over a score of riders will participate in racing for the first time, while there will he hut few absentees from among our speedy wheelmen. The entries are filling up beyond the most sanguine expectations. It is to be hoped that the fast riders in the interior towns will enter one or more of the events. At any rate we expect to find among the competitors R. R. Flint, of Sacramento, Bert Moore, of Stockton, E. C. Abraham, of Santa Cruz, and E. Blood, of Haywards. The following is the complete programme, in the regular order, with the list of prizes: 1st, Exhihition hy the drill corps of the Bay City Wheelmen; 2d, Seventy-five yards slow race, a bicycle lamp; 3d, Half-mile scratch bicycle race, 1st, Butcher's cyclometer, 2d, Duryea's saddle; 3d, One mile handicap bicycle race (for boys under sixteen), 1st, gold medal, 2d, a bicycle bell; 4th, Two-mile scratch bicycle race, 1st, gold medal, 2d, bicycle lamp; 5th, One-mile handicap walk, 1st, gold medal, 2d, silver medal; 6th, Fancy riding hy E. Rideout and C. J. Schuster; 7th, Five-mile scratch bicycle race, 1st, gold medal, 2d, racing suit; 8th, one-mile time race, 1st, Thompson's cyclometer, 2d, cyclists wallet; 9th, Ten-mile handicap bicycle race, 1st, gold medal, 2d, silver medal; 10th, One-mile maiden race, 1st, bngle, 2d, M. I. P. hag; 11th, Two-mile race, grasshopper machines, 1st, Underhill's cyclometer. Inteuding competitors are once again reminded that entries will he received by E. Mohrig, 252 Market street, up till Saturday, Jan. 3d, 1885.

The Indianapolis Bicycle Club has joined the L. A. W.—— The proprietor of *Wheeling* (Eug.) pnrposes publishiug a New York edition.——The Citizens' Clnh of N. Y, has a membership of '84.——"If I had the villian here I'd make him eat his bicycle, wheel and all," says Pauline Clark's father in speaking of the elopement of Harry Tufts (professional trick rider), with the fair Pauline.——The six-day race talked of hetween Woodside and Brooks and Morgan and Armaindo is off, the latter party having paid forfeit.——Prince and Woodside are matched for a fifteen-mile race for $100 a side. The race will shortly take place at Chicago.——The ten-mile race at the tonrnament on January 11th will he a desperate one.——Memphis is to he inflicted with six-days' race, eight hours a day. Another one of Tom Eck's schemes.——One of Eck's "Ghost" Stories: A story is going the rounds that Louise Armaindo and W. J. Morgan rode against horses in a small town in Missouri. The "only Tom Eck," who was with them, arranged a scheme to fill the general purse. Arriving in town, the machines were conveyed qnickly to a hotel and locked up away from the gaze of curious sight-seers. To the hotel proprietor, a fat, good-natured hut very curious fellow, they "only" vouchsafed the information, as a great secret, that the machines were geared, so that one revolution of the pedal caused two of the wheels, and by that means the horses would easily he defeated. Ten minutes later the proprietor, boiling over with importance, imparted the valuable information to a friend, who told another friend, and so on, in the old-fashioned way, until every one in town knew all about it. Great anxiety to hack the bicycles was shown on the track next day, and Eck "scooped" in what little was to he had, while Armaindo and Morgan were getting left the length of a street.

"Ten Thousand Miles on a Bicycle."

The *Wheel*, a weekly 'cycling journal of New York, in its issnes of Nov. 21st, 28th and Dec. 5th, printed several columns concerning the 787 mile tour made through California last Summer, by H. C. Finkler, of the San Francisco Bicycle Club, who sent the report to Karl Krou, in order that the latter might use an abstract of the roads described for his "Ten Thousand Mile on a Bicycle." This book, which will probably appear in March, will contain reports of roads from every State in the Union, (the author himself has wheeled in twenty-four different states and provinces), and also the names of three thousand subscribers, names representing all the important towns of those States, and arranged both alphabetically and geographically. The nnmber of subscribers enrolled on the 15th of Decemher was 2,182; and though the book will he be sent for $1 to each person who pledges in advance to remit that amount on receipt of it, the price to purchasers after the publication day will be $1.50. The edition will be five thousand copies. Full descriptive circulars may he obtained on addressing Karl Krou, University Building, Washington Square, New York.

Prince Successful.

By telegraph we learn that the 15 mile bicycle race between John S. Prince and W. M. Woodside resulted in a victory for the former by 6 feet, after a hard race. The time, 53m. 9½s., is very slow for champion bicyclists, even on a seven lap track. The race took place at the meet of the Hermes Bicycle Club at Chicago on Christmas Day. Woodside, it will he remembered, made the 15 miles in his fifty-mile race on a 3½ lap track in 48m. 41s.

A Wonderful Invention.

We had the pleasure of inspecting this week a new and wonderful invention in the shape of a steam bicycle. A reciprocating engine is attached to the "Star" bicycle on the bar, which connects the handle with the small wheel in front. Benzine is nsed for heating purposes and steam can be got up in a few momeuts. At the preseut time the supply of the fuel and water has to he replenished every honr, but with anticipated improvements supplies enough for several hours will he provided for. Ninety pounds of steam can be carried, hut the machine can he run with twenty pounds. The machine averages about five minutes a mile over any ordinary road. The pedals can he used in conjunction with the steam power whenever uecessary and the speed will he inceased accordingly. When the steam power is only used the pedals are brought into reqnisition for foot rests. By the nnscrewing of two bolts the entire machine can be taken off and there remains the ordinary "Star" bicycle in it entirety. Possibly the reader has pictured a machine which is both awkward and cnmbersome, so he will be all the more surprised when he learns that everything connected with the steam part of the bicycle, the boiler, water-tank, engine, benzine tank and all the appliances weigh only eighteen pounds. The engine is furnished with quarter horse power. The machine has reached the present state of perfection, only after four years of continuons study and experimenting by the inventor, Mr. L. D. Copeland of Phœnix, Arizona. At the request of several wheelmen, Mr. Copeland gave an exhibitiou with the machine at the Mechanics' Pavilion last Sunday. The few gentlemen who were fortunate enough to be present, were unanimous in the praise of the invention. The ingenuity of the contrivance is a matter of astonishment to those of a mechanical turn of mind. Mr. Copeland has patented the invention, and is negotiating with the large bicycle firms in the East, for the purpose of entering into some engagement for the manufacture of the steam bicycle. As a great many people are desirous of examining the machine, Mr. Copeland will no doubt engage a hall where all interested will have an opportunity to see the machine at work.

R. R. Sacramento writes: 1st—I notice F. R. Cook credited hy a daily paper with riding a qnarter of a mile in 36½s.; please give particulars. 2d—What is your opinion of the John S. Prince theory of riding a mile on a bicycle to equal the trotting record of 2m. 9½s. of Maud's. Answer—1st.—F. R. Cook was timed a quarter of a mile at the Bay District Race Track in 36½, but it was not a standing start, besides which there was a very strong wind at his back the whole way. On the same day E. Mohrig also made the distance in 37s. The arrangements for timing were such that accuracy could not be arrived at. 2d.—The veriest hosh imaginable and entirely without any claims for consideration. It is another one of the many schemes resorted to by Prince in order to work the unsuspecting press so as to keep his name prominently before the public. Some people bite at anything.

"The Springfield Wheelman's *Gazette* seems to have John S. Prince on the brain. Little else but items about him can he found in its columns of late.—*Mirror of American Sports.*" The worst case of the pot calling the kettle black that has ever been our good fortune to come across.

The racing machines of some of the competitors for the approaching races, which are kept at the Pavilion, are greatly admired hy the rinkers.

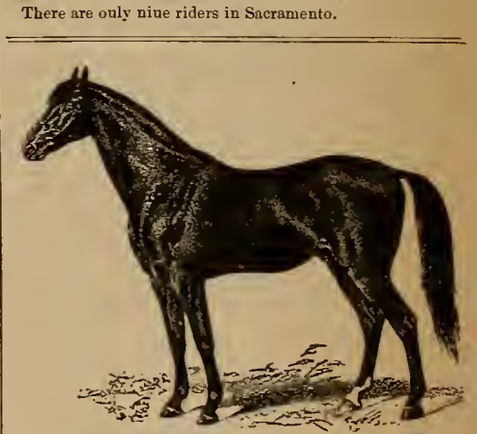
Los Angeles has two bicycle clnbs, the Los Angeles Bicycle Clnh and the Centaur Bicycle Clnh. Neither of them, however, are very active.

The following are the officers of the Sacramento Bicycle Clnh: President, D. Lindley; Secretary, Robert Hawley; Captain, R. R. Flint.

The Portland Bicycle Club has a membership of fourteen.

There are eight wheelmen in Albany, Oregon.

There are ouly nine riders in Sacramento.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at the Brew Stables, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms.

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horse. [illegible] services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further ad dress

A. L. HINES

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*									

OUR BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Mr. Wm. Golcher, Sr.

In resuming these sketches of our prominent sportsmen, for a time incidentally interfered with, in whatever light his claims may he regarded, uone are more worthy of distinctive ıo ice iu onr colnmns than the subject of this sketch. From early hoyhood he has lived a life of patient, honest industry; from early mauhood he has been associated with the manufacture of firearms and the promotion of legitimate sport, in later years, thongh time has in a measure frosted his locks, he is still the same earuest, skillful mechauic, the same keen sportsman, the same genial compauion ou the field or at the trap he was wheu he first cast his lot among us. The great and only drawhack to the pleasure of the writer in preparing this sketch for publication, is that he feels this time he cannot do justice to his subject. It is no easy matter to embrace in a short uewspaper article the salient points of a long, ambitions and successful life, largely associated as it has been with pioueer events and the progress of State civilization, and, at the same time, do full justice to the individual most coucerued. No oue kuows the difficulties we labor nnder in this case hetter than Mr. Golcher himself, and so without further preface, we hope his friends in this country—and they are legion—will, like himself, judge as fairly and he satisfied with the siucerity of onr effort.

Mr. Golcher, Sr., was boru in Birmingham, England, in 1834, so that he is still in the prime of life, with a coustitution that promises a healthy, vigorous old age. At this time his father had established aud owueda large factory for making gun locks, and stood at the head of that hranch of the husiness in England, his grandfather heing the inventor of the percussion cap, thongh nnder some difference to the modern cap and called at the time the "pill cap." In 1840, when only six years old, his father was seized with the desire to emigrate to America, and putting his plans into execution, a few months after was located in Philadelnhia. The first husiness of his father, in his new home, was to take a contract from the Government to make what were called Northwest Flint Locks to supply the Indian trade. At thirteen he developed the mechanical skill that has distiuguished his after life, and hegan to help his father in the large business which the old gentleman had so soon huilt up. In a year and a half afterwards the percussion cap, as uow known, superseded the flint-lock, and the particular husiness of the young man was to change the lock; so his skill in this particular hranch, the modern nipple, which has so often been spoken of in this city, was the result of a practical acquaintance with the percussion lock and nipple from its earliest introduction. At seventeen, by his practical aud theoretical knowledge, he worked himself into the position of foremau of his father's establishment, then employing thirty hands, and his knowledge of the percussion locks and the making of rifles hecsme perfect. With laudahle pride he still keeps and shows a muzzle-loading rifle he made himself in those days, at seventeen years, from one end to the other without assistauce, and which is authenticated hy members of the Schlotterbeck family who then worked iu his father's factory. For execntion and heantifnl workmanship this rifle was the finest of the day, and even now will hear comparison for both with many others of more pretentious make. For four years longer he remained with his father, and theu at twenty-one went into husiness for himself, selecting St. Panl, Minnesota, as the place of settlement for life.

At this point we lose sight of Mr. Golcher as a studious and practical mechanic, fitting himself hy application to business for that larger field of usefulness opening hefore him, and come to know him as a sportsman, a prominent trader with Indians, an influential citizen in municipal affairs, aud a high State official, and in all these higher and more important relationa of life, we shall find him as enterprising, faithful aud intelligent as the young mechanic in his father's workshop. He soon made himself known and felt in Minnesota, where he had the whole State to himself, and where besides his regular business he quickly huilt up a large and lucrative trade with the Indians. In a few years he was known far and wide round St. Panl as a keen and reliable sportsman, and was always selected by the southern gentlemen visiting his sectiou of the country in the hunting season, to head their larger aud more extensive camping-out expeditions. These occasions, of course, hronght him reputation and husiness. Abont this time he made two remarkable guns, one for a great Chippewa Chief, and another for a great Sioux Chief, from which, on account of their character for shooting, he secured a still greater influeuce and trade with the native tribes in addition to what he had enjoyed before. Seeing the necessity, in order to more generally protect the public game of the State, abont this time, he started the first sportsman's club knowu in St. Paul, and then after a collapse, during his absence for a short time, revived it a second time. As a memento of these days he keeps in his store an excellent photo of the first pigeon match between the St. Panl aud Lake City Clubs, in which he can be recognized easily in the ranks of his men. In this match fifteen birds to the man were shot at, and here at this early day he commenced that fatality of missing the *one* hird wanted for a clean score, which somehow has clung to him up to the present time. All know that Mr. Golcher, in onr local matches, is a clean, keen, deliberate shot at the trap; that he will kill eleven out of twelve hirds straight along, oftener, as we have frequently remarked, than any other one man in our State, and then, as if it must he so, miss a ridiculously easy bird and lose the chief honors of the day. In this first Minnesota match we find the same thing—his club won, but his individual score was fourteen out of fifteen birds. The St. Paul Club, under his guidance, was the largest and hest Club in the Northwest, including, as members, the Governor of the State and many other high officials, with a roll of members as high as sixty.

In 1861 an event occurred in his State which in a great measure changed the course of his future life, and was the first link in the chain of forces governing every man's life, which led to his coming to California. This was the great Indian revolt, in which those people, instigated by bad advisers, massacred all the white families living outside the settlements, and destroyed an immense amount of property. When subdued, thirty-three influential Indians were hung upon the same gallows, and most of these being Mr. Golcher's best customers among the different tribes, it finally broke up his Indian trade. The other branches of his business suffered also, for the large nnmber of visitors from the Southern and other States who made St. Panl their headquarters during the hunting season, diminished very much for several years after the revolt, and this, perhaps, was more injurious to his business than the total disruption of his Indian trade. He still, however, continued the even tenor of his way, and in 1869 patented two guns—a breach-loading rifle, and a breach-loading shotgun—for the latter of which he received a royalty for several years. In this year, 1869, he built the *first* large store and factory for the manufacture of rifles, guns and pistols west of Chicago, and this property in St. Paul he still owns. In 1873 he leased this property for five years and retired from business, but continued to reside in St. Paul. During this retirement, without his wishes or solicitation, he was ele ted to the City Council, and remained in office about four years. During his incumbency of office he was Chairman of Public Buildings and Fire Department, the latter of which he had been an active member for fifteen years. In these positions he acted faithfully to the people, and St. Paul to-day, in public buildings and sanitary measures, bears many evidences of his enterprise, sagacity and liberality. During this period of public life, the Governor of the State appointed him one of the three Fish Commissioners, at the time that the Hon. R. O. Sweeney, a man of the same type, was one of the Board, and the two did much in stocking the waters of the State with choice and valuable selections of fish. From that time up to the present Mr. Sweeney remained President of the Board, and in conjunction with Mr. Golcher built the State Hatchery, covering six acres, a property they still together own entirely. During the time Mr. Golcher labored in this connection, the annual assignment of salmon eggs from the State Hatchery in California, for distribution throughout Minnesota, was 300,000 to 600,000. The average hatch of these eggs reached 85 per cent., so it will be seen how much Minnesota is indebted for good fish food to the intelligent labors of Mr. Golcher. He attributes this large percentage of young fry for subsequent distribution to the pure water used, an element that certainly could not he boasted of at our old State Hatchery at San Leandro.

In 1877 he visited the old home of his family in England, and at the same time traveled over Europe, when he carefully examined the principal manufactures of firearms to note the improvements made. Shortly after he visited England a second time, and the second trip led to his final settlement in San Francisco. During this visit he met Mr. P. Claybrough, who owned a gun-store in this city, under the management of a younger brother, as well as a factory in Birmingham under his own. The meeting resulted in the copartnership of Claybrough & Golcher, as the firm now exists among us, and in 1878 Mr. Golcher assumed the management, his family following in 1879. On casting his lines in this city he soon developed his old fondness for field sports, and quickly gathered round him a large nnmber of friends and patrons among the better and wealthier classes of our legitimate sportsmen. He started first the Pacific Gun Club, which died out during a visit East, but before making this visit the club presented him a handsome and costly gold headed cane fully and duly inscribed. On returning and finding it impossible to resuscitate the Pacific, he inaugurated the celebrated Cosmopolitan Club, which after a brilliant but short career, while Mr. Golcher was again East, also broke up from dissentions among the members. When he found on returning home no hope of re-organizing the Cosmopolitan existed, owing to Frank Maskey, one of the leading members opposing the movement, Mr. Golcher could not live without his regular shoot, which had become second nature to him, he joined the equally celebrated California Gun Club, and of this distinguished body of marksmen he remains a prominent and honored member.

Of the career of Mr. Golcher in California it is not for us to speak, for it is too well known to the legion of earnest patrons and warm personal friends he has gathered around him. As a merchant, gentleman, sportsman, citizen and mechanic he is thoroughly esteemed hy all. Although at the head of a large and profitable establishment, ably assisted hy his two sons in the store, chips of the old block, and skillful artisans in the workshop behind, Mr. Golcher, still attends strictly to business. If any favorite rifle or gun of his customers needs special work, it is his cunning hand that must do it for them, or they are dissatisfied. In the season when trap shooting is the order of the day, the old veteran is always to he found at San Bruno with his club, but now, as in earlier days at St. Paul, still the victim of fate in missing that *one* fatal bird, mostly the easiest kind of a shot too, that robs him of a clean score of twelve. If at these matches anyone wants to bet a few dollars, he can never go far wrong in backing our old friend for eleven birds—but no more. Long may his life be spared.

The clubs did not do much last week owing to the violence of the storm. Some of them had none of the members out, some had, and those who braved the annoyances of the weather made fair bags. By a letter received by Mr. Bogart from the keeper of the Tule Belle Club, we learned the water was never seen so high on Sherman Island for many years. The ducks, however, were there in multitudes, canvashacks forming the larger proportion.

The usual army of hunters were out at the Bridges, Alviso and some did well, while others did nothing. Too many shooting for pleasant sport.

The Golcher Brothers have built a new and more comfortable house at Alviso marshes. Judge Rix, the true old sportsman is down there every week. Golcher, Sr., paid a visit to Ryan's Ark, at Bethany, in the early part of the week and had good shooting.

A number of professional market hunters were in town during the week but returned at once to their arks and stations, as they thought they could see as much there as in the wet streets of San Francisco and he a great deal more comfortable. Many of these were going to quit shooting for the market until game brings a better price. They can make nothing at the figures ruling.

Mr. Kelly, of the sportsman's Headquarters, Market street, near Fifth, with his two young boys, was out at Alviso and bagged 78 birds in two days. He could get no shooting after 4 o'clock P. M.

We have heard many complaints of late of the sensitiveness of the Winchester Arms copper-primer now generally used. It is said they are so sensitive, that the concussion of the first barrel explodes the second, without the hammer striking the plunger. Several of the tule hunters have lately been knocked out of their boats by the simultaneous explosion of both barrels and in other cases badly jarred. They declare their intention of giving up the use of copper-primer if continued to be made so sensitive. The cause of this is obvious enough. When hammerless guns were first made, a gun we never did and never shall like, the hammer being short and the springs less strong than in other guns, they often missed fire, and to obviate this annoyance and defect in the gun, a more sensitive copper-primer was substituted. This now produces the opposite extreme, discharges both barrels at once and knocks the poor hunter out in one round badly. If necessary we can give the name of men who have thus suffered.

Mr. Ladd, of the gun store, Kearny street, with his brother and a friend, were out two days at Alviso last week. The party returned with 120 ducks of mixed breeds. They could have got more the last day, but they left their main ammunition supply at the station, not thinking they would require so much. On returning home, Mr. Ladd, in the true spirit of the gentlemen sportsman, gathered all his employes together and treated them to a grand duck supper. They did not drink soda water at the supper either. This was a thoughtful and graceful action of Mr. Ladd, just such a one as we like to commend.

The Valley *Record*, Gilroy, has the following about the local club:

Thirty-seven hunters from Gilroy were present, at Soap Lake last Sunday. The total nnmber of ducks killed was 1,069; highest number by one man, 75; lowest nnmber, 1.——Three hunters killed 55 snipe.——A man and a dog with no gun gathered in 18 ducks that had fallen beyond range.——Fruitig won his wager on his new boat—it did not leak.——The boat race between Whitney and Fruitig, for a purse of $40 comes off on December 25th, weather permitting.——George Enstice is building a boat, and will challenge the winner to a trial of speed on New Year's day.——Did not get the report of the man that capsized his boat and lost his game, or the man who slept in his boat and had to he thawed out or catch the language of the irate individual who crawled up a quarter of a mile to fire on a band of decoys, or what Loupe remarked when he found that Dunham had disappeared with his fine lunch.

Sculling for ducks, which became popular last season, in the sloughs and creeks of the marshes is good sport. Those gentlemen who have preserves and have keepers usually take a man to scull the duck-boat, while they sit comfortably forward and do the shooting. The less fortunate do both the sculling and the shooting. In either case many persons prefer this way of duck hunting to shooting over decoys from a blind.

"A correspondent of the *Call*, writing from Bethany, says that ducks and geese are very plentiful in the tules at that station. Large shipments are made semi-weekly. There is a good hotel for sportsmen at the place and also a lodging house. Old Mac, who resides there and has a boat, is an excellent guide." We heard the same from other quarters. Parties going to this station can reach Bethany, we believe, twice a week by rail, and thence go to the duck ponds by wagon. Mr. Ryan, we understand, has his ark in this neighborhood.

"O. D. Carson returned recently from a trip to Merced county, where he was one of a hunting party of which W. L. Williams, of the Grangers' Union, Arthur E. Howell and George Gray of this city, and John Grider of Lockeford, were also members. Mr. Carson tells about a man by the name of Smith, of Badger Flat, killing 140 geese at two shots from a goose-destroying gun that he had built expressly for his own use. The gun has a bore about an inch in diameter. This story is said to be capable of verification. The party that Mr. Carson was a member of killed twenty-two dozen geese and ducks with ordinary guns in two days and a half's shooting."

Our Eastern brothers were nearly driven mad by the goose stories of California last season. If yarns like the above are continued right along, we expect to have the painful duty of recording many of their deaths from this cause before next May. Yet the gun part of the story is really true. Kaeding and Riddell, Washington St., last year manufactured a "goose gun" to order for a hunter on the Merced Plains, near Merced City, which proved on trial to kill 150 geese at each discharge of both barrels, that is, when the pestilent goose was voluminous enough in spots to enable it to do that slaughter. Why cannot the people of Oregon keep their geese at home and not send them here to annoy our farmers? If they would much heartburning and jealousy would be saved both hear and on the other side of the mountains.

Very Good.

Bison, it is said, are again becoming plentiful in the Colorado national parks. This is because they are carefully protected from slaughter by the Government game-keepers. Does not this show the value of such officers? If deer, elk, or antelope are to he left in this country, it will be through the services only of country game wardens. We must either have these officers or lose our large game. The same argument holds good with trout, and in certain places, with quail. Nothing but game wardens can save the public game of America. The government, equaly interested in the preservation of our public game, as the citizen, may as well recognise the necessity of these officers at once, and thus end trouble, expense and disgrace.

Good for Cleveland.

The President-elect last season was out deer shooting, and like the immortal Washington he scorns to tell a lie. Under the circumstances, if the tale he true, as told hy the papers, Cleveland is the man we want for President, for he will not lie. The concluding paragraph of the tale is enough to explain the whole. It is as follows:

"Soon after the Governor got the shot a friend of mine

thought to screen him and wrote to me from Woodhull that the Governor came very near getting a shot at a deer—there was only a little point of rocks that hid the deer when he passed, and when I met the Governor I told him I heard he came very near getting a shot at a deer. His face lit up as he said: 'I did get a shot at a big buck standing not over six rods from me, and I missed him.' Now the man, and an amateur at that, who would not tell a lie under the circumstances can be believed at all times."

THE RIFLE.

Although the weatber was very unpropitions on Sunday, the Shell Mound and Schuetzen Park ranges were well attended both hy military and private organizations. Rifle shooting bas taken deep root and lasting hold upon the sharpshooters of California, and it is now scarcely possible to estimate the excellence to which they will arrive.

At Shell Mound.

The San Francisco Fusileers, a well-known body were out in nnmher, to compete for their monthly medals. This week we can only give the scores of the winners. Fred Knhls again maintained his snpremacy and carried off the first-class medal. The shooting was at 200 and 500 yards with seven shots to the string. The score of Kuhls in snch weather, 33 at 200 yards, and 29 at 500, out of a possible 35, is good work indeed. The change from 10 to 7 shots to the string is a recent innovation, which appears to give satisfaction. The scores:

FIRST CLASS.

Fred Kuhls	200 yards—5	5	4	5	5	5	4—33	
	500 yards—5	4	4	5	3	4	4—29	—62

SECOND CLASS.

P. H. Will	200 yards—3	0	3	4	3	3	4—20	
	500 yards—3	2	0	2	2	4	4—17	—37

THIRD CLASS.

C. Paston	200 yards—4	4	4	3	3	4	4—26	

Some of the German Fusileers, with the spirited Captain Stettin, at their head, were out practicing with their Mauser rifles and made good average scores. We have repeatedly described the object sought by Captain Stettin and his men, and it is a most laudable one. Major A. E. Klose shot with the German Fusileers, and got ahead on the refreshment racket, as he mostly does, especially when it embraces a bottle or two of Iron, Beef and Celery.

Messrs. Haughn, Johnson and Moore made a trial at the 600 yard target. The bull's-eye was barely to be seen, while the outer and inner, or second and third, discs could not be distinguished apart. Still they managed to make good scores, though we scarcely see how they did so. The string had ten shots. The score:

Moore	42
Vaughn	40
Johnson	38

In snch weather, at 600 yards out of a possible 50, that is not bad work.

Sergeant Hovey and Smith Carr had another contest on Sunday; 50 shots each at 200 yards, in which neither gentleman shot up to his standard average. The score out of a possible 250 was:

Hovey	45	44	42	45	45—221
Carr	44	40	43	41	46—214

Moore also shot, but he was not in the match, as Sergeant Hovey's letter given below explains. In this first shoot his score was best of the three.

Moore	45	45	43	44	45	—222

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC. 22d, 1884.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN—*Dear Sir:* Noticing one or two errors in the morning papers in regard to the rifle shooting yesterday, I take the liberty to correct them. The 50 shot scores were correct, as far as points go, though the match was between Smith Carr and myself alone, as Mr. Moore did not signify his intention of shooting that number of shots until he had fired abont twenty rounds. After finishing the 50 shot scores, Mr. Moore and myself each fired two scores of ten shots, which I give in full, and which he will acknowledge to be correct. They were as follows:

R. C. Moore	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	—45
	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	—40
Total											—85
Ed. Hovey	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	—47
	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	—48
Total											—95

Mr. Moore's score of 40 and my score of 48, which were the last ones we shot, were the only match scores between us, as we then shot for the ducks and soda water(?) for the crowd.

Yonrs truly, EDWARD HOVEY.

To-morrow the members of the "Big Six" have their second match, the contestants being Carson and Klein against Perkins and Cummings. These are endurance matches of 100 shots each. In the last contest, speaking from memory, their total score was 1,780 ont of a possible 2,000, which divided by four gives an sverage of 445 for each. If the weather be favorahle it is expected this good score will be beaten. The match is exciting much interest and under any ordinary weather will draw a large crowd to Shell Mound.

At Scheutzen Park, Alameda.

The final medal shoot for 1884 of the California Scbeutzen club came off on Sunday at their range at Scheutzen. Abont 80 members of this distinguished and spirited body of riflemen were present and the usual good time was enjoyed. The shooting was good here also under the weather conditions of the day. Philo Jacoby again went to the head for the champion medal, but he was closely followed by A. Strecker who finished only four behind. We again say we think it very wrong more copious details of the contests of this distinguished body of riflemen cannot be had. It is, we believe, the most numerous, wealthy and able private association of sharpshooters in America, and its reports are disgracefully meagre. The score: champion medal, Philo Jacoby, 429 rings; first class medal, F. Freese, 385 rings; second class medal, — Krahman, 370 rings; third class medal, Geo. Helm, Jr., 400 rings; fourth class medal, O. Bremer, 342 rings.

On the 11th of next month the Fifth Battalion Infantry, will resume its class medal contests, which have done so much dnring the past season to improve the shooting of the Battalion Teams, until in fact they have indisputably gone to the front ranks of our State or national riflemen. From the last Battalion orders, issned by Col. Ranlett, we find the following worthy of reproduction in reference to the teams.

"IV. The Battalion Team and Reserve, at date, is as follows: 1, Corporal Ed. Pierce, Co. A.; 2, Lieutenant S. I. Kellogg, Jr., Staff; 3, Lieutenant F. Knhnle, Staff; 4, Sergeant J. A. C. McDonald, Co. A.; 5, Private C. F. Waltham, Co. A.; 6, Sergeant N. Williams, Staff; 7, Sergeant Ed. Hovey, Staff; 8, Private H. H. Burrell, Co. A.; 9, Kieutenant Geo. H. Brown, Staff; 10, Sergeant Howard Carr. Staff; 11, Lieut.-Co.l H. D. Ranlett, Field; 12, Sergeant W. T. Carroll, Staff; 13, Private R. C. Moore, Co. A.; Major T. J. Parsons, Field; 15, Private A. A. Smith, Co. C."

Then in reference to the Battalion Trophy matches we find the following, which is certainly worthy of circulation among our riflemen:

"V. No teams having entered to compete for the Battalion Trophy in accordance with Paragraph IV, Battalion Orders, No. 6, c. s., the trophy is again offered for competition, as follows: Matcbes to be shot on the following dates unless by order postponed from these Headquarters—First Match, Jan. 11, 1885; second match, Feb. 8, 1885, and if other matches are necessary to complete, they will be held every fonrth week thereafter nntil completed; other terms of the match are the same as those pnblished in Orders, No. 6. except that the number of shots and distances is changed to 10 scoring and 2 sighting shots each, for each man, at 200, 500 and 600 yards. Company Commanders are requested to communicate with these Headquarters, on or before Jan. 1st, prox., regarding the distribution of the Staff between the Companies. Any Military Rifle will be allowed in the matches, and the rules of the National Rifle Assoctation to goveru."

We may have a wrong or imperfect understanding of this matter but we thonght the Carson Team had accepted Col. Ranlett's challenge, and that the nnsettled question of location where the contestants should meet alone kept them apart. As the above order appears, is it not strange that none of our State companies or private teams dare take up the gauntlet so boldly thrown down hy the Fifth Battalion?

Owing to the season we have not time, for this issue, to prepare our nsual Los Angeles sketch.

Life and Pay of a Jockey.

"Who are these jockeys?" asked the reporter of an old turfman at Jerome Park.

"They are stable hoys who show some aptitude for riding, and have good plnck. Of course when they start their lines are not exactly cast in pleasant places. There can be no more disagreeable life than that of a low-class jockey, hanging around stables and begging for mounts. Such an one is everybody's scapegoat, everybody's butt. But for a steady boy in a good stable, who really rides well, obeys orders and is honest, the life is not a had one. Such a boy as Mr. Pierre Lorillard's Olney, for instauce, who is a quiet, respectful, reliable young fellow, gets to he a favorite with his employer, and is very well treated indeed. For a boy of that sort, the pecuniary rewards are considerable. A salary of $80 or $100 per month, supplemented by $25 for riding, $50 for winning a race, with occasional extra tips for pulling off a big event, easily runs up to $3,000 or $4,000 a year, or twice tbe emolnment of the average lawyer, doctor or engineer; and fully up to the income of the captain of an ocean steamer, with his great weight of responsibility. Great jockeys, of course, do much better than this. They are paid like prima donnas or fashionable preachers, but many of the inferior jockeys get mnch less than the figures I have named. Then every employer is not as good as the Lorillards, and in some of the purely commercial stables the boys have a hard time. But, after all, an ordinary jockey earns better wages than a boy of his class and age could earn in any other avocation, and is regarded as a hero and a swell by his own set.

"But the jockey's life, of conrse, along with the emoluments and honors, has likewise its shadows. His nerve may fail, when his occnpation is gone, for race horses are often vicious brutes and very quick to detect a lack of courage and decision on the part of their riders. Even worse, the jockey may begin to take on flesh, when he either becomes too heavy to ride or is condemned to pass a life of martyrdom in the way of sweats, diet and medicine to keep down the growing corpulency. To this forced wasting may be attributed many shortened lives and broken constitutions.

"Then, in a moral point of view, the surroundings of a racing stable are not especially delectable. There are temptations to drink and excess, destructive to nerve and brain, and there are incidious temptations to dishonesty. When the unscrupulousness of many betting men is taken into consideration, it is creditable to the jockeys that so few succumb. Lastly, there is an ever-present danger from falls and collisions. The danger is not very serious in ordinary flat-racing, and even in hurdling, for hut few deaths have occurred in the last twenty years. Neither sort of racing is so dangerous as polo. But accidents do occur, and if they do not cause death, often have lasting effects in fracture and strain.

"However, there are many jockeys, both in this country and in England, who survive all the accidents and temptations of a jockey's career, and live very respectably to good old ages. A man's fitness or nnfitness is soon ascertained, and the money and fame, if they come at all, come early in life, when the capacity for enjoying them is at its height." *N. Y. Commercial.*

Point out to your boys all the weak points as well as the good ones of your horses, and see how soon they will be hunting them up themselves. It will teach them to be observing and will have a tendency to make more thorough horsemen of them, which will he of value to them as long as they live. The lack of judgment has cost many a man a great deal of money during his life.

At the annual fair held at Winchester, Virginia, this Fall, the premium for best stallions two years old was awarded to Sam Purdy, Jr., owned by Dr. D. D. Carter, of Woodstock. The same colt was also awarded the special prize offered by Capt. Dangerfield for the best Purdy colt of any age or sex.

The next meeting of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association will be held at Chicago, on May 12, 1885.

Commodore Kittson has $176,000 invested in 37 head of trotting horses.

Horse Lore by John Splan.

I have hcen asked by several persons to state what sulky I think the best and about what weight, and also what harness I like the best. I prefer, and have always used the Cumberfoot harness; I always used Brown's improved High Axle Sulky: drove "Johnson" to one that weighed 49 pounds, but think he could go faster to one that only weighed 45, as he was a very easy horse to drive. Over a half mile track I think it is necessary to have one that is a little beavier than one you would use on a mile track. Some horses are harder than others on a sulky; a steady going horse that does not pull or break will not warp a sulky as much as one that pulls hard; some horses when they break, run sideways which wrenches a sulky very badly.

I have been asked by a party wbat I think the corfect treatment for a horse between heats. There is no particular rule; it depends upon the condition of the horse, the weather and other circumstances. When I bring my horse off the track I throw a light covering over him and give him a few swallows of water. I take his boots off, take a sponge dampened in warm water, sponge his legs from his knees down, and get the dust and dirt off of them; then bathe, with liniment or liquor that has been heated to about blood heat and sponge lightly, then take off the harness and scrape the horse gently, then would sponge him very lightly with warm water heated to abont blood heat; would rub him very gently with soft cloths; this is a particular part of the business that I think is very often overdone. Too much rubbing in my opinion makes a horse's skin sore, irritates him, and instead of resting between the heat helps to annoy him.

After rubbing his hair partially dry, would then bathe him thoroughly with a liqnor, always being sure to have it at least at blood heat. I am strongly opposed to putting anything cold on a horse's body when he is warm; would then cover him moderately, have him walked in the air, try and keep him out of the draft as much as possible, as I think a draft is what makes horses catch cold.

When you go to hitch your horse up the second heat, be sure and have your boots, harness and everything that will come in contact with the horse, perfectly clean and dry, then you will never have your horses legs or body chafed by the harness. Some horses are very thin in skin and it will chafe and become very painful. In that case I use a strong solution of White Oak Bark and bathe the parts three or four times a day.

In our last, we had advanced until we were giving horses three or four heats twice a week in abont three minutes. I would suggest to keep increasing the speed moderately and work him twice a week from three to five miles and score bim up and down in front of the stand the same as yon would in a race at a moderate pace.

If yon have a horse that is a bad scorer take another out with him and score them every time yon work them, of course remembering to always do so at a moderate pace, turn them back and forth, make them score in front or behind as yon see fit and by continually doing this yon will eventually learn them what you want. I tried this plan pretty effectually with "Fanny Witherspoon" and was very much surprised at the improvement it made in her.

The first man who gave me that idea, was Mr. Hickok. In California, in 1879, I saw him train St. Julien. I think he was one of the most unruly and had acting horses I ever saw at that time. He seemed determined to do just as he was a mind to and nothing right. I watched Mr. Hickok work him. He commenced with him in the morning by having his boy jog him ten to twelve miles, he would come out then and drive him himself until he made him tired, then he would bring his pacer out for company, and it would seem almost impossible to hold St. Julien beside him. He did not try to make him go faster, but simply tried to learn him to let other horses near him; he persisted in that treatment with him until he made him the surest and most reliable trotter I ever saw. I saw a great deal of him while he was on the turf, and think he never broke in my presence more than two or three times, which was something wonderful considering the kind of a horse he was. When I saw him in California I did not think I ever saw any horse who was improved as much by education at this one.

I once had a long talk with a man who was in the habit of learning animals tricks and I got some ideas from him that I think have been very beneficial to me. He said in order to learn an animal anything you must keep up the same thing over and over with him and in that way the animal would find out what you wanted and would as a rule take pleasure in doing it. He thought animals took a great deal of pride in learning and I think so too.

The trouble in learning horses what yon want them to do, is that as a rule, they start off with being badly educated and then something like men, learn bad capers easier than they do good ones, so in starting in training a horse you not only have to learn him new capers, but unlearn the old ones.

I have learned that some horses are very much afraid of a noise about a track. It seems they are like people, they can not control their nerves. With those horses I would suggest, to be very careful not to scare them in any way. I have found with a great many horses, that if you will stuff their ears with cotton, so that they cannot hear the noise, they will go better. The noise seems to take their minds off their trotting and the moment they do not hear it they think there is no noise.

Bella, was a very good acting mare, but I found that she would go a great deal better and easier when I had her ears stuffed with cotton.

I drove Nobby in a race last Summer and I stuffed his ears too, and I think it did him a great deal of good. I think the first man who I ever saw try that was my old employer Mr. Mace. By the way I will say that I think he was a young man of more resources of his own than any gentleman I ever saw.

In regard to a horse breaking, a great many people say, when they break they should be whipped, and learn to run. I believe that was the old idea when I was a boy, I think it has been entirely abandoned. My idea is to be very careful and never drive a horse to a break, not even in his work. Learn him that you want him to stay in a trot at all times. There is no reason why a horse should break in his work unless he does so accidentally; as a rule if nothing hurts him and he is properly shod, a horse will like to stay on a trot himself; of course there is a great many horses who get in a temper and break on that account. I think the horse should never be whipped when he breaks nor in fact at any other time. If a horse is finishing a very desperate race I do not think he should be whipped hard enough to hurt him as I think I have seen horses so punished at the fini[illegible]s that it has attracted their attention, and that th[illegible] heats which they would otherwise have w[illegible] *Horseman,*

THE
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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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Close of Volume.

With this number Volume V. of the *Breeder and Sportsman* comes to a close, and the best commentary on what it has contained is a reference to the index which appears. From that it will be learned that there has been a copious and general treatment of all the subjects embraced in the scope of this paper, and that all of the departments have been duly attended to. It has been the chief aim to make the paper useful and instructive, by offering substantial information on every department of rural life, and in addition to the articles which our own capable correspondents have furnished, there has also appeared a great deal of the most valuable matter from exchanges. Our exchange list contains the very best journals of the day, including papers from all sections of the United States, Europe and Australia, and even the East Indies. This gives an opportunity for selection which has been of admitted value to our readers and which has been a feature which has met with general approbation. In the treatment of sports of all description we have aimed to exclude everything which the most exacting could consider reprehensible, and in this respect feel that we have fully met the promises made. It is emphatically a family paper, interesting young and old who have a fondness for outdoor life, and this character we shall use every endeavor to sustain.

A Merry Christmas.

That Thursday last was an enjoyable Christmas to most of the California people was apparent so far as can be told by outward show. The rain which came so opportunely did away with all fears of a dry season, and as it fell so persistently day after day there was an assurance of a good year. Though the cloudy skies and the moisture was not quite as cheery as sunshine, people were becoming somewhat alarmed at the postponement of the rain, and there were reports of feed growing scarce, and those who have hay and oats to buy were expecting still higher rates. Then there is no real discomfort in California rains. The air is generally bland when the showers have fallen a while, and all that is necessary is to be protected by gossamers and umbrellas to enjoy the salubrity of the atmosphere.

All through the first part of the week the Oakland boats were thronged with people, and those who went from the city on the afternoon trips were loaded down with bundles, which were evidently the contributions of Santa Claus. There was merriment in nearly every countenance and few sombre visages. Even those who had not the means to celebrate as they would have liked, seemed to share in the general good feeling, and make the most of circumstances. That the New Year may be as happy we sincerely hope.

A New Jockey Club.

No one will give a more hearty support to the organization of a jockey club in San Francisco than the editor of this paper. But to carry out that idea we do not think it necessary to attack any other society that aids in keeping up racing, and cannot concur in onslaughts that are as mischievous as they are uncalled for. There is a far better course to pursue than has been mapped out by a few men who never aid in building up the sports of the turf, and whose apparent delight is to find fault, to captiously criticise and to use every endeavor to harrass and annoy. Now that so many wealthy men are becoming interested in breeding and racing it is an easy matter to carry such a project to a successful termination.

The first thing is to draw articles of incorporation and secure subscribers to a fund which will be sufficient for the intended purpose. That a large amount will be required is evident, as the first essential will be a properly equipped course convenient to the city, and which will compare favorably with the racing parks of the East. To purchase the land and place the improvements upon it which will be in keeping with a first-class club will entail an expenditure of about $200,000. While that sum will not build a park on the magnificent scale of Washington Park at Chicago, that of the Coney Island Jockey Club, or Jerome Park, it will be sufficient for all practical purposes, and it certainly seems that such an amount can be raised if a few of the leading men of the State will join in the effort. While it cannot be advocated as a paying investment—that is one which will return an immediate remuneration, if the land be judiciously selected the enhancement in value will eventually repay the outlay. But we do not suppose that the intention of the parties who are the most likely to organize a jockey club is to engage in a money-making scheme, but rather for the encouragement of racing on this coast, and for the enjoyment of true royal sport.

We sincerely hope that the project will be carried out and the scheme consumnated in the near future, and that without antagoniziug people by abuse and nonsensical accusations.

Closing of Stakes.

There are many stakes at home and abroad which will close on Thursday next. While the various advertisements give the particulars, we especially desire to call attention to them on this page so that none of our readers can overlook what is so manifestly for their interests to give heed to. The California stakes which close on the first of January are for trotting colts. These are the Stanford stakes for foals of 1883 and 1884 to be trotted in 1886 and 1887 in San Francisco, and the Occident Cup for the same ages to be trotted at the State Fairs in Sacramento in the same year. As will be learned by the published conditions, there is not much to hazard in making the nominations and a great deal of gain in entering into the engagements.

The Eastern stakes which close on the first of January are for running colts, and offer such inducements for California colts as should not be overlooked. As we have frequently advocated the advantages to breeders in in this country which will be the result of generally making entries in the Eastern stakes, and our views are now so universally shared, it is only necessary to refer to the advertisments for the perticulars.

On Tuesday, January 6th next, Messrs. Killip & Co. will sell at auction at the Bay District Track an importation of Clydesdale stallions, bred in Anstralia and brought from the Colonies to this Coast. The sale will be without reserve as the stock must be closed out. The horses of the Colonies are equal to any in the world and this sale will give breeders and farmers an opportunity to secure superior sires at reasonable prices. The stallions may be seen at the track, and catalogued pedigrees and full information may be had by application to the auctioneers at 116 Montgomery St.

Enough Said.

The *scrumptious* old fellow who, at times, essays to write turf articles for the San Francisco *Chronicle*, has seen fit to attack the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association. That association stands so well with the public that defense is superfluous. If it gratifies him to echo the wailings of a few soreheads we do not grudge him the satisfaction.

The open stakes of the Washington Park Club, of Chicago, to be run at the second meeting, beginning the last week in June, will be found in the advertising department. Nominations close January 15th, and the particulars will be found in the advertisement. Extended reference to these important events will be made next week.

The Turf Outlook for 1885.

Now that the late rains have given a reasonable assurance of good crops the coming year, the prospects for the sports of the turf are very bright. There will be more colts in training than ever known in California before, and it is generally admitted that they are of high excellence. There have been wonderful reports of what the yearlings have shown, and quarters and three-eights run in time that almost staggers belief. In all probability the Spring race meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association will be held as early as it was this year, and that will give plenty of time for those who bave engagements in the East to meet them. It is not likely that there will be such a remarkable Springtime as that at Los Angeles, which prevented anything being done with the horses for a long time. This not only stopped the Santa Anita string from running here, but also was a serious detriment to them during the Summer. On account of the long stoppage in their work before leaving home, the preparation had to be hurried to meet their engagements at Louisville, Latonia, and Chicago, and there is little question that the ill effects of it was felt all through the season. Had they been in condition to run at the Spring meeting, with plenty of seasoning work during the Winter, they would have made a better showing. That even as long a journey as from New York here can be made without detriment, is evident from the running of Lucky B., Freda, Gano and Rapido. Therefore there can be active participation in the Spring races at home with good results in the later racing. The journey there is just what is needed, whereas if it precedes conditioning it is apt to be injurious. Altogether we feel confident that the California racing of 1885 will be extraordinary and our horses gain distinction at home and abroad.

The Church and The Turf.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* publishes a letter from a clergyman, in which he says: In the issue of Nov. 21, in giving your account of how Maud S. won the Woodburn Farm Cup, you say, "And several clergymen were there to see that the rules of the church were not violated." In your previous number you stated in regard to this race against time, "Hundreds of church-going people were present, among them several *divines*." Mr. Bonner was gratified to see a placard conspicuously posted on the grand stand bearing the words, "No betting allowed."

From the *stress* laid upon the fact that some of the preachers in Lexington attended this exhibition of speed, it would *seem* that it is a very unusual thing for a church member or a minister to attend a trottiug exhibition of speed in Kentucky. I had supposed it was a common thing. I can see no reason why they might not enjoy such innocent pastimes. In nearly every village in the country they attend the amateur baseball games. It is not uncommon for them to have an athletic son who is a *good player*. There is scarcely a game of ball played anywhere that *some one* does not bet on it. If there had been numerous bets made at the Lexington track on the day of the last great performance of Maud S. on the event, *that* fact would not have made it less innocent for the church members or divines, in my opinion. *They* would not have been in any way responsible. That there was *no betting* allowed is so much the better.

But I am not one of those who believe that a church member may not witness a trotting race even if there is money up on it. He has no participation in the betting any more than he has in the bets made on the game of ball in his own village. If he could control it altogether, there would be no betting or gambling, and he does not like it to be a subject of remark that he should innocently witness the *performance*, not the betting.

But if I mistake not, at many of the fairs in Kentucky where premiums for trials of speed are contended for, many of the church men contend for the purses or premiums and yet the managers carefully exclude all betting, gambling and drinking. Am I not correct? I have certainly seen the utmost decorum and good order, and noted the entire absence of the rowdy element at some Kentucky fairs: that all of them are not managed thus I admit, but at many of them the most scrupulous would fail to be able to make a suggestion.

The *Turf* comments: "An observing gentleman writes us that he can see no reason why clergymen should not enjoy with other people innocent outdoor pastimes. We agree with him; but in many places a sentiment, the growth of which was encouraged by clergymen themselves, prevails, denying to church members the privilege of looking upon fast horses in action. At regular turf meetings, where the gambling feature is prominent, clergymen are rarely seen, but they often gather around the speed ring at agricultural fairs. At Lexington, the Fair Association vetoes betting, and thousands, including ministers of the gospel, flock to the grounds to witness the agricultural horse trot. On the same grounds the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association holds its annual meeting, and very few church-going people mingle with the hundreds present, because pools are sold on the races. The same horses generally challenge attention that proved magnets at the fair, but the gambling feature reduces the attendance to beggarly proportions. We are not discussing the principles which underlie either policy. We simply recognize a striking fact. Maud S. trotted for the Woodburn Farm Cup, under the immediate control of the Kentucky Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association, but under the no-betting rule of the Lexington Fair Association. It was known in advance that Mr. Bonner would not permit pools to be sold on her, and this fact, as well as the fame of the mare, brought out the clergymen and the church-going people. The arguments of our correspondent with regard to the church-member who does not bet himself not being responsible for the bets made by wordly-minded enthusiasts are sound, but the trouble is to get people warped by prejudiced to accept them as such. Maud S. will be trained next year, and started to further reduce the record. Her owner will yield to the desire of thousands who wish to see her perform in public, but he will insist upon the no-betting rule being enforced. He will not allow her to start on tracks, the managers of which do not promise in advance to suppress all pool-selling on the struggle against time. A performances of this kind will prove acceptable to hundreds who do not now attend circuit races, and it will act as a lever to lift the trotting turf into a higher and purer atmosphere."

Improving the Trotter.

I had a pleasant chat with Mr. C. J. Hamlin, at his office in Buffals, N. Y., and as he is well known as one of the largest and most successful breeders of trotting horses in the country, I naturally asked him to give me few of his ideas on breeding, as I knew his views were founded on what he deemed sonnd experience, and not theory alone—or, as he himself expressed it, "There is no use of a man going back experimenting over the same ground that others have explored before him, but we should rather utilize the researches that they have brought forth, and then seek to employ our energies in beginning where tested theory leaves off, and and thereto. The science in breeding that speeds begets speed is well established, and in looking over the great sires of all times, I think that those of to-day stand pre-eminently in the front rank. Why? Because no matter how successful a sire may be, some of his sons and daughters are sure to outclass the others, and not only equal but probably excell their parents. Then, if from the pick of these sons and daughters we breed again, all other things equal, we may reasonably expect and are morally certain their offspring in turn will develop some again superior, and this gives us two improvements on the original stock, and so we proceed, always utilizing the best as a means of process and leaving the remainder to fill in the gap of more moderate success. Thus, in my opinion, while I concede the Hambletonian family to be the greatest family of trotters of earth, and would consider the breeder almost insane who rejected the great value of their blood judiciously used in producing troters, I firmly believe the present members of the family in some individual cases to be far superior to the parent stock, not only in speed, but in their ability to transmit that speed to their offspring. In my opinion, each generation has produced an improvement on the proceeding one. Hambletonian was greater than Abdallah, and Alexander's Abdallah greater than Hambletonian. Alexander's Abdallah gave us Almont, a still greater sire, and he in turn has given us wonderful sires that, I believe, will eclipse in time even the fame of their illustrious progenitor. I have a son of Almont that already leads his sire at the same age, and that I consider a greater stock horse, and one that, with the same years of allotted usefulness, will undoubtedly eclipse the record made by the head of this branch of the Abdallah family; but already, I have from his loins one that I consider as destined to be even greater than he, and that is in the light of present knowledge well nigh the acme of progression in breeding. But I except, if my life is spared, to be able in time to improve upon him, and so I think we should ever strive to progress, and not be satisfied with what has been accomplished.

"The man at the present day who believes in standing still or retrogression is an anomaly. We see it exemplified on every side. In every walk of life are utilizing the experience of the past, and adding to it the progress of the present. Should it be any less true in breeding? I think not, else is the whole system only one of chance, and the immense capital invested and energy concentrated merely resting on the turn of experiments.

"Another very important point, I think, is too often neglected in the problem of scientific breeding. How often do we see a horse clothed with speed leading all competitors, but with head and neck extended, possibly on a level with the withers, and carrying his tail like a dog who has just escaped a dangerous antagonist. Deprive such a horse of his speed and what is his value? His owner would not be seen behind him, and the chances are he would be worthless for labor. Now, if in addition to the speed, the horse had carried his head erect and his tail thrown out in the air, added to a well-formed, even handsome body, in short, a horse that would attract attention anywhere, irrespective of speed, and how much would be added to his value? More than can be computed in any calculation of mere dollars and cents. I claim, and am demonstrating, that we can and should breed both style and speed, and then we shall have nearly a perfect horse. It is no longer a theory that a horse transmits not only his speed, but his stamina, gait, and general carriage and style. Why, then, should the latter be neglected when they can be obtained without any sacrifice of the former? The possession of these qualities has entered largely into my consideration in selecting my sires. I recognize the greatness of George Wilkes, and believe him a greater sire than his progenitor, and I prophesy his entire sons will not only add to his fame, but some one or more eclipse it, and in turn serve as stepping-stones on the road of progress."

"Now that you have given me your ideas of sires, Mr. Hamlin, will you kindly tell me something about the dams you would select?"

"Certainly. I would have them with a strong dash of thoroughbred blood, for I believe that it is very beneficial in this way. We have assumed and it cannot be contradicted, that the sire transits the trotting instincts, gait, etc., to the foal. Now, when the mare comes from a strain of blood that has also been improved upon for years, in stamina and conformation, giving us particularly the extended play of the lungs so necessary to any horse in a hard struggle at either gait, we thus unite to the qualities of the sire these qualities from the dam, and the result is pretty near an ideal trotter."

"But is not the hot thoroughbred blood apt to make your colt flighty?" I suggested. "We now have some examples on the turf of performers with a world of speed but unbalanced brain, consequently they cannot utilize their power."

"Thoroughbred blood is not necessarily hotheaded. We see quiet, well-dispositioned runners, as well as trotters. I would not have a hotheaded cross on any consideration. My main point is this: We should strive to unite the best qualities that are to be obtained on both sides, and while I do not think that thoroughbred blood has ever given us one second of additional speed to trotting, I do think the stamina and additional lung power to be obtained by using it judiciously is very beneficial to our trotting stock. In regard to the value I place upon the different great trotting families, as to speed-producing qualities, I rank the Abdallahs or Hambletonians, as they are often termed, first, the Mambrino Chiefs second, the Pilots third, and Vermont Black Hawks fourth. I think these families have given us about all there is of the trotter, and the best qualities of each, combined with a little approved thoroughbred would give us an ideal horse, with not only almost unlimited speed at trotting, but stamina, soundness of wind and limb, and a faultless outline of proportion, which, with the graceful carriage, would give us what is now the exception instead of the rule—a handsome trotter."—*Straightedge, in N. Y. Sportsman.*

It is thought that the distinguished Australian horse Martini-Henry, who last season won the Victoria Derby and Melbourne Cup in the same week, will never start again. One of his legs is swollen greatly, said to have been caused by a hoot which he was wearing.

Early Training of Trotters.

That the breeder of horses from trotting strains must seek, by performances at any early age of the stock in which he has an interest, to bring its merits conspicuously before the public, is a fact too well established to need arguments in its favor. That the excessive training of baby trotters is, in a general way, harmful, will hardly be denied even by the most enthusiastic advocates of early developement. But it is precisely this excessive training, this unnatural and long-continued strain upon the muscles and bones of these baby trotters that sensible men seek to avoid, and too much emphasis can not be placed on the warning given by our correspondent not to overtax the colt.

Ten years ago, when the practice of training trotting-bred colts at two and three years of age was first begun by a few Kentucky breeders, their methods called forth the opposition of northern men, and the controversy which at once arose as to the good and evil results of early training was carried on for some time through the columns of various journals in a most spirited manner. That it resulted in any change of programme being made can not truthfully be said. The opponents of the practice at which criticism was directed claimed that while one colt passed unscathed through the ordeal of training at two and three years of age dozens of others were ruined, and that this charge was at that time in a large measure true can not be denied. But with experience came wisdom, and in these days the men who cripple young trotters by overwork, at a time when they are not fitted by nature to endure a severe strain on their physical organizations, are few and far between. Of course there is now and then to be seen on some race track an ignorant, brutal fellow, who keeps hammering away at a colt or filly, out of whose life all the joy and ambition has gone, and that, instead of improving, retrogrades day by day, until there is not left even the natural speed with which the animal was endowed when the so-called training began.

But that, with proper handling, many trotters are ruined by early training is not at all clear. The first three-year-old to beat 2:30 was Lady Stout, and although she never improved much in speed the work given her in youth does not seem to have had any ill results; and the same may be said of Mambrino Bertie, that was bred and trained by Dr. Herr, who developed Lady Stout. Other trotters that have led the van in the way of fast records when young might be adduced as evidence that early development does not necessarily mean early decay. So So astonished the country in 1877 by trotting in 2:31 as a two-year-old, and yet she trained on, and her record of 2:17½ was not made until she had passed her sixth year. Aldine and Maud S. drew Mr. Vanderbilt a mile in 2:15½ when they had both reached years of maturity, and yet both of them were "baby trotters," Aldine beginning work by winning races as a three-year-old, while everybody knows that in her fourth year Maud S. trotted a public trial over the Lexington track in 2:17½, and that she was sold to Mr. Vanderbilt for $21,000 solely by reason of that performance. As a six-year-old she trotted in 2:10¾, and, with more or less training every year of her life since she was a three-year-old, she keeps on going faster and faster all the time, and her record of 2:09½, made within the present month, is the best standing to the credit of any trotter. Jay-Eye-See, that trotted in 2:19 as a four-year-old, 2:10¾ as a five-year-old, and 2:10 as a six-year-old, is certainly a poor argument for those who decry early training so loudly and with such persistence, as he is to-day as sound in wind and limb as any man's trotter. The fastest young trotter of them all at all ages is the California filly Hinda Rose. She trotted in 2:36½ as a yearling, the best record for that age, and as a three-year-old her mark was 2:19½, which still heads the list, and this year, although, by reason of death in the family of her owner, not allowed to take part in public contests, she has trotted an authenticated trial in 2:15. Here is a filly that has been in training from the time she was weaned, and when any horse goes in 2:19½ as a three-year-old and in 2:15 the following season horsemen know that the machinery that produces and carries this great speed must be in the very best of order; that there must be no flaws or weak places. But it should be remembered that all the horses mentioned were treated kindly and intelligently, and that there was no attempt on the part of those who handled them to carry on the work of training as it would have been conducted in the case of an older horse whose bony structure was complete and whose muscles had the strength and firmness of age. In other words, the training was not overdone, and it is to this point that breeders should give careful attention. Moderate training will not hurt a healthy young trotter, but all work and no play will ruin the best one ever seen.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

The famous jockey, Fred Archer, has rambled West and fell in with John Splan, upon whom Dan Mace's mantle seems to have fallen. The ready-witted John must have his little joke, of course. Archer states: "Splan told me if he didn't know I was a jockey he'd take me for a gentleman."

Major H. C. McDowell has become sole owner of Dictator, having recently purchased the interests of Messrs. David and A. A. Bonner.

McLaughlin has ridden 122 winners this season—the highest number ever achieved in America.

THE KENNEL.

Pacific Coast Field Trials.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Had the Greeks never fought the Persians we should never have heard of Marathon, and had there been no Pacific Coast Field Trials, the sleepy hollow of Walltown Timber would never have been disturbed from its Rip Van Winkle slumber. It has had its brief existence and is now consigned to the "tomb of the Capulets." A worse ground for a field trial of pointers and setters could not have been found in California. It was bad enough last year, but this year it had been used as a sheep ranch, and what little natural grass—of the poor man variety—that was not eaten off by sheep, was so trampled down as to leave the ground absolutely bare, and as a handler remarked, was "more like a skating rink than a ground to try dogs on." I must except greyhounds, for the number of hares exceeded the quail. Besides the dogs from Gilroy were not accustomed to hares—not seeing one in a week's hunt—and they were so delighted with the novelty that they preferred trailing them to hunting quail. The ground also had been hunted over all the season by market hunters and others, and what few birds were left, were exceedingly wild and cut up into small bevies, and the cold north winds had dried out every particle of scent.

As Hamlet to Ophelia, "Conception is a blessing, but not as ye shall conceive." So, reporting is a blessing, but not as ye shall report. Your reporter—although no name or *nom de plume* is affixed to his report—is well known to be an excellent writer and a first-rate sportsman, who has done much to encourage field trials and bench shows in this State, and an enthusiast in everything pertaining to dogs, but enthusiasts, although useful in their vocation, have generally a little of the "crank" about them, until matured by time and experience. He is also strongly imaginative and his "poet's eye in a fine frenzy rolling," is constantly suggesting an ideal of what a dog should be—for practical he really is not—and unless it comes up to his Procrustean standard it is a "worthless brute," a "half-bred cur," and not worth powder and shot enough to shoot him. Before commencing his report proper, he indulges in much preliminary remark and erroneous criticism, and reasons without the least consideration. He imputes cause for effect, and effect for cause. He says, "The handling this year was more pointless and worse than the last." A thoughtless assertion, when last year it is well-known that some of the dogs had little or no previous training, and this year some five or six of the best dog-breakers in the State were present with dogs, upon which they had bestowed much time and labor, and were anxious to vie with each other in showing the best trained dogs. Again he says, "The dogs had their own way and as a consequence the trials were not so satisfactory as they might have been." It would have been more correct to have said that there were no birds and no cover, and dogs which had been accustomed to both were totally at a loss to know what they were brought there for, and galloped about promiscuously, looking for game—for there was nothing to obstruct their view—instead of using their scenting faculties. In fact they were turned into *gaze* hounds. A quail was "*a raravis in terra.*" and therefore, instead of hunting for them, they took to to trailing hares, the only game there was. Two or three days hunting over such ground and such game would unbreak the best dog ever turned into a field, Many heats were run without getting a point, or even seeing a quail. Even "Dorr," the veteran and besutifully trained dog, had no chance to make a point, although he hunted energetically for nearly two hours. What few points were made, were the result of mere accident and lucky was the dog that stumbled upon one, thereby winning the heat. I have no hesitation in saying that if the dogs were run again with plenty of birds and good cover, a complete change of places would be the result.

What we term "scent" is very little understood. "We cannot tell whence it cometh nor whither it goeth." It frequently happens in a fox hunt in England, that although every thing seems favorable, the hounds are completely at fault, and the most experienced hunters can assign no reason. In the report of the All Age Setter Stakes at the Eastern Field Trials this year, Dr. Rowe says, "Throughout the day there seemed to be conditions under which the dogs could not handle the birds with satisfaction to themselves or to their handlers."

At all events dogs in good form would jump right on top of birds in the open, light, sedge grass, and in the woods it would happen too, that each of a brace would show the same tendency to make more finishes than points. And this was done by dogs such as Foreman (for which $2,000 was refused), Gladstone Boy, Paul Gladstone, Diana 2d, and others of equal note. I wonder, had your reporter been there, if he would have called them "ground hoggers" with no noses. When he has had more practical experience, and has tried his hand at breaking a dog or two for a field trial, and comes to read his present remarks, he will be astonished at his own assurance. To run a field trial successfully there should be a superabundance of birds and good cover. The great test of a dog's breaking is how he will behave amongst many birds, as the excitement of much game tries his steadiness and shows the quality of his breaking. Again, birds should be killed before the dogs in various ways to test their proficiency in dropping to shot and wing. Trials might be run off much more easily if five or ten dozen birds could be trapped, and let out a dozen or two at a time on the ground to be hunted over. We should then be certain that the dogs would have an opportunity to find game, and the judges could speedily decide which was the better dog. As it is, it is as much chance and guess work as real merit that decides a dog's fate. When, during the trials, we did come across a few birds with a little grass to hide them, the work done was as good as could be desired. What could have been prettier than the difficult feat of pointing and reading a winged quail for over 150 yards by Orear's "Pearl," when all the spectators insisted that it was not the winged quail she was after, and which she finally retrieved alive. Or the termination of the heat between Bow, Jr., and Lemmie B.; nevertheless, we must live and learn. The Board of Directors no doubt intended well, but the selection of ground was unfortunate.

The arrangements for the reception of visitors does them great credit. But more than that, the kindness and consideration for their comfort after the day's work was done, cannot readily be forgotten. Nothing but friendliness and good feeling prevailed, and after the trials were over for each day, no more thought was given to the dogs, except to feed them well, and sociability and good cheer were the order of the evening. No kicking or grumbling at the judges' decisions, but all enjoyed and laughed at the bad or good luck they had met with. The meals were good and well cooked, under the supervision of a very polite gentleman of African descent, and too much praise cannot be given to the "Major" who conducted the bar. The Major is a man of much experience in that particular department, and had laid in his stock with the most liberal calculation, but alas! for the uncertainty of human happiness, he had not made a correct estimate of the extreme sociability of sportsmen at a field trial, and on the second morning of the meeting with a melancholy visage he informed the gentlemen present that the bar—like a good many banks of the present day—was closed with assets *nil*. A deep gloom settled upon all who heard the sad tidings, and like all bad news it soon spread through the camp. A council of war was called, and an express sent to Folsom, some ten miles away, for a fresh supply, which arrived in due time, thereby turning "the Winter of our discontent into glorious Summer."

The club has obtained many accessions to its members and they hope yearly to improve in the quality and training of the dogs entered. The yearly subscription is small, only five dollars, and if the sportsmen of the State would give the Club their support, suitable grounds might be rented and the game preserved for the sole purpose of field trials. A week's respite from the cares and anxieties of business and pleasant association with brother sportsmen would be highly enjoyable, and to see the merits of different dogs compared in the field, a treat to the lover of dog and gun.

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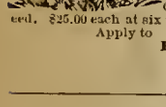

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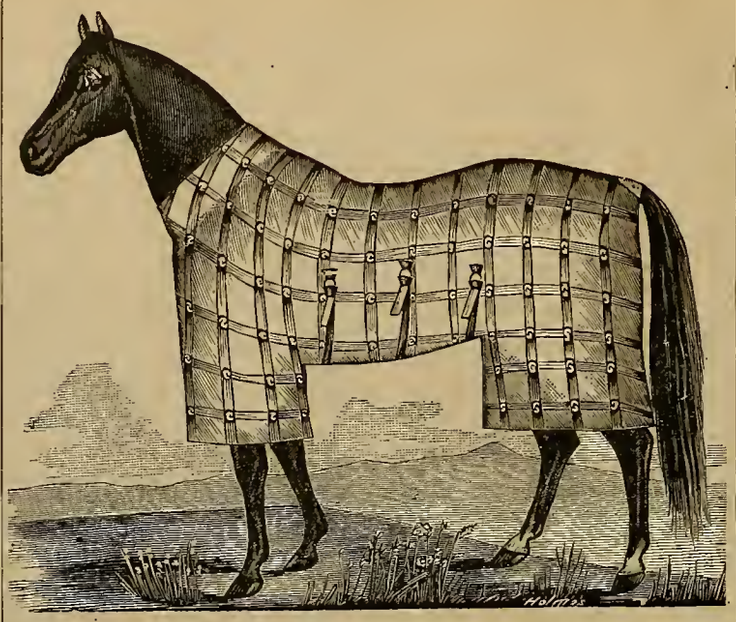

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ISSUED MAY 27, 1879
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

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2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
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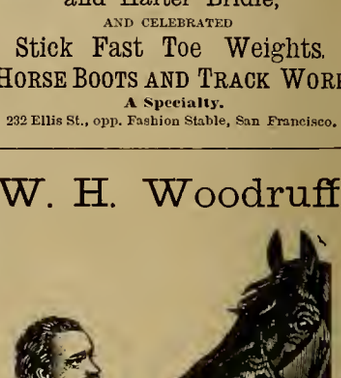

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HERD AND SWINE.

Aberdeen-Angus.

Charles Gudgell, Secretery of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association, sends a copy of a paper read before the esociation, Nov. 19th, hy H. D. Adamson. We extract the following:

The headqnarters of the Aberdeen-Angus are the counties of Aberdeen and Forfar, although within the past twenty years are reered extensively in Kincardine, Bauff, Moray, Neirn, Inverness, and have found great favor in the northern counties of Englaud. There is a diversity of opinion as to the origin and antiquity of the hreed. I believe thet they are indigenons to the nortbeastern couuties of Scotland, and from time immemorial have been reered in those counties. The supposition has been put forward that centuries past a "spontaneous" hornless beast hed beeu preserved and bred in witb such anotber accidental specimen, and hence the origin of the hreed; hnt as the hornless type when crossed with pure horned hreeds predominates, I feel convinced that for centnries the Polled Aberdeen-Angus has been a "fixed" hreed. Had it not bean so we shonld not find the polled type so impressed in crosses of two and three generations, whether from the male or female. Take a well-hred Aberdeen or Angus hull, use bim with any breed in existeuce—Shorthorn, Longhorn, ¿Hereford, or even West Highlander—and one hnndered to one you will have a polled result and hlack in color, which, if a heifer and re-crossed with any pnre horned bnll, the offspring will again be polled. Again, cross a pure-hred Aherdeen-Angus heifer witb auy variety of the borned hreeds, aud you will have a polled calf, and probably hlack, and that prodnce crossed again will also be polled. I think these facts alone argue the antiqnity of the hreed, and prove their fixity of type. Another of the chief distinguishing characteristics of the breed, in additiou to the want of horns, is the distinctly rounded contonr of form, for whereas the form of the Shorthorn, Hereford, or euy otber hreed might be described of a square type, that of the Aberdeen or Angus is rounded. The color should be a "wbole" black and unbroken, although white ndder is hy uo means objectiouable, in fact, it in general points to a good milker.

Red calves will uow and theu appear in the best herds; they do uot denote impurity in auy way, but simply "cry back" to those times when "the fancy" was not so despotic and reds or brindles were not objected to. Bnt tbe *bete noire* of a polled breeder is the scurr, which is a diminutive horn and quite loose. On no account shonld a male, however fascinating in shape, if descended from a family showing a tendency to these, he used in the herd. Scurrs are never found on tbe head of the true type of the Aberdeen or Angus Poll, which ought to have a high poll—if flat on tbe crown of the head tben look for scnrrs. It was formerly asserted that tbe Aberdeen-Angus did not come early to matnrity—breeders and feeders were themselves to hlame for their assertion—true, the breed geuerally has been greatly improved of late, hut formerly the Scotcb grezier tbongbt it necessary to send notbing to tbe London market under four years of age, and at that time the national fat stock shows gave no encouragement to early matnrity. Now the grazier and hreeder finds the necessity of quick returns, and instead of the ponderous polled Scotts that one was accustomed to see in Loudon Xmas markets, £44 to £48 eacb, and scaling 10 to 11 cwt. (1,100 to 1,300 pounds) dressed meat, there is a greater demand for 24 to 30 montbs old, which easily realize from £30 to £35, and even up to £40, scaling from 8 to 9 cwt. (1,000 to 1,100 pounds) dressed. It has only heen witbin the past four years that the national fat stock shows have opened a class of young steers in tbe polled section, whicb includes Galloways, as also the Aberdeen and Angus. Not unfrequeutly I bear those who are acqnainted with the breed, say that they are small and nnder size, and wben tbey have seen them alive have uudervalued their dead weigbt at 200 ponnds on a 1,000 pound carcass. They do not take into account tbe short legs and tbe "negative color—what is more deceptive tban hlack?" Again, this breed is excelled by none for crossing purposes, whether by usiug the sborthorn bnll and Aberdeen and Angus cow or visa versa. The nsual practice in Scotland is tbe Shortborn sire, although on acconnt of tbe ecarcity of females, the Polled sire on Shorthoru and cross cows bas been resorteu to with equally good results. The greater part of the cross breeds exhihited at the greet fat exhihitions—and tbe cross bred class is tbe acknowledged feature of the show—is the Aberdeen-Angus cross, and I say, without fear of contradiction, tbe money prizes are invariably awarded to tbat cross. In 1880 an Aberdeen and Angus cross was the champion of tho London Smithfield show, and hy the Queen's command was sent to Wiudsor for inspection. The inherent level feeding of the Polled breed makes them invaluahls as butcher animals, either as pure or crossed with any other hreed. In going the round of tbe National Englisb and Scotch shows the Summer, one could not help heing struck with the remarkahle contrast between the high-fed Shorthorn and the equally high Aberdeen-Augus—the one so fearfully patchy and overdone—the other as level, sleek and gay, yet fat and firm as could possihly could be conceived.

"Hoe the Taters."

A party were one day discnssing the qnestion of "luck," and as a rule rather complaining of the sbare of it which had fallen to their lot, when an old colored man, who had beeu an atteutive listener, observed that he "always had good luck with 'taters *what were well hoed*." There is a world of wisdom in the observation, aud as a general thing men, and especially farmers who cultivate tbeir opportunities, seldom have cause for complaint that times do not use them reasonably well. But opportuuities must be perseveringly cultivated. There may he some money made in favorable seasons even hy practicing slipshod and half-way methods of fermiug, hut the compensation at any time is meagre, and the time will surely come to every farmer when these metbods will hring tbe sheriff. Compelled by the stress of circnmstances, perhaps, to commence in this sort of way, the farmer should neglect no opportunity to hring himself and his farm out of this rnt; and just in proportion as he succeeds will he he content with the "luck" wbich attends his labors. He should make the prodnction of live stock as much a feature of the farm as the circnmstances of its location will permit, aud make that pay to the very uttermost. And if any farmer should not kuow tbet it pays hetter, ia more economical and productive of more profit to keep tbe very best stock he can get than to keep any other, that farnier, ehould "hoe his tatere" next time he has an opportunity by subscribing to a good live stock or agricnltural paper, for he will find it will hring him "luck." Timee are hard and dull, everthiug and every kind of hneiness is depressed, and tbere is no oue but to some degree feels these effects. But on whose shoulders do they rest witb the greatest weight? The farmer whose main dependence is upon grain-reising aud whose cettle and hogs are of tbe ordinary nnimproved kinds, feels this depression almost as keenly as any other class, while those wbo rely mainly upon live stock production end who heve given proper attention to securing cattle and hogs of improved character, feel tbis depression less tban any other class of men in the world.

Tbe present condition of affairs is by no means exceptional—it is history repeating itself. Tbe whole world goes to wrestling, and every few yeers every business interest takes a tumble, hut every time the meat-producer is found on top. There should be no farmer so dull that he cauuot profit hy these lessons. But joining the church will not save the sinner. There is sometbing else more important; and any kind of live stock will not make the farmer independent and hold him ehreest of tbe full tide of thet degree of prosperity which belongs to tbe time and the section in whicb he lives, but he must have *good* animals, just the best wbicb he can obtein and maintain, and tbeu he must regard them and treat them as the hest friends he bas on eartb. We have a world of sympatby for every bonest, industrious farmer who is "bard up," but if he has been long on the farm and done notbing towards securing himself by good stock from these depressions and emberrassmeuts which come so often, we cannot help thinking be has himself to blame for some portion of his misfortune, and tbat if be had beeu more diligeut in "hoeing his 'taters" he would have had less occasion for complaiut.—*Breeder's Gazette*

The Hog Cholera.

We fear there is no room to doubt that the dreaded hog cholera is ouce more causing havoc amoug swiue in many parts of the country. From Illinois, Indiana aud Iowa, we have numerous and in several cases well authenticated rumors of its ravages.

Some veterinarians, notably one of tbe most distinguished gentlemen of that profession, recently in attendance at the Chicago cattle couvention, bold that there is no cure for hog cholera, and the general opinion of the best informed persons regarding the various uostrums sold as hog cholera cures, is tbat they are bumbugs. Recently, at the Iowa cattle meeting, "Hog Cholera" was the subject of wide discnssion. Remedies of various kinds were recommended, the admixture of carbolic acid in the feed, to tbe extent of a quart of tbe acid to a barrel of slop-feed, seemingly receiving tbe most geueral commendation, wbile otbere pinned their faith to burnt corn, coal, etc. Some claimed immunity from the dieease in virtue of having sulphur wells, tbe water of wbich was accessible to the hogs; at the same time we kuow of oue case, where after years of immunity, attribnted to tbe same cause, tbe disease finally showed itself with very fatal results.

It is quite prohable tbat where taken in time, some of the remedies spoken of above would secure good results, hut where tbe disease once gets a good start in a herd, tbe chances are that it will teke its course, and a very costly course it will be. We wish to emphasize two very important points in this connection. First, if prompt application will render any remedy effectual, it is essential that the owner should speedily detect symptoms of disease; and while it is rare that a horse or cow will get ailing witbout atttracting the attention of tbe owner or his man, the case is different witb hogs, which are too often treated with indifference and neglect which allows disease to get its hold ou the herd before any remedy or the isolation of the first auimal affected, is nndertaken. Secondly, the constitution of the hog is tried by over-feeding, by a steady diet of corn, close qnarters, filth aud improper ventilation, in a manner wbich any otber animal would resent by dying at once, but tbe hog, tbanks to continued crossing, is endowed with a natural disposition to take life as it comes, and puts up witb neglect and ill-treatment until disease comes, to whicb, lacking health and stamina, it is compelled to succumb. Exercise is another potent factor in tbe matter of bealtb, which is too often disregarded by tbe hreeder of swine. Give the swine a little more attention, the advantege of hygienic laws and in a word, remember that it is witb them as witb cattle, to succeed well with them yon mnst tbink well of tbem.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Near the Limit.

Close observers of tbe Western cattle business are authority for the statemeut that very mucb of the range conntry is now stocked to its full capacity, and that much of the remainder consists of lands purcbased by companies, and will be reserved for such increase as tbose already in the business may see fit to make. If this be true, tbe time is not far away when tbe investiment of capital in the direction will reach its limit. Huge cattle compauies witbin the past two years bave takeu up tbe bulk of the good territory available, and the organizations formed hereafter must depend largely for their success upon their ability to select judicaously amoug the steadily diminishing nnmber of suitable ranch sites. The problem of locatiou has come to be a paramount one, and one whose eolution is a matter of coustantly increasing difficutty. It mnst he remembered that it is uot all of the oldtimes American Desert that cau, nnder existing circumstances, he ntilized for stock-raising. There are vast areas so arid as to afford nothing like the sustenance necessary for tbo the tbrift of cattle, and so thoroughly void of water that animel life cannot flonrish npon them. Necessity will perhaps drive stockmen to the reclamation of more or less of these places by irrigating processes, but it does not seem likely that a great deal will be accomplished in this line All efforts at artificially fitting the country for occnpation hy live stock must result in a lavish expense which would render ranching an entirely different business from what it bas heretofore beeu. In view of ell these things, aud the evident disposition among capitalists to increase their ranch investments, those wbo have flourishing cattle interests in secured deeirable localities are to be congratulated upon that fact. They are in the possession of property which, berring the one danger of contagion, is never likely to he of less valne than now, and the probabilities concerning which are that it will steadily appreciate. Nothing in connectiou witb the signs of the times is more clearly defined tbat this, and it would be an adverse train of circumstances indeod which could chauge tbe probabilities.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

There is a great difference in pigs. A very shrewd farmer when he had a litter of pigs used to cnll out two or three of the pooreet and dispose of them for whatever he could get. So soon as they were old enough to eat, he placed the smaller ones in a separate pen aud fed them liberally, but never kept them long. If a pig ie born a rnut, it will on tho same feed be smaller all its life, and at ten to twelve months this difference will amount to from 50 to 500 lbs. Calculate this difference ou, say ten, fifteeu, or twenty animals, aud you can realize the importauce of this advice.

Suggee tione to Beginners.

[Judge T. C. Jones in Breeder's Gazette]

The most difficult problem the begiuuer in fine-stock breeding has to solve is that of pedigree. A great many farmers, perhaps a majority, regard pedigree as of very little consequence, while of tbose who think it material perhaps a majority over estimate its importance. These latter are of two clesses—one being composed of persons that have been much interested in tracing out the details of tbe genealogies of the most fashionable families of Sbortborn cattle, set about breeding as if tbe chief object were to construct fine pedigrees, ratber than the breeding of cattle of profitable qualities; the otber class is composed of dealers in pedigrees, who buy end sell with sole reference to the whims of fashiou in this regerd. But a still larger cless err in the opposite direction, and insist that pedigree is of no value whatever.

The beginner, whether in the nsual occupation of a farmer or as a professional hreeder, must be careful to avoid this error. It has been the custom of meuy writers to attribute marvelons faculties, and the most wouderful acbievemeuts to men who have beeu distinguished in tbe early history of improvements in the breeding of domestic animals. It has been said, for example, tbat Bakewell, tbe well-knowu breeder of Long-horn cattle and Leicester sbeep, was the discoverer of the foundation principle iu the hreeder's art, *that like begets like*. Of course a fact so obvious and self-evideut as tbe inheritance by the offspring of the qualities of their parents must bave been understood by civilized people in all nations, and, therefore, long before Bakewell's time it was tbe custom of tbe farmers of England to select snch animals as they deemed tbe most perfect for breeding purposes. Tbeir opinions as to wbat constituted excellence were, in some respects, erroneous, sud, to some exteut, corrected by Bakewell, the Collinge and otbers; but whatever model the breeder approved governed his choice in selecting his breeding stock. As the profits of live-stock farming increased, greater atteutiou was bestowed upon its management. Not only were the best auimals selected for sires, but the particnlars in regard to the ancestors of the hreeding stock, were more cerefully looked into. Tbe Studley Bull, Hubback, Favorite, etc., were animals of high renown, aud, it was therefore considered desirahle to secure stock tracing descent from those famous hulls. But if it was important to secure good sires, and tbe sons or grandsone of such sires, it was obvious that it was equelly important to look into the merits of tbe cowe and tbe dame of tbe cows. And it was thns tbat the system of writteu aud finally of recorded pedigrees originated—to ensble the hreeder to ascertain the character, as to excellence of the ancestry of his stock. For this purpose and in this sense, the opiuion advanced hy Bakewell, that "everythiug depended upon tbe hreed" (or pedigree) was true.

Granting all this, the new beginner will iuquire, as oue did in a letter received only last week: "How am I to get posted in regard to tbe different families of cattle? What ie the difference, for example, between a Duchess aud an Oxford, a Rose of Sbaron and a Youug Phyllis or a Josephiue? What strain would you advise me to buy to begiu with?"

It is impoesihle to give categorical answers to snch questions as these, thougb they are constantly suggested to the uninitiated hy the language of writers wbose habit it is to speak of these eeveral tribes as if they possessed the characteristics of distinct breeds.

As to tbe Duchesses and Oxfords, as now bred, there is certainly very little differeuce even in blood, the two strains having heen inter-hred to such an extent that tbere is about as mnch Dnchess hlood in the Oxfords as in the Duchesses, and as mnch of the Oxford in the Duchesses as in the Oxfords. And if we go hack to the original sources of excellence in what is called the "improved Shorthorn," to wit: the Hubback, James Brown's Red Bull, etc., as crossed on the Lady Maynard hlood, producing Favorite, Comet, North Star (458), etc., we sball find that purely-bred animals of all these strains are full of it, and therefere, as respects tbe mere matter of pedigree, there is much less difference is often assumed.

As to pedigree, the beginner should see that tbe stock he select traces in all crosses to imported animals; and if his object is to establish a herd of high rauk, he should be able to trace their lineage to English herds of accredited reputation.

So mucb for pedigree. But the beginner is to remember that however complete aud perfect tbis may be in form, it will be of little value unless it is furnished, and the auimal purchased of a man of integrity. We have had, of late years, in breeding stock of all descriptions, very special and complicated rules in regard to makiug out and recording with a view to preventing frauds, all which utterly fail to protect purcbesers wbo may deal with adroit scamps. Amoug breeders of estahlished reputation, whether of horses, cattle or sbeep, we helieve tbe utmost good faitb is observed, as a general rule, as well in the matter of pedigree as the health and condition of the stock they have ou sale; and it is very seldom that we hear of any complaints from those who deal with them.

The *Western Rural* says: There is no safe method of determiuing hutter qualities of a herd except hy churning the milk of each cow separately. The hulk of the milk is uot a sure indication. Very often the cow that gives hut a moderate quan tity of milk may yield the largest amount of butter. In breeding np a berd a knowledge of the characteristics of eacb cow will enable the dairyman to breed for the hest results, as the superior cows may he used for breeding to thoroughbred bulls. It does not pay to keep the calves, nnless the merits of their eires and dams are well-kuown.

Speakiug of the Devons a recent writer says of their beef-producing qualities: The offal heing light in proportion to live weight, make them a good butchers' beast; and then, as tbe English express it, there is more niuepeuuy and less fourpeuny beef. The fat, instead of beiug laid ou the inside as tallow, ie marbled with the leau, making the heef better and tbe loss hy tallow lighter on the hutcher. The beef of the Devon compares with that of the more hulky breeds as the mutton of the Southdown with that of the Cotswold, or the pork of tbe Essex or small-boued Berkshire, with that of a five hundred pound Polaud-Chiua.

One of our exchanges says to bed bogs liberally with straw. We are inclined to think that editor never raised swine. Hogs in herds should not he bedded with straw. Isolated hogs may have a small amouut of litter. If hoga iu drovee have litter they will become overheated; the cold air wben they enter it will chill them, and in the end a seriously diseased conditiou of the body will be produced. The only fit litter for swine iu droves is dry earth with a slight admixture of sawdust; this will absorb all the urine and not overheat the hogs. The bed should be [illegible] least once a week.

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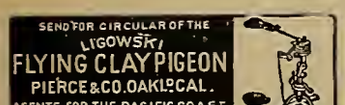

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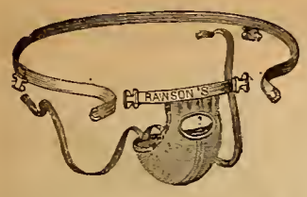

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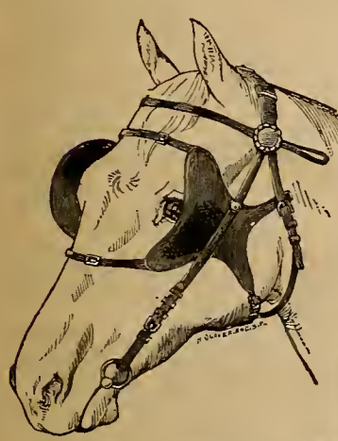

Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

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LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

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For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SUNDAY, NOV. 23d, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	Deming, El Paso and Express and East Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
†8:00 A M	Martinez	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*3:40 P M
3:30 P M		10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mt Ha and East Express Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	" " "	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:40 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Stockton via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*3:30 P M	Tulare, Fresno,	*3:40 P M
*9:30 A M	Madera and Merced	10:40 A M
3:30 P M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	"	*3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. meets Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction, and Pacific Express from El Paso and Mojave at Pinole.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—*3:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—†4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:15—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:15—1:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:15—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

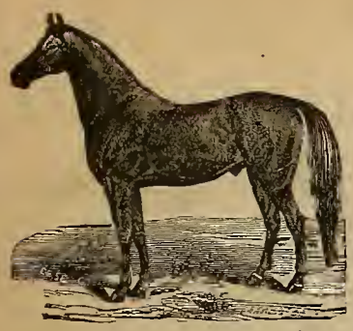
FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Pacific Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., 101 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. P[illegible]



Auction Sale

—OF—

PURE BRED

CLYDESDALE

STALLIONS,

Imported into San Francisco by Thos. Brookless, from Melbourne, Australia.

—AT—

BAY DISTRICT TRACK, at 11 A. M., on

TUESDAY, January 6th, 1885.

ON THE ABOVE DATE BY ORDER OF MR. BROOKLESS we will sell eight head of pure bred Clydesdale stallions. They are all choice young horses, bred with great care from the best strains of blood, of fine color and form, the sires and dams being all prize winners. They constitute the most superior lot of draught animals ever brought to California.

The attention of stockmen generally is especially called to these horses. They will be upon exhibition at the Bay District Track until day of sale.

The sale will be absolute, without reserve.

The owners desiring to close out and return to Australia.

Catalogues giving full pedigrees and all necessary information can be obtained of the undersigned.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers

116 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.

Carriages

BUGGIES

BUGGIES and WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,

VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco,

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

LATONIA JOCKEY CLUB,

COVINGTON, KY.

Additional Stakes for 1885 and Fixed Events for 1886 are now Open; to close January 1st, 1885.

SPRING MEETING, 1885.

CLIPSETTA STAKES

For two-year-old fillies, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, with $750 added, of which $150 to the second and the third to save her stake. **Five furlongs.**

HAROLD STAKES

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, with $750 added, of which $150 to the second and the third to save entrance. **Five furlongs.**

SENSATION STAKES

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of April, or $25 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and the third to save entrance; winner of the Clipsetta or Harold Stakes to carry 3 lbs; of both, 5 lbs. extra. **Six furlongs.**

RIPPLE STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1882 that have not won prior to the closing of this stake, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of May, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Winners after date of closing to carry 5 lbs. extra. **One mile and a quarter.**

MERCHANTS STAKES

For all ages, of $25 each, play or pay, with $800 presented by the merchants of Cincinnati, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Maidens at the closing of this stake allowed 5 lbs. with 3 lbs. additional if maidens at the time of starting. **One mile and a furlong.**

CINCINNATI HOTEL STAKES.

Handicap for all ages, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of April, with $1,000 presented by the Gibson House, Burnet House, Grand and St. Nicholas Hotels of Cincinnati, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third Weights published March 15th. Winners of $1 000, after that date to carry 5 lbs. extra. **One mile and a quarter.**

BREWERS' CUP

For all ages, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of May, with $1,000 added by Cincinnati brewers, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Three-year-olds to carry 90 lbs.; four-year-olds to carry 108 lbs.; five-year-olds and upwards to carry 114 lbs. Sex allowances. **Two miles and a quarter.**

FALL MEETING, 1885.

KIMBALL STAKES

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of September, $750 added, of which $150 to the second, and the third to save entrance; winner of a stake, handicaps excepted, to carry 3 lbs., of two 5 lbs. extra, maidens allowed 5 lbs. **Six furlongs.**

ZOO ZOO STAKES

For two-year-old fillies, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of September, with $750 added, of which $150 to the second and the third to save her stake; winner of a stake, handicaps excepted, to carry 3 lbs., of two 5 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **Six furlongs.**

BARRETT STAKES

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of September, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and the third to save entrance; winner of a stake, handicaps excepted, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. of two 8 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **One mile.**

SPRING MEETING, 1886.

HINDOO STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, 1886, with $2,000 added, of which $400 to the second, and the third to save entrance. **One mile and a half.**

GLADELIA STAKES

For three-year-old fillies, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, 1886, with $1,250 added, of which $250 to the second, and the third to save her stake. **One mile and a quarter.**

HIMYAR STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, 1885, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second, and the third to save entrance; winner of the Hindoo Stakes to carry a penalty of 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **One mile and three furlongs.**

FALL MEETING, 1886.

SPRINGBOK STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of September, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second, and the third to save entrance. Winners of a three-year-old stake, handicaps excepted, to carry 5 lbs., of two 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **One mile and five furlongs.**

FALSETTO STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of September, 1886, with $2,000 added, of which $400 to the second and the third to save entrance. Winner of a three-year-old stake, handicaps excepted, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs., of two 7 lbs., and of three 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **Two miles.**

NOTICE.—The above Stakes will be run under the American Racing Rules as adopted in Convention at Louisville, Ky., November 23d, 1883.

ADDRESS ALL ENTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS TO

E. D. LAWRENCE,
Secretary.

T. J. MEGIBBEN,
President.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

AUTUMN MEETING, 1885.

STAKES TO CLOSE JANUARY 1, 1885.

THE AUTUMN STAKES—$1,500.

A sweepstakes for two years old, foals of 1883, of $100 each, $25 f., with $1,500 added. The second to receive $300 out of the stakes. The winner of any two-year-old stake, the entries for which were made as yearlings, to carry 110 lbs.; of two, 5 lbs. extra; of three or more such stakes, 7 lbs. extra. Other winners allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. **Three-quarters of a mile.**

THE SEPTEMBER STAKES—$1,500.

A sweepstake for three years old, foals of 1882, of $100 each; $25 f., with $1,500 added. The second to receive $300 out of the stakes. The winner for any three-year-old stake, for which the entries were made as yearlings, to carry 118 lbs.; of two, 3 lbs. extra; of three or more such stakes, 7 lbs. extra. Other winners allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 15 lbs. **One mile and three-quarters.**

THE GREAT LONG ISLAND STAKES. $2,500.

A sweepstake for all ages, of $250 each for starters, with $2,500 added; $2,000 to the first, $500 to the second, to which is added the Woodlawn Vase (presented by the Messrs. Dwyer, of Brooklyn), to become the property of the subscriber winning the above race for two years in succession. Horses entered by January 1st, $50 f., by September 1st, when the entries shall be closed, h. f.; five years old and aged, to carry 114 lbs.; four, 108 lbs.; three, 95 lbs. **Two mile heats.**

THE BRIDGE HANDICAP—$2,500.

For three years old, foals of 1882; a handicap sweepstakes of $100 each for starters; $25 f. for horses entered by January 1st, and only $10 if struck out by September 1st. Horses entered by August 15th, when the stakes shall be closed, to pay $50 f. $2,500 to be added by the Association; the second to receive $500 of the added money, and twenty per cent. of the stakes; the third, ten per cent. of the stakes. Weights to be announced two days before the race. **One mile and a half.**

THE GREAT EASTERN HANDICAP. $5,000.

For two years old, foals of 1883; a handicap sweepstakes of $150 each for starters; $30 f. for horses entered by January 1st, and only $15 if struck out by September 1st. Horses entered by August 15th, when the stakes shall be closed, to pay $75 f. $5,000 to be added by the Association; the second to receive $1,000 of the added money, and twenty per cent. of the stakes; the third, $500 of the added money, and ten per cent. of the stakes. Weights to be announced two days before the race. **Three-quarters of a mile.**

THE FLATBUSH STAKES—$1,500.

A sweepstakes for two years old, foals of 1883, of $150 each for starters; $50 f. for horses entered by Jan. 1, $100 f. for horses entered by Aug. 15, when the stakes shall be closed, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes, the third to save his stake. To carry 110 lbs. Winners of $2,000, after August 15th, 115 lbs. Maidens, 100 lbs.; fillies and geldings allowed 3 lbs. **Seven furlongs.**

Winner of a certain sum means winner of a single race of that value.

For the above stakes it shall not be necessary to claim allowances at the time of entry.

ENTRIES TO BE ADDRESSED TO

J. G. K. LAWRENCE,
Secretary Coney Island Jockey Club.
N.E. cor. Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second St., New York.

LEONARD W. JEROME,
President.

State Agricultural Society.

Races. Races.

Trotting Events for 1886 and 1887, to Close Jan 1, 1885.

Occident Stake for 1886.

The trotting stake for foals of 1883 to be trotted at the California State Fair of 1886. Entries to close Jan. 1st, 1885, with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at office in Sacramento. $100 entrance, of which $25 is to accompany nomination; $25 to be paid Jan. 1, 1886, and $50 thirty days before the race.

The Occident Gold Cup, of the value of $400, to be added by the society. Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness. First colt, cup and six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth of stake.

P. A. Finigan, President.
Edwin F. Smith, Secretary.

Occident Stake for 1887.

The trotting stake for foals of 1884, to be trotted at the California State Fair of 1887—Entries to close Jan. 1, 1885, with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at office in Sacramento. $100 entrance; of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid Jan. 1, 1886; $25 to be paid Jan. 1, 1887; and $50 thirty days before the race.

The Occident Gold Cup of the value of $400, to be added by the Society; mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness; first colt, cup and six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth of stake.

P. A. Finigan, President.
Edwin F. Smith, Secretary.

FOR SALE,

THE GAME

HAMBLETONIAN

TROTTING STALLION

"HA HA!"

Four-year-old record 2:31, (can trot much faster), is offered for sale during this month at a bargain. Cause for selling, closing out business.

"HA HA" is brown, 16 hands, weighs 1100 lbs., and is stylish, sound and kind. For pedigree see Wallace's Standard Stud Book, No. 1219.

"HA HA'S" colts took first premium at the Stockton Fair for the best trotting suckling. Has trotted three races this season as a four-year-old, one at Sacramento where he won second money, and twice at Stockton where he won both races.

FRED ARNOLD,
Stockton, Cal.

Corrin's Great Horse Liniment.

Sure Cure for Swinney,

WEAKNESS OF THE SPINE,

SPRAINS, STRAINS, ETC

It neither blisters nor causes the hair to fall off, and does not incapacitate the horse from work during treatment.

Though there have been many drugs on the market which are claimed good, the observer will readily see their deficiency, from the number of lame horses which he everywhere meets, and that are mostly suffering from that scourge, Swinney; which not only causes the shoulder to gradually shrink away, but also the body to emaciate. Now where is the horseman so blind to his own interest, as to refuse this new remedy a fair trial.

Mrs. A. C. JOSEPH, Prop., San Francisco

All Rights Secured in U. S. Patent Office.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

JNO. A. McKERRON, Agent,
232 Ellis Street.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - - San Francisco,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in

Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods.

And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

—A large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS,

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS

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REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

American Steeplechases.

[New York World.]

Admirers of racing "between the flags" during the last few years have often had cause to complain of the miserable exhibitions which have been called steeplechases, witnessed from time to time at the several race meetings in this vicinity. On more than one occasion executive committees have discussed their elimination from the daily programmes, but as a rule both steeple chases and hurdle races proved so attractive to the general public that they have been continued, with during the past season some slight signs of improvement, a fact probably due to the brilliant opening of the season last May by the Rockaway, Meadowbrook and other hunting clubs, at which such genuine racing cross country was seen that, by force of example, those engaged in the circus exhibitions of previous years took the lesson to heart.

Since the May meetings of the clubs named, the promise of active measures to assist in the reformation of steeplechasing has taken shape, and the Rockaway Steeplechase Association has been organized under the charter laws of the State of New York, the inaugural meeting of which will be held on the 9th, 13th and 16th of May, 1885, over a new course that is being specially constructed near Far Rockaway. The grounds are some two miles nearer New York than the Bayswater course, over which the Rockaways have raced for several years. The course will be about three-quarters of a mile away from the present line of the Rockaway brauch of the Long Island Railroad, but that objection will be overcome by the building of a branch line direct to the course. For racing purposes the Rockaway Steeplechase Association have leased fifty acres of land adjoining, five of acres which have been given by the Ocean Point Company, and in which the Steeplechase Company will build stands, club house, stables and kenuels, the whole property being leased to the Rockaway Hunting Club, with the racing rights reserved to the association. The course, or rather the several courses, will be laid out by those having had experience by active participation in jumping races, both in the United States and abroad. Every variety of jump will be introduced, all of which will be of regulation height and constructed in such a way that while they must be jumped the possibility of accidents will be reduced to a minimum, while in the matter of executive appointments and for the comfort of visitors, everything will be of the best. To secure a local habitation in New York the Rockaways have accepted the invitation of the Coney Island Jockey Clnb to use its office in the Cumberland, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street, while, to assure a thorough circulation of the conditions of the stakes to be run at the inaugural meeting, they are issued with those of the Coney Island Jockey Clnb.

THE

STANFORD STAKES 1886

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND FILLIES OF 1883, $175 each, $25 payable on the 1st of January, 1885, at which time the stakes will close, $50 on the 1st of January, 1886, and $100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportions. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1886, not sooner than the latter nart of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1886, or sooner.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of January 1885. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked January 1st will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH. Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON. Secretary.

STANFORD STAKES FOR 1887.

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND FILLIES foals of 1884, $175 each, $25 payable on the 1st of January, 1885, at which time the stake will close, $25 on the 1st of January 1886, $25 on the 1st of January 1887, and $100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, second two-ninths, third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportion. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1887, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st day of January, 1887, or sooner.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the first day of January, 1885. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked January 1st will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH. Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON. Secretary.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4,)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1. p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

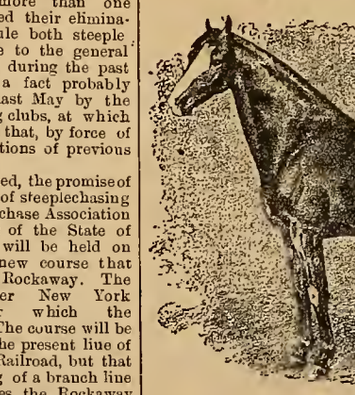
TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Pariner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Moukey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Braudon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS. Sacramento, Cal.

Notice to Breeders.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS, DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF, will make the coming season in California, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Fees for 1885 will be: Director, $150; Monroe Chief, $75. Particulars as to location and dates, will be announced in due time.

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.

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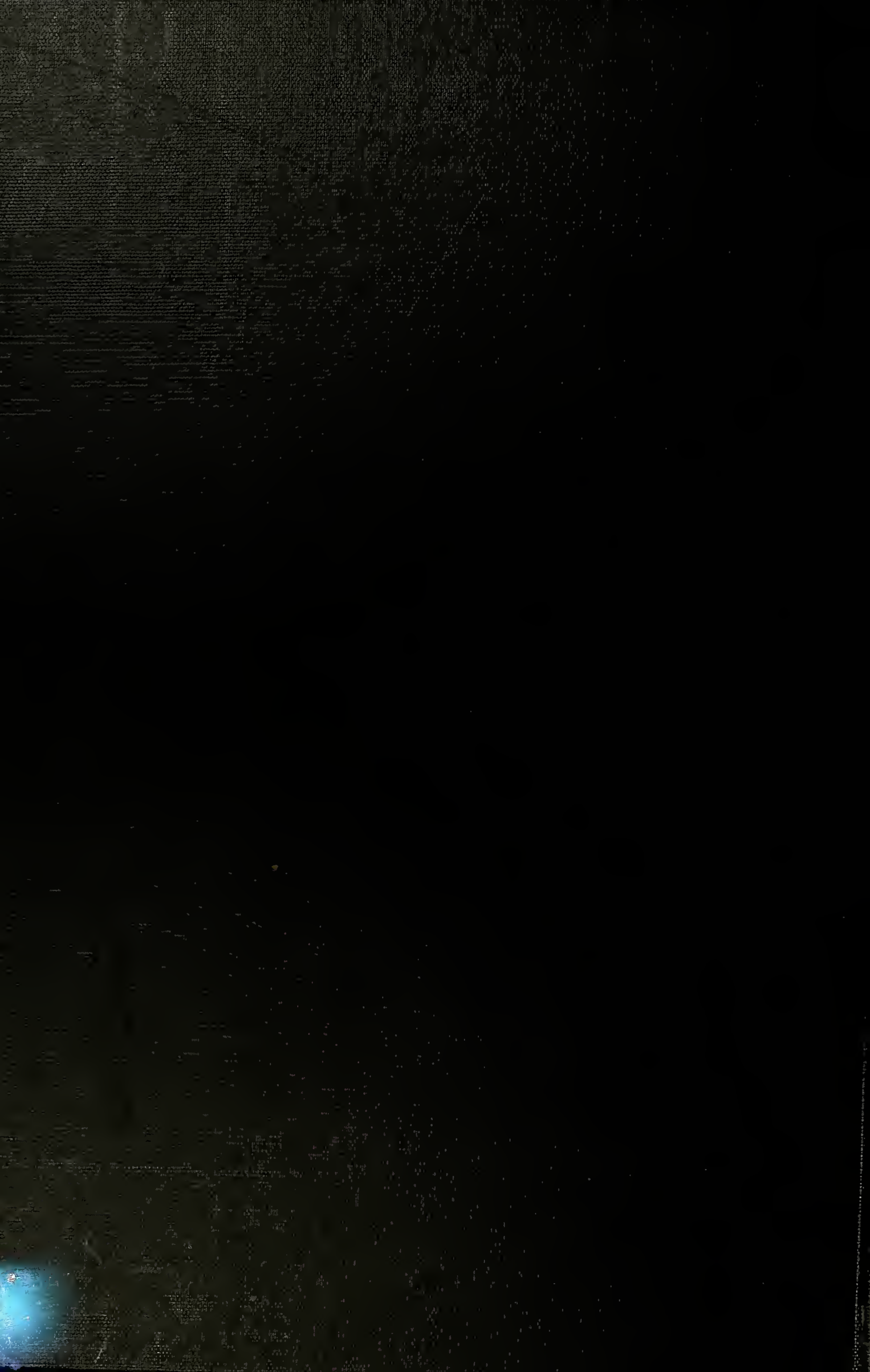
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